

SAFETY DATA SHEET



Polyester Concrete Resin

Section 1. Identification

GHS product identifier : Polyester Concrete Resin
Product code : CE320
Other means of identification : Unsaturated Polyester Resin
Product type : Liquid.

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Industrial applications.

Supplier's details : CORNERSTONE CONSTRUCTION MATERIAL, LLC
1150 SE HAMBLER RD
LEE'S SUMMIT, MO 64063
816-380-1082

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : CHEMTREC 24-Hour Emergency Telephone US and Canada 800.424.9300
Outside US and Canada +1 703.741.5970

Section 2. Hazards identification

OSHA/HCS status : This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Classification of the substance or mixture : **FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS** - Category 3
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1
Percentage of the mixture consisting of ingredient(s) of unknown acute inhalation toxicity: 1%

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms :



Signal word

: Danger

Hazard statements

: Flammable liquid and vapor.
Causes skin irritation.

Causes serious eye irritation.
Harmful if inhaled.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. (hearing organs)

Precautionary statements

Date of issue/Date of revision : 10/31/2024 Date of previous issue : 10/31/2024 Version : 1 1/14

Polyester Concrete Resin

CE320 Resin

Section 2. Hazards identification

Prevention

Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating or lighting equipment. Use non-sparking tools. Take action to prevent static discharges. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not breathe vapor. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response

Get medical advice or attention if you feel unwell. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice or attention. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice or attention.

Storage

Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Hazards not otherwise classified

None known.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture

Mixture

Other means of identification

Unsaturated Polyester Resin

Ingredient name	%	CAS number
styrene	<= 39.0	100-42-5
Proprietary	Proprietary	-

Any concentration shown as a range is to protect confidentiality or is due to batch variation.

Any concentration shown as exact is based on formula.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified as hazardous to health or the environment and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

VOC content is listed in Section 9.

Environmental composition is shown in Section 15.

Section 4. First aid measures

Description of necessary first aid

Eye contact Inhalation

- : Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Buffered baby shampoo will aid in removal of resin.
- : Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Date of issue/Date of revision

:10/31/2024

Date of previous issue

: 10/31/2024

Version : 1

2/14

Polyester Concrete Resin

CE320 Resin

Section 4. First aid measures

Skin contact

- : Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.

Ingestion

- : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention following exposure or if feeling unwell. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed Potential acute health effects

Eye contact

- : Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation

- : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.

Skin contact

- : Causes skin irritation.

Ingestion

- : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Eye contact

- : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation watering redness

Inhalation

- : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing

Skin contact

- : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation redness
- : No specific data.

Ingestion

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

- Notes to physician** : Treat symptomatically. Contact poison treatment specialist immediately if large quantities have been ingested or inhaled.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.

Suitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

Unsuitable extinguishing media

Date of issue/Date of revision : 10/31/2024 **Date of previous issue** : 10/31/2024 **Version** : 1 3/14

Polyester Concrete

CE320 Resin

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Specific hazards arising

from the chemical

Flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion. The vapor/gas is heavier than air and will spread along the ground. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas or travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products

: Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide carbon
monoxide halogenated
compounds metal
oxide/oxides

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

: Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training.

personnel

Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.

For emergency responders : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions

: Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Small spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Large spill

: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Approach release from upwind. Prevent entry into sewers, water courses, basements or confined areas. Wash spillages into an effluent treatment plant or proceed as follows. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible, absorbent material e.g. sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth and place in container for disposal according to local regulations (see Section 13). Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Contaminated absorbent material may pose the same hazard as the spilled product. Note: see Section 1 for emergency contact information and Section 13 for waste disposal.

