



SAMRAT POLY RESINS

Manufacturer of Coating & Composite Resins · Doraha, Ludhiana, Punjab, India

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Doc. Ref: SPR-SDS-GQR · Rev. 01 · Issue Date: 8 August 2026

GP QUARTZ RESIN

Premium GP Unsaturated Polyester Resin · Orthophthalic · Engineered Stone & Quartz Casting

GP Quartz Resin is a general-purpose unsaturated polyester resin solution in styrene monomer, supplied as a binder resin for quartz-based composite products, engineered-stone applications, decorative composite products, cast composite articles, filled polyester systems, and other manufacturer-approved industrial composite applications. As supplied, this product does NOT contain quartz, crystalline silica, or mineral filler — see Section 3. It is supplied uncatalyzed and is intended for industrial and professional use only.

Not for use in food-contact, medical, pharmaceutical, or other applications not specifically approved by the manufacturer.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name	GP Quartz Resin
Product Type	General-purpose unsaturated polyester resin for quartz / engineered-stone / composite applications
Chemical Family	Unsaturated polyester resin solution in styrene monomer
Product Code / Internal Reference	GQR
SDS Document Reference	SPR-SDS-GQR, Rev. 01

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses and Uses Advised Against

- Recommended use: Binder resin for quartz-based composite products, engineered-stone applications, decorative composite products, cast composite articles, filled polyester systems, and other manufacturer-approved industrial composite applications — including artificial quartz stone and engineered stone slabs, quartz kitchen and vanity countertops, artificial marble and decorative cast stone, table tops, interior panels, and premium composite stone. This product is a binder resin used to manufacture these end products; it is not itself quartz-filled — see Section 3. For industrial/professional use only.
- Uses advised against: Food-contact, medical, pharmaceutical, or other applications not specifically approved by the manufacturer; use as supplied without the correct catalyst (MEKP) and accelerator dosage; any use not confirmed with Samrat Poly Resins technical staff.

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Company Name	Samrat Poly Resins
Registered Activity	Manufacturer of Coating & Composite Resins (ISO 9001:2015 certified)
Address	Oswal Road, Near GT Road, Doraha, Ludhiana — 141421, Punjab, India
GST No.	03ALBPS3446G1ZB
Website	samratpolyresins.in
Email	info@samratpolyresins.in

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

Company Emergency Contact	+91 74638 81652
National Poison Information Centre (India)	1800-116-117 (Toll-Free, 24x7) — National Poisons Information Centre, AIIMS New Delhi

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture (GHS)

Hazard Class	Category	H-Statement
Flammable liquids	Category 3	H226 — Flammable liquid and vapour
Acute toxicity — inhalation	Category 4	H332 — Harmful if inhaled
Skin irritation	Category 2	H315 — Causes skin irritation
Eye irritation	Category 2	H319 — Causes serious eye irritation
Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure	Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)	H335 — May cause respiratory irritation
Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure	Category 1	H372 — Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
Reproductive toxicity	Category 2	H361d — Suspected of damaging the unborn child
Aspiration hazard	Category 1	H304 — May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
Hazardous to the aquatic environment — chronic	Category 3	H412 — Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects

This classification is not affected by respirable crystalline silica hazard classifications, because this supplied product does not contain quartz or crystalline silica — see Section 3.

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word	DANGER
Pictograms	GHS02 (Flame), GHS07 (Exclamation Mark), GHS08 (Health Hazard)
Hazard Statements	H226, H304, H315, H319, H332, H335, H361d, H372, H412
Precautionary Statements — Prevention	P210, P233, P240, P241, P242, P243, P261, P264, P271, P280
Precautionary Statements — Response	P303+P361+P353, P304+P340, P305+P351+P338, P312, P321, P332+P313, P337+P313, P370+P378
Precautionary Statements — Storage	P403+P235, P405
Precautionary Statements — Disposal	P501

2.3 Other Hazards

- Vapours may form flammable/explosive mixtures with air. Vapour is heavier than air and can travel along floors/low points to a source of ignition and flash back.

