



SAMRAT POLY RESINS

Manufacturer of Coating & Composite Resins · Doraha, Ludhiana, Punjab, India

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Doc. Ref: SPR-SDS-MEKP · Rev. 01 · Issue Date: 8 August 2026

MEKP HARDENER

Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide · Catalyst for Polyester & Vinyl Ester Resins · Industrial Grade

MEKP Hardener is an organic peroxide preparation — methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (2-butanone peroxide), stabilised in a phlegmatising diluent — supplied as a catalyst/hardener for curing unsaturated polyester resins, gelcoats, laminating resins, and vinyl ester resin systems in FRP moulding and composite applications. It is NOT an unsaturated polyester resin and must not be handled, stored, classified, or transported as one. It is intended for industrial and professional use only.

Not for use in food-contact, medical, pharmaceutical, household, fuel, explosive, or any unapproved application. Do not mix with incompatible chemicals. Use only as directed by the manufacturer's technical instructions. This SDS covers safe handling, storage, transport, emergency response, and disposal — refer to the product TDS/technical instructions for dosage and mixing guidance.

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name	MEKP Hardener
Common Name	Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide Hardener / MEKP Catalyst
Product Type	Organic peroxide hardener / catalyst for unsaturated polyester resin systems
Chemical Family	Organic peroxide preparation
Product Code / Internal Reference	MEKP
SDS Document Reference	SPR-SDS-MEKP, Rev. 01

1.2 Relevant Identified Uses and Uses Advised Against

- Recommended use: Catalyst/hardener for curing unsaturated polyester resins, gelcoats, laminating resins, and vinyl ester resins in FRP moulding and composite applications. For industrial/professional use only.
- Uses advised against: Food-contact, medical, pharmaceutical, household, fuel, explosive, or any unapproved application. Do not mix with incompatible chemicals (see Sections 7 and 10). Use only as directed by manufacturer's technical instructions — this SDS does not provide curing ratios, mixing instructions, or process recipes.

1.3 Details of the Supplier of the Safety Data Sheet

Company Name	Samrat Poly Resins
Registered Activity	Manufacturer of Coating & Composite Resins (ISO 9001:2015 certified)
Address	Oswal Road, Near GT Road, Doraha, Ludhiana — 141421, Punjab, India
GST No.	03ALBPS3446G1ZB
Website	samratpolyresins.in
Email	info@samratpolyresins.in

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

Company Emergency Contact	+91 74638 81652
National Poison Information Centre (India)	1800-116-117 (Toll-Free, 24x7) — National Poisons Information Centre, AIIMS New Delhi

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the Substance or Mixture (GHS)

Hazard Class	Category	H-Statement
Organic Peroxide	Type D	H242 — Heating may cause a fire
Acute toxicity — oral	Category 4	H302 — Harmful if swallowed
Skin corrosion / serious eye damage	Category 1B	H314 — Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Acute toxicity — inhalation	Category 4	H332 — Harmful if inhaled
Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure	Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)	H335 — May cause respiratory irritation
Hazardous to the aquatic environment — chronic	Category 3	H412 — Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects

This classification reflects the typical hazard pattern for a stabilised MEKP preparation at approx. 9% active oxygen content, consistent with the manufacturer's TDS description of the product as corrosive with severe eye-damage potential. It is NOT a flammable-liquid (Class 3 / H226) classification — the governing physical hazard for this product is organic peroxide decomposition, not resin-solution flammability. Jaspal should confirm this table against the manufacturer's own peroxide supplier data if available.

