



Fiberglass Kit Resin

J-B Weld Company LLC

Version No: 2.8

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 05/09/2023

Print Date: 05/09/2023

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	Fiberglass Kit Resin
Synonyms	40122, 40404 (Fiberglass Kit Resin)
Proper shipping name	See Section 14
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

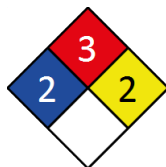
Registered company name	J-B Weld Company LLC
Address	400 CMH Road TX 75482 United States
Telephone	903-885-7696
Fax	Not Available
Website	www.JBWeld.com
Email	info@JBWeld.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	InfoTrac
Emergency telephone numbers	Transportation Emergencies: 800-535-5053 or (24 hours)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Poison Control Centers: Medical Emergencies 800-222-1222 (24 hours)

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Flammable Liquids Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 2, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure Category 1, Sensitisation (Skin) Category 1B, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
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Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	Danger
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Hazard statement(s)

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
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H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H361	Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (Hearing organs) (Inhalation)
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P271	Use in a well-ventilated area.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P240	Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/intrinsically safe equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P202	Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing must not be allowed out of the workplace.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P308+P313	IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish.
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/physician/first aider/if you feel unwell.
P314	Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
100-42-5	30-40	<u>styrene</u>
85-44-9	0.1-1	<u>phthalic anhydride</u>
107-21-1	0.1-1	<u>ethylene glycol</u>

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CAS No	%[weight]	Name
1330-20-7	0.1-1	<u>xylene</u>
108-31-6	0.1-1	<u>maleic anhydride</u>
100-41-4	0.1-1	<u>ethylbenzene</u>
107-98-2	0.1-1	<u>propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: - Wash out immediately with fresh running water. - 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. - Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin contact occurs: - Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). - Seek medical attention in event of irritation. For thermal burns: - Decontaminate area around burn. - Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin) - Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. - Use compresses if running water is not available. - Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. - Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. - Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin) - Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. - Use compresses if running water is not available. - Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. - Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. - Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort): - Lay the person flat. - Elevate feet about 12 inches. - Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. - Cover the person with coat or blanket. - Seek medical assistance. For third-degree burns Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance. In the mean time: - Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. - Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. - Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. - To prevent shock see above. - For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. - Have a person with a facial burn sit up. - Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. - Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. - Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. - Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. - Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	- Immediately give a glass of water. - First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor. - If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

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.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.

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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▶ Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Department and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Liquid and vapour are flammable. ▶ Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) carbon dioxide (CO ₂) other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material. Contains low boiling substance: Closed containers may rupture due to pressure buildup under fire conditions.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▶ Remove all ignition sources. ▶ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ Containers, even those that have been emptied, may contain explosive vapours. ▶ Do NOT cut, drill, grind, weld or perform similar operations on or near containers. Contains low boiling substance: Storage in sealed containers may result in pressure buildup causing violent rupture of containers not rated appropriately. ▶ Check for bulging containers. ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs. ▶ DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin
Other information	▶ Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Packing as supplied by manufacturer. ▶ Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid. ▶ 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.
Storage incompatibility	WARNING: May decompose violently or explosively on contact with other substances. ▶ 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. ▶ Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalies, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat. ▶ Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive. ▶ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-2	styrene	Styrene	100 ppm	200 ppm	600 (5 min in any 3 hr) ppm	(Z37.15-1969)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	styrene	Styrene	50 ppm / 215 mg/m ³	425 mg/m ³ / 100 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	phthalic anhydride	Phthalic anhydride	2 ppm / 12 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	phthalic anhydride	Phthalic anhydride	1 ppm / 6 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylene glycol	Ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix D
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	xylene	Xylenes (o-, m-, p-isomers)	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	maleic anhydride	Maleic anhydride	0.25 ppm / 1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	maleic anhydride	Maleic anhydride	0.25 ppm / 1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	ethylbenzene	Ethyl benzene	100 ppm / 435 mg/m3	545 mg/m3 / 125 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether	100 ppm / 360 mg/m3	540 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
styrene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
phthalic anhydride	18 mg/m3	56 mg/m3	10,000 mg/m3
ethylene glycol	30 ppm	150 ppm	900 ppm
xylene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
maleic anhydride	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	100 ppm	160 ppm	660 ppm

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
styrene	700 ppm	Not Available
phthalic anhydride	60 mg/m3	Not Available
ethylene glycol	Not Available	Not Available
xylene	900 ppm	Not Available
maleic anhydride	10 mg/m3	Not Available
ethylbenzene	800 ppm	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with side shields. ▸ Chemical goggles.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber NOTE: ▸ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. 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.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Employees working with confirmed human carcinogens should be provided with, and be required to wear, clean, full body protective clothing (smocks, coveralls, or long-sleeved shirt and pants), shoe covers and gloves prior to entering the regulated area. [AS/NZS ISO 6529:2006 or national equivalent] ▸ Employees engaged in handling operations involving carcinogens should be provided with, and required to wear and use half-face filter-type respirators with filters for dusts, mists and fumes, or air purifying canisters or cartridges.