- The recommended storage temperature (30–35°C, per TDS) overlaps the flash point carried over from related GP base resin chemistry (31–34°C, see Section 9 for basis) — storage and handling areas must be treated as flammable-liquid environments at all times; see Section 7.
- Uncatalyzed resin can undergo hazardous, self-accelerating exothermic polymerization if contaminated with peroxides (including MEKP hardener), strong oxidizers, or exposed to excessive heat — this can lead to container rupture or fire, independent of any external ignition source.
- This product is supplied uncatalysed. Organic peroxide catalyst/MEKP, where used, is a separate chemical product and must be handled in accordance with its own Safety Data Sheet.
- This resin is intended as a binder for quartz/engineered-stone composite manufacture. Exposure to respirable crystalline silica from handling raw quartz aggregate, or from cutting, grinding, or machining finished quartz-containing composite products, is a separate and well-recognised occupational hazard that is NOT addressed by this SDS — see Sections 3 and 8.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

GP Quartz Resin is a mixture. It is supplied as a single-pack, uncatalyzed resin; MEKP hardener and cobalt accelerator are added separately by the customer at the point of use and are outside the scope of this SDS.

QUARTZ / CRYSTALLINE SILICA — NOT PRESENT IN THIS PRODUCT

This product does NOT contain quartz, crystalline silica, or mineral filler as supplied. It is a binder resin intended to be combined with quartz aggregate by the customer during engineered-stone manufacture — the quartz/filler component is added downstream, outside this product. If quartz or another inorganic filler is added to this resin by the customer, exposure to that material must be controlled under the filler supplier's own SDS and applicable workplace controls, not this document.

Component	CAS No.	EC No.	Concentration (% w/w)	Classification / Hazard Role
Unsaturated polyester resin / polyester oligomer	Not assigned / polymer of variable composition	Not applicable	60–65% (balance to 100% from confirmed styrene content)	Principal non-volatile resin/binder component. Not separately classified as the main hazard driver in this mixture.
Styrene monomer	100-42-5	202-851-5	35–40%	Flam. Liq. 3 (H226); Acute Tox. 4 (H332); Skin Irrit. 2 (H315); Eye Irrit. 2 (H319); STOT SE 3 (H335); STOT RE 1 (H372); Repr. 2 (H361d); Asp. Tox. 1 (H304); Aquatic Chronic 3 (H412). Reactive diluent and principal volatile component contributing to flammability, inhalation, irritation, aspiration, reproductive, repeated-exposure, and environmental hazards.
Polymerisation inhibitor / stabiliser package	Proprietary / not disclosed	Proprietary / not disclosed	<0.1% (not separately stated in the TDS)	Prevents premature polymerisation during storage. Identity and exact concentration are retained as proprietary manufacturer information.

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact	Rinse cautiously with clean water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do — continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists or symptoms are severe.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash thoroughly with soap and

	water. Seek medical attention if irritation, redness, or a burning sensation develops.
Inhalation	Move to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Monitor symptoms and obtain medical attention where necessary.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting — risk of aspiration into the lungs (chemical pneumonitis). Rinse mouth with water if the person is conscious. Obtain immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed

- Eye/skin: redness, irritation, itching; prolonged or repeated contact may cause drying or cracking of skin.
- Inhalation (at elevated vapour concentrations): headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, and irritation of the nose and throat; high concentrations may cause central nervous system depression / narcosis. Repeated exposure may affect hearing and the nervous system.
- Ingestion/aspiration: risk of chemical pneumonitis if aspirated into the lungs during swallowing or vomiting.

4.3 Notes to Physician

Treat symptomatically. There is no specific antidote. Aspiration of this material during ingestion or vomiting can cause chemical pneumonitis, which may be fatal — treating physicians should be made aware of this risk. Do not induce vomiting.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing Media

- Suitable: Alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide (CO₂), water fog/spray (for cooling containers).
- Not suitable: Avoid a direct high-pressure water jet, which may spread burning liquid and is ineffective on flammable-liquid fires.