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word	DANGER
Pictograms	GHS02 (Flame — organic peroxide fire hazard), GHS05 (Corrosion — severe skin/eye damage), GHS07 (Exclamation Mark — acute toxicity, respiratory irritation)
Hazard Statements	H242, H302, H314, H332, H335, H412
Precautionary Statements — Prevention	P210, P220, P234, P260, P264, P280, P283
Precautionary Statements — Response	P301+P330+P331, P303+P361+P353, P305+P351+P338+P310, P310, P321, P370+P378
Precautionary Statements — Storage	P411, P420, P403+P235
Precautionary Statements — Disposal	P501

2.3 Other Hazards

- Heating may cause a fire. Organic peroxide decomposition is self-sustaining (the peroxide carries its own oxygen source) and can accelerate rapidly once initiated — see Sections 5 and 10.
- Corrosive to skin and eyes — direct contact can cause severe, potentially permanent injury including blindness. This is a materially more severe acute contact hazard than the base resins covered by this company's other SDS documents.
- Contamination with accelerators/promoters (especially cobalt), reducing agents, metals, rust, dirt, acids, bases, or resin residue can cause violent, uncontrolled decomposition — heat generation, fire, or container rupture — independent of any external ignition source. See Section 7.

- This product must never be mixed directly with cobalt accelerator, promoter, or resin outside the intended, controlled point-of-use application — always add catalyst and accelerator to the resin separately, never to each other directly.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

MEKP Hardener is a stabilised organic peroxide preparation. It is supplied ready-to-use as a catalyst; it is not diluted or mixed by Samrat Poly Resins prior to sale, and is added by the customer directly to resin at the point of use per the manufacturer's technical instructions (outside the scope of this SDS).

Component	CAS No.	Concentration (% w/w)	Hazard Role
Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (MEKP / 2-butanone peroxide)	1338-23-4	Proprietary manufacturer-controlled concentration in stabilised/phlegmatised preparation (Active Oxygen Content 9.0%, per TDS)	Primary organic peroxide hazard. May intensify fire; decomposes violently under heat or contamination; causes severe skin/eye injury; harmful if swallowed or inhaled.
Phlegmatizer / stabilising diluent	Proprietary / not disclosed	Balance / proprietary	Reduces sensitivity and stabilises the organic peroxide preparation. Identity not disclosed by the manufacturer; may contribute to irritation or environmental classification depending on identity — treated conservatively in Sections 2, 11, and 12.

The CAS number for methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (1338-23-4) is the standard identifier for this substance; exact composition of the stabilised commercial preparation (including phlegmatizer identity and precise active-ingredient percentage) is proprietary manufacturer information, consistent with standard industry practice for organic peroxide preparations.

SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of First-Aid Measures

Eye Contact	MEDICAL EMERGENCY. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of clean water for at least 20 minutes, holding eyelids open, including under the eyelids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do — do not delay flushing to do so. Seek immediate medical/ophthalmological attention regardless of apparent severity — this product can cause severe, permanent eye damage including blindness.
Skin Contact	Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Flush affected skin with plenty of water for at least 15–20 minutes. Seek medical attention immediately — this product is corrosive and can cause severe skin burns.
Inhalation	Move the affected person to fresh air immediately. Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Seek medical attention if breathing difficulty, coughing, or irritation occurs or persists.
Ingestion	Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. If conscious and able to swallow, give water to drink to dilute. Seek immediate medical attention — this product is corrosive and can cause serious internal injury.

4.2 Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Acute and Delayed

- Eyes: severe pain, burns, tearing, blurred vision; risk of permanent damage or blindness even after apparently minor exposure.
- Skin: severe burns, pain, redness, blistering.
- Inhalation: irritation of the nose, throat, and respiratory tract; coughing.
- Ingestion: burns to the mouth, throat, and digestive tract; nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain.

4.3 Notes to Physician

Treat symptomatically as a corrosive/oxidising organic peroxide exposure. There is no specific antidote. All eye exposures should be assessed by an ophthalmologist given the severe/permanent injury potential of this product. Do not induce vomiting on ingestion.

SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Organic peroxide fires behave differently from ordinary flammable-liquid fires and require different tactics — do not apply standard resin/solvent fire-fighting approaches to this product.

5.1 Extinguishing Media

- Suitable: Water in large (flooding) quantities is generally the most effective agent — it cools the material and helps control decomposition. Limited or intermittent water application may be insufficient and is not recommended.
- Dry chemical powder, CO₂, or foam may be used for very small, incipient fires only, but may not fully control a larger organic peroxide fire since the peroxide carries its own oxygen source and can continue decomposing even when smothered.

