



## Flexitec Resin Winter Accelerator

### Res-Tec Limited

Version No: 2.2

Safety data sheet according to REACH Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, as amended by UK REACH Regulations SI 2019/758

Issue Date: 23/11/2022

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S.REACH.GB.EN

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

### 1.1. Product Identifier

Product name	Flexitec Resin Winter Accelerator
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Sectors of Use	SU22	Professional uses: Public domain (administration, education, entertainment, services, craftsmen)
	SU3	Industrial uses: Uses of substances as such or in preparations* at industrial sites
Relevant identified uses	Raw material for production of polyester roof waterproofing systems	
Uses advised against	Sectors of Use - SU21	Consumer uses: Private households (= general public = consumers)

### 1.3. Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Res-Tec Limited
Address	Unit 25, Castle Industrial Estate Flint, Flintshire CH6 5XA United Kingdom
Telephone	0845 4504 193
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.restecroofing.co.uk">www.restecroofing.co.uk</a>
Email	technical@restecroofing.co.uk

### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	NPIS
Emergency telephone numbers	0344 892 0111 (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	0845 4504 193 (normal working day only)

## SECTION 2 Hazards identification

### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classified according to	H226 - Flammable Liquids Category 3, H361d - Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2,
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<b>GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567 [1]</b>	H319 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, H372 - Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567

## 2.2. Label elements

<b>Hazard pictogram(s)</b>	
<b>Signal word</b>	<b>Danger</b>

## Hazard statement(s)

<b>H226</b>	Flammable liquid and vapour.
<b>H361d</b>	Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
<b>H315</b>	Causes skin irritation.
<b>H319</b>	Causes serious eye irritation.
<b>H372</b>	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (ears) (Inhalation)

## Supplementary statement(s)

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

<b>P201</b>	Obtain special instructions before use.
<b>P210</b>	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
<b>P233</b>	Keep container tightly closed.
<b>P260</b>	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.

## Precautionary statement(s) Response

<b>P308+P313</b>	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
<b>P370+P378</b>	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
<b>P305+P351+P338</b>	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>P314</b>	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

## Precautionary statement(s) Storage

<b>P403+P235</b>	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
<b>P405</b>	Store locked up.

## Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

<b>P501</b>	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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## 2.3. Other hazards

<b>styrene</b>	Listed in the Europe Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 - Annex XVII (Restrictions may apply)
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## SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

## 3.1. Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

## 3.2. Mixtures

1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics

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1.CAS No 2.EC No 3.Index No 4.REACH No	%[weight]	Name	Classified according to GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567	SCL / M-Factor	Nanoform Particle Characteristics
1.100-42-5 2.202-851-5 3.601-026-00-0 4.01-2119457861-32-xxxx	35-50	<u>styrene</u>	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1; H226, H332, H315, H319, H361d, H372 [2]	*	Not Available
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from GB-CLP Regulation, UK SI 2019/720 and UK SI 2020/1567; 3. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available; [e] Substance identified as having endocrine disrupting properties				

## SECTION 4 First aid measures

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water.</li> <li>▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.</li> </ul>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately give a glass of water.</li> <li>▶ First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.</li> </ul>

## 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

## 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically. Mechanical means should be used if it is considered necessary to evacuate the stomach contents; these include gastric lavage after endotracheal intubation. If spontaneous vomiting has occurred after ingestion, the patient should be monitored for difficult breathing, as adverse effects of aspiration into the lungs may be delayed up to 48 hours.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to styrene:

**INHALATION:**

- ▶ Severe exposures should have cardiac monitoring to detect arrhythmia.
- ▶ Catecholamines, especially epinephrine (adrenaline) should be used cautiously (if at all).
- ▶ Aminophylline and inhaled beta-two selective bronchodilators (e.g. salbutamol) are the drugs of choice for treatment of bronchospasm.