5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

- Vapours may form flammable mixtures with air and may travel to ignition sources.
- Heated containers may rupture. Uncontrolled polymerisation may generate heat, potentially leading to violent rupture of closed containers/drums.
- Combustion/decomposition may generate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, styrene vapours, and irritating fumes.

5.3 Advice for Fire-Fighters

- Evacuate the area and fight fire from a safe, protected distance where possible.
- Firefighters should wear suitable protective equipment and a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) where necessary.
- Cool fire-exposed closed containers/drums with water spray from a safe distance to prevent pressure build-up and rupture.
- Contain fire-fighting water run-off; prevent it from entering drains, watercourses, or soil.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

- Remove ignition sources. Restrict unnecessary access to the spill area.
- Ventilate the area, especially low-lying and enclosed spaces where vapour can accumulate. Use non-sparking tools.
- Wear appropriate PPE as described in Section 8 before attempting clean-up.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

- Prevent discharge into drains, sewers, watercourses, or soil. Dike/bund the spill if it is safe to do so.

- Notify the relevant Pollution Control Board and site EHS personnel for any spill that reaches, or is likely to reach, a drain or waterway.
- 6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up**
- Absorb using an inert, non-combustible material such as sand, earth, or vermiculite. Transfer recovered material into suitable, labelled containers.
 - For large spills, dike the area to prevent spreading; pump into salvage containers using non-sparking, explosion-proof equipment where vapour concentrations warrant it.
 - Do not allow contaminated absorbent to accumulate in a confined pile — bulk resin-soaked absorbent can self-heat and undergo exothermic polymerization.
 - Dispose through authorised waste handlers — see Section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

- Handle with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapours/mist.
- Avoid skin/eye contact. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames, and sunlight. No smoking.
- Ground/bond transfer equipment; use non-sparking equipment; protect against static discharge — particularly for bulk transfer.
- Keep away from organic peroxides/MEKP except during controlled manufacturing/curing operations. Keep away from incompatible accelerators, reducing agents, acids, bases, amines, and contamination. Never return catalyzed/mixed material to the bulk container.
- Keep containers tightly closed. Use the PPE specified in Section 8.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

FLAMMABLE LIQUID STORAGE — MANDATORY CONTROLS

Because the recommended storage-temperature range (30–35°C, per TDS) overlaps the flash-point range carried over from related GP base resin chemistry (31–34°C — see Section 9 for basis), storage and handling areas must be managed as flammable-liquid areas at all times, without exception:

Cool, dry, well-ventilated storage · No open flames · No smoking · No sparks · Explosion-proof electrical fittings where required · Proper grounding/bonding · Avoid direct sunlight and heat accumulation · Keep containers tightly closed · Store away from oxidising agents, organic peroxides/MEKP (except during controlled manufacturing/curing operations), and incompatible accelerators, reducing agents, acids, bases, and amines.

Storage Temperature	30–35°C, per manufacturer TDS. Avoid direct sunlight and localized heat sources; excessive temperature shortens shelf life and increases self-polymerization risk.
Shelf Life	3 months from date of manufacture, under recommended storage conditions, per manufacturer TDS.
Storage Area	Cool, dry, well-ventilated area, away from direct sunlight and ignition sources. Bund/contain to capture leaks. Store as a flammable liquid (Category 3) in accordance with MSIHC 1989 (see Section 15).
Incompatible Materials	Peroxides and other free-radical initiators (incl. MEKP), strong oxidizing agents, strong acids and bases, amines, reducing agents — keep segregated unless intentionally used under controlled processing conditions.
Packaging Material	225 kg drum as supplied, per manufacturer TDS. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use.

