



FIBRE GLAST DEVELOPMENTS CORP.  
385 CARR DRIVE  
BROOKVILLE, OH 45309  
Rev 03/08

TELEPHONE: (937) 833-5200  
FAX: (937) 833-6555  
**FOR CHEMICAL EMERGENCY  
CALL (800) 424-9300 24 HRS.**

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### SECTION 1 - PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

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**PRODUCT NAME:** #182 White Gel Coat

**CAS NUMBER:** MIXTURE

**HMIS HAZARD RATING:** Health: 2\*      Fire: 3      Reactivity: 2      PPI: J

**TRADE NAME:** White Ultra Plus Gel Coat

**UN CLASS:** 3

**UN NUMBER:** 1866

**UN PACK GROUP:** III

**SHIPPING NAME:** Resin Solution (Contains Styrene Monomer, inhibited)

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### SECTION 2 – HAZARDOUS INFORMATION

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Ingredient Name	CAS #	Percent	TSCA Inv
Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	15-40	Y
Unsaturated Polyester	TRADE SECRET	15-40	Y
Titanium Dioxide	13463-67-7	10-30	Y
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer	80-62-6	1-5	Y
Talc (Magnesium Silicate)	14807-96-6	10-30	Y
Amorphous Fumed Silica	112945-52-5	1-5	Y

\*\*\*All ingredients in this product are listed in the T.S.C.A. Inventory

**ADDITIONAL INGREDIENT INFORMATION:**

Styrene may contain trace amounts of Benzene (CAS # 71-43-2) as an impurity.

Naphtha-Light Aromatic (CAS # 64742-95-6) contains:  
1,2,4-Trimethylbenzene, Xylene and Cumene

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### SECTION 3 – PHYSICAL DATA

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<b>APPERANCE/COLOR:</b>	White
<b>SOLUBILITY (IN WATER):</b>	Negligible
<b>BOILING POINT:</b>	100 <sup>0</sup> C – 145 <sup>0</sup> C (212 <sup>0</sup> F – 293 <sup>0</sup> F)
<b>VAPOR PRESSURE (MMHG):</b>	4.5 @ 68 <sup>0</sup> F (20 <sup>0</sup> C)
<b>EVAPORATION RATE:</b>	Slower than n-Butyl Acetate
<b>% VOLATILE WEIGHT:</b>	39.38%
<b>% VOLATILE VOLUME:</b>	55.29%
<b>SPECIFIC GRAVITY:</b>	1.27236

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### SECTION 4 – FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

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<b>FLAMMABILITY CLASS:</b>	IC
<b>FLASH POINT:</b>	83 <sup>0</sup> F – 89 <sup>0</sup> F (28.33 <sup>0</sup> C – 31.67 <sup>0</sup> C) Tag Closed Cap
<b>EXPLOSIVE RANGE:</b>	1.1% 12.5%

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA:** Foam, Dry Chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>

**SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES:**

Keep personnel removed and upwind of fire. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear protective equipment/clothing. Treat as oil fire. Fight fire from a distance; sealed containers can rupture explosively when heated. Water may be used to keep fire-exposed containers cool until fire is out.

**UNUSUAL FIRE & EXPLOSION HAZARDS:**

Flammable Liquid. Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Can polymerize when heated. Combustion can produce toxic gases. Vapors are heavier than air, can travel along the ground or through ventilation systems, and be ignited by sparks, flames or static discharge.

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### SECTION 5 – HEALTH HAZARD DATA

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**PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LEVEL:**

See Section VIII

**EFFECTS OF OVER EXPOSURE:**

A study conducted by the National Toxicology Program states that lifetime inhalation exposure of rats and mice to concentrations of Ethylbenzene (750 PPM) resulted in increases in certain types of cancer, including kidney tumors in rats and lung and liver tumors in mice. These effects were not observed in animals exposed to lower concentrations of Ethylbenzene (75 ppm or 250 ppm). The study does not address the relevance of these results to humans. Ethylbenzene is not considered an IRAC Group 2B carcinogen based on animal studies.

