

Polypropylene: It is relatively resistant to organic solvents and is used to store chemical substances. It can withstand up to about 140°C.

[Examples of accidents]

- Water was poured into a plastic beaker made from polypropylene. It was directly placed on a hot stirrer to heat the water. The plastic beaker melted, adhered to the plate, and burned, causing the water in the beaker to flow out.

4. Toxicity and hazards of chemical substances

General toxicity and hazards of chemical substances are as follows. Take precautions.

[1] Explosion and fire

Chemical hazards include explosivity, combustibility, flammability, combustion-supporting properties, self-reactivity, spontaneous combustibility, self-heating properties, water reactivity and combustibility, and oxidizability. Physical hazards include destruction of containers due to abrupt reaction and decomposition.

[2] Health impairment

Chemical substances have physiological toxicity and are acutely or chronically toxic to the human body and biosystem, including metal corrosivity, acute toxicity, skin corrosivity and irritation, eye damage, eye irritation, respiratory sensitization, skin sensitization, productive cell mutagenicity, carcinogenicity, reproductive toxicity, and specific target organ and systemic toxicity. In some cases, significant effects of physiological toxicity were observed several years to several decades later.

[3] Environmental pollution

Chemical substances have environmental toxicity, including acute aquatic toxicity, chronic aquatic toxicity, and ozone depleting properties.