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- ▶ Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels.
- ▶ Overalls.
- ▶ PVC Apron.
- ▶ 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).

Respiratory protection

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

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Not Available		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.10-1.15
Odor	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	<20.5
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	145	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	29		
Evaporation rate	0.49 BuAC = 1	Explosive properties	Not Available
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)	0.57	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Immiscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	3.6	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo. 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 conduction occur, and after exposure to 50 ppm, there is slowing of reaction times. 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.
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	The acute toxicity of inhaled alkylbenzene is best described by central nervous system depression. These compounds may also act as general anaesthetics. Headache, fatigue, tiredness, irritability and digestive disturbances (nausea, loss of appetite and bloating) are the most common symptoms of xylene overexposure. Injury to the heart, liver, kidneys and nervous system has also been noted amongst workers. Xylene is a central nervous system depressant If exposure to highly concentrated vapour atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and unless resuscitated - death.																
Ingestion	Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result. (ICSC13733) The material has NOT 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. 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. 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.																
Skin Contact	The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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. Styrene has been showed to be absorbed less through the skin than via the airways. 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.																
Eye	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. 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.																
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Strong evidence exists that this substance may cause irreversible mutations (though not lethal) even following a single exposure. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed. 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. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure. 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. Women exposed to xylene in the first 3 months of pregnancy showed a slightly increased risk of miscarriage and birth defects. Evaluation of workers chronically exposed to xylene has demonstrated lack of genetic toxicity.																
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xylene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >1700 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (human): 200 ppm irritant
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 5000 ppm4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 5 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (Mouse) LD50; 2119 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 87 mg mild
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit):500 mg/24h moderate
		Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
maleic anhydride	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2620 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >1.088 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 400 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
ethylbenzene	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 17800 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg - SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 17.2 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3500 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 15 mg/24h mild
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit) 230 mg mild
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >6 mg/l4h ^[2]	Eye (rabbit) 500 mg/24 h. - mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3739 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg SEVERE
		Skin (rabbit) 500 mg open - mild
Fiberglass Kit Resin	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation. 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.	
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE	Intraperitoneal (Guinea pig) LD50: 100 mg/kg For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. For phthalic anhydride: Phthalic anhydride is rapidly broken down to phthalic acid on contact with water. Signs of poisoning in rats include sedation, poor balance, and bloodshot eyes.	
ETHYLENE GLYCOL	[Estimated Lethal Dose (human) 100 ml; RTECS quoted by Orica] Substance is reproductive effector in rats (birth defects). Mutagenic to rat cells. For ethylene glycol: Ethylene glycol is quickly and extensively absorbed throughout the gastrointestinal tract. Limited information suggests that it is also absorbed through the airways; absorption through skin is apparently slow.	
XYLENE	Reproductive effector in rats The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.	
ETHYLBENZENE	Liver changes, uterual tract, effects on fertility, foetotoxicity, specific developmental abnormalities (musculoskeletal system) recorded. Ethylbenzene is readily absorbed when inhaled, swallowed or in contact with the skin. It is distributed throughout the body, and passed out through urine. NOTE: Substance has been shown to be mutagenic in at least one assay, or belongs to a family of chemicals producing damage or change to cellular DNA.	
PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER	NOTE: For PGE - mixed isomers: Exposure of pregnant rats and rabbits to the substance did not give rise to teratogenic effects at concentrations up to 3000 ppm. Foetotoxic effects were seen in rats but not in rabbits at this concentration; maternal toxicity was noted in both species.	
Fiberglass Kit Resin & PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE & MALEIC ANHYDRIDE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema.	
Fiberglass Kit Resin & PROPYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER - ALPHA ISOMER	For propylene glycol ethers (PGEs): Typical propylene glycol ethers include propylene glycol n-butyl ether (PnB); dipropylene glycol n-butyl ether (DPnB); dipropylene glycol methyl ether acetate (DPMA) and tripropylene glycol methyl ether (TPM). Testing of a wide variety of propylene glycol ethers has shown that propylene glycol-based ethers are less toxic than some ethers of the ethylene series. The common toxicities associated with the lower molecular weight homologues of the ethylene series, such as adverse effects on the reproductive organs, the developing embryo and foetus, blood or thymus gland, are not seen with the commercial-grade propylene glycol ethers.	
STYRENE & PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE & XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE	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.	

