



SAMRAT POLY RESINS

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

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

UNSATURATED POLYESTER RESIN

General-Purpose Orthophthalic Unsaturated Polyester Resin · Industrial Grade

Unsaturated Polyester Resin (UPR) is a general-purpose unsaturated polyester resin solution in styrene monomer, suitable for FRP laminating, moulding, casting, composite fabrication, and other manufacturer-approved industrial applications. This product is the same base resin formulation supplied by Samrat Poly Resins under the branded name GP Clear Resin, sold under this generic commercial description for customers who purchase it as such. 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	Unsaturated Polyester Resin
Abbreviation	UPR
Product Type	General-purpose unsaturated polyester resin solution
Chemical Family	Unsaturated polyester resin in styrene monomer
Product Code / Internal Reference	UPR
SDS Document Reference	SPR-SDS-UPR, Rev. 01

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses and Uses Advised Against

- Recommended use: Industrial resin/binder for fibre-reinforced plastics, FRP laminates, moulding, casting, composite manufacture, filled systems, engineered composite products, and other manufacturer-approved applications — including water tanks, cooling towers, roofing sheets, door skins and panel lamination, hand lay-up and spray-up processes, and general FRP moulding and composite fabrication. 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

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) overlaps the flash point (31–34°C, see Section 9) — 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.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Unsaturated Polyester 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	Not assigned / polymer of variable composition	Not applicable	60–67% (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	33–40%	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 water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do — continue rinsing. Obtain medical attention if irritation persists or injury is suspected.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing. 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. Obtain medical attention if 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, carbon dioxide (CO₂), water spray/fog (for cooling containers).
- Not suitable: Avoid a direct high-pressure water jet, which may spread burning material 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 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 use suitable protective equipment and SCBA where required.
- 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 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 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 vapour/mist.
- Avoid skin/eye contact. Keep away from heat, sparks, flames, and direct sunlight. No smoking.
- Ground/bond transfer equipment; prevent electrostatic discharge, particularly for bulk transfer.

- Keep away from organic peroxides/MEKP except during controlled curing operations. 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

Because the recommended storage-temperature range (30–35°C) overlaps the product flash-point range (31–34°C — see Section 9), 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-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 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 in 225 kg drum / 2 months in PET packaging (per TDS) from date of manufacture, under recommended storage conditions.
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 FRP composite products via hand lay-up, spray-up, and moulding processes; laminates and castings. Refer to the product TDS (SPR-TDS-UPR) for recommended catalyst/accelerator dosage, gel time (approx. <8 minutes), cure time (approx. 45 minutes – 1.5 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/m³)	ST 100 ppm (425 mg/m³)	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/m³)	STEL 100 ppm (425 mg/m³)	Statutory limit under §41-F

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 shield where splashing is possible.
- Hand protection: Chemically resistant gloves suited to styrene/polyester resin systems (e.g. PVA or Viton for prolonged or repeated contact).
- Body protection: Protective 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. Eyewash and safety shower should be readily accessible.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear viscous liquid resin
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 mixture; styrene component freezing point approx. -31°C
Initial Boiling Point / Range	Approx. 145°C, based on styrene volatile component
Flash Point	31–34°C, manufacturer/chemist-confirmed closed-cup value
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 1.08–1.15 g/cm ³ , manufacturer-reviewed typical value/range for this resin system — NOT product-measured (TDS excludes this field)
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	Hazardous decomposition or uncontrolled polymerisation may occur under excessive heat, fire, contamination, or incompatible conditions
Viscosity	350–450 cPs, per manufacturer TDS
VOC Content	Approx. 33–40% 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 or contamination.

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.
- Prolonged storage above the recommended storage temperature.
- Oxidising agents, organic peroxides (outside controlled curing), incompatible accelerators, reducing agents, acids, bases, amines, and contamination.

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.

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
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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 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 through authorised industrial/hazardous 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) FRP scrap is generally treated as inert solid waste; 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)

This is a resin-solution transport classification (UN 1866, Class 3), unrelated to the organic peroxide (Class 5.2) 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 — this product 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.

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.