5.2 Special Hazards Arising from the Substance or Mixture

- Heating may cause a fire. Once decomposition begins, it can self-accelerate and is difficult to stop by smothering alone.
- Closed containers exposed to fire or heat may rupture violently due to internal pressure build-up from decomposition gases.
- Combustion/decomposition may release irritating or toxic fumes.

5.3 Advice for Fire-Fighters

- Evacuate the area immediately for any fire involving this product; approach only with full protective equipment and from a safe, protected distance.
- Wear full protective clothing and a self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive-pressure mode.
- Flood fire-exposed containers with large quantities of water from the maximum safe distance to cool them and control decomposition, even after the visible fire is out — reignition is possible.
- If a fire cannot be safely controlled, withdraw to a safe distance and allow it to burn out under controlled conditions, protecting exposures. Contain fire-fighting water run-off where possible; prevent it from entering drains, watercourses, or soil.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

- Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Remove all sources of ignition and heat in and around the spill area.
- Ventilate the area. Wear full PPE as described in Section 8, including chemical splash goggles/face shield and chemical-resistant gloves and clothing, before attempting clean-up — do not allow skin or eye contact.
- Do not allow the spill to contact combustible materials, metals, rust, resin, accelerator, or other incompatible substances (see Section 10).

6.2 Environmental Precautions

- Prevent entry into drains, sewers, watercourses, or soil. Dike/bund the spill if it is safe to do so.
- Notify the relevant Pollution Control Board and site EHS personnel for any spill that reaches, or is likely to reach, a drain or waterway.

6.3 Methods and Material for Containment and Cleaning Up

- Absorb with an inert, non-combustible absorbent material (sand, vermiculite, diatomaceous earth). Do NOT use combustible absorbents (e.g. sawdust, cellulose-based materials).
- Use clean, dedicated, non-sparking tools. Do not use tools or containers previously used with resin, accelerator, or other incompatible chemicals — cross-contamination can trigger decomposition.

- Transfer contaminated absorbent to a suitable, labelled, vented container promptly. Do not seal contaminated absorbent in an airtight container, and do not allow it to accumulate in a confined pile — it can self-heat and decompose.
- Dispose of collected material according to local regulations — see Section 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

ORGANIC PEROXIDE — MANDATORY SEGREGATED STORAGE

MEKP Hardener is an organic peroxide preparation. It must be stored SEPARATELY from polyester resins, accelerators, promoters, cobalt compounds, amines, reducing agents, oxidisable materials, acids, bases, metal salts, rust, dirt, and combustible materials. Contamination may cause rapid decomposition, heat generation, fire, or container rupture.

7.1 Precautions for Safe Handling

- Handle only in well-ventilated areas. Avoid breathing vapours, mist, or spray.
- Avoid skin and eye contact — wear the PPE specified in Section 8 at all times when handling.
- Use only clean, dedicated tools and equipment that have not been in contact with resin, accelerator, metal, rust, or other incompatible materials.
- Do not mix directly with cobalt accelerator/promoter or any other incompatible substance — always add catalyst and accelerator to the resin separately, never to each other directly.
- Do not return unused material to the original container. Keep container tightly closed and in its original approved packaging when not in use.

7.2 Conditions for Safe Storage, Including Any Incompatibilities

Storage Temperature	10–25°C, per manufacturer TDS. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place away from heat and direct sunlight.
Shelf Life	6 months (unopened), per manufacturer TDS, under recommended storage conditions.
Storage Area	Store upright, in original approved, vented containers, in a segregated, cool, dry, well-ventilated area protected from direct sunlight and heat. Keep away from ignition sources and combustible materials. Provide spill containment. Store separately from all resin, accelerator, and incompatible-chemical storage areas — physical segregation, not just labelling, is required.
Incompatible Materials	Accelerators/promoters (especially cobalt compounds), amines, reducing agents, oxidisable materials, acids, bases, metal salts, rust, dirt, resin residues, and combustible materials — keep strictly segregated.
Packaging Material	25 kg carboy, as supplied, per manufacturer TDS. Keep in original container; do not decant into unapproved or previously-used containers.

