SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Trade name	:	Styrene Monomer
Product code	:	Q9211, Q9215, Q9257, Q9271, Q9273
Registration number EU	:	01-2119457861-32-0009, 01-2119457861-32-0011
CAS-No.	:	100-42-5
Other means of identification	:	Phenyl ethene, Phenyl ethylene, Vinyl benzene
EC-No.	:	202-851-5

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of the Substance/Mixture	:	Base chemical for the production of polystyrene, rubbers and resins.
Recommended restrictions on use	:	Restricted to professional users., This product must not be used in applications other than the above without first seeking the advice of the supplier. This product must not be used in applications other than those listed in Section 1 without first seeking the advice of the supplier.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company	:	**Shell Chemicals Europe B.V.** PO Box 2334 3000 CH Rotterdam Netherlands
Telephone	:	+31 (0)10 441 5137 / +31 (0)10 441 5191
Telefax	:	+31 (0)20 716 8316 / +31 (0)20 713 9230
E-mail address of person responsible for the SDS	:	sccmsds@shell.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone number	:	+44 (0) 1235 239 670 (This telephone number is available 24 hours per day, 7 days per week) National Poison Counselling Centre (UZEM) – 114

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification T.R. SEA No 28848

Flammable liquids, Category 3	H226: Flammable liquid and vapour.
Aspiration hazard, Category 1	H304: May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
Skin irritation, Category 2	H315: Causes skin irritation.
Eye irritation, Category 2	H319: Causes serious eye irritation.
Acute toxicity, Category 4	H332: Harmful if inhaled.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory Tract	H335: May cause respiratory irritation.
Reproductive toxicity, Category 2	H361d: Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure, Category 1, Auditory system	H372: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard, Category 3	H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 Label elements

Labelling T.R. SEA No 28848

Hazard pictograms :

Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements :

	PHYSICAL HAZARDS:
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
	HEALTH HAZARDS:
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H361d	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs (Auditory system) through prolonged or repeated exposure if inhaled.
	ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

		H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
Precautionary statements	:	**Prevention:**	
		P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
		P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
		P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
		P243	Take action to prevent static discharges.
		P280	Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
		Response:	
		P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
		P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
		P308 + P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
		Storage:	
		P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
		P235	Keep cool.
		Disposal:	
		P501	Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.3 Other hazards

Vapours are heavier than air. Vapours may travel across the ground and reach remote ignition sources causing a flashback fire danger.
Highly reactive.
Maintain dissolved oxygen and inhibitor at proper levels to prevent runaway polymerisation.
May form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture.
This material is a static accumulator.
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.
If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Substance name : Styrene Monomer, 100-42-5

Hazardous components

Chemical name	CAS-No. EC-No. Registration number	T.R. SEA No 28848	Concentration (% w/w)
styrene	100-42-5 202-851-5	Flam. Liq.3; H226 Asp. Tox.1; H304 Skin Irrit.2; H315 Eye Irrit.2; H319 Acute Tox.4; H332 STOT SE3; H335 Repr.2; H361d STOT RE1; H372 Aquatic Chronic3; H412	99 - 100

Remarks : Stabilised with tertiary butyl catechol.
10-15 ppm.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.

Protection of first-aiders : When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.

If inhaled : Call emergency number for your location / facility.
Remove to fresh air. Do not attempt to rescue the victim unless proper respiratory protection is worn. If the victim has difficulty breathing or tightness of the chest, is dizzy, vomiting, or unresponsive, give 100% oxygen with rescue breathing or Cardio-Pulmonary Resuscitation as required and transport to the nearest medical facility.

In case of skin contact : Remove contaminated clothing. Immediately flush skin with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, and follow by washing with soap and water if available. If redness, swelling, pain and/or blisters occur, transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

In case of eye contact : Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.
Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Transport to the nearest medical facility for additional treatment.

If swallowed : Call emergency number for your location / facility.

If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: transport to nearest medical facility for additional treatment. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms : Respiratory irritation signs and symptoms may include a temporary burning sensation of the nose and throat, coughing, and/or difficulty breathing.

Skin irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blisters.

Eye irritation signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation, redness, swelling, and/or blurred vision.

If material enters lungs, signs and symptoms may include coughing, choking, wheezing, difficulty in breathing, chest congestion, shortness of breath, and/or fever.
If any of the following delayed signs and symptoms appear within the next 6 hours, transport to the nearest medical facility: fever greater than 101° F (38.3°C), shortness of breath, chest congestion or continued coughing or wheezing.

