

# Tuff Stuff Flexible GRP - Accelerator



Print date: 01.07.2025

Cure It Composites Ltd

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS



Flammable liquid and vapour. Causes skin irritation. Causes serious eye 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. Keep container tightly closed. Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray. 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. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell. 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/x6bQFw/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 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. The product is a mixture of several substances, the resistance of glove materials cannot be predicted and must therefore be checked before use. 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). Individuals wearing contact lenses should wear prescription glasses during work where they may be exposed to irritant vapours. 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). Protective boots (BS EN 13832-2:2018). Rubber boots. Apron (BS EN 14605:2005+A1:2009). Consider the appropriateness of providing antistatic clothing in the case of working environments in which there is a risk of explosion. 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 a suitable protective breathing mask (BS EN 136) with filter A (BS EN 14387).

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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. Keep in a cool, dry and well ventilated place. Keep away from incompatible products (see section 10). Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. 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-butylperoxy)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.



## EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

**Methods for cleaning up:** Remove all sources of ignition. Clean up all spills immediately. Use personal protective equipment (Section 8). Approach release from upwind. Absorb product (with inert material), collect it in a special container and dispose it

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to a licensed hazardous-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:** Excessive exposure to spray mist, fog, or vapours may cause respiratory irritation. Coughing, sneezing, nasal discharge, labored breathing.

**Skin contact:** Itching, redness, pain.

**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. Victim should rest in a warm place. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. 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:** Take off all contaminated clothing. Wash affected skin areas immediately with plenty of water and soap. Consult a physician.

**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. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Ingestion:** Drink a glass of water. Consult a physician!

## 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. Empty containers or liners may contain product residues. 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. 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. 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.

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Respect internal waste disposal instructions.