7.3 Specific End Use(s)

Catalyst/hardener for curing unsaturated polyester resins, gelcoats, laminating resins, and vinyl ester resins in FRP moulding and composite applications. Refer to the product TDS and manufacturer's technical instructions for recommended dosage, mixing procedure, and gel-time guidance — this SDS does not provide curing ratios or process recipes.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control Parameters — Occupational Exposure Limits

No specific occupational exposure limit (OEL) for the complete MEKP preparation is established in the manufacturer's TDS or identified in standard reference sources for this audit. Control exposure through engineering controls and PPE below, applying good industrial hygiene practice for organic peroxide handling.

8.2 Exposure Controls

- Engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation at dispensing/mixing stations where practical.
- Eye/face protection: Chemical splash-proof goggles AND a face shield — given the severe eye-damage/blindness risk, goggles alone are not considered sufficient for handling this product.
- Hand protection: Chemical-resistant gloves suited to organic peroxide handling (e.g. nitrile or neoprene, per glove manufacturer's chemical resistance guidance) — inspect for damage before use and replace regularly.
- Body protection: Chemical-resistant protective clothing/apron. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse or discard if heavily contaminated.
- Respiratory protection: Not normally required with adequate ventilation. Use an appropriate respirator if ventilation is inadequate or in confined spaces.
- General hygiene: Do not eat, drink, or smoke while handling. Wash hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling and before breaks. Provide readily accessible eyewash stations and safety showers wherever this product is handled or stored.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance	Clear, colourless liquid, per manufacturer TDS
Odour	Slight sharp / characteristic peroxide odour
Odour Threshold	Not established for the complete preparation
pH	Not determined for this non-aqueous organic peroxide preparation
Melting / Freezing Point	Not applicable to this commercial liquid preparation
Initial Boiling Point / Range	Not applicable — this product may decompose before boiling
Flash Point	60°C (closed cup), per manufacturer TDS
Evaporation Rate	Not determined for the complete preparation
Flammability	Heating may cause a fire; organic peroxide decomposition may intensify fire — see Sections 5 and 10. Not classified as a flammable liquid in the Class 3 sense (see Section 2 note)
Lower / Upper Explosive Limit	Not applicable / not determined for the complete preparation
Vapour Pressure	Low; not determined for the complete preparation
Vapour Density (air = 1)	Not determined for the complete preparation
Relative Density / Specific Gravity	1.17 g/cm ³ at 25°C, per manufacturer TDS
Solubility in Water	Not determined for the complete preparation — treat as not water-soluble pending manufacturer data
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble/miscible in compatible organic solvents, depending on formulation
Partition Coefficient (log K_{ow})	Not determined for the complete preparation
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not applicable — decomposition may occur before auto-ignition
Decomposition Temperature / SADT	NOT ESTABLISHED IN THE TDS. Self-accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT) is the single most safety-critical property of this product for storage and transport classification, and must be obtained from the manufacturer's product-specific data — it is not estimated here under any circumstances. Do not finalise temperature-controlled storage or transport requirements without it.
Purity	98%, per manufacturer TDS
Active Oxygen Content	9.0%, per manufacturer TDS
Viscosity	Low-viscosity liquid; specific value not stated in the TDS
VOC Content	Not applicable / not determined for this organic peroxide preparation

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

This product is an organic peroxide and is inherently reactive by nature. It can decompose exothermically if contaminated, heated, or exposed to incompatible materials — see 10.5 below.

10.2 Chemical Stability

Stable when stored and handled as recommended (Section 7), within shelf life, and kept free of contamination. Stability decreases with temperature, contamination, and age beyond the stated shelf life.

