



SAMRAT POLY RESINS

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

ROOF LIGHT SHEET GRADE RESIN

Water-White Unsaturated Polyester Resin · Orthophthalic · Translucent Roof Light Panels

Roof Light Sheet Grade Resin is a water-white, orthophthalic unsaturated polyester resin solution in styrene monomer, formulated for translucent FRP roof-light sheets, daylighting panels, fibreglass-reinforced roofing sheets, light-transmitting composite panels, skylight-type FRP panels, and other manufacturer-approved sheet-grade composite applications. As supplied, it is a clear, unpigmented liquid; the manufacturer describes the cured sheet as resistant to yellowing, brittleness, and sun degradation. 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. This SDS does not state a specific light-transmission percentage, UV lifetime, outdoor service life, weathering rating, or roofing/building-code certification unless supported by manufacturer test documentation.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name	Roof Light Sheet Grade Resin
Abbreviation	Roof Light Resin / RLSG Resin
Product Type	Sheet-grade unsaturated polyester resin formulated for translucent/light-transmitting FRP roofing sheet applications
Chemical Family	Orthophthalic unsaturated polyester resin in styrene monomer
Product Code / Internal Reference	RLS
SDS Document Reference	SPR-SDS-RLS, Rev. 01

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses and Uses Advised Against

- Recommended use: Industrial manufacture of translucent FRP roof-light sheets, daylighting panels, fibreglass-reinforced roofing sheets, light-transmitting composite panels, and skylight-type FRP panels — including skylights and roof-light panels, greenhouses, industrial and commercial roofing, and hand lay-up and roofing sheet production. 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
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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 reflects the styrene-driven hazard pattern shared across this company's styrene-containing resin family, applied to this product's confirmed 35% styrene content. No additional classification is assigned on account of the product's UV-resistant/outdoor-use positioning — that describes cured-sheet performance, not a liquid-resin hazard.

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) is close to the flash point carried over from related GP resin/styrene chemistry (31–34°C, see Section 9 for basis and caveats — the manufacturer's TDS explicitly does not provide a confirmed value for this specific formulation) — storage and handling areas should 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.
- Mechanical processing (trimming, cutting, drilling, grinding, sanding) of cured FRP roof-light sheet material may generate fibreglass/resin particulate dust — see Section 8.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Roof Light Sheet Grade Resin is a mixture. It is supplied as a single-pack, uncatalyzed resin; MEKP hardener and cobalt accelerator are recommended processing/addition rates applied separately by the customer at the point of use and are not ingredients of the supplied product — they are outside the scope of this SDS.

Component	CAS No.	EC No.	Concentration (% w/w)	Classification / Hazard Role
Unsaturated polyester resin / polyester oligomer (orthophthalic)	Not assigned / polymer of variable composition	Not applicable	65% (balance to 100% from confirmed styrene content)	Principal resin/binder component. Not separately classified as the main hazard driver in this mixture.
Styrene monomer	100-42-5	202-851-5	35%	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)	Controls premature polymerisation during storage. Identity and exact concentration are retained as proprietary manufacturer information.

As supplied, this product is water-white and does not contain pigment or filler — the manufacturer's TDS confirms 'Colour: Water white' with no additive package disclosed, consistent with a translucent, light-transmitting sheet application. The manufacturer's TDS describes the cured product as UV-resistant ('resists yellowing, brittleness and sun degradation') as a performance characteristic; it does not explicitly disclose a separate UV/light-stabiliser additive as part of the supplied composition, so none is listed here. If a stabiliser package is later confirmed by the manufacturer, this section should be updated accordingly.

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact	Rinse cautiously with clean water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do — continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention where required.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Seek medical attention if irritation, redness, or a burning sensation develops.

Inhalation	Move the affected person to fresh air. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Obtain medical attention where symptoms persist or exposure is significant.
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 powder, carbon dioxide (CO₂), water spray/fog (for cooling exposed containers).
- Not suitable: Avoid a direct high-pressure water jet, which may spread burning liquid.

5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

- Vapours may form flammable mixtures with air and may travel to distant ignition sources.
- Heated containers may rupture. Uncontrolled polymerisation may generate heat, potentially leading to violent rupture of closed containers/drums.
- Combustion/decomposition may produce carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, styrene vapours, and irritating fumes. No additional decomposition products are attributed to proprietary stabiliser chemistry, as none is confirmed as a distinct additive in this product.

5.3 Advice for Fire-Fighters

- Evacuate the area and fight fire from a safe, protected distance where possible.
- Wear suitable protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) where appropriate.
- 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

- Eliminate 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 where relevant.
- Wear appropriate PPE as described in Section 8 before attempting clean-up.

6.2 Environmental Precautions

- Prevent entry 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 with an inert, non-combustible material such as sand, earth, or vermiculite. Transfer recovered material into suitable, labelled containers.
 - 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 industrial/hazardous waste handlers — see Section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

CURED-SHEET SUNLIGHT RESISTANCE ≠ UNCURED-LIQUID STORAGE ADVICE

This resin is formulated so the CURED sheet resists yellowing and degradation from sun exposure — that performance characteristic applies only to the fully cured, crosslinked product. The UNCURED liquid resin must still be protected from direct sunlight and excessive heat during storage and handling, exactly like this company's other resin products. Do not store or handle this liquid resin in direct sunlight on the assumption that its 'UV resistance' extends to the uncured state — sunlight and heat exposure of the liquid increases self-polymerization risk regardless of the cured product's separate weathering performance.

