Kardol Quality Products
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MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET
501067, 501175, 501176, 501177, & 501178, 35-742
Trade Name: Gelcoat

Section 1: Material Identification

Chemical Name	CAS #	Weight Percent	Occupational Exposure Limits OSHA PEL	ACGIH TLV	Other	Vapor PI@ Temp MM Hg
Cobalt 2-Ethylhexanoate	000136-52-7	.1050 %	.05 MG/CU.M	.05 MG/CU.M		
Styrene Monomer	000100-42-5	35.9220 %	100 PPM	85 MG/CU.M		4.500 MMHG@ 68F
Talc (Hydrous Magnesium Silicate)	014807-96-6	10-20 %	2 MG/CU.M	2 MG/CU.M		
Titanium Dioxide	013463-67-7	10.0140 %		10 MG/CU.M		

Section 2: Physical & Chemical Properties

Boiling Point: High: N/A, Low: 293.0 ° F
Vapor Density: N/A
Evaporation: N/A
Vapor Pressure: See section 1
Specific Gravity: 1.309
Appearance & Odor: White liquid, moderate aromatic
Solubility in Water: Insoluble

Section 3: Fire & Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point: 73 – 100 ° F, Lowest Closed cup flashpoint 82.0 ° F
PH: N/A
Flammability Limits: LEL: 1.1 % by volume, UEL: N/A
Extinguisher Media: Foam, Dry chemical, Carbon dioxide, Water fog
Special Fire Fighting: Full protective equipment including self-contained breathing apparatus should be used. Water spray may be ineffective. If water is used, fog nozzles are preferable. Water may be used to cool closed containers to prevent pressure build-up and possible auto-ignition or explosion when exposed to extreme heat.
Unusual Fire Hazard: If polymerization takes place in a container, there is possibility of violent rupture of the container. Vapors are uninhibited and may form polymers in vents or flame arrestors of storage tanks resulting in stoppage of vents. Vapors may cause flash fire. Keep containers tightly closed and isolate from heat, electrical equipment, sparks, and flame. Never use welding or cutting torch on or near drum (even empty) because product (even just residue) can ignite explosively.

Section 4: Reactivity Hazard Data

Stability: Stable, Polymerization may occur

Conditions to Avoid: Elevated temperatures. Improper addition of promoter and/or catalyst. Avoid direct contact of MEKP catalyst with accelerator. If an accelerator such as cobalt drier is to be added, mix this accelerator with base material before adding catalyst.

Avoid: Oxidizers, reducing agents, peroxides, strong acids, bases, UV light, or any source of free radicals and mild steel.

Hazardous Decomposition: Thermal decomposition or combustion can produce fumes containing organic acids, carbon dioxide, and carbon monoxide.

Section 5: Health Hazard Data

Inhalation Risks and Symptoms of Exposure:

Skin and Eye Contact Health Risks and Symptoms:

Carcinogenicity: **NTP Carcinogen:** **IARC Monographs:** **OSHA Regulated: YES**

STYRENE MONOMER: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has reclassified styrene as Group 2B "possibly carcinogenic to humans." This new classification is not based on new health data relating to either humans or animals, but on a change in the IARC classification system. The Styrene Information and Research Center does not agree with the reclassification and has published the following statement. "Recently published studies tracing 50,000 workers exposed to high occupational levels of styrene and cancer, no increase in cancer among styrene workers (as opposed to the average among all workers), and no increase in mortality related to styrene," An increased incidence of lung tumors was observed in mice from a recent inhalation study. The relevance of this finding in uncertain. Data from other long-term animal studies and from epidemiology studies of workers exposed to styrene do not provide a basis to conclude that styrene is carcinogenic. Lung effects have been observed in the mouse following repeated exposure to styrene.

TALC: Talc, Hydrous Magnesium Silicate, contains crystalline silica at levels greater than 0.1 percent but less than 1.0 percent. "IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans, Supplement 7, 1987", concludes there is limited evidence for the carcinogenicity of crystalline silica to humans, Class 2A. This classification was based on exposure to free silica dust and is not expected to be relevant to trace amounts of crystalline silica dispersed in paints and plastics.

ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER: Exposure of experimental animals to ethylene glycol monobutyl ether has been found to produce a toxic effect on red blood cells, spleen, liver, and kidney.

Medical Conditions Generally Aggravated by Exposure: Preexisting eye, skin, liver, kidney, and respiratory disorders.

EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURE:

Eye Contact: Flush immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention.

Skin Contact: Can cause defatting of skin which may lead to dermatitis. Wash thoroughly with soap and water.

Inhalation: Irritation to nose and throat. Extended or repeated exposure to concentrations above the recommended exposure limits may cause brain or nervous system depression with symptoms such as dizziness, headache, or nausea and if continued indefinitely , loss of consciousness, liver and kidney damage. Remove to fresh air if affected by inhalation.

INGESTION: May cause mouth, throat, esophagus and stomach irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. If swallowed, get medical attention immediately.

Section 6: Control and Protective Measures

Respiratory Protection: Do not breathe or ingest vapors, spray mist or dust while applying, sanding, grinding, or sawing cured product. Wear an appropriate, properly fitted respirator (NIOSH/MSHA approved) during application and other used of this product until vapors, mists, and dusts are exhausted, unless air monitoring demonstrates vapor, mist and dust levels are below applicable limits.

Ventilation: Provide general clean air dilution or local exhaust ventilation in volume and pattern to keep the air contaminant concentration below the lower explosion limit and below current applicable exposure limits in the mixing application and curing areas; and to remove decomposition product during welding and flame cutting on surfaces coated with this product. In confined areas, use only with forced ventilation adequate to keep vapor concentration below 20 percent of lower explosion limits.

Protective Gloves: Use solvent impermeable gloves to avoid contact with product.

Eye Protection: Safety glasses or goggles

Other Protective Clothing:

Work/Hygienic Practices:

Section 7: Precautions for Safe Handling & Use

IN CASE OF SPILL: Remove all sources of ignition (flames, hot surfaces, and electrical static or frictional sparks). Avoid breathing vapors. Ventilate area. Contain and remove with inert absorbent and non-sparking tools.

WASTE DISPOSAL: Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and Federal regulations. Do not incinerate closed containers. Incinerate in approved facility.

Other Precautions: Containers should be grounded when pouring. Do not take internally. Wash hands after using and before smoking or eating. Emptied containers may retain hazardous residue and explosive vapors. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flames. Do not cut, puncture or weld on or near emptied containers. Follow all hazard precautions given in this data sheet until container is thoroughly cleaned or destroyed. If this product is blended with other components such as thinners, converter, colorants, and catalysts prior to use, read all warning labels. Any mixture of components will have hazards of all components. Follow all precautions. If spraying this material, keep all spray booths clean. Avoid build-up of spray dust or overspray in booths or ducts.

DOT	HAZARD INDEX	
Shipping Name: Resin Solution, 3, UN1866, PG III	Health:	2
Liquid Cleaning Compound	Flammability:	3
N.O.I	Reactivity:	2

24 HOUR EMERGENCY NUMBER
1-800-424-9300

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN!!!!!