**INGESTION:**

- ▶ Ipecac syrup should be given for ingestions exceeding 3ml (styrene)/kg.
- ▶ For patients at risk of aspiration because of obtundation, intubation should precede lavage.
- ▶ Pneumonitis is a significant risk. Watch the patient closely in an upright (alert patient) or left lateral head-down position (obtunded patient) to reduce aspiration potential. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

## BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Mandelic acid in urine	800 mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	NS
	300 mg/gm creatinine	Prior to next shift	NS
2. Phenylglyoxylic acid in urine	240 mg/gm creatinine	End of shift	NS
	100 mg/gm creatinine	Prior to next shift	
3. Styrene in venous blood	0.55 mg/L	End of shift	SQ
	0.02 mg/L	Prior to next shift	SQ

NS: Non-specific determinant; also seen after exposure to other materials.

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

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B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects **NOT** exposed

### SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result</li> </ul>
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#### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> <li>▸ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.</li> </ul>
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Liquid and vapour are flammable.</li> <li>▸ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> <li>▸ Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.</li> <li>▸ Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.</li> </ul> <p>Combustion products include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>, carbon monoxide (CO)</li> <li>, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.</p>

### SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

See section 12

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Remove all ignition sources.</li> <li>▸ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▸ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.</li> <li>▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.</li> <li>▸ May be violently or explosively reactive.</li> <li>▸ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.</li> </ul>

#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

### SECTION 7 Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours.</li> <li>▸ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers.</li> </ul> <p><b>Contains low boiling substance:</b> Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Check for bulging containers.</li> </ul>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Vent periodically</li> <li>▶ Always release caps or seals slowly to ensure slow dissipation of vapours</li> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin</b></li> </ul>
<b>Fire and explosion protection</b>	See section 5
<b>Other information</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.</li> <li>▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.</b></li> <li>▶ No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.</li> </ul>

## 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

<b>Suitable container</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer.</li> <li>▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.</li> <li>▶ Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> <li>▶ For low viscosity materials (i) : Drums and jerry cans must be of the non-removable head type. (ii) : Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> <li>▶ For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C)</li> <li>▶ For manufactured product having a viscosity of at least 250 cSt.</li> </ul>
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	<p>For alkyl aromatics: The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen</li> <li>▶ Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids.</li> <li>▶ Oxidation in the presence of transition metal salts not only accelerates but also selectively decomposes the hydroperoxides.</li> <li>▶ Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents.</li> <li>▶ Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds.</li> </ul> <p><b>WARNING:</b> May decompose violently or explosively on contact with other substances.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ This substance, or one of its components, is one of the relatively few compounds which are described as "endothermic" i.e. heat is absorbed into the compound, rather than released from it, during its formation.</li> <li>▶ The majority of endothermic compounds are thermodynamically unstable and may decompose explosively under various circumstances of initiation.</li> <li>▶ Many but not all endothermic compounds have been involved in decompositions, reactions and explosions and, in general, compounds with significantly positive values of standard heats of formation, may be considered suspect on stability grounds.</li> <li>▶ Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalis, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat.</li> <li>▶ Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive.</li> <li>▶ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous</li> </ul> <p>Styrene:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ requires inhibition with adequate levels of substituted phenol (such as tert-butylcatechol to prevent polymerisation - material that has had inhibitor removed, e.g. is uninhibited, must be refrigerated and used within 24 hours, i.e. not stored; contact with alkali solutions or glycols will remove inhibitor and render material unstable on storage</li> <li>▶ polymerisation may cause container to explode</li> <li>▶ polymerisation may be caused by elevated temperatures (above 66 deg C.), butyl lithium, peroxides, UV light, or sunlight</li> <li>▶ reacts violently with chlorosulfonic acid, strong oxidisers, sulfuric acid, xenon tetrafluoride</li> <li>▶ is incompatible with acids, rust, catalysts for vinyl polymerisation, 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(tert-butylperoxy)hexane, peroxides, metals salts (e.g., aluminium chloride, copper chlorate, manganese nitrate, etc.)</li> <li>▶ corrodes copper and its alloys</li> <li>▶ attacks some plastics, rubber or coatings</li> <li>▶ flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity</li> <li>▶ uninhibited monomer vapour may block vents and confined spaces by forming solid polymer</li> </ul>
<b>Hazard categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008</b>	P5a: Flammable Liquids, P5b: Flammable Liquids, P5c: Flammable Liquids
<b>Qualifying quantity (tonnes) of dangerous substances as referred to in Article 3(10) for the application of</b>	<p>P5a Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 10 / 50</p> <p>P5b Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 50 / 200</p> <p>P5c Lower- / Upper-tier requirements: 5 000 / 50 000</p>