7.3 Specific End Use(s)

Binder resin for quartz-based composite products and engineered-stone manufacture; also used for decorative composite products, cast composite articles, and filled polyester systems. Refer to the product TDS (SPR-TDS-GQR) for recommended catalyst/accelerator dosage, gel time (approx. 7–10 minutes), cure time (approx. 2 hours), and processing parameters, including guidance on incorporating quartz/mineral filler where applicable.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control Parameters — Occupational Exposure Limits (Styrene, the major volatile component)

Source	TWA	STEL / Ceiling	Basis
ACGIH (USA)	TLV-TWA 10 ppm	TLV-STEL 20 ppm	Threshold Limit Value; Ototoxicant and A3 notations
NIOSH REL (USA)	50 ppm (215 mg/m ³)	ST 100 ppm (425 mg/m ³)	Recommended Exposure Limit
OSHA PEL (USA)	100 ppm	Ceiling 200 ppm / Peak 600 ppm	29 CFR 1910.1000 Table Z-2
India — Factories Act 1948, Second Schedule	50 ppm (215 mg/m ³)	STEL 100 ppm (425 mg/m ³)	Statutory limit under §41-F

No crystalline-silica occupational exposure limit is included in this section, because this supplied product does not contain quartz or crystalline silica (see Section 3). If quartz aggregate is subsequently added by the customer during engineered-stone manufacture, or if finished quartz-containing composite products are cut, ground, or machined, respirable crystalline silica exposure must be controlled separately under the filler supplier's SDS and the applicable occupational silica exposure limit — this is a well-recognised, serious occupational hazard in engineered-stone fabrication that is outside the scope of this resin SDS.

8.2 Exposure Controls

- Engineering controls: Local exhaust ventilation and general mechanical ventilation at resin-handling, mixing, and bulk-transfer stations. Ensure general workplace ventilation keeps vapour concentrations below the applicable OEL.
- Eye/face protection: Chemical splash goggles; face protection where splashing is possible.
- Hand protection: Chemically resistant gloves, such as appropriate nitrile gloves, suited to styrene/polyester resin systems.
- Body protection: Protective work clothing.
- Respiratory protection: Organic-vapour respiratory protection where ventilation is inadequate and where permitted by the applicable respiratory protection programme.
- General hygiene: Do not eat, drink, or smoke while handling. Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling and before breaks. Launder or discard resin-contaminated clothing before reuse.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear to pale yellow liquid, per manufacturer TDS
Odour	Sweet, aromatic styrene-like odour
Odour Threshold	0.04–0.32 ppm, based on styrene component data
pH	Not applicable — non-aqueous organic resin solution
Melting / Freezing Point	Not applicable to complete mixture; styrene component freezes at approx. -31°C
Initial Boiling Point / Range	Approx. 145°C, based on principal volatile styrene component
Flash Point	31–34°C, carried over from related GP base resin chemistry (closed-cup); not independently tested for GP Quartz Resin specifically
Evaporation Rate	Approx. 0.5 (n-butyl acetate = 1), based on styrene component / comparable resin-solution data
Flammability	Flammable liquid and vapour
Lower Explosive Limit	Approx. 1.1% v/v, based on styrene component data
Upper Explosive Limit	Approx. 6.1–7.0% v/v, based on styrene component data
Vapour Pressure	Approx. 4.5–6.4 mmHg at 20°C, based on styrene / comparable resin-solution data
Vapour Density (air = 1)	Approx. 3.6, based on styrene component data

Relative Density / Specific Gravity	Estimated 1.08–1.18 g/cm ³ , manufacturer-reviewed typical value/range for this unpigmented, higher-viscosity GP resin formulation — NOT product-measured; not automatically copied from GP White or Gelcoat Resin, which are filled/pigmented systems with materially different density
Solubility in Water	Insoluble / very slightly soluble
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble / miscible in compatible organic solvents and styrene
Partition Coefficient (log Kow)	Approx. 2.96, based on styrene component data
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Approx. 490°C, based on styrene component data
Decomposition Temperature	Hazardous decomposition or uncontrolled polymerisation may occur under excessive heat, fire, contamination, or incompatible conditions
Viscosity	400–800 cPs, per manufacturer TDS
VOC Content	Approx. 35–40% w/w, based on the confirmed styrene content of the uncured product
Explosive Properties	Not classified as explosive; hazardous exothermic polymerization possible under contamination/heat — see Section 10
Oxidizing Properties	Not classified as oxidizing

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Not reactive under normal handling and storage conditions when kept away from peroxides, strong oxidizers, and excess heat. Can undergo hazardous, self-accelerating exothermic polymerization if contaminated or overheated.

