

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

KCH ENVIRONMENTAL CEILCOTE HARDENER NO. 2, 2C MSDS报告

产品标题

过氧化氢异丙苯, 1-甲基-1-苯基乙基过氧化氢, 异丙苯过氧化氢, 氢过氧化枯烯

CAS号

80-15-9

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

KCH ENVIRONMENTAL CEILCOTE HARDENER NO. 2, 2C, 2R

NFPA

Flammability	2
Toxicity	3
Body Contact	3
Reactivity	3
Chronic	2
SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4	

PRODUCT USE

Hardener / catalyst for curing.

SYNONYMS

catalyst

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Risk of explosion by shock, friction, fire or other sources of ignition.

Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

Toxic by inhalation.

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.

Harmful in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Flammable.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Ingestion of organic peroxides may produce nausea, vomiting, abnormal pain, stupor, bluish discoloration of skin and mucous membranes. Inflammation of the heart muscle may also occur.

EYE

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Eye contact with organic peroxides can cause clouding, redness, swelling and burns of the eye on prolonged contact. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact will result in rapid drying, bleaching, leading to chemical burns on prolonged contact. Sensitization may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities. Sensitization reactions may appear suddenly after repeated symptom free exposures. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

INHALED

If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Reactions may not occur on exposure but response may be delayed with symptoms only appearing many hours later. Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary edema.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the liquid and inhalation of vapor. Persistent exposure over a long period of time to peroxides produces allergic skin reactions (redness and scaling of the skin) and asthmatic wheezing. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.