Date of issue/**Date of revision**

:10/31/2024

Date of previous issue

: 10/31/2024

Version : 1

4/14

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures

: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

: Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

: Do not store above the following temperature: 38°C (100.4°F). Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use. Store containers in a safe place.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Polyester Concrete Resin

CE320 Resin

Control parameters Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
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Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Appropriate engineering controls

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

styrene	ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2023). Ototoxicant. TWA: 10 ppm 8 hours. STEL: 20 ppm 15 minutes. OSHA PEL 1989 (United States, 3/1989). TWA: 50 ppm 8 hours. TWA: 215 mg/m³ 8 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 425 mg/m³ 15 minutes. OSHA PEL Z2 (United States, 2/2013). TWA: 100 ppm 8 hours. CEIL: 200 ppm AMP: 600 ppm 5 minutes. NIOSH REL (United States, 10/2020). TWA: 50 ppm 10 hours. TWA: 215 mg/m³ 10 hours. STEL: 100 ppm 15 minutes. STEL: 425 mg/m³ 15 minutes.
Proprietary	None.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Skin protection

Hand protection

: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties. It should be noted that the time to breakthrough for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. In the case of mixtures, consisting of several substances, the protection time of the gloves cannot be accurately estimated.

Body protection

: Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

- Other skin protection** : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.
- Respiratory protection** : Based on the hazard and potential for exposure, select a respirator that meets the appropriate standard or certification. Respirators must be used according to a respiratory protection program to ensure proper fitting, training, and other important aspects of use.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid. [Liquid.] :
- Color** : Brownish-red.
- Odor** : Sweetish.
- Odor threshold** : 0.1 ppm
- pH** : Not applicable.
- Melting point** : Not applicable.
- Boiling point** : 145°C (293°F)
- Flash point** : Closed cup: 31.1°C (88°F)
- Evaporation rate** : <1 (butyl acetate = 1)

<i>Date of issue</i> / <i>Date of revision</i>	:10/31/2024	<i>Date of previous issue</i>	: 10/31/2024	<i>Version</i> : 1	6/14
<i>Polyester Concrete Resin</i>					<i>CE320 Resin</i>

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

- Lower and upper explosive (flammable) limits** : Lower: 0.9%
Upper: 6.8%
- Vapor pressure** : 0.67 kPa (5 mm Hg)
- Vapor density** : 3.6 [Air = 1]
- Relative density** : 0.9 to 1.3
- Solubility** : Not
- Solubility in water** : available.
- Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water** : Not applicable.
- Auto-ignition temperature** :
- Viscosity** : Not available.
- VOC content** : Not available.
38.9 % (w/w) As shipped, including monomers and additives.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
Chemical stability	: The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Hazardous reactions or instability may occur under certain conditions of storage or use.
Conditions to avoid	: Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition. Do not allow vapor to accumulate in low or confined areas.  Hazardous polymerization may occur under certain conditions of storage or use. Exothermic polymerization. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Keep away from heat and flame. Keep away from oxidizing agents.
Incompatible materials	: Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: oxidizing materials Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: metals, acids and alkalis. Incompatible with alkali metals. Incompatible with some alkalis. Incompatible with some strong acids. Incompatible with copper alloys, brass.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Dose	Exposure
 styrene	LC50 Inhalation Gas.	Rat	2770 ppm	4 hours
	LC50 Inhalation Vapor	Rat	11800 mg/m ³	4 hours
	LD50 Oral	Rat	2650 mg/kg	-

Irritation/Corrosion

Section 11. Toxicological information

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Score	Exposure	Observation
Styrene Proprietary	Eyes - Mild irritant	Human	-	50 ppm	-
	Eyes - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 100 mg	-
	Eyes - Severe irritant	Rabbit	-	100 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	500 mg	-
	Skin - Moderate irritant	Rabbit	-	100 %	-
	Eyes - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-
	Skin - Mild irritant	Rabbit	-	24 hours 500 mg	-

Sensitization

Not available.

Mutagenicity

Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Styrene manufacturers have determined that the weight of evidence for the carcinogenicity of this substance does not meet the criteria for classification.

In 2018, styrene was listed by IARC as a probable carcinogen to humans (Group 2A) based on hazard assessment data. The United States NTP listed styrene as reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen based on "limited evidence" from studies in humans, "sufficient evidence" from studies in experimental animals, and supporting data on mechanisms of carcinogenesis. The significance of these results for humans has not been established through risk assessment.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	OSHA	IARC	NTP
styrene	-	2A	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity

Not available.