Defatting dermatitis signs and symptoms may include a burning sensation and/or a dried/cracked appearance.
Auditory system effects may include temporary hearing loss and/or ringing in the ears.
Visual system disturbances may be evidenced by decreases in the ability to discriminate between colours.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treatment : IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT!
Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance.
Potential for chemical pneumonitis.
Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Foam, water spray or fog. Dry chemical powder, carbon dioxide, sand or earth may be used for small fires only.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water in a jet.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards during fire-fighting	:	Flammable vapours may be present even at temperatures below the flash point. Sustained fire attack on vessels may result in a Boiling Liquid Expanding Vapor Explosion (BLEVE). The vapour is heavier than air, spreads along the ground and distant ignition is possible. Will float and can be reignited on surface water. Hazardous combustion products may include: Carbon monoxide. Formaldehyde

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Special protective equipment for firefighters	:	Proper protective equipment including chemical resistant gloves are to be worn; chemical resistant suit is indicated if large contact with spilled product is expected. Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus must be worn when approaching a fire in a confined space. Select fire fighter's clothing approved to relevant Standards (e.g. Europe: EN469).
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Standard procedure for chemical fires.
Further information	:	Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. All storage areas should be provided with adequate fire fighting facilities. Keep adjacent containers cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	:	Observe all relevant local and international regulations. Notify authorities if any exposure to the general public or the environment occurs or is likely to occur. Local authorities should be advised if significant spillages cannot be contained. Isolate hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary or unprotected personnel. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Be ready for fire or possible exposure. Do not operate electrical equipment. Stay upwind and out of low areas.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	:	Shut off leaks, if possible without personal risks. Remove all possible sources of ignition in the surrounding area. Use ap-

propriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. Prevent from spreading or entering drains, ditches or rivers by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Attempt to disperse the vapour or to direct its flow to a safe location for example by using fog sprays. Take precautionary measures against static discharge. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment.
Monitor area with combustible gas indicator.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : For small liquid spills (< 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means to a labeled, sealable container for product recovery or safe disposal. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely.
For large liquid spills (> 1 drum), transfer by mechanical means such as vacuum truck to a salvage tank for recovery or safe disposal. Do not flush away residues with water. Retain as contaminated waste. Allow residues to evaporate or soak up with an appropriate absorbent material and dispose of safely. Remove contaminated soil and dispose of safely

6.4 Reference to other sections

For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet., For guidance on disposal of spilled material see Section 13 of this Safety Data Sheet.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Technical measures : Avoid breathing of or direct contact with material. Only use in well ventilated areas. Wash thoroughly after handling. For guidance on selection of personal protective equipment see Section 8 of this Safety Data Sheet.
Use the information in this data sheet as input to a risk assessment of local circumstances to help determine appropriate controls for safe handling, storage and disposal of this material.
Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.

Advice on safe handling : Avoid inhaling vapour and/or mists.
Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Extinguish any naked flames. Do not smoke. Remove ignition sources. Avoid sparks.
The vapour is heavier than air. Beware of accumulation in pits and confined spaces.
Use local exhaust ventilation if there is risk of inhalation of vapours, mists or aerosols.
Bulk storage tanks should be diked (bunded).
Properly dispose of any contaminated rags or cleaning mate-

rials in order to prevent fires.
Even with proper grounding and bonding, this material can still accumulate an electrostatic charge.
If sufficient charge is allowed to accumulate, electrostatic discharge and ignition of flammable air-vapour mixtures can occur.
Be aware of handling operations that may give rise to additional hazards that result from the accumulation of static charges.
These include but are not limited to pumping (especially turbulent flow), mixing, filtering, splash filling, cleaning and filling of tanks and containers, sampling, switch loading, gauging, vacuum truck operations, and mechanical movements.
These activities may lead to static discharge e.g. spark formation.
Restrict line velocity during pumping in order to avoid generation of electrostatic discharge (≤ 1 m/s until fill pipe submerged to twice its diameter, then ≤ 7 m/s). Avoid splash filling.
Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling operations.
Inhibitor levels should be maintained.
Protect against light.

Hygiene measures : Wash hands before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Requirements for storage areas and containers : Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.

Other data : Storage Temperature: 30 °C / 86 °F maximum.

