

INEOS STYROLUTION

SAFETY DATA SHEET

1. Identification

Manufacturer:

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INEOS Styrolution Product Name:

Lustran® 433 NR

INEOS Styrolution Material Number:

50020915,50020916,50020917

Chemical Family:

Thermoplastic Polymer

Chemical Name:

Acrylonitrile/Butadiene/Styrene Terpolymer

Synonyms:

ABS

Recommended Use:

Manufacture of polymeric articles

Restrictions on Use:

None known

SDS Date of Preparation/Revision:

09/04/2020

2. Hazards Identification

GHS Classification:

Health	Environmental	Physical
None	None	Combustible Dust

Label Elements

WARNING!

May form combustible dust concentrations in air

Supplemental Labeling:

Melted product is flammable and produces intense heat and dense smoke during burning. Irritating gases and fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition. May cause mechanical irritation (abrasion). Causes slipping hazard if spilled. Contact with hot material will cause thermal burns.

3. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Components

<u>Weight %</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
>=1%	Acrylonitrile/Butadiene/Styrene Terpolymer	9003-56-9
>=1%	N,N-Ethylenebisstearamide	110-30-5
<0.1%	Styrene	100-42-5

The exact concentrations are a trade secret.

4. First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: In case of eye contact, flush eyes with plenty of lukewarm water.

Skin Contact: In case of contact with skin, wash affected areas with soap and water. In case of thermal burns, immediately immerse affected area in cold water. Do not attempt to remove material adhering to the skin. Get medical attention for burns.

Inhalation: If exposed to gases or fumes from thermal processing, move to fresh air. Get medical attention, if irritation or other symptoms develop and persist.

Ingestion: Not a likely route of exposure. If swallowed, get medical attention.

Most Important Symptoms: Contact with heated material can cause thermal burns. Gases and fumes evolved during thermal processing or decomposition of this material may irritate the eyes, skin or respiratory tract and cause nausea, drowsiness and headache.

Indication of Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment, if Needed: Medical attention may be needed for treatment of burns.

5. Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable (Unsuitable) Extinguishing Media: Water, foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical: Toxic and irritating gases and fumes may be given off during burning or thermal decomposition. Avoid generating dust. Fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard. Hazardous combustion products include carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, styrene, acrylonitrile, hydrogen cyanide, hydrocarbons.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire-Fighters: Firefighters should be equipped with self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potentially toxic and irritating fumes.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment And Emergency Procedures: Wear appropriate protective clothing as described in Section 8.

Methods And Materials For Containment/Cleanup: If molten, allow material to cool and place into an appropriate marked container for disposal. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Avoid dispersal of dust in the air (i.e., removing dust from surfaces with compressed air). Non-sparking tools should be used.

7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing dust. Use with adequate ventilation.

Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Routine housekeeping should be instituted to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces.

Pellets and pellet dust can build static electricity charges when subjected to the friction of transfer and mixing operations. Provide adequate precautions, such as electrical grounding and bonding, or inert atmospheres.

Protect equipment (e.g. storage bins, conveyors, dust collectors) with explosion vents.

Conditions for Safe Storage, including any incompatibilities: Store in a dry, well-ventilated area.

Storage Temperature: 82°C (179.6°F) maximum

Storage Period: Not established

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Guidelines:

United States

Although no exposure limit has been established for this product, the OSHA PEL for Particulates not Otherwise Regulated (PNOR) of 15 mg/m³ total dust, 5 mg/m³ respirable fraction is recommended.

Chemical	OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV
Styrene	100 ppm TWA 200 ppm Ceiling 600 ppm Maximum concentration (5 min in any 3 hrs)	10 ppm TWA 20 ppm STEL
N,N-Ethylenebisstearamide	None Established	None Established

Canada

Although no exposure limit has been established for this product, applicable provincial exposure limits for particles not otherwise classified/ specified are recommended.

