

SAFETY DATA SHEET.

According to OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200

BC Styrene Monomer

Version	Revision Date.:	SDS Number:	Print Date.:
2.1	12/02/2025	800010050232	12/09/2025
			Date of last issue: 05/08/2024
			Date of first issue: 06/12/2023

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product name : BC Styrene Monomer
Product code : Q9275
Other means of identification : Phenyl ethene, Phenyl ethylene, Vinyl benzene

Manufacturer or supplier's details

Manufacturer/Supplier : **Shell Chemical LP**
PO Box 576
HOUSTON TX 77001
USA

Telephone : 1-800-240-6737 1-855-697-4355
Telefax :

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Base chemical for the production of polystyrene, rubbers and resins.

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.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification in accordance with the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

Flammable liquids : Category 3
Aspiration hazard : Category 1
Skin irritation : Category 2
Eye irritation : Category 2A
Acute toxicity (Inhalation) : Category 4
Specific target organ toxicity : Category 3 (Respiratory Tract)
- single exposure
Specific target organ toxicity : Category 1 (Auditory system)
- repeated exposure

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Long-term (chronic) aquatic hazard : Category 3

GHS label elements

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.
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:**
P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating/ lighting equipment.
P242 Use non-sparking tools.
P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.
P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection/ hearing protection.
Response:
P301 + P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P302 + P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

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P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.

P321 Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instructions on this label).

P331 Do NOT induce vomiting.

P332 + P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.

P337 + P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

P362 + P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

Storage:

P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P403 + P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal:

P501 Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

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.

The classification of this material is based on OSHA HCS 2024 criteria.

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance / Mixture	:	Substance
Substance name	:	BC Styrene Monomer, 100-42-5
CAS-No.	:	202-851-5

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Components

Chemical name	Synonym	CAS-No.	Concentration (% w/w)
styrene	styrene	100-42-5	<= 100

SECTION 4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

- General advice : Not expected to be a health hazard when used under normal conditions.
- 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.
- Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed : 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.

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Protection of first-aiders	:	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. When administering first aid, ensure that you are wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment according to the incident, injury and surroundings.
Notes to physician	:	IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS EXTREMELY IMPORTANT! Call a doctor or poison control center for guidance. Potential for chemical pneumonitis. Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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.
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
Specific extinguishing methods	:	Standard procedure for chemical fires.
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).
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

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures	:	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.
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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.

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

Methods and materials for containment and 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

Additional advice : 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.

U.S. regulations may require reporting releases of this material to the environment which exceed the reportable quantity (refer to Section 15) to the National Response Center at (800) 424-8802.

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SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

- 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 materials 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.
- Avoidance of contact : Strong oxidising agents.

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- Product Transfer : Copper alloys.
: If positive displacement pumps are used, these must be fitted with a non-integral pressure relief valve. Refer to guidance under Handling section.
- Conditions for safe storage : Refer to section 15 for any additional specific legislation covering the packaging and storage of this product.
- Further information on storage stability : Storage Temperature:
25 °C / 77 °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.
- Specific end use(s)**
- Specific use(s) : Not applicable
- 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

Components with workplace control parameters

Components	CAS-No.	Value type	Control parame-	Basis
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		(Form of exposure)	ters / Permissible concentration	
styrene	100-42-5	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.				
		TWA	100 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		CEIL	200 ppm	OSHA Z-2
		Peak	600 ppm (5 mins. in any 3 hrs.)	OSHA Z-2
		TWA	10 ppm	ACGIH
		STEL	20 ppm	ACGIH

Biological occupational exposure limits

Components	CAS-No.	Control parameters	Biological specimen	Sam-pling time	Permissible concentra-tion	Basis
styrene	100-42-5	Mandelic acid plus phenylgly-oxylic acid	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	150 mg/g creatinine	ACGIH BEI
		Styrene	Urine	End of shift (As soon as possible after exposure ceases)	20 µg/l	ACGIH BEI

Biological occupational exposure limits

No biological limit allocated.