Keep away from aerosols, flammables, oxidizing agents, corrosives and from other flammable products which are not harmful or toxic to man or to the environment. Must be stored in a diked (bunded) well- ventilated area, away from sunlight, ignition sources and other sources of heat. Must be kept inhibited during storage and shipment as material can polymerise. Vapours from tanks should not be released to atmosphere. Breathing losses during storage should be controlled by a suitable vapour treatment system. Electrostatic charges will be generated during pumping. Electrostatic discharge may cause fire. Ensure electrical continuity by bonding and grounding (earthing) all equipment to reduce the risk. The vapours in the head space of the storage vessel may lie in the flammable/explosive range and hence may be flammable.

Packaging material : Suitable material: For container paints, use epoxy paint, zinc silicate paint., For containers, or container linings use mild steel, stainless steel.
Unsuitable material: Copper., Copper alloys.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Specific use(s) : Please refer to section 16 and/or the annexes for the registered uses under REACH.

Ensure that all local regulations regarding handling and storage facilities are followed.
See additional references that provide safe handling practices for liquids that are determined to be static accumulators: American Petroleum Institute 2003 (Protection Against Ignitions Arising out of Static, Lightning and Stray Currents) or National Fire Protection Agency 77 (Recommended Practices on Static Electricity).
IEC/TS 60079-32-1: Electrostatic hazards, guidance

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits

Components	CAS-No.	Value type (Form of exposure)	Control parameters	Basis
styrene	100-42-5	TWA (8 Hour)	100 ppm	TR OEL
		CEIL	200 ppm	TR OEL
		TWA	20 ppm 85 mg/m3	Shell Internal Standard (SIS) for 8 hour TWA.
Further information	The value is provided by the Industry Association. This value is provided for information only.			

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

styrene : End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Acute systemic effects
Value: 289 mg/m3
End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Acute local effects
Value: 306 mg/m3
End Use: Workers
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Potential health effects: Long-term systemic effects
Value: 85 mg/m3

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

styrene : Fresh water

Value: 0,028 mg/l
Marine water
Value: 0,00028 mg/l
Fresh water sediment
Value: 0,614 mg/kg
Marine sediment
Value: 0,0614 mg/kg
Soil
Value: 0,2 mg/kg dry weight (d.w.)

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering measures

Use sealed systems as far as possible.
Adequate explosion-proof ventilation to control airborne concentrations below the exposure guidelines/limits.
Local exhaust ventilation is recommended.
Firewater monitors and deluge systems are recommended.
Eye washes and showers for emergency use.
Where material is heated, sprayed or mist formed, there is greater potential for airborne concentrations to be generated.
The level of protection and types of controls necessary will vary depending upon potential exposure conditions. Select controls based on a risk assessment of local circumstances. Appropriate measures include:

General Information:
Consider technical advances and process upgrades (including automation) for the elimination of releases. Minimise exposure using measures such as closed systems, dedicated facilities and suitable general/local exhaust ventilation. Drain down systems and clear transfer lines prior to breaking containment. Clean/flush equipment, where possible, prior to maintenance. Where there is potential for exposure: restrict access to authorised persons; provide specific activity training to operators to minimise exposures; wear suitable gloves and coveralls to prevent skin contamination; wear respiratory protection when there is potential for inhalation; clear up spills immediately and dispose of wastes safely.Ensure safe systems of work or equivalent arrangements are in place to manage risks. Regularly inspect, test and maintain all control measures. Consider the need for risk based health surveillance.

Personal protective equipment

Eye protection : Wear goggles for use against liquids and gas.
Wear full face shield if splashes are likely to occur.

Hand protection

Remarks : Where hand contact with the product may occur the use of gloves approved to relevant standards (e.g. Europe: EN374, US: F739) made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection. Longer term protection: Viton. Incidental contact/Splash protection: Nitrile rubber.

For continuous contact we recommend gloves with breakthrough time of more than 240 minutes with preference for > 480 minutes where suitable gloves can be identified. For short-term/splash protection we recommend the same but

recognize that suitable gloves offering this level of protection may not be available and in this case a lower breakthrough time maybe acceptable so long as appropriate maintenance and replacement regimes are followed. Glove thickness is not a good predictor of glove resistance to a chemical as it is dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Glove thickness should be typically greater than 0.35 mm depending on the glove make and model. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, dexterity. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturizer is recommended.

Skin and body protection : Wear chemical resistant gloves/gauntlets and boots. Where risk of splashing, also wear an apron.
Wear antistatic and flame-retardant clothing, if a local risk assessment deems it so.