Provinces	Chemical	Exposure Limits
Alberta; Manitoba; New Brunswick; New Foundland/Labrador; Northwest Territories; Nova Scotia; Prince Edward Island	Styrene	20 ppm TWA 40 ppm STEL
British Columbia	Styrene	50 ppm TWA 75 ppm STEL
Nunavut; Québec; Saskatchewan	Styrene	50 ppm TWA 100 ppm STEL
Ontario	Styrene	35 ppm TWA 100 ppm STEL
Yukon	Styrene	100 ppm TWA 125 ppm STEL
All Provinces	N,N-Ethylenebisstearamide	None Established

Appropriate Engineering Controls: General dilution and local exhaust as necessary to control airborne vapors, mists, dusts and thermal decomposition products below appropriate occupational exposure limits. It is recommended that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation and material transport systems involved in handling this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen deficient environment. Ensure that dust handling systems (such as exhaust ducts, dust collectors, vessels and processing equipment) are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e. there is no leakage from the equipment).

Personal Protective Equipment:

Respiratory Protection: If the recommended exposure limits are exceeded a NIOSH approved particulate/organic vapor respirator appropriate for the form and concentration of the contaminants should be used. Selection and use of respiratory equipment must be in accordance with OSHA 1910.134 or other applicable regulations and good industrial hygiene practice.

Hand Protection: Wear heat resistant gloves when handling molten material.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses with side shields.

Skin and Body Protection: No special protection required for normal handling and use. For operations where heated polymer is handled, thermally protective gloves and clothing should be worn along with appropriate eye protection.

Additional Protective Measures: Employees should wash their hands and face before eating, drinking, or using tobacco products. Educate and train employees in the safe use and handling of this product. Purgings should be collected as small flat,

thin shapes or thin strands to allow for rapid cooling. Precautions should be taken against autoignition of hot, thick masses of the plastic. Quench with water. Fumes or vapors emitted from the hot melted plastic during converting operations may condense on cool overhead metal surfaces or exhaust ducts. The condensate, usually in the form of a soft, grease-like semi-solid may contain substances which can be irritating or toxic. Wear rubber gloves when cleaning contaminated surfaces.

Use only appropriately classified electrical equipment and powered industrial trucks where dust from product is present.

9 Physical and Chemical Properties

Form:	Solid	Appearance:	Pellets
Color:	Natural	Odor:	Slight, sweet, aromatic
pH:	Not applicable	Odor Threshold:	0.15 to 25 ppm (styrene)
Boiling Point/Range:	Not applicable	Vapor Density:	3.6 (styrene)
Melting point/freezing point:	Not established	Evaporation Rate:	Not applicable
Flammability (solid, gas):	Dust and molten material are combustible	Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	Not applicable
Viscosity:	Not applicable	Softening Point:	82-107°C (179-224°F)
Flash Point:	388-400°C (730-752°F)	Vapor Pressure:	Not applicable
Lower Explosion Limit:	Not established	Bulk Density:	650-750 kg/m ³
Upper Explosion Limit:	Not established	Relative Density:	Approx. 1.05
Autoignition Temperature:	495-510°C (923-950°F)	Solubilities:	Insoluble in water
Decomposition Temperature:	Approx. 260°C (500°F)		

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity: Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Chemical Stability: Stable

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: None known.

Conditions to Avoid: None known

Incompatible Materials: None known

Hazardous Decomposition: Thermal decomposition will generate carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide, styrene, acrylonitrile, hydrogen cyanide, hydrocarbons.

11. Toxicological Information

HUMAN HEALTH EFFECTS AND SYMPTOMS OF EXPOSURE

Skin (Acute): Contact with heated material can cause thermal burns.

Eye (Acute): May cause mechanical irritation.

General Effects of Exposure

Acute Effects of Exposure: Gases and fumes evolved during thermal processing or decomposition of this material may irritate the eyes, skin or respiratory tract and cause nausea, drowsiness and headache.

Chronic (non-cancer) Effects of Exposure: Not expected to cause any adverse chronic health effects.