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

- Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapours/mist, particularly during resin application, glass-fibre wet-out, laminating, rolling, and continuous sheet processing.
- Avoid skin and eye contact. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames, and direct sunlight. No smoking.
- Ground/bond transfer systems; prevent static discharge; use non-sparking equipment, particularly for bulk transfer.
- Keep away from organic peroxide catalyst/MEKP except during controlled curing. Keep away from incompatible accelerators, reducing agents, acids, bases, amines, and contamination. Never return catalyzed/mixed material to the bulk container.
- Keep container tightly closed. Use the PPE specified in Section 8.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

FLAMMABLE LIQUID STORAGE — MANDATORY CONTROLS

Recommended storage temperature (30–35°C, per TDS) is close to the flash point carried over from related GP resin/styrene chemistry (31–34°C — see Section 9 for basis and caveats). Storage and handling areas should be treated as flammable-liquid storage areas at all times, without exception:

Cool, dry, well-ventilated storage · No open flames · No smoking · No sparks · Explosion-protected equipment where required · Proper grounding/bonding · Avoid direct sunlight and heat accumulation · Keep containers tightly closed · Keep away from oxidising agents, organic peroxides/MEKP (except during controlled curing), 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	2 months from date of manufacture, under recommended storage conditions, per manufacturer TDS — shorter than this company's general-purpose resins.
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)

Manufacture of translucent FRP roof-light sheets and daylighting panels via hand lay-up or machine lamination. Refer to the product TDS (SPR-TDS-RLS) for recommended MEKP/cobalt octoate dosage, gel time (approx. 6.5 minutes), cure time (approx. 12 hours), and processing parameters.

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

DOWNSTREAM PROCESSING — DUST FROM CURED SHEET

Mechanical processing of cured FRP roof-light sheet material (trimming, cutting, drilling, grinding, or sanding) may generate fibreglass/resin particulate dust. Provide suitable local extraction, eye protection, protective clothing, and particulate respiratory protection according to workplace exposure conditions. This is distinct from, and does not indicate, a fibreglass dust hazard from the uncured liquid resin itself.

8.2 Exposure Controls

- Engineering controls: Local exhaust ventilation and general mechanical ventilation at resin-handling, mixing, laminating, and bulk-transfer stations. Ensure general workplace ventilation keeps vapour concentrations below the applicable OEL.
- Eye/face protection: Chemical splash goggles; face shield where splashing is possible.
- Hand protection: Chemically resistant gloves suited to styrene/polyester resin systems.
- Body protection: Suitable protective clothing.
- Respiratory protection: Organic-vapour respiratory protection where ventilation is inadequate and permitted by workplace respiratory-protection procedures.
- General hygiene: Do not eat, drink, or smoke while handling. Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling and before breaks. Eyewash and safety shower should be readily accessible.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Water-white liquid, per manufacturer TDS
Odour	Characteristic 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 mixture; styrene component freezing point approx. -31°C
Initial Boiling Point / Range	Approx. 145°C, based on styrene principal volatile component
Flash Point	31–34°C, carried over from related GP resin/styrene chemistry (closed-cup) — NOT independently tested for Roof Light Sheet Grade Resin. The manufacturer's TDS lists this field as 'Not Provided,' pending confirmation with technical staff, and specifies no value is to be estimated or assumed; treat with additional caution until product-specific testing confirms it
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	1.1 g/cm ³ , per manufacturer TDS (chemist-verified)
Solubility in Water	Insoluble / very slightly soluble
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble / miscible in compatible organic solvents and styrene
Partition Coefficient (log K_{ow})	Approx. 2.96, based on styrene component data
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Approx. 490°C, based on styrene component data
Decomposition Temperature	Not normally applicable under recommended storage and handling; hazardous decomposition may occur under fire, excessive heat, or uncontrolled polymerisation conditions
Viscosity	280 cPs, per manufacturer TDS — low viscosity consistent with a sheet-grade formulation optimised for hand lay-up and fibre wet-out
VOC Content	Approx. 35% 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

Cured-product performance characteristics described in the manufacturer's TDS (optical clarity, UV resistance, resistance to yellowing/brittleness) relate to the properly cured roof-light sheet and are not physical/chemical properties of the liquid resin as supplied — they are not repeated in this table. No light-transmission percentage, UV lifetime, or weathering rating is stated, as none is provided in the TDS.

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 conditions. Uncontrolled polymerisation may occur under excessive heat or contamination. Protect from direct sunlight during storage (see Section 7 callout) regardless of the cured product's separate UV-resistant performance.

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, direct sunlight, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources during storage of the uncured liquid.
- Prolonged storage above the recommended storage temperature.

- Oxidising agents, organic peroxides (outside controlled curing), incompatible accelerators/promoters, reducing agents, acids, bases, and amines.

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 effects associated with this product are primarily attributed to its styrene content, the major hazardous/volatile component. Component-based data is presented below; no whole-product toxicological testing data was provided in the manufacturer's TDS, and no toxicity data is attributed to a UV/light-stabiliser additive, since none is confirmed as a distinct ingredient.

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	May cause respiratory tract irritation and CNS effects — headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea — at elevated vapour concentrations
STOT — Repeated Exposure	May cause damage to organs (central nervous system, hearing, upper respiratory tract) through prolonged or repeated exposure, 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. Avoid release into drains, soil, groundwater, or surface water.

Styrene is the principal 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.

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 of uncured resin, resin-contaminated waste, and rinse water through authorised industrial/hazardous waste handlers. Do not discharge 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.
- Cured FRP roof-light sheet waste is generally treated as inert solid waste according to its final cured composition; confirm current requirements with the relevant State Pollution Control Board.
- 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)

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 — this product falls into the Rules' 'highly flammable liquid' band (flash point ≤60°C but >23°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 roofing certification, building-code approval, UV certification, or product lifespan certification is claimed for this product.

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
Issue Date	8 August 2026
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.