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## 7.3. Specific end use(s)

See section 1.2

## SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

## 8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
styrene	Dermal 406 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 85 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 100 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Acute) Dermal 343 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Chronic) * Oral 2.1 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) * Inhalation 1 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Chronic) * Inhalation 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Systemic, Acute) * Inhalation 10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> (Local, Acute) *	0.028 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.014 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.04 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.418 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.307 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.146 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 5 mg/L (STP)

\* Values for General Population

## Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA


Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).	styrene	Styrene	100 ppm / 430 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	1080 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 250 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

## Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
styrene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
styrene	700 ppm	Not Available

## 8.2. Exposure controls

<b>8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.</p>
<b>8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b>	
<b>Eye and face protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▸ Chemical goggles.</li> <li>▸ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin protection</b>	See Hand protection below
<b>Hands/feet protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> </ul> <p>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.</p> <p>The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.</p> <p>Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.</p>
<b>Body protection</b>	See Other protection below

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## Other protection

- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ PVC Apron.
- ▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- ▶ Eyewash unit.
- ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds.

## Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

- ▶ Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content.
- ▶ The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate.
- ▶ Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used

## 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

See section 12

## SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

## 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Brown		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.01
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	0.15ppm to 25 ppm (Styrene)	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	490
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Dynamic 595 mPas- 805 mPas Kinematic >5.86 cm <sup>2</sup> /s
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	145	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	32°C (estimate)	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	12.4	Explosive properties	Product is not explosive. However, formation of explosive air/vapour mixtures is possible
Flammability	Flammable.	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	6.1	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	1.1	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	0.67	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.6 (Air = 1)	VOC g/L	Not Available
Nanoform Solubility	Not Available	Nanoform Particle Characteristics	Not Available
Particle Size	Not Available		

## 9.2. Other information

Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

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10.1.Reactivity	See section 7.2
10.2. Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▸ Product is considered stable.</li> <li>▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7.2
10.4. Conditions to avoid	See section 7.2
10.5. Incompatible materials	See section 7.2
10.6. Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5.3

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression is seen at styrene exposures exceeding 50 ppm, whilst headache, fatigue, nausea and dizziness are seen consistently at exposures of 100 ppm. Evidence exists that at 100 ppm, 5-10% reductions in sensory nerve conductions occur, and after exposure to 50 ppm, there is slowing of reaction times.</p> <p>Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.</p> <p>The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Whole body symptoms of poisoning include light-headedness, nervousness, apprehension, a feeling of well-being, confusion, dizziness, drowsiness, ringing in the ears, blurred or double vision, vomiting and sensations of heat, cold or numbness, twitching, tremors, convulsions, unconsciousness, depression of breathing, and arrest. Heart stoppage may result from cardiovascular collapse.</p> <p>If exposure to highly concentrated vapour atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and unless resuscitated - death.</p>	
Ingestion	<p>Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733)</p> <p>The material has <b>NOT</b> been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.</p> <p>Styrene is absorbed into the body following oral or inhalation exposure. Its metabolites include styrene oxide, styrene glycol, mandelic acid, benzoic acid, hippuric acid, phenyl glyoxylic acid and possibly vinyl phenol. It is detectable in liver, kidney, pancreas, expired air, urine and faeces in the body.</p> <p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p>	
Skin Contact	<p>The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition</p> <p>Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p> <p>Styrene has been showed to be absorbed less through the skin than via the airways.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>The material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.</p>	
Eye	<p>The vapour when concentrated has pronounced eye irritation effects and this gives some warning of high vapour concentrations. If eye irritation occurs seek to reduce exposure with available control measures, or evacuate area.</p> <p>There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.</p>	
Chronic	<p>Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.</p> <p>This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects.</p> <p>Based on experience with animal studies, exposure to the material may result in toxic effects to the development of the foetus, at levels which do not cause significant toxic effects to the mother.</p> <p>Exposure to styrene may aggravate central nervous system disorders, chronic respiratory disease, skin disease, kidney disease and liver disease. Exposure to styrene at work causes effects on the nervous system.</p> <p>There has been concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment.</p>	
Flexitec Resin Winter Accelerator	<b>TOXICITY</b> Not Available	<b>IRRITATION</b> Not Available

