

## The styrene industry is proactive and self-regulating regarding worker safety.

Since 1987, SIRC has dedicated over \$20 million to research, resulting in more than 60 scientific papers. Why? To better understand the potential for styrene to impact human health and the environment.

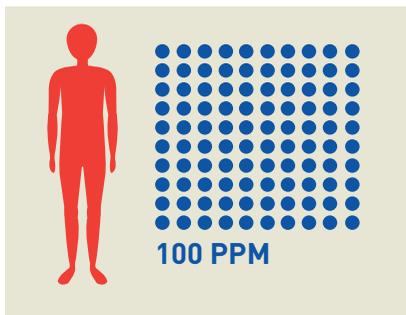
ONE-MILE-HIGH STACK OF PENNIES

### HOW MUCH IS ONE PPM (PART-PER-MILLION)?

One part per million is equal to **one dime** in a **one-mile-high stack of pennies**.

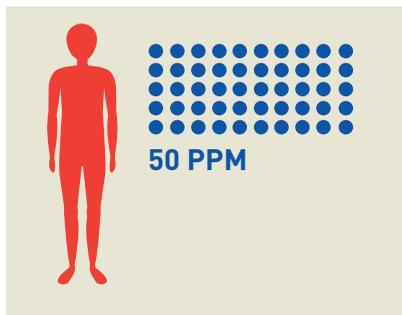


#### CURRENT OSHA STANDARD



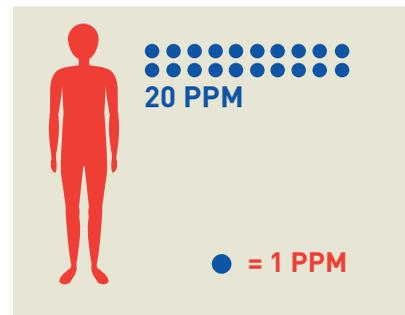
In the 1980s, OSHA established a styrene workplace exposure limit of 100 parts-per-million (PPM)—a regulation that is still in place today.

#### VOLUNTARY INITIATIVE: 1992



In the 1990s, SIRC evaluated data on the effects of styrene exposure on the nervous system (neurotoxicity), and led an initiative by the industry to adopt a workplace exposure limit of 50 PPM.

#### VOLUNTARY INITIATIVE: 2012



New industry studies examined potential neurotoxic effects that may occur below 50 PPM, leading the styrene industry to voluntarily recommend in 2012 that workday styrene exposure be limited to 20 PPM.

### For over 30 years, SIRC's mission

has been to enhance the understanding of potential health and environmental effects which may be associated with use of and exposure to styrene. Scientific data generated through peer reviewed state-of-the-art studies sponsored by SIRC and other researchers are used by the industry to ensure the health and safety of workers, consumers and the public, and to inform the styrene-related activity of federal, state and local health and regulatory agencies.

SIRC also supports the broader chemical industry's commitment to product safety, as outlined in the American Chemistry Council's Responsible Care Product Safety Code:



**Undertake scientific analyses** of their products, and take steps so that they can be used safely.



**Enhance cooperation and communications** along the chemical value-chain...to improve awareness of risk and manage chemical safety.



**Consider impacts** on public health and the environment as products are developed and improved.



**Conduct risk characterization** of their products based on their hazards, uses and exposures, considering new research and contact with children.



**Provide public access** to product safety and stewardship information.



**Establish senior company leadership's commitment** to a visible culture of product safety and accountability.