Monitoring Methods

Monitoring of the concentration of substances in the breathing zone of workers or in the general workplace may be required to confirm compliance with an OEL and adequacy of exposure controls. For some substances biological monitoring may also be appropriate.

Validated exposure measurement methods should be applied by a competent person and samples analysed by an accredited laboratory.

Examples of sources of recommended exposure measurement methods are given below or contact the supplier. Further national methods may be available.

National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), USA: Manual of Analytical Methods <http://www.cdc.gov/niosh/>

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Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), USA: Sampling and Analytical Methods
<http://www.osha.gov/>

Health and Safety Executive (HSE), UK: Methods for the Determination of Hazardous Substances
<http://www.hse.gov.uk/>

Institut für Arbeitsschutz Deutschen Gesetzlichen Unfallversicherung (IFA), Germany
<http://www.dguv.de/inhalt/index.jsp>

L'Institut National de Recherche et de Sécurité, (INRS), France <http://www.inrs.fr/accueil>

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

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.

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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)].
Respirator selection, use and maintenance should be in accordance with the requirements of the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard, 29 CFR 1910.134.

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.

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

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.

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

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

Thermal hazards : When handling heated product, wear heat resistant gloves,

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safety hat with chin strap, face shield (preferably with a chin guard), safety glasses, heat resistant coveralls (with cuffs over gloves and legs over boots), neck protection and heavy duty boots, e.g. leather for heat resistance.

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

Physical state	: Oily liquid.
Colour	: Colourless to yellowish
Odour	: Aromatic hydrocarbon
Odour Threshold	: 0.1 ppm
Melting / freezing point	: -31 °C
Boiling point	: 145 °C
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Data not available
Upper explosion limit / Upper flammability limit	: 6.1 %(V)
Lower explosion limit / Lower flammability limit	: 1.1 %(V)
Flash point	: 32 °C Method: closed cup
Auto-ignition temperature	: 490 °C

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Decomposition temperature : Data not available

pH : Not applicable

Viscosity

Viscosity, dynamic : 0.7 mPa.s (25 °C)
Method: ASTM D445

Viscosity, kinematic : Data not available

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility : 0.29 kg/m3 (20 °C)

Solubility in other solvents : Data not available

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : log Pow: 2.96
Method: Literature data.

log Pow: 2.96
Method: Literature data.

Vapour pressure : 670 Pa (20 °C)

Relative density : Data not available

Density : 906 kg/m3 (20 °C)
Method: ASTM D4052

Relative vapour density : 3.6

Particle characteristics

Particle size : Data not available

9.2 Other information

Explosives : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Not applicable

Evaporation rate : 12.4
Method: ASTM D 3539, nBuAc=1

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-

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static additives can greatly influence the conductivity of a liquid

Surface tension : 34 mN/m

Molecular weight : 104.15 g/mol

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	: Polymerises with risk of fire and explosion. Reacts with strong oxidising agents.
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.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Normally stable under ambient conditions and if properly inhibited.
Conditions to avoid	: Heat, flames, and sparks. Exposure to sunlight. Exposure to air. In certain circumstances product can ignite due to static electricity.
Incompatible materials	: Strong oxidising agents. Copper alloys.
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

Basis for assessment	: Information given is based on data on the components and the toxicology of similar products. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).
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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

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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.

IARC Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans
styrene 100-42-5

OSHA No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is on OSHA's list of regulated carcinogens.

NTP Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen
styrene 100-42-5

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Reproductive toxicity

Components:

styrene:

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

Reproductive toxicity

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.