## Flexitec Resin Winter Accelerator

styrene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 9.5 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 316 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg - mild
<b>Legend:</b>	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

<b>Flexitec Resin Winter Accelerator</b>	Data demonstrate that during inhalation exposure,aromatic hydrocarbons undergo substantial partitioning into adipose tissues. Following cessation of exposure, the level of aromatic hydrocarbons in body fats rapidly declines. Thus, the aromatic hydrocarbons are unlikely to bioaccumulate in the body. Selective partitioning of the aromatic hydrocarbons into the non-adipose tissues is unlikely.
<b>STYRENE</b>	The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.  <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## 11.2 Information on other hazards

### 11.2.1. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

### 11.2.2. Other information

See Section 11.1

## SECTION 12 Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

Flexitec Resin Winter Accelerator	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
styrene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.29-5.05mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.4mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	4.7mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.063mg/l	1
EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.72mg/l	1	
<b>Legend:</b>	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

For Aromatic Substances Series:

Environmental Fate: Large, molecularly complex polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, or PAHs, are persistent in the environment longer than smaller PAHs.

Continued...

## Flexitec Resin Winter Accelerator

Atmospheric Fate: PAHs are 'semi-volatile substances' which can move between the atmosphere and the Earth's surface in repeated, temperature-driven cycles of deposition and volatilization. Terrestrial Fate: BTEX compounds have the potential to move through soil and contaminate ground water, and their vapors are highly flammable and explosive.

Ecotoxicity - Within an aromatic series, acute toxicity increases with increasing alkyl substitution on the aromatic nucleus.

For styrene:

Transport: Styrene is expected to volatilise from surface waters, and is also removed from waters by adsorption onto soils and sediments. Under certain conditions, styrene may leach through soil (particularly sandy soils) and enter ground water.

Transformation/Persistence: Air - In the atmosphere, styrene reacts with both hydroxyl radicals and ozone with estimated half-lives of 3.5 and 9 hours, respectively. The chemical is also degraded in the presence of NOX and natural sunlight.

Substances containing unsaturated carbons are ubiquitous in indoor environments. They result from many sources (see below). Most are reactive with environmental ozone and many produce stable products which are thought to adversely affect human health. The potential for surfaces in an enclosed space to facilitate reactions should be considered.

Source of unsaturated substances      Unsaturated substances (Reactive Emissions)      Major Stable Products produced following reaction with ozone.

**DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.**

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
styrene	HIGH (Half-life = 210 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.3 days)

## 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
styrene	LOW (BCF = 77)

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
styrene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)

## 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

	P	B	T
Relevant available data	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
PBT	✗	✗	✗
vPvB	✗	✗	✗

PBT Criteria fulfilled?	No
vPvB	No

## 12.6. Endocrine disrupting properties

No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature.

## 12.7. Other adverse effects

No evidence of ozone depleting properties were found in the current literature.

## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ Reduction</li> <li>▸ Reuse</li> <li>▸ Recycling</li> <li>▸ Disposal (if all else fails)</li> </ul> <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▸ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▸ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▸ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▸ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> <li>▸ Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>▸ Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.</li> </ul>
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## Flexitec Resin Winter Accelerator

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).</li> <li>▶ Decontaminate empty containers.</li> </ul>
<b>Waste treatment options</b>	Not Available
<b>Sewage disposal options</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