Carcinogenicity:

The Agency for Toxic Substances & Disease Registry concluded in their 2007 Toxicological Profile for Styrene that styrene may possibly be a weak human carcinogen. The EPA has not given a formal carcinogen classification to styrene stating "Several epidemiologic studies suggest there may be an association between styrene exposure and an increased risk of leukemia and lymphoma. However, the evidence is inconclusive due to confounding factors." In 2011 the National Toxicology Program listed styrene as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on limited evidence from studies in humans, sufficient evidence from studies in experimental animals, and supporting data on mechanisms of carcinogenesis. In 2019 IARC issued monograph 121 on styrene, where they concluded that there is sufficient evidence of carcinogenicity in animals but only limited evidence in humans

Styrene **IARC** – Overall evaluation: 2A Probable carcinogen
IARC – Evidence of carcinogenicity in animals: Sufficient data
IARC – Evidence of carcinogenicity in humans: Limited data
NTP - Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen
ACGIH – A3: Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans

Product Toxicity Data

Toxicity Note: Toxicity data is based on similar ABS resins.

Skin Irritation: rabbit – non-irritating.

Eye Irritation: rabbit – Draize – slightly irritating.

Other Relevant Toxicity Information: Styrene is slightly toxic to practically non-toxic in oral feeding studies (rats) and skin application studies (rabbits). Repeated inhalation studies in rats for 3 weeks reported effects suggestive of a hearing impairment. Repeated inhalation exposures produced lung irritation in guinea pigs and organ weight changes in rats. Styrene caused lung tumors in several strains of mice by inhalation and oral exposure. The evidence in rats is insufficient for reaching a conclusion concerning the carcinogenicity of styrene. There is limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of styrene in humans based on studies of workers that showed an increased mortality from or incidence of cancer of the lymphohematopoietic system and increased levels of DNA adducts and genetic damage in lymphocytes from exposed workers. However, the types of lymphohematopoietic cancer observed in excess varied across different studies and excess risk was not found in all cohorts. In standard mutagenicity tests, both positive and negative results were reported. No birth defects occurred in rats given styrene orally. Some toxic effects on the fetus were noted in a limited inhalation study using repeated high doses.

Toxicity Data for Acrylonitrile/Butadiene/Styrene Terpolymer

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50 >5000 mg/kg (rat)

Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50 >2,000 mg/kg (rabbit) estimated

Skin Irritation: rabbit – Draize – No skin irritation

Eye Irritation: rabbit – Slightly irritating

Sensitization: Dermal – non-sensitizer (guinea pig Buehler Test)

Toxicity Data for N,N-Ethylenebisstearamide

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50 >15,380 mg/kg (rat)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: LC50 >58.2 mg/L/1 hr (rat)

Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50 >20,000 mg/kg (rabbit)

Skin Irritation: rabbit – Slightly-irritating

Eye Irritation: rabbit – Slightly irritating

Repeated Dose Toxicity: 15 weeks, oral, NOAEL <0.5% (rat, male/female, daily)

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Ames: negative (Salmonella typhimurium, metabolic activation with and without)

Carcinogenicity

Rat, Male/Female, oral, 2 years, daily: Did not show carcinogenic effect

Toxicity Data for Styrene

Acute Oral Toxicity: LD50 1000 mg/kg (rat)

Acute Inhalation Toxicity: LC50 11.8 mg/L/4 hr (rat)

Acute Dermal Toxicity: LD50 >20,000 mg/kg (rabbit)

Skin Irritation: rabbit – Draize – moderately irritating

Eye Irritation: rabbit – Draize – severely irritating

Sensitization: Dermal – non-sensitizer (guinea pig maximization test (GPMT))

Repeated Dose Toxicity

6 months, inhalation NOAEL 6.3 mg/kg (monkey, male/female, daily)

28 Days, dermal NOAEL <500 mg/kg (rat, male daily)

13 weeks, inhalation NOAEL 0.565 mg/L (rat, male/female, daily)

Mutagenicity

Genetic Toxicity in Vitro:

Ames: negative (Salmonella typhimurium, metabolic activation with and without)

Sister Chromatid Exchange: positive (human lymphocytes, metabolic activation with and without)

Genetic Toxicity in Vivo:

Cytogenic assay positive (rat)

