



EMPIRE
PACIFIC

Risk Management, Inc.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS COMPOSITE SAFETY

Company Name _____ Job Name _____

The materials most commonly used in composite manufacture are: resins, catalysts, and strengthening materials (fiberglass, Kevlar, Scorefoam). Polyester, vinylester, and epoxy are the most commonly used resins today with the catalysts being either Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide (MEKP), Benzoin Peroxide, or an epoxy Part B catalyst (depending on the system used). Fiberglass, carbon fiber, Kevlar and Scorefoam are the most commonly used strengthening materials. Depending on the use of the material, they all produce various hazards.

The hazards commonly experienced with these types of materials are: overexposure to vapors, inhalation of particulate fiber, industrial dermatitis (rashes, irritation, and other skin disorders) and the potential for severe eye injury with catalysts and by flying particles from grinding composite materials. It is extremely important to use safety glasses, at a minimum, when using catalysts and when grinding composite material.

The majority of these hazards can be controlled by wearing the appropriate personal protective equipment (PPE) for the chemicals and materials you are using. The following is a short guide on the use of PPE and when they should be in use. Consult the MSDS on the particular chemical for the proper PPE you should wear and have your supervisor explain the use and care of the specific personal protective equipment needed.

	RESIN	CATALYSTS	MATERIALS
	(Epoxy, vinylester, polyester)	(Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide), Benzoin Peroxide	(Fiberglass, Kevlar, carbon fiber, and Scorefoam)
EYE PROTECTION	safety glasses	safety glasses / face shield	safety glasses
GLOVES	butyl, nitrile, high quality latex	butyl, nitrile, high quality latex	high quality latex
GARMENTS	Tyvek or coveralls	Tyvek or coveralls	coveralls / Tyvek
RESPIRATORS	half-mask - organic filter	half-mask - organic filter	half-mask - dust
HEARING	as needed for noisy areas	as needed for noisy areas	with chop gun and grinding procedures

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CHEMICAL HAZARDS - COMPOSITE SAFETY (Continued)

When grinding or sanding any composite material, a quality respirator rated for the task must be worn. Many composite materials have glass, carbon, or Kevlar strands that, when ground, will produce an airborne respiratory contaminate. This dust, when inhaled, can be irritating and potentially damaging to the respiratory system.

When you recognize the inherent hazards of composite materials, you can better equip yourself for protection. Ask your supervisor if you have any questions regarding the chemicals or materials you work with and the best way to protect yourself while using them.

Safety Recommendations: _____

Job Specific Topics: _____

M.S.D.S Reviewed: _____

List of Attendees

_____	_____
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