Respiratory protection : If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker health, select respiratory protection equipment suitable for the specific conditions of use and meeting relevant legislation.
Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.
Where air-filtering respirators are unsuitable (e.g. airborne concentrations are high, risk of oxygen deficiency, confined space) use appropriate positive pressure breathing apparatus.
Where air-filtering respirators are suitable, select an appropriate combination of mask and filter.
If air-filtering respirators are suitable for conditions of use:
Select a filter suitable for organic gases and vapours [Type A boiling point >65°C (149°F)].

Protective measures : Personal protective equipment (PPE) should meet recommended national standards. Check with PPE suppliers.

Environmental exposure controls

General advice : Local guidelines on emission limits for volatile substances must be observed for the discharge of exhaust air containing vapour.
Minimise release to the environment. An environmental assessment must be made to ensure compliance with local environmental legislation.
Information on accidental release measures are to be found in section 6.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	:	Oily liquid.
Colour	:	Colourless to yellowish
Odour	:	Aromatic hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	:	0,1 ppm
pH	:	Not applicable
Melting / freezing point	:	-31 °C
Boiling point	:	145 °C
Flash point	:	32 °C Method: closed cup
Evaporation rate	:	12,4 Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1
Flammability		
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	Data not available
Lower explosion limit and upper explosion limit / flammability limit		
Upper explosion limit	:	6,1 %(V)
Lower explosion limit	:	1,1 %(V)
Vapour pressure	:	670 Pa (20 °C)
Relative vapour density	:	3,6
Relative density	:	Data not available
Density	:	906 kg/m3 (20 °C) Method: ASTM D4052
Solubility(ies)		
Water solubility	:	0,29 kg/m3 (20 °C)
Partition coefficient: n-	:	log Pow: 2,96

octanol/water		Method: Literature data.
Auto-ignition temperature	:	490 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	Data not available
Viscosity		
Viscosity, dynamic	:	0,7 mPa.s (25 °C) Method: ASTM D445
Viscosity, kinematic	:	Data not available
Explosive properties	:	Not applicable
Oxidizing properties	:	Not applicable

9.2 Other information

Self-heating substances	:	At high temperatures, for example fire conditions, exothermic polymerisation may occur causing possible container rupture., Dangerous polymerisation can occur on contact with highly catalytic surfaces., In case of contact with water the inhibitor concentration might decrease and cause polymerisation.
Surface tension	:	34 mN/m
Conductivity	:	Low conductivity: < 100 pS/m, The conductivity of this material makes it a static accumulator., A liquid is typically considered nonconductive if its conductivity is below 100 pS/m and is considered semi-conductive if its conductivity is below 10,000 pS/m., Whether a liquid is nonconductive or semiconductive, the precautions are the same., A number of factors, for example liquid temperature, presence of contaminants, and anti-static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid
Molecular weight	:	104,15 g/mol

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Polymerises with risk of fire and explosion.
Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.2 Chemical stability

Material is stable when properly inhibited and an appropriate dissolved oxygen level is maintained (see Storage in Chapter 7).
Polymerises with risk of fire and explosion.
Reacts with strong oxidising agents.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions : Normally stable under ambient conditions and if properly inhibited.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid : Heat, flames, and sparks.
Exposure to sunlight.
Exposure to air.
In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid : Strong oxidising agents.
Copper alloys.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition is highly dependent on conditions. A complex mixture of airborne solids, liquids and gases, including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and other organic compounds will be evolved when this material undergoes combustion or thermal or oxidative degradation.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Information on likely routes of exposure : Inhalation is the primary route of exposure although absorption may occur through skin contact or following accidental ingestion.

Acute toxicity

Components:

styrene:

Acute oral toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 5.000 mg/kg
Method: Based on weight of evidence.
Remarks: Low toxicity

Acute inhalation toxicity : LC 50 (Rat, Unspecified): 11,8 mg/l, 2770 ppm
Exposure time: 4 h
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Based on weight of evidence.
Remarks: Harmful if inhaled.