Drosophila SLRL test: positive (Drosophila melanogaster)

Carcinogenicity

Styrene was tested for carcinogenicity in rats in nine studies. In one lifetime inhalation study in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats exposed to styrene for 1 year, there was a significant increase (with a significant positive trend) in the incidences of malignant tumours of the mammary gland and of benign or malignant tumours (combined) of the mammary gland in females. In a 2-year inhalation study in male and female Sprague-Dawley rats, there was a significant dose-dependent decrease in the incidence of mammary gland adenocarcinoma in females. There was no significant increase in the incidence of any tumour type in three studies by gavage in males or females, in one study by transplacental exposure followed by gavage in male and female pups, in one study by drinking-water, in one study by intraperitoneal injection, and in one study by subcutaneous injection in males and females. There were nine studies of carcinogenicity of styrene in mice: one study by gavage in males and females, five studies by inhalation (one in males and females, and four in males only), two studies of transplacental exposure followed by oral exposure by gavage in male and female pups, and one study by intraperitoneal injection in females. In the study by gavage in B6C3F1 mice, styrene significantly increased the incidence (with a significant positive trend) of bronchioloalveolar adenoma or carcinoma (combined) of the lung in males, and there was a significant positive trend in the incidence of hepatocellular adenoma in females. In one study of transplacental exposure followed by gavage in O20 mice, styrene significantly increased the incidence of lung carcinoma in female pups, and of lung adenoma or carcinoma (combined) in male and female pups. The other study by transplacental exposure followed by gavage in C57BL mice yielded negative results. Exposure to styrene significantly increased the incidence (with a significant positive trend) of bronchioloalveolar adenoma, and of bronchioloalveolar adenoma or carcinoma (combined) in male and female CD-1 mice in one study by inhalation; another result of this study was that exposure to styrene significantly increased the incidence (with a significant positive trend) of bronchioloalveolar carcinoma in females.

Exposure to styrene also significantly increased the incidence of bronchioloalveolar carcinoma in male CD-1 mice in another study by inhalation. Three studies by inhalation, including two in genetically modified C57BL/6 mice, and the study by intraperitoneal injection all yielded negative results. Overall, exposure to styrene increased the incidence of lung tumours in the B6C3F1, O20, and CD-1 strains of mice.

Toxicity to Reproduction/Fertility

Three generation study, oral, daily (rat, male/female) NOAEL (parental): 250 ppm, NOAEL (F1): 125 ppm, NOAEL (F2): 125 ppm No effects on reproductive parameters observed at doses tested.

Other method, inhalation, daily, (rabbit female) NOAEL parental 2.6 mg/L, NOAEL (F1) 2.6 mg/L

Developmental Toxicity/Teratogenicity

Rat, 2-generation study: NOAEC=150 ppm for developmental toxicity. Effects were observed in second generation pups.

Rabbit, female, inhalation, daily, gestation, NOAEL (teratogenicity): >600 ppm, NOAEL (maternal) : >600 ppm.

Fetotoxicity seen only with maternal toxicity.

12. Ecological Information

Ecological Data for Acrylonitrile/Butadiene/Styrene Terpolymer

Biodegradation: Not readily biodegradable

Bioaccumulation: Does not bioaccumulate

Acute and Chronic Toxicity to Fish

LC50: 18 mg/L/96 hr common carp (cyprinus carpio)

Ecological Data for N,N-Ethylenebisstearamide

Biodegradation: aerobic 15% 28 d

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC50 >1000 mg/L/3 hr activated sludge microorganisms

Ecological Data for Styrene

Biodegradation: Rapidly biodegradable; aerobic 71% 28 d

Biological Oxygen Demand (BOD): 5 days, 2.46 mg/L

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2800-2880 mg/g

Theoretical Biological Oxygen Demand (ThBOD): 3.07 mg/L

Bioaccumulation: Carp 13.5 BCF

Acute and Chronic Toxicity to Fish

LC50 9 mg/L/96 hr sheepshead minnow (cyprinodon variegatus)

LC50 4.02 mg /L/96 hr fathead minnow (pimephales promelas)