Teratogenicity

Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
styrene	Category 3	-	Respiratory tract irritation

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Name	Category	Route of exposure	Target organs
styrene	Category 1	inhalation	hearing organs

A study of long term effects of workers exposed to styrene levels in the range of 25-35 ppm for an 8-hour TWA indicated a possible mild hearing loss.

Aspiration hazard

Polyester Concrete Resin

CE320 Resin

Section 11. Toxicological information

Name	Result
styrene	ASPIRATION HAZARD - Category 1

Information on the likely : Not available. routes of exposure

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation.
- Skin contact** : Causes skin irritation.
- Ingestion** : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Eye contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation watering redness

Inhalation : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
respiratory tract irritation
coughing

Skin contact : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
irritation redness
: No specific data.

Ingestion

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure Short term exposure

Potential immediate : Not available. effects

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate : Not available. **effects**

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Not available.

General : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Carcinogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Teratogenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards. **Developmental effects** : No known significant effects or critical hazards. **Fertility effects** :

No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Numerical measures of toxicity Acute toxicity estimates

Polyester Concrete Resin

CE320 Resin

Section 11. Toxicological information

Route	ATE value
Oral	6835.16 mg/kg
Inhalation (gases)	7144.67 ppm
Inhalation (vapors)	30.44 mg/l

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	Species	Exposure
styrene	Acute EC50 78000 µg/l Marine water Acute EC50 4700 µg/l Fresh water Acute LC50 52 mg/l Marine water Acute LC50 4020 µg/l Fresh water	Algae - Skeletonema costatum Daphnia - Daphnia magna Crustaceans - Artemia salina Fish - Pimephales promelas	96 hours 48 hours 48 hours 96 hours

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Test	Result	Dose	Inoculum
styrene	OECD	70 % - Readily - 28 days	-	-
Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life		Photolysis	Biodegradability
styrene	-		-	Readily

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
styrene	0.35	13.49	low

Proprietary	2.1	-	low
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Mobility in soil

Soil/water partition : Not available. coefficient (K_{oc})

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

<i>Date of issue/Date of revision</i>	: 10/31/2024	<i>Date of previous issue</i>	: 10/31/2024	<i>Version</i> : 1	10/14
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Section 14. Transport information

	DOT Classification	Mexico Classification	TDG Classification	IATA	IMDG
UN number	UN1866	UN1866	UN1866	UN1866	UN1866
UN proper shipping name	RESIN SOLUTION	RESIN SOLUTION	RESIN SOLUTION	RESIN SOLUTION	RESIN SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 	3 	3 
Packing group	III	III	III	III	III
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.

Additional information

DOT Classification

: **Reportable quantity** 2579.3 lbs / 1171 kg [281.22 gal / 1064.5 L]. Package sizes shipped in quantities less than the product reportable quantity are not subject to the RQ (reportable quantity) transportation requirements.

TDG Classification

: Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).

Special precautions for user : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments : Not available.

Section 15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations : **TSCA 8(a) PAIR**: N,N-dimethylaniline; triethyl phosphate; 4-tert-butylpyrocatechol
TSCA 8(a) CDR Exempt/Partial exemption: Not determined
TSCA 8(c) calls for record of SAR: triethyl phosphate
Clean Water Act (CWA) 307: Naphthenic acids, copper salts; 2-ethylhexanoic acid, copper salt
Clean Water Act (CWA) 311: styrene
Clean Air Act Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) : Listed

If components are "Listed", and additional information is required, contact Supplier using email in Section 16.