Fiberglass Kit Resin

STYRENE & ETHYLBENZENE	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.		
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE & MALEIC ANHYDRIDE	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.		
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE & XYLENE & ETHYLBENZENE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.		
Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✓
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✓	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✓
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Fiberglass Kit Resin	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
phthalic anhydride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.06-0.35mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.06-0.35mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	68mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>99mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	71mg/l	2
ethylene glycol	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	8050mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>100mg/l	2
	EC50(ECx)	Not Available	Algae or other aquatic plants	6500-7500mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	6500-13000mg/l	1
xylene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	2.6mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	4.6mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.8mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	73h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.44mg/l	2
maleic anhydride	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	29mg/l	1
	LC50	96h	Fish	75mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	29mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	42.81mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	10mg/l	1
ethylbenzene	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	3.381-4.075mg/L	4

Continued...

Fiberglass Kit Resin

	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.4-9.8mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	1.37-4.4mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.02-938mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1.7-7.6mg/l	4
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>2000mg/l	Not Available
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>500mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	23300mg/l	1
	EC50(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1000mg/l	2

Very toxic 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.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
styrene	HIGH (Half-life = 210 days)	LOW (Half-life = 0.3 days)
phthalic anhydride	LOW (Half-life = 0.02 days)	HIGH (Half-life = 201.96 days)
ethylene glycol	LOW (Half-life = 24 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.46 days)
xylene	HIGH (Half-life = 360 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.83 days)
maleic anhydride	HIGH	HIGH
ethylbenzene	HIGH (Half-life = 228 days)	LOW (Half-life = 3.57 days)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
styrene	LOW (BCF = 77)
phthalic anhydride	HIGH (BCF = 3169)
ethylene glycol	LOW (BCF = 200)
xylene	MEDIUM (BCF = 740)
maleic anhydride	LOW (LogKOW = 1.6187)
ethylbenzene	LOW (BCF = 79.43)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	LOW (BCF = 2)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
styrene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
phthalic anhydride	LOW (KOC = 10.84)
ethylene glycol	HIGH (KOC = 1)
maleic anhydride	HIGH (KOC = 1)
ethylbenzene	LOW (KOC = 517.8)
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	HIGH (KOC = 1)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. - It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. - Recycle wherever possible. - 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.
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Fiberglass Kit Resin

LIMITED QUANTITY:	For flammable liquids in Packing Group III, with inner packagings not over 1.3 Gallons (5 Liters), the item will be shipped as a Limited Quantityper DOT - 49CFR §173.150 (b)(3)
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Shipping container and transport vehicle placarding and labeling may vary from the below information. Products that are regulated for transport will be packaged and marked as Dangerous Goods in Excepted Quantities according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

Land transport (DOT)

UN number or ID number	1866	
UN proper shipping name	Resin Solution, flammable	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	3
	Subsidiary risk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	3
	Special provisions	B1, B52, IB3, T2, TP1

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1866	
UN proper shipping name	Resin solution flammable	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	3
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	3L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	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
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	10 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1866	
UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION flammable	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	3
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-E, S-E
	Special provisions	223 955
	Limited Quantities	5 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code
Not Applicable

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

Product name	Group
styrene	Not Available
phthalic anhydride	Not Available
ethylene glycol	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
maleic anhydride	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available

Fiberglass Kit Resin

Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
styrene	Not Available
phthalic anhydride	Not Available
ethylene glycol	Not Available
xylene	Not Available
maleic anhydride	Not Available
ethylbenzene	Not Available
propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

styrene is found on the following regulatory lists	
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants	US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens	US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 15th Report Part B. Reasonably Anticipated to be a Human Carcinogen
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-2
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
phthalic anhydride is found on the following regulatory lists	
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)	
ethylene glycol is found on the following regulatory lists	
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity	US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	
xylene is found on the following regulatory lists	
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants	US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances	
maleic anhydride is found on the following regulatory lists	
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)	
ethylbenzene is found on the following regulatory lists	

Fiberglass Kit Resin

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants	US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens	US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 - Proposition 65 List	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants	

propylene glycol monomethyl ether - alpha isomer is found on the following regulatory lists

US - California Hazardous Air Pollutants Identified as Toxic Air Contaminants	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US EPA Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS)	

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	Yes
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	Yes
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	Yes
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	Yes
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
styrene	1000	454
phthalic anhydride	5000	2270
ethylene glycol	5000	2270
xylene	100	45.4
maleic anhydride	5000	2270
ethylbenzene	1000	454

State Regulations

US. California Proposition 65

 **WARNING:** This product can expose you to chemicals including **styrene**, **ethylbenzene**, which are known to the State of California to cause cancer, and **ethylene glycol**, which is known to the State of California to cause birth defects or other reproductive harm. For more information, go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

National Inventory	Status
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SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	05/09/2023
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Fiberglass Kit Resin

Initial Date	12/21/2021
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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.

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