10.2 Chemical Stability

Stable under recommended storage and handling conditions. May undergo uncontrolled polymerisation under excessive heat, sunlight, contamination, or inhibitor depletion.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Hazardous polymerization can occur if the resin is contaminated with peroxides (including MEKP hardener), strong oxidizing agents, or exposed to excessive heat without adequate inhibitor protection. This reaction is exothermic and, in a confined or bulk quantity, can self-accelerate to the point of container rupture or fire.

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

- Heat, sunlight, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources.
- Prolonged storage above the recommended storage temperature.
- Oxidising agents, organic peroxides, incompatible accelerators, reducing agents, acids, bases, amines, and contamination, unless intentionally used under controlled processing conditions.

10.5 Incompatible Materials

Peroxides and other free-radical initiators, strong oxidizing agents, strong acids and bases, amines, reducing agents, and metal driers/accelerators other than those intentionally formulated into the cure system.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under fire, hazardous decomposition may generate carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, styrene vapour, and irritating fumes.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information is based primarily on the styrene component, as no whole-product toxicological testing data was provided in the manufacturer's TDS.

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity — Oral (rat)	LD50 approx. 2,650 mg/kg, based on styrene component data
Acute Toxicity — Inhalation (rat, 4h)	Harmful by inhalation; LC50 approx. 12,000 ppm, based on styrene component data
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	Causes skin irritation, based on styrene component data
Serious Eye Damage / Irritation	Causes serious eye irritation; may cause lachrymation at elevated vapour concentrations, based on styrene component data
Respiratory / Skin Sensitisation	No sensitisation classification identified for the styrene component or in comparable resin systems reviewed
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Styrene mutagenicity data is mixed/inconclusive in published sources; no mutagenicity classification applied
Carcinogenicity	Styrene is classified by IARC as Group 2B (possibly carcinogenic to humans) and by ACGIH as A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen, unknown relevance to humans)
Reproductive Toxicity	Suspected reproductive toxicity — Category 2 (H361d, suspected of damaging the unborn child), based on styrene component classification
STOT — Single Exposure	Possible headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea, and CNS effects from excessive vapour exposure; respiratory irritation
STOT — Repeated Exposure	Repeated exposure may affect hearing and the nervous system, based on styrene component data
Aspiration Hazard	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways (risk of chemical pneumonitis), based on styrene component data

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Fish	LC50 (96h) approx. 25–65 mg/L, based on styrene component data
Aquatic Invertebrates	EC50 (48h) approx. 23 mg/L, based on styrene component data
General	Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects, depending on exposure and concentration. Prevent release into drains, soil, groundwater, or surface water. Styrene is the primary component of environmental concern in this mixture.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

The product, as a complete uncured resin mixture, is not expected to be readily biodegradable. The cured (fully polymerized) resin is expected to be inert and largely insoluble. No quartz-related aquatic hazard applies, as quartz/silica is not part of the supplied product.

12.3–12.6 Bioaccumulative Potential, Mobility, Other Adverse Effects

A formal PBT/vPvB assessment has not been performed for the mixture. Do not release to the environment; see Section 6.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

- Dispose through authorised hazardous/industrial waste handlers. Do not discharge uncured resin into drains, soil, or waterways.