	
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO
<b>HAZCHEM</b>	*3Y

## Land transport (ADR-RID)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1866												
14.2. UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable												
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> </table>	Class	3	Subrisk	Not Applicable								
Class	3												
Subrisk	Not Applicable												
14.4. Packing group	III Note <b>Due to its relatively high viscosity this material can be considered non-hazardous in accordance to ARD 2.2.3.1.5 when packed in receptacles of less than 450 litres.</b>												
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable												
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hazard identification (Kemler)</td> <td>30</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Classification code</td> <td>F1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Limited quantity</td> <td>5 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Tunnel Restriction Code</td> <td>3 (D/E) (E)</td> </tr> </table>	Hazard identification (Kemler)	30	Classification code	F1	Hazard Label	3	Special provisions	Not Applicable	Limited quantity	5 L	Tunnel Restriction Code	3 (D/E) (E)
Hazard identification (Kemler)	30												
Classification code	F1												
Hazard Label	3												
Special provisions	Not Applicable												
Limited quantity	5 L												
Tunnel Restriction Code	3 (D/E) (E)												

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1866												
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Resin solution flammable												
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td> <td>3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td> <td>Not Applicable</td> </tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td> <td>3L</td> </tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	3	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	3L						
ICAO/IATA Class	3												
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable												
ERG Code	3L												
14.4. Packing group	III												
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable												
14.6. Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td> <td>A3</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Packing Instructions</td> <td>366</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>220 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions</td> <td>355</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack</td> <td>60 L</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions</td> <td>Y344</td> </tr> </table>	Special provisions	A3	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344
Special provisions	A3												
Cargo Only Packing Instructions	366												
Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	220 L												
Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	355												
Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L												
Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y344												

## Flexitec Resin Winter Accelerator

Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack

10 L

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1866	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION flammable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III Note Due to its relatively high viscosity, and in accordance with section 2.3.2.5 of the IMDG code, this material is not subject to the provision or marking, labelling and testing of packages, when packed in receptacles of no greater than 30 litres	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

## Inland waterways transport (ADN)

14.1. UN number	1866	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	3	Not Applicable
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Classification code	F1
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited quantity	5 L
	Equipment required	PP, EX, A
	Fire cones number	0

## 14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

## 14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

## 14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
styrene	Not Available

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
styrene	Not Available

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

styrene is found on the following regulatory lists

## Flexitec Resin Winter Accelerator

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List  
Great Britain GB mandatory classification and labelling list (GB MCL)  
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans  
UK REACH grandfathered registrations notified substances list  
UK Workplace Exposure Limits (WELs).

This safety data sheet is in compliance with the following EU legislation and its adaptations - as far as applicable - : Directives 98/24/EC, - 92/85/EEC, - 94/33/EC, - 2008/98/EC, - 2010/75/EU; Commission Regulation (EU) 2020/878; Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 as updated through ATPs.

## Information according to 2012/18/EU (Seveso III):

<b>Seveso Category</b>	P5a, P5b, P5c
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## 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance/mixture by the supplier.

## National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (styrene)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

## SECTION 16 Other information

<b>Revision Date</b>	23/11/2022
<b>Initial Date</b>	12/10/2022

## Full text Risk and Hazard codes

<b>H332</b>	Harmful if inhaled.
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## SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
1.2	23/11/2022	Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients, Physical and chemical properties - Physical Properties, Name

## Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

**Flexitec Resin Winter Accelerator**

For detailed advice on Personal Protective Equipment, refer to the following EU CEN Standards:

- EN 166 Personal eye-protection
- EN 340 Protective clothing
- EN 374 Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms
- EN 13832 Footwear protecting against chemicals
- EN 133 Respiratory protective devices

**Definitions and abbreviations**

- PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit.
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- AIIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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The information contained in the Safety Data Sheet is based on our data available on the date of publication. This information is intended to aid the user in controlling the handling risks . It is not to be construed as a warranty or specification of the product quality. The information may not be or may not altogether be applicable to combinations of the product with other substances or to particular applications. The user is responsible for ensuring that appropriate precautions are taken and for satisfying themselves that the data are suitable and sufficient for the intended use of the product . In case of any unclarity we advise consulting the supplier or an expert.