10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Contact with accelerators/promoters (especially cobalt compounds), reducing agents, amines, acids, bases, metals, rust, or other incompatible materials can trigger rapid, uncontrolled, exothermic decomposition — generating heat, gas, fire, or violent container rupture. This is the single most important reactivity hazard of this product and the primary reason for strict segregated storage (Section 7).

10.4 Conditions to Avoid

- Heat, direct sunlight, sparks, open flames, and other ignition sources.
- Contamination of any kind — even trace contamination with an incompatible material can initiate decomposition.
- Storage above the recommended temperature range or beyond the stated shelf life.

10.5 Incompatible Materials

Accelerators/promoters (especially cobalt compounds), amines, reducing agents, strong acids, strong bases, metals (especially iron, copper, and their alloys), rust, dirt, resin residues, and other oxidisable or combustible materials.

10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products

Decomposition (whether from contamination, heat, or fire) may release oxygen, heat, and irritating or toxic fumes, and can proceed violently if uncontrolled.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological information for this product is based on the known hazard profile of MEKP organic peroxide preparations generally, as no whole-product toxicological testing data was provided in the manufacturer's TDS.

11.1 Information on Toxicological Effects

Acute Toxicity — Oral	Harmful if swallowed (Category 4). Also corrosive — expect burns to mouth, throat, and digestive tract in addition to systemic toxicity.
Acute Toxicity — Inhalation	Harmful if inhaled (Category 4). Irritating to the respiratory tract.
Skin Corrosion / Irritation	Causes severe skin burns (Category 1B) — this is a corrosive material, not merely an irritant.
Serious Eye Damage / Irritation	Causes serious, potentially permanent eye damage including blindness on direct contact — treat all eye exposure as a medical emergency (see Section 4).
Respiratory / Skin Sensitisation	Not established for the complete preparation in the manufacturer's TDS.
Germ Cell Mutagenicity	Not established for the complete preparation in the manufacturer's TDS.
Carcinogenicity	Not established for the complete preparation in the manufacturer's TDS.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not established for the complete preparation in the manufacturer's TDS.
STOT — Single Exposure	May cause respiratory tract irritation.

STOT — Repeated Exposure	Not established for the complete preparation in the manufacturer's TDS.
Aspiration Hazard	Not established for the complete preparation in the manufacturer's TDS.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Component-specific aquatic ecotoxicity data (fish/invertebrate LC50/EC50) is not established in the manufacturer's TDS. Organic peroxide preparations of this type are generally treated as harmful to aquatic organisms given the reactive/oxidising nature of the peroxide component — this is a professional, typical characterisation, not measured data for this specific product.

12.2 Persistence and Degradability

Not established for the complete preparation. The active peroxide component is expected to decompose relatively readily (that is its intended chemical function); the phlegmatizer/stabilising diluent's environmental fate is not disclosed.

12.3–12.6 Bioaccumulative Potential, Mobility, Other Adverse Effects

A formal PBT/vPvB assessment has not been performed for this product. Do not release to the environment; see Section 6.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

- Dispose of unused product, contaminated absorbent, and rinse water through an authorised hazardous-waste handler. Do not discharge into drains, soil, or water bodies.
- Handle as hazardous chemical waste (reactive/organic peroxide waste stream) in accordance with the Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 (India) and applicable State Pollution Control Board requirements. Do not dispose of with general resin/solvent waste — organic peroxide waste requires separate handling.
- Empty containers may retain product residue and hazard potential. Do not reuse empty containers for other materials. Handle and dispose of empty containers as hazardous waste unless certified as decontaminated, or return to an authorised drum-reconditioner.
- Do not allow contaminated absorbent or waste to accumulate in a confined pile or sealed container — see Section 6.
- Follow all applicable local, state, and national regulations for disposal.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

ORGANIC PEROXIDE TRANSPORT — DO NOT USE RESIN TRANSPORT CLASSIFICATION

This product is classified under Class 5.2 (Organic Peroxides) for transport, NOT Class 3 (Flammable Liquids) — it must not be shipped, labelled, or declared using the UN 1866 / Resin Solution classification used for this company's resin products.