Styrene & MMA are skin, nose and respiratory tract irritants, and can cause allergic skin rashes. Skin permeation may occur. Both are severe eye irritants and can cause stinging, tearing, blurring of vision, redness and swelling, and possible corneal damage. Inhalation can cause central nervous system (CNS) depression with headache, nausea, dizziness, lung irritation with cough, discomfort & shortness of breath, and other CNS effects.

Methyl Methacrylate (MMA) exposure can cause abnormal kidney function tests and temporary elevation of blood pressure.

High levels of Styrene (1000 pap) can cause anesthetic effects. May be fatal at 10,000 PPM Styrene.

IARC has classified Styrene as a possible carcinogen (Class 2B). There is currently not sufficient evidence to indicate that Styrene is a human carcinogen. The IARC 2B classification is based on animal data generated on Styrene Oxide. Styrene Oxide is a metabolite of Styrene.

Ingestion causes a burning sensation of the mouth and throat, and gastrointestinal tract irritation.

**TALC (no Asbestos):**

**ACUTE:**

May cause mechanical eye irritation. Excessive exposure may cause bronchitis.

**CHRONIC:**

Prolonged exposure to excessive quantities of Talc can result in scarring of the lungs or in the covering of the lungs.

**TITANIUM DIOXIDE:**

Results of a Dupont epidemiology study showed that employees who had been exposed to Titanium Dioxide pigments were t no greater risk of developing lung cancer than were employees who had not been exposed to Titanium Dioxide pigments. Based on the results of this study Dupont concluded that TiO2 pigments will not cause lung cancer or chronic respiratory disease in humans at concentrations experienced in the work place.

Solvent absorption by inhalation and/or repeated skin contact has caused injury to liver, kidney, respiratory system, blood, and/or bone marrow in laboratory animals.

Intentional misuse by deliberately concentration and inhaling vapors may be harmful or fatal.

May be aggravation to some skin and asthma-type conditions, and to pre-existing liver and/or kidney disorders.

**NAPHTHA-LIGHT AROMATIC:**

**ACUTE:**

Inhalation – High concentrations of vapors may be irritating to the respiratory tract. May cause headaches, dizziness, nausea and vomiting. May cause CNS depression (drowsiness, loss of coordination, and fatigue).

Eye and Skin – Repeated or prolonged contact may cause irritation.

Ingestion – Repeated ingestion may irritate the digestive tract.

**CHRONIC:**

Absorption of ingredients by inhalation and/or repeated skin contact may cause injury to the liver/kidney. Reports have associated repeated and prolonged occupational exposure to solvents with permanent brain and nervous system damage.

**FIRST AID**

**INHALATION:** If inhaled, move individual to fresh air. Make comfortably warm but not hot. Use oxygen or artificial respiration as required. See a physician if irritation is present or persists.

**SKIN:** In case of contact, remove contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. See a physician if irritation is present or persists. Launder contaminated clothing before reuse.

**EYE:** Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get prompt medical attention.

**INGESTION:** If swallowed, call a physician immediately. Induce vomiting only at the instructions of a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Vomiting can cause aspiration of the liquid into the lungs, which can cause chemical pneumonitis, which can be fatal.

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**SECTION 6 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY DATA**

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**STABILITY:** This product is stable

**HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION:** Hazardous polymerization may occur

**INCOMPATIBILITY:** Styrene is incompatible with strong acids and bases, peroxides, oxidizers, aluminum chloride and metallic hydrides.

Methyl Methacrylate is incompatible with oxidizing and reducing agents. MMA is a strong solvent and can soften paints and rubber.

**CONDITIONS TO AVOID:** Avoid excessive heat and inadvertent addition of catalyst.

**HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS:** Oxides of Carbon; incompletely burned hydrocarbons.

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## SECTION 7 – SPILL AND LEAK PROCEDURES

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### STEPS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE MATERIAL IS RELEASED OR SPILLED

Styrene Monomer has a Reportable Quantity (RQ) = 1000 lbs.

Methyl Methacrylate has a Reportable Quantity (RQ) = 1000 lbs.

Confine spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate area and maintain ventilation. Use all described protective measures and equipment. Use absorbent material, such as clay or sand, to collect and contain for salvage and disposal. Prevent runoff from entering drains, sewers or waterways.