- Handle uncured/off-spec resin and resin-contaminated absorbent as hazardous chemical waste, in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (India) and applicable State Pollution Control Board requirements.
- Fully cured (polymerized) composite scrap is generally treated as inert solid waste; confirm current requirements with the relevant State Pollution Control Board. Note that finished quartz-composite scrap may separately require silica-dust precautions during cutting or disposal — outside the scope of this SDS.
- Empty containers may retain flammable vapours/residue. Handle contaminated packaging appropriately — do not cut, weld, drill, or apply heat to empty containers. Dispose as hazardous waste unless certified as cleaned, or return to an authorised drum-reconditioner.
- Follow all applicable local, state, and national regulations for disposal.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN Number	UN 1866
UN Proper Shipping Name	RESIN SOLUTION, flammable
Transport Hazard Class(es)	Class 3 — Flammable liquid
Packing Group	III
Environmental Hazards / Marine Pollutant	Not expected to be classified as a marine pollutant based on available component data
Special Precautions for User	Keep away from heat, sparks, flames, oxidisers, organic peroxides, and ignition sources. Transport in tightly closed, approved containers, upright and secured against movement.
Transport in Bulk (Annex II MARPOL/IBC Code)	Not applicable — product transported in 225 kg drums, not in bulk
India — Road Transport	Subject to the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (Class 3, Flammable Liquid)

This is a resin-solution transport classification (UN 1866, Class 3). It is unrelated to, and must not be confused with, the organic peroxide (Class 5.2) transport classification that applies to MEKP hardener, which is a separate product with its own SDS. As with all dangerous goods shipments, the shipper is responsible for verifying classification, packaging, marking, and documentation against the dangerous-goods regulations current at the time and mode of each shipment.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 India

- Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 (MSIHC), under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 — GP Quartz Resin falls into the Rules' 'highly flammable liquid' band (flash point $\leq 60^{\circ}\text{C}$ but $> 23^{\circ}\text{C}$). Schedule 1–3 applicability depends on quantities held on site.
- Occupational exposure limits for styrene under the Factories Act 1948, Second Schedule (§41-F) — see Section 8.
- ACGIH reference exposure limits — see Section 8.
- Factories Act, 1948 and applicable State Factory Rules — workplace exposure limits, storage, and safety provisions for hazardous substances, including flammable-liquid handling and storage requirements.
- Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 — governs disposal (see Section 13).
- India has not formally adopted the GHS for workplace chemical classification; this 16-section GHS-format SDS in English follows generally accepted practice.
- Users must comply with all applicable local, state, national, and transport regulations. No regulation specific to crystalline silica applies to this product as supplied, since it does not contain quartz or silica — this is unaffected by the product name.

15.2 International Reference (where this product or its components may be exported/shipped)

- Styrene (CAS 100-42-5) is an actively listed substance on the US TSCA Inventory and is registered under EU REACH; it carries a harmonised CLP classification broadly consistent with Section 2 of this SDS.
- For US shipments: OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200, applies to labelling and SDS format.

■ For EU shipments: Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) and Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) apply.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full Text of Hazard (H) and Precautionary (P) Statements Referenced in Sections 2 and 3

- H226 — Flammable liquid and vapour
- H304 — May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways
- H315 — Causes skin irritation
- H319 — Causes serious eye irritation
- H332 — Harmful if inhaled
- H335 — May cause respiratory irritation
- H361d — Suspected of damaging the unborn child
- H372 — Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
- H412 — Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects

Abbreviations

ACGIH = American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists · CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service · CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation (EU) · GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals · IARC = International Agency for Research on Cancer · LC50/LD50 = Lethal Concentration/Dose, 50% · MSIHC = Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 · NIOSH = National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health · OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit · OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration · PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit · REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals · REL = Recommended Exposure Limit · SDS = Safety Data Sheet · STEL = Short-Term Exposure Limit · STOT RE/SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated/Single Exposure · TLV = Threshold Limit Value · TWA = Time-Weighted Average · UPR = Unsaturated Polyester Resin.

Revision Information

SDS Version / Revision No.	01
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Prepared By	Samrat Poly Resins / Regulatory Department
Reason for Issue	Initial official issue

This SDS has been prepared based on available technical data, manufacturer/chemist-reviewed product information, component hazard data, and applicable safety references. The information is provided for safe handling, storage, transport, use, and disposal of the product. Values shown are typical for this resin system and are believed accurate; users are responsible for confirming suitability for their specific application and for compliance with current regulations at the time of use.