LC50 25 mg/L/96 hr bluegill (lepomis macrochirus)

LC50 2.4 – 4.1 mg/L/96 hr rainbow trout (salmo gairdneri)

Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates

EC50 4.7 – 23 mg/L/48 hr water flea (daphnia magna)

Toxicity to Aquatic Plants

ErC50 4.9 mg/L/72 hr green algae (senastrum capricornutum)

EC10 0.26 mg/L/96 hr green algae (senastrum capricornutum)

Toxicity to Microorganisms

EC50 approx. 500 mg/L/30 min activated sludge microorganisms

EC50 5.5 mg/L/5 min photobacterium phosphoreum

EC50 72 mg/L/16 hr pseudomonas putida

13 Disposal Considerations**Waste Disposal Method**

Waste disposal should be in accordance with existing federal, state, provincial, and/or local environmental control laws.

14. Transportation Information**Land Transport (DOT):** Not Regulated**Land Transport (TDG):** Not Regulated**Sea Transport (IMDG):** Not Regulated**Air Transport (ICAO/IATA):** Not Regulated**15. Regulatory Information****United States Federal Regulations****US OSHA Hazard Communication Classification:** This product is hazardous under the criteria of the Federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).**US Toxic Substance Control Act:** All the components of this product are listed on the TSCA Inventory**US EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302):****Components**

Styrene 100-42-5 <0.1% RQ=1000 lbs

SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories: See Section 2 for OSHA Hazard Classification**US EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III****Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A):****Components**

None

Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) – Supplier Notification Required:**Components**

Styrene 100-42-5 <0.1%

US EPA Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) Composite List of Hazardous Wastes and Appendix VIII Hazardous Constituents (40 CFR 261):

If discarded in purchased form, this product would not be a hazardous waste either by listing or by characteristic. However, under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the product user to determine at the time of disposal, whether a material containing the product or derived from the product should be classified as a hazardous waste (40 CFR 261.20-24).

State Right-to-Know Information

The following chemicals are specifically listed by individual states; other product specific data in other sections of the SDS may also be applicable for state requirements. For details on your regulatory requirements you should contact the appropriate agency in your state.

Massachusetts, New Jersey or Pennsylvania Right to Know Substance Lists**Weight%**

>=1%

>=1%

Components

Acrylonitrile/Butadiene/Styrene Terpolymer

N,N-Ethylenebisstearamide

CAS-No.

9003-56-9

110-30-5

New Jersey Environmental Hazardous Substance List and/or New Jersey RTK Special Hazardous Substances Lists:

<u>Weight%</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
<0.1%	Styrene	100-42-5

Pennsylvania Right to Know Special Hazardous Substance List:

<u>Weight%</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
<=0.01%	Acrylonitrile	107-13-1

MA Right to Know Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance List:

<u>Weight%</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
<0.1%	Styrene	100-42-5
<=0.01%	Acrylonitrile	107-13-1

California Proposition 65:

Warning! This product contains a chemical(s) known to the State of California to cause cancer.

<u>Weight%</u>	<u>Components</u>	<u>CAS-No.</u>
<=0.01%	Acrylonitrile	107-13-1
<0.1%	Styrene	100-42-5

Canadian Regulations

Canadian CEPA Status: All of the components of this product are listed on the DSL.

16. Other Information

Refer to NFPA 654, Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosion from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids, for safe handling.

NFPA 704M Rating

Health	0
Flammability	1
Instability	0
Other	

0=Insignificant 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=Serious 4=Extreme

HMIS Rating

Health	0
Flammability	1
Physical Hazard	0

0=Minimal 1=Slight 2=Moderate 3=Serious 4=Severe

* Chronic Health Hazard

INEOS Styrolution America LLC's method of hazard communication is comprised of Product Labels and Safety Data Sheets. HMIS and NFPA ratings are provided by INEOS Styrolution America LLC as a customer service.

Contact Person: Product Safety Department
Telephone: +1 866 - 890 - 6353
SDS Number: STN002039
Version Date: 09/04/2020
Report Version 3.0

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