Tuff Stuff Flexible GRP - Primer

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Cure It Composites Ltd

SPECIAL PROVISIONS

Flammable liquid and vapour. Causes skin irritation. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of damaging the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Obtain special instructions before use. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. 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 alcohol resistant foam or normal protein foam to extinguish. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. Store locked up. Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

UN 1866

QR CODE

https://my.chemius.net/p/3NKfWJ/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. The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality and varies from manufacturer to manufacturer. As the product is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact breakthrough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Material: PVC.

Eye and face protection: Safety glasses with side protection (BS EN ISO 16321-1:2022). 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. Protective working garments (long sleeves). Cotton protective clothing and shoes that cover the entire foot (BS EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024). Apron (BS EN 14605:2005+A1:2009). 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. Protective antistatic clothing BS EN 1149 (1:2006, 2:1997 and 3:2004, 5:2018), protective antistatic shoes (BS EN ISO 20345:2022+A1:2024).

Respiratory protection: In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory protection. Wear suitable protective breathing mask (BS EN 136) with filter A2-P2 (BS EN 14387). For dust/gas/ vapor concentrations above the applicable filter limit, in case of oxygen concentrations below 17% or in vague conditions, autonomous self-contained breathing apparatus should be used, according to standard BS EN 137, BS EN 138. Cartridge respirators should never be used for emergency ingress or in areas of unknown vapour concentrations or oxygen content. The wearer must be warned to leave the contaminated area immediately on detecting any odours through the respirator. The odour may indicate that the mask is not functioning properly, that the vapour concentration is too high, or that the mask is not properly fitted. Because of these limitations, only restricted use of cartridge respirators is considered appropriate. Cartridge performance is affected by humidity. Cartridges should be changed after 2 hr of continuous use unless it is determined that the humidity is less than 75%, in which case, cartridges can be used for 4 hr. Used cartridges should be discarded daily, regardless of the length of time used.

Storage: Store in accordance with local regulations. Fireproof storeroom. Protect from open fire, heat and direct sunlight. DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped. Keep in tightly closed container. Methyl acrylate:
may polymerise explosively when heated above 21 C, or in light, or when when inhibitor concentrations fall to low levels storage containers may explode at elevated temperatures reacts violently with strong oxidisers is incompatible with strong acids, alkalis, aliphatic amines, alkanolamines, polyvinyl chloride, mercaptans, nitro- compounds, perborates, azides, ethers, ketones, aldehydes, nitrates, nitrites, reducing agents, acid anhydrides, acid chlorides, concentrated mineral acids, metal salts, strong bases, is usually stored below 10 deg C vapour may block vents and confined spaces after forming solid polymers NOTE: Contact with alkali solutions will remove inhibitor and render material unstable on storage. Avoid oxygen content of less than 5% For alkyl aromatics:
The alkyl side chain of aromatic rings can undergo oxidation by several mechanisms. The most common and dominant one is the attack by oxidation at benzylic carbon as the intermediate formed is stabilised by resonance structure of the ring. Following reaction with oxygen and under the influence of sunlight, a hydroperoxide at the alpha-position to the aromatic ring, is the primary oxidation product formed (provided a hydrogen atom is initially available at this position) - this product is often short-lived but may be stable dependent on the nature of the aromatic substitution; a secondary C-H bond is more easily attacked than a primary C-H bond whilst a tertiary C-H bond is even more susceptible to attack by oxygen Monoalkylbenzenes may subsequently form monocarboxylic acids; alkyl naphthalenes mainly produce the corresponding naphthalene carboxylic acids. Oxidation in the presence of transition metal salts not only accelerates but also selectively decomposes the hydroperoxides. Vigorous reactions, sometimes amounting to explosions, can result from the contact between aromatic rings and strong oxidising agents. Aromatics can react exothermically with bases and with diazo compounds. May decompose violently or explosively on contact with other substances. This substance, or one of its components, is one of the relatively few compounds which are described as 'endothermic' i.e. heat is absorbed into the compound, rather than released from it, during its formation. The majority of endothermic compounds are thermodynamically unstable and may decompose explosively under various circumstances of initiation. Many but not all endothermic compounds have been involved in decompositions, reactions and explosions and, in general, compounds with significantly positive values of standard heats of formation, may be considered suspect on stability grounds. Contamination with polymerisation catalysts - peroxides, persulfates, oxidising agents - also strong acids, strong alkalies, will cause polymerisation with exotherm - generation of heat. Polymerisation of large quantities may be violent - even explosive. Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous Stable under controlled storage conditions provided material contains adequate stabiliser / polymerisation inhibitor. Bulk storages may have special storage requirements WARNING: Gradual decomposition in strong, sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion. Rapid and violent polymerisation possible at temperatures above 32 deg c. Styrene:
requires inhibition with adequate levels of substituted phenol (such as tert-butylcatechol to prevent polymerisation - material that has had inhibitor removed, e.g.is uninhibited, must be refrigerated and used within 24 hours, i.e. not stored; contact with alkali solutions or glycols will remove inhibitor and render material unstable on storage polymerisation may cause container to explode polymerisation may be caused by elevated temperatures (above 66 deg C.), butyl lithium, peroxides, UV light, or

sunlight reacts violently with chlorosulfonic acid, strong oxidisers, sulfuric acid, xenon tetrafluoride is incompatible with acids, rust, catalysts for vinyl polymerisation, 2,5-dimethyl-2,5-di(tert-butylperox)hexane, peroxides, metals salts (e.g., aluminium chloride, copper chlorate, manganese nitrate, etc.) corrodes copper and its alloys attacks some plastics, rubber or coatings flow or agitation may generate electrostatic charges due to low conductivity uninhibited monomer vapour may block vents and confined spaces by forming solid polymer

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 vapours/aerosols. Prior to each exit from an area containing confirmed human carcinogens, employees should be required to remove and leave protective clothing and equipment at the point of exit and at the last exit of the day, to place used clothing and equipment in impervious containers at the point of exit for purposes of decontamination or disposal. The contents of such impervious containers must be identified with suitable labels. For maintenance and decontamination activities, authorized employees entering the area should be provided with and required to wear clean, impervious garments, including gloves, boots and continuous-air supplied hood.

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

Methods for cleaning up:Remove all sources of ignition. Clean up all spills immediately. Use personal protective equipment (Section 8). Absorb product (with inert material), collect it in a special container and dispose it to a licensed hazardous-waste disposal contractor. Larger quantities should be separated by a dike and then pumped into suitable tanks. Dispose it to a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Appropriate extinguishing agent:Carbon dioxide. Dry chemical powder. Water spray. Alcohol resistant foam.

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: Can cause irritation of respiratory system. Coughing, sneezing, nasal discharge, labored breathing.

Skin contact: Itching, redness, pain. 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. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Take victim immediately to hospital.

Skin contact: Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash affected skin areas immediately with plenty of water and soap. If symptoms occur, seek medical attention. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with running water, keeping eyelids apart. 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. If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

Ingestion: Drink a glass of water. In case of doubt or if feeling unwell seek medical help.

WASTE DISPOSAL CONSIDERATION

Waste disposal: Dispose of in accordance with applicable waste disposal regulation. 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. 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. Uncleaned containers should not be perforated, cut or welded. Empty containers represent a fire hazard as they may contain flammable product residues and vapours. 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 A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate: Reduction Reuse Recycling Disposal (if all else fails) DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains. It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal. In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first. Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers.

Respect internal waste disposal instructions.