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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

Components:

styrene:

Remarks	:	Classifications by other authorities under varying regulatory frameworks may exist.
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SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Basis for assessment	:	Information given is based on product data. Unless indicated otherwise, the data presented is representative of the product as a whole, rather than for individual component(s).
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Ecotoxicity

Components:

styrene:

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| Toxicity to fish | : | 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 | : | 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/aquatic plants | : | 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/EL10 > 1.0 - <= 10 mg/l |
| Toxicity to fish (Chronic toxicity) | : | Remarks: Data not available |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity) | : | NOEC (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 1.01 mg/l
Exposure time: 21 d
Method: OECD Test Guideline 211
Remarks: NOEC/NOEL/EL10 > 1.0 - <=10 mg/l |
| Toxicity to microorganisms | : | 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 |

Persistence and degradability

Components:

styrene:

- | | | |
|------------------|---|--|
| Biodegradability | : | Biodegradation: 70.9 %
Exposure time: 28 d
Method: ISO DIS 9408
Remarks: Readily biodegradable. |
|------------------|---|--|

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Bioaccumulative potential

Components:

styrene:

Bioaccumulation : Remarks: Does not bioaccumulate significantly.

Mobility in soil

Components:

styrene:

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

Other adverse effects

Components:

styrene:

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

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal methods

Waste from residues : 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 na-

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Contaminated packaging : tional 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.
: 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.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

National Regulations

49 CFR

UN/ID/NA number	: UN 2055
Proper shipping name	: STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
Class	: 3
Packing group	: III
Labels	: 3
Reportable quantity	Styrene (1,000 lb)
ERG Code	: 128P
Marine pollutant	: no.

International Regulations

IATA-DGR

UN/ID No.	: UN 2055
Proper shipping name	: STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
Class	: 3
Packing group	: III
Labels	: 3

IMDG-Code

UN number	: UN 2055
Proper shipping name	: STYRENE MONOMER, STABILIZED
Class	: 3
Packing group	: III
Labels	: 3
Marine pollutant	: no.

Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

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

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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.
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. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of Marpol and the IBC Code

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

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

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Components	CAS-No.	Component RQ (lbs)	Calculated product RQ (lbs)
styrene	100-42-5	1000	1000

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

Shell classifies this material as an "oil" under the CERCLA Petroleum Exclusion, therefore releases to the environment are not reportable under CERCLA.

CERCLA Reportable Quantity

The components with RQs are given for information.

SARA 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reportable Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 304 EHS RQ.

SARA 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances Threshold Planning Quantity

This material does not contain any components with a section 302 EHS TPQ.

SARA 311/312 Hazards	: Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Skin corrosion or irritation Serious eye damage or eye irritation Aspiration hazard Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)
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SARA 313 : The following components are subject to reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313:

styrene	100-42-5	>= 90 - <= 100 %
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Clean Water Act

The following Hazardous Chemicals are listed under the U.S. CleanWater Act, Section 311, Table 117.3:

styrene	100-42-5	100 %
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US State Regulations

Massachusetts Right To Know

No components are subject to the Massachusetts Right to Know Act.

Pennsylvania Right To Know

styrene	100-42-5
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California Prop. 65

WARNING: This product can expose you to chemicals including styrene, which is/are known to the State of California to cause cancer. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

California List of Hazardous Substances

styrene	100-42-5
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The components of this product are reported in the following inventories:

AIIC : Listed

CA. DSL : Listed

IECSC : Listed

ENCS : Listed

KECI : Listed

NZIoC : Listed

PICCS : Listed

TSCA : Listed

TCSI : Listed

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SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Further information

NFPA Rating (Health, Fire, Reactivity) 3, 3, 2

Full text of other abbreviations

ACGIH	: USA. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
ACGIH BEI	: ACGIH - Biological Exposure Indices (BEI)
OSHA Z-2	: USA. Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) - Table Z-2
ACGIH / TWA	: 8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH / STEL	: Short-term exposure limit
OSHA Z-2 / TWA	: 8-hour time weighted average
OSHA Z-2 / CEIL	: Acceptable ceiling concentration
OSHA Z-2 / Peak	: Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; 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; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonised System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; 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 Organisation; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardisation; 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; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organisation 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; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Con-

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trol Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

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).

Revision Date. : 12/02/2025

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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