

# Tuff Stuff Flexible GRP - Metal Primer



Print date: 01.07.2025

Cure It Composites Ltd

## SPECIAL PROVISIONS



Highly flammable liquid and vapour. Harmful if swallowed. May cause an allergic skin reaction. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. May cause drowsiness or dizziness. Suspected of causing cancer. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Contains isocyanates. May produce an allergic reaction. Obtain special instructions before use. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. 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/3bsdnD/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. For esters: Do not use natural rubber, butyl rubber, EPDM or polystyrene-containing materials. 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. Isocyanate resistant materials include Teflon, Viton, nitrile rubber and some PVA gloves. Natural rubber, neoprene, PVC can be affected by isocyanates.

**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. Cotton protective clothing and shoes that cover the entire foot (BS EN ISO



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20345:2022+A1:2024). Protective antistatic clothing EN 1149 (1:2006, 2:1998 and 3:2004, 5:2008), protective antistatic shoes (EN 20345:2012). 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.

**Respiratory protection:** In case of insufficient ventilation wear suitable respiratory protection. In case of insufficient ventilation wear mask (EN 136) with filter AX-P (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. In certain circumstances, personal protection of the individual employee is necessary. Personal protective devices should be regarded as being supplementary to substitution and engineering control and should not be used in preference to them as they do nothing to eliminate the hazard. However, in some situations, minimising exposure to isocyanates by enclosure and ventilation is not possible, and occupational exposure standards may be exceeded, particularly during on-site mixing of paints, spray-painting, foaming and maintenance of machine and ventilation systems. In these situations, air-line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard must be used. Organic vapour respirators with particulate pre- filters and powered, air-purifying respirators are NOT suitable. Personal protective equipment must be appropriately selected, individually fitted and workers trained in their correct use and maintenance. Personal protective equipment must be regularly checked and maintained to ensure that the worker is being protected. Air- line respirators or self-contained breathing apparatus complying with the appropriate national standard should be used during the clean-up of spills and the repair or clean-up of contaminated equipment and similar situations which cause emergency exposures to hazardous atmospheric concentrations of isocyanate.

**Storage:** Store in accordance with local regulations. If contamination is suspected, do not reseal container. 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.



**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

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**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. Ventilate the premises. Avoid contamination with water, alkalies and detergent solutions. Material reacts with water and generates gas, pressurised containers with even drum rupture resulting.

**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:** May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled. Symptoms include: headache, dizziness, fatigue, muscular weakness, drowsiness and, in extreme cases, unconsciousness.

**Skin contact:** Contact with skin may cause irritation (redness, itching). May cause sensitisation by skin contact (itching, redness, rashes). Repeated exposure may cause dry skin or cracked skin.

**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. Harmful to health.

## DESCRIPTION OF FIRST AID MEASURES

**Inhalation:** Remove patient to fresh air - move out of dangerous area. Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of dust or fumes from overheating or combustion. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Victim should rest in a warm place. Protheses 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. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Asthmatic-type symptoms may develop and may be immediate or delayed up to several hours.

**Skin contact:** Take off all contaminated clothing. If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). If symptoms occur, seek medical attention.

**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. Consult a physician immediately! Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

**Ingestion:** Immediately give a glass of water. Consult a physician! If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus

## 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.

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**Disposal of the contaminated packaging:** Dispose of in accordance with applicable waste disposal regulation. Empty containers or liners may contain product residues. Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. 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. DO NOT recycle spilled material. Neutralise spill material carefully and decontaminate empty containers and spill residues with 10% ammonia solution plus detergent or a proprietary decontaminant prior to disposal. DO NOT seal or stopper drums being decontaminated as CO<sub>2</sub> gas is generated and may pressurise containers. Deliver completely emptied containers to approved waste disposal authorities. Uncleaned containers should not be perforated, cut or welded.

Respect internal waste disposal instructions.