Tuff Stuff Flexible GRP - Granule Hardener

Print date: 01.07.2025

Cure It Composites Ltd

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Heating may cause a fire. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. May damage the unborn child. Very toxic to aquatic life. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects. Obtain special instructions before use. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep only in original packaging. Keep cool. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. In case of fire: Use water jets to extinguish. Store in a well-ventilated place. Store locked up. Protect from sunlight. Store at temperatures not exceeding 25 oC/77 oF. Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

UN 3106

QR CODE

https://my.chemius.net/p/W7fgIZ/en/pd/e8

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Personal protective equipment: always use personal protective equipment while handling the product.

Hand protection: Protective gloves (BS EN ISO 374). The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves. DO NOT wear leather gloves. Material: PVC.

Eye and face protection: Tight-fitting protective goggles (BS EN ISO 16321-1:2022). Wear face protection (BS EN ISO 16321-1:2022). Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Skin protection: Choose body protection according to the activity and possible exposure. Cotton protective clothing and shoes that cover the entire foot (BS EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024). (material: PVC) Apron (BS EN 14605:2005+A1:2009). For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets). Working clothes resistant to dust (BS EN ISO 13982-1). At high risk of skin exposure chemical suits (BS EN 13034:2005+A1:2009) and boots may be required (BS EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024). Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed. Promptly hose all spills off leather shoes or boots or ensure that such footwear is protected with PVC over-shoes. Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce

static electricity. Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot an shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Respiratory protection: In case of dusting use respiratory protection. Use a half-mask EN 140:1998/AC:1999 with a particle filter P (EN 143:2021) or half-mask EN 149:2001+A1:2009. Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures. · The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option). · Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended. · Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program. · Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU) · Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne. · Try to avoid creating dust conditions. Class P2 particulate filters are used for protection against mechanically and thermally generated particulates or both. P2 is a respiratory filter rating under various international standards, Filters at least 94% of airborne particles Suitable for: · Relatively small particles generated by mechanical processes eg. grinding, cutting, sanding, drilling, sawing. · Sub-micron thermally generated particles e.g. welding fumes, fertilizer and bushfire smoke. · Biologically active airborne particles under specified infection control applications e.g. viruses, bacteria, COVID-19, SARS

Storage: Store in accordance with local regulations. Fireproof storeroom. Keep away from flammable substances. For benzoyl peroxide: Avoid reaction with acids, alkalis, oxidising and reducing agents, metals and metal oxides, and combustible materials. Amines and solutions of cobalt salts used as promoters and accelerators in polyester compounds if mixed with benzoyl peroxide will cause spontaneous decomposition (detonation). Alkalis cause rapid decomposition of benzoyl peroxide with generation of large volumes of carbon dioxide gas (CO_2) and may pressurise containers. Avoid contact with copper, brass, lead and zinc. Phthalates: react with strong acids, strong oxidisers, permanganates and nitrates attack some form of plastics As a class, organic peroxides are amongst the most hazardous materials commonly used in the workplace or laboratory. Several are highly flammable and extremely sensitive to shock, heat, spark, friction, impact and light and readily react with strong oxidising and reducing agents. Organic compounds, especially finely divided materials, can ignite on contact with concentrated peroxides. Strongly reduced material such as sulfides, nitrides, and hydrides may react explosively with peroxides. Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions. Organic peroxides as a class are highly reactive. They are thermally unstable and prone to undergoing exothermic self-accelerating decomposition. Organic peroxides may decompose explosively, burn rapidly, be impact and/or friction sensitive and react dangerously with many other substances. Amines and polyester accelerators (cobalt salts, for example) if mixed with organic peroxides / organic peroxide mixtures will cause rapid / spontaneous decomposition with fire / explosion hazard. Avoid any contamination. Avoid finely divided combustible materials Avoid all external heat. Avoid mixing or reaction with acids, alkalies, reducing agents, metal powders, metal oxides, transition metals and their compounds. Avoid storage with reducing agents. Peroxides decompose over time and give off oxygen. Peroxides require controlled storage for stability. DANGER: Explosion hazard, never mix peroxides with accelerators or promoters. Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous

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Personal hygiene measures: Use good personal hygiene practices – wash hands at breaks and when done working with material. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not eat, drink or smoke while working. Do not breathe dust.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Methods for cleaning up:Clean up all spills immediately. Remove all sources of ignition. Remove all unauthorized persons upwind to a safe distance. Use personal protective equipment (Section 8). Do not absorb spillage with sawdust or other combustible material. Absorb product (with inert material), collect it in a special container and dispose it to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor.

Appropriate extinguishing agent:Small fire: Carbon dioxide. Dry chemical powder. Water spray. Alcohol resistant foam. Fight larger fires with water spray.

Warn others!:See: local Fire safety plan

Provide first aid!
Protect yourself. Do not inhale gas/smoke/vapours/mist.
After an accident, wait for the superior's or the fire-fighter's permission to re-enter the work area.

Inform superiors!

SYMPTOMS OF INTOXICATION/OVEREXPOSURE

Inhalation: Breathing dust can irritate the respiratory tract. Coughing, sneezing, nasal discharge, labored breathing.

Skin contact: Contact with skin may cause irritation (redness, itching). May cause sensitisation by skin contact (itching, redness, rashes).

Eye contact: Redness, tearing, pain.

Ingestion: May cause nausea/vomiting and diarrhea. May cause abdominal discomfort. Irritates mucous membranes in the mouth, throat, esophagus and in gastrointestinal area.

DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation: Remove patient to fresh air - move out of dangerous area. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Victim should rest in a warm place. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Seek medical help immediately.

Skin contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected skin areas immediately with plenty of water and soap. If symptoms occur, seek medical attention.

Eye contact: Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with 2% sodium carbonate solution or 5% sodium ascorbate solution then wash continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Take victim immediately to hospital. Particulates should be removed from the eye by trained medical personnel only.

Ingestion: Drink a glass of water. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.

WASTE DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste disposal: Dispose of in accordance with applicable waste disposal regulation. Reuse or recycle, if possible. Do not allow product to reach drains/sewage systems. Disposal must be made according to official regulations: deliver it to authorised collector/remover/transformer of hazardous waste.

Disposal of the contaminated packaging: Dispose of in accordance with applicable waste disposal regulation. If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. Leave the label on the packaging. For small quantities of oxidising agent: Cautiously acidify a 3% solution to pH 2 with sulfuric acid. Gradually add a 50% excess of sodium bisulfite solution with stirring. Add a further 10% sodium bisulfite. If no further reaction occurs (as indicated by a rise in temperature) cautiously add more acid. Collect and dispose of contaminated washing water. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. Deliver completely emptied containers to approved waste disposal authorities. Uncleaned containers are classified as hazardous waste - they should be handled in the same manner as the contents.

Respect internal waste disposal instructions.