### WASTE DISPOSAL METHOD:

Follow all applicable Federal, Provincial, State and Municipal laws, regulations and by-laws. Package in U.N. approved containers and transport to an approved treatment, storage and disposal (TSD) facility. (Also see Section X).

Unused product and cleaned-up material may be RCRA Hazardous Waste (D001, D003).

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## SECTION 8 – EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS

	ACGIH TLV	ACGIH TLV-C	ACGIH STEL	OSHA STEL	OSHA PEL
Unsaturated Polyester	N/est	N/est	N/est	N/est	N/est
Styrene Monomer	20 PPM	N/est	40 PPM	100 PPM	50 PPM
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer	50 PPM	N/est	100 PPM	N/est	100 PPM
Amorphous Fumed Silica	10 mg/M3	N/est	N/est	N/est	6 mg/m3
Titanium Dioxide	10 mg/m3	N/est	N/est	N/est	10 mg/m3
Talc (Magnesium Silicate)	2 mg/m3	N/est	N/est	N/est	2 mg/m3
Naptha-Light Aromatic	50 PPM	N/est	N/est	N/est	400 PPM
Paint Additive	N/est	N/est	N/est	N/est	N/est
Ethylbenzene	100 PPM	N/est	125 PPM	N/est	100 PPM

### RESPIRATORY PROTECTION:

Use appropriate NIOSH/MSHA approved respiratory protection when exposure to airborne contaminants may exceed acceptable limits. In emergency situations, or when used in confined spaces, use self-contained breathing apparatus or other air supplied full face respirator.

### VENTILATION:

Ventilate to maintain exposure below published exposure limits. Use explosion proof motors and wiring.

### PROTECTIVE GLOVES:

Use impervious butyl rubber gloves. Replace as often as needed to maintain protection.

### EYE PROTECTION:

Use chemical safety goggles or full face shield.

### OTHER PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT:

Eye wash stations and safety showers should be easily accessible. Where splash can occur, use protective clothing.

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## SECTION 9 – SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

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### PRECAUTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN HANDLING AND STORING:

Do not store about 100°F (38°C)

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor, mist or spray. Use with good ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Store in cool, dry area in closed containers away from incompatible materials. Store away from sunlight, heat, sparks and open flames. Protect containers against physical damage. Do not smoke in work area. Do not store near food or feed.

### OTHER PRECAUTIONS:

Since emptied containers retain product residues (vapors, liquid or solid), all hazard precautions listed in the MSDS should be observed. Avoid improper addition of promoter and/or catalyst. Consult product bulletin. Promotors (metal organics such as Cobalt, or Aniline type) and catalyst (organic peroxide type) used with this product, should always be premixed separately into the product.

**\*\*\* NEVER MIX PROMOTORS AND CATALYST DIRECTLY TOGETHER \*\*\***

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## SECTION 10 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### SARA TITLE III SECTION 313:

This product contains the following chemicals subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act of 1986 and of 40 CFR 372:

Ingredient Name	CAS Number	Percent
Styrene Monomer	100-42-5	35.72
Methyl Methacrylate Monomer	80-62-6	3
Cobalt Compound (as Cobalt)	N/A	.01

Although Styrene Monomer is not listed under Prop. 65, trace amounts of Benzene may be present as an impurity. (<0.05%)

### MASSACHUSETTS SUBSTANCE LIST:

Styrene (CAS# 100-42-5) is listed.

### CERCLA – 40 CFR 302.4

Styrene Monomer has a Reportable Quantity (RQ) = 1000 lbs.  
Methyl Methacrylate has a Reportable Quantity (RQ) = 1000 lbs.

### RCRA – 40 CFR 261:

Wastes containing Styrene Monomer and Methyl Methacrylate (MMA) in a liquid form may exhibit EPA Hazardous Waste Characteristics, D001 (ignitability) and D003 (reactivity).

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## SECTION 11 - COMMENTS

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The information accumulated herein is believed to be accurate, but is not warranted to be whether originating with Fibre Glast Developments or not. Recipients are advised to confirm in advance of need that the information is current, applicable, and suitable to their circumstances.