Acute dermal toxicity : LD 50 (Rat, male and female): > 2.000 mg/kg
Method: OECD Test Guideline 402
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria

are not met.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Components:

styrene:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Based on weight of evidence.
Remarks: Causes skin irritation.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Components:

styrene:
Species: Rabbit
Method: Based on weight of evidence.
Remarks: Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Components:

styrene:
Species: Humans
Method: Based on Human Evidence
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Components:

styrene:

Genotoxicity in vitro	:	Method: Based on weight of evidence. Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Genotoxicity in vivo	:	Method: Based on weight of evidence. Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Germ cell mutagenicity- Assessment	:	This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Carcinogenicity

Components:

styrene:
Species: Humans
Application Route: Occupational exposure
Method: Based on weight of evidence.
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: Based on weight of evidence.
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Species: Rat
Application Route: Oral
Method: Based on weight of evidence.
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Carcinogenicity - Assessment : This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Material	SEA Carcinogenicity Classification
styrene	No carcinogenicity classification.

Material	Other Carcinogenicity Classification
styrene	IARC: Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Reproductive toxicity

Components:

styrene:

Effects on fertility : Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Remarks: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
This product does not meet the criteria for classification in categories 1A/1B.

Effects on foetal development : Species: Rat
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: OECD Test Guideline 416
Remarks: Causes foetotoxicity in animals at doses which are maternally toxic.

Reproductive toxicity - Assessment : Suspected of damaging the unborn child.

STOT - single exposure

Components:

styrene:
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Target Organs: Respiratory system
Remarks: Inhalation of vapours or mists may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

STOT - repeated exposure

Components:

styrene:
Exposure routes: Inhalation
Target Organs: ear
Remarks: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Can cause liver damage.
Respiratory system: repeated exposure affects the respiratory system. Effects were seen at high doses only.
Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats.

Repeated dose toxicity

Components:

styrene:
Species: Humans, Unspecified
Application Route: Inhalation
Method: Occupational exposure
Target Organs: ear
Remarks: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Can cause liver damage.
Respiratory System: repeated exposure affects the respiratory system.
Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.
Nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Effects were seen at high doses only.

Species: Rat, Unspecified
Application Route: Inhalation
Test atmosphere: vapour
Method: Acceptable non-standard method.
Target Organs: ear
Remarks: Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Can cause liver damage.
Respiratory System: repeated exposure affects the respiratory system.
Auditory system: prolonged and repeated exposures to high concentrations have resulted in hearing loss in rats. Solvent abuse and noise interaction in the work environment may cause hearing loss.
Nervous system: repeated exposure affects the nervous system. Effects were seen at high doses only.

Aspiration toxicity

Components:

styrene:

Aspiration into the lungs when swallowed or vomited may cause chemical pneumonitis which can be fatal.

Further information

Product:

Remarks: Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Components:

styrene:
Remarks: Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Components:

styrene:

Toxicity to fish (Acute toxicity)	:	LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 4,02 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 203 Remarks: Toxic LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Acute toxicity)	:	EC50 (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 4,7 mg/l Exposure time: 48 h Method: OECD Test Guideline 202 Remarks: Toxic LC/EC/IC50 >1 - <=10 mg/l
Toxicity to algae (Acute toxicity)	:	ErC50 (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae)): 4,9 mg/l Exposure time: 96 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Test Guideline 201 Remarks: Toxic NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l
Toxicity to bacteria (Acute toxicity)	:	LC50 (Activated sludge): 500 mg/l Exposure time: 3 h Method: Test(s) equivalent or similar to OECD Guideline 209 Remarks: Practically non toxic: LL/EL/IL50 > 100 mg/l
Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity)	:	Remarks: Data not available
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chron-	:	NOEC: 1,01 mg/l Exposure time: 21 d

ic toxicity)	Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea) Method: OECD Test Guideline 211 Remarks: NOEC/NOEL > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l (based on test data)

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Components:

styrene:

Biodegradability	:	Biodegradation: 70,9 % Exposure time: 28 d Method: ISO DIS 9408 Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

styrene:

Bioaccumulation	:	Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Components:

styrene:

Mobility	:	Remarks: Floats on water., If product enters soil, it will be highly mobile and may contaminate groundwater.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Components:

styrene:

Assessment	:	The substance does not fulfill all screening criteria for persistence, bioaccumulation and toxicity and hence is not considered to be PBT or vPvB..

12.6 Other adverse effects

Product:

Further information	:	The substance/mixture does not contain components considered to have endocrine disrupting properties according to REACH Article 57(f) or Commission Delegated regulation (EU) 2017/2100 or Commission Regulation (EU) 2018/605 at levels of 0.1% or higher.
Additional ecological information	:	Remarks: Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).