The UN number below (UN 3105) is indicative for a Type D liquid organic peroxide NOT requiring temperature control, which is the most common commercial case for a stabilised ~9% active-oxygen MEKP preparation. This is NOT confirmed because the manufacturer's TDS does not state the SADT (see Section 9). If SADT data shows temperature control is required, the correct UN number becomes UN 3115 instead. A licensed dangerous-goods consultant must confirm the correct entry using actual SADT data before this is used on any shipping declaration.

UN Number	UN 3105 (indicative — see callout above; confirm against actual SADT data)
UN Proper Shipping Name	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, LIQUID
Transport Hazard Class	Class 5.2 (Organic Peroxide), with a Class 8 (Corrosive) subsidiary risk
Packing Group	Not applicable — organic peroxides (Class 5.2) are classified and packaged by Type (A–G), not by Packing Group

Environmental Hazards / Marine Pollutant	Not established — component ecotoxicity data is not disclosed in the manufacturer's TDS; confirm before ocean/IMDG shipment
Special Precautions for User	Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, sunlight, and sources of ignition. Keep away from combustible materials, accelerators, and incompatible substances during transport. Transport upright, in original approved packaging, secured against movement.
India — Road Transport	Subject to the Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989 (Class 5.2, Organic Peroxide) once classification is finalised against confirmed SADT data

As with all dangerous goods shipments, the shipper is responsible for verifying classification, packaging, marking, and documentation against the dangerous-goods regulations current at the time and mode of each shipment. For organic peroxides specifically, this must include confirmed SADT data — do not ship using an assumed or estimated SADT.

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 India

- Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 (MSIHC), under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 — organic peroxides are treated as a distinct reactive/hazardous chemical category from flammable liquids under these Rules. Applicability and schedule categorisation should be assessed specifically for this product's organic peroxide classification, not the 'highly flammable liquid' band used for this company's resin products.
- Factories Act, 1948 and applicable State Factory Rules — workplace exposure, storage, and safety provisions for hazardous/reactive substances.
- Hazardous and Other Wastes (Management and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2016 — governs disposal (see Section 13).
- India has not formally adopted the GHS for workplace chemical classification; this 16-section GHS-format SDS in English follows generally accepted practice.
- Users must comply with all applicable local, state, national, and transport regulations, including any specific explosives/reactive-chemical licensing requirements that may apply to organic peroxide storage and handling.

15.2 International Reference (where this product may be exported/shipped)

- Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (CAS 1338-23-4) preparations are subject to specific organic peroxide provisions under UN Model Regulations, IMDG, ADR, and IATA — these govern packaging, quantity limits, and temperature-control requirements distinctly from flammable-liquid resin products.
- For US shipments: OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200, applies to labelling and SDS format.
- For EU shipments: Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 (CLP) and Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH) apply.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Full Text of Hazard (H) and Precautionary (P) Statements Referenced in Sections 2 and 3

- H242 — Heating may cause a fire
- H302 — Harmful if swallowed
- H314 — Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
- H332 — Harmful if inhaled
- H335 — May cause respiratory irritation
- H412 — Harmful to aquatic life with long-lasting effects

Abbreviations

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service · CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation (EU) · GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals · IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code · MEKP = Methyl Ethyl Ketone Peroxide · MSIHC = Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals Rules, 1989 · OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit · OSHA = Occupational Safety and Health Administration · PBT/vPvB = Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic / very Persistent, very Bioaccumulative · REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals · SADT = Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature · SDS = Safety Data Sheet · STOT RE/SE = Specific Target Organ Toxicity, Repeated/Single Exposure · UN = United Nations.

Revision Information

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This SDS has been prepared based on available technical data, manufacturer/chemist-reviewed product information, component hazard data, and applicable safety references. The information is provided for safe handling, storage, transport, use, and disposal of the product. Users are responsible for confirming suitability for their specific application and for compliance with current regulations at the time of use. This SDS is specific to MEKP Hardener and must not be substituted for, or combined with, the SDS documents for this company's resin products.