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class I Substances : Not listed

Clean Air Act Section 602 Class II Substances : Not listed

SARA 302/304
Composition/information on ingredients

Date of Issue/Date of revision : 10/31/2024 **Date of previous issue** : 10/31/2024 **Version** : 1 11/14

Polyester Concrete Resin

CE320 Resin

Section 15. Regulatory information

Name	%	EHS	SARA 302 TPQ		SARA 304 RQ	
			(lbs)	(gallons)	(lbs)	(gallons)
4,4-dihydroxybenzene	<0.1	Yes.	500 / 10000	-	100	-

SARA 304 RQ : 1228501.2 lbs / 557739.6 kg [133944.7 gal / 507036 L]

SARA 311/312

Classification : **FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS** - Category 3
ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4
SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2
EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3
SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1

SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	%
Form R - Reporting requirements	styrene	100-42-5	<= 39.0
Supplier notification	styrene	100-42-5	38.77

Date of Issue/Date of revision : 10/31/2024 **Date of previous issue** : 10/31/2024 **Version** : 1 15/18

SARA 313 notifications must not be detached from the SDS and any copying and redistribution of the SDS shall include copying and redistribution of the notice attached to copies of the SDS subsequently redistributed. Any concentration shown as exact is based on formula.

State regulations

- Massachusetts** : The following components are listed: STYRENE
- New York** : The following components are listed: Styrene
- New Jersey** : The following components are listed: STYRENE MONOMER
- Pennsylvania** : The following components are listed: BENZENE, ETHENYL-
- California Prop. 65** : The following components are listed. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov. Styrene

Inventory list

- Australia** : Not determined.
- Canada** : All components are listed or exempted. :
- China** All components are listed or exempted.
- Europe** : Not determined.
- Japan** : **Japan inventory (CSCL):** Not determined. **Japan inventory (ISHL):** Not determined.
- Malaysia** : Not determined
- New Zealand** : Not determined.
- Philippines** : Not determined.
- Republic of Korea** : Not determined.
- Taiwan** : Not determined.
- Thailand** : Not determined.
- Turkey** : Not determined.
- United States** : All components are active or exempted.
- Viet Nam** : All components are listed or exempted.

Polyester Concrete Resin

CE320 Resin

Section 16. Other information

Hazardous Material Information System (U.S.A.)

Health	*	2
Flammability		3
Physical hazards		1

Caution: HMIS® ratings are based on a 0-4 rating scale, with 0 representing minimal hazards or risks, and 4 representing significant hazards or risks. Although HMIS® ratings and the associated label are not required on SDSs or products leaving a facility under 29 CFR 1910.1200, the preparer may choose to provide them. HMIS® ratings are to be used with a fully implemented HMIS® program. HMIS® is a registered trademark and service mark of the American Coatings Association, Inc.

The customer is responsible for determining the PPE code for this material. For more information on HMIS® Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) codes, consult the HMIS® Implementation Manual.



Flammability

Health Instability/Reactivity

Special

Reprinted with permission from NFPA 704-2001, Identification of the Hazards of Materials for Emergency Response Copyright ©1997, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This reprinted material is not the complete and official position of the National Fire Protection Association, on the referenced subject which is represented only by the standard in its entirety.

Copyright ©2001, National Fire Protection Association, Quincy, MA 02269. This warning system is intended to be interpreted and applied only by properly trained individuals to identify fire, health and reactivity hazards of chemicals. The user is referred to certain limited number of chemicals with recommended classifications in NFPA 49 and NFPA 325, which would be used as a guideline only. Whether the chemicals are classified by NFPA or not, anyone using the 704 systems to classify chemicals does so at their own risk. [Procedure used to derive the classification](#)

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 4 SKIN IRRITATION - Category 2 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) (Respiratory tract irritation) - Category 3 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

Polyester Concrete Resin

CE320 Resin

Section 16. Other information

Key to abbreviations

- : ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
- BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
- GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
- IATA = International Air Transport Association
- IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
- IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
- MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973
- as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
- UN = United Nations

References

- : 29 CFR 1910.1200 Hazard Communication Standard, March 2012
- CCR Title 27 Division 4 Office of Environmental Health Hazard Assessment (California Prop. 65)
- American Composites Manufacturers Association
- Styrene Information and Research Center

Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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