Components:

styrene:

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product : Recover or recycle if possible.
It is the responsibility of the waste generator to determine the toxicity and physical properties of the material generated to determine the proper waste classification and disposal methods in compliance with applicable regulations.
Waste product should not be allowed to contaminate soil or ground water, or be disposed of into the environment.
Do not discharge extinguishing waters into the aquatic environment.
Do not dispose of tank water bottoms by allowing them to drain into the ground. This will result in soil and groundwater contamination.
Waste arising from a spillage or tank cleaning should be disposed of in accordance with prevailing regulations, preferably to a recognised collector or contractor. The competence of the collector or contractor should be established beforehand.

Disposal should be in accordance with applicable regional, national, and local laws and regulations.
Local regulations may be more stringent than regional or national requirements and must be complied with.

MARPOL - see International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (MARPOL 73/78) which provides technical aspects at controlling pollutions from ships.

Contaminated packaging : Drain container thoroughly.
After draining, vent in a safe place away from sparks and fire.
Residues may cause an explosion hazard.
Do not puncture, cut, or weld uncleaned drums.
Send to drum recoverer or metal reclaimer.

Packing: Emptying: Place the package upside down, and tilt slightly, circa 10 degrees, to enable drainage in such a way that the lowest part of the package is at the exit orifice. On some packing an extra hole must be made. Drainage should be carried out at room temperature (at least 15 °C). Wait until the package is drip dry. Do not close package after draining. Please note the risks connected with emptying package and containers with flammable liquids. Emptied package should be ventilated in a safe place away from sparks and fire. Residues may be an explosion risk. Do not puncture, cut or weld in non-cleaned package, containers or drums.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

ADR	:	UN 2055
RID	:	UN 2055
IMDG	:	UN 2055
IATA	:	UN 2055

14.2 UN proper shipping name

ADR	:	STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
RID	:	STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
IMDG	:	STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
IATA	:	STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR	:	3
RID	:	3
IMDG	:	3
IATA	:	3

14.4 Packing group

ADR

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	39
Labels	:	3

RID

Packing group	:	III
Classification Code	:	F1
Hazard Identification Number	:	39
Labels	:	3

IMDG

Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3

IATA

Packing group	:	III
Labels	:	3

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR

Environmentally hazardous	:	no

RID

Environmentally hazardous : no

IMDG
Marine pollutant : no

14.6 Special precautions for user

Remarks : Special Precautions: Refer to Section 7, Handling & Storage, for special precautions which a user needs to be aware of or needs to comply with in connection with transport.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Pollution category : Y
Ship type : 3; Must be Double Hulled
Product name : Styrene monomer

Additional Information **:** This product may be transported under nitrogen blanketing. Nitrogen is an odourless and invisible gas. Exposure to nitrogen enriched atmospheres displaces available oxygen which may cause asphyxiation or death. Personnel must observe strict safety precautions when involved with a confined space entry.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

KKDIK (30105 (Bis)) - Restrictions on the manufacture, placing on the market and use of certain dangerous substances, mixtures and articles (Annex 17) : Conditions of restriction for the following entries should be considered: Entry number 3

Other regulations : The regulatory information is not intended to be comprehensive. Other regulations may apply to this material.

Regulations on the health and safety precautions for chemicals in the workplace. Regulations on the fire protection of buildings. Regulations on the prevention of industrial accidents and the reduction of their effects.

The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AIIC : Listed

DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS	:	Listed
KECI	:	Listed
NZIoC	:	Listed
PICCS	:	Listed
TSCA	:	Listed
TCSI	:	Listed

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

SECTION 16: Other information

ADN - European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways; ADR - Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road; AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CLP - Classification Labelling Packaging Regulation; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECHA - European Chemicals Agency; EC-Number - European Community number; ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RID - Regulations concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SDS - Safety Data Sheet;

SVHC - Substance of Very High Concern; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TRGS - Technical Rule for Hazardous Substances; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

Prepared by

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Certified Qualification date	:	15.05.2024
Certificate number	:	TÜV/11.241.01
Expiry date		15.05.2029

Further information

Training advice	:	Provide adequate information, instruction and training for operators.
Other information	:	A vertical bar (|) in the left margin indicates an amendment from the previous version.
Sources of key data used to compile the Safety Data Sheet	:	The quoted data are from, but not limited to, one or more sources of information (e.g. toxicological data from Shell Health Services, material suppliers' data, CONCAWE, EU IUCLID date base, EC 1272 regulation, etc).

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as a guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process, unless specified in the text.

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