

SAFETY DATA SHEET**AKPEROX EHP60**

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**1.1. Product identifier**

Product name AKPEROX EHP60
Chemical name Di(2-ethylhexyl) Peroxydicarbonate, 60%

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses Reaction initiator for industrial use.
Uses advised against No specific uses advised against are identified.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Manufacturer AKPA KİMYA AMBALAJ SANAYİ VE TİCARET ANONİM ŞİRKETİ
Yenibosna Merkez Mah. Ladin Sok. No:36/70 Kat:12 34197
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E-mail: info@akpakimya.com
Contact person Export Department - export@akpakimya.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone CHEMTREC: TOLL Free 1-800-424-9300 / Local: +1-703-527-3887
For product information AKPA KİMYA: +90 549 558 40 40

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture****Classification (EC 1272/2008)**

Physical hazards Org. Perox. F - H242
Health hazards Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Dam. 1
- H318 Skin Sens. 1 - H317 STOT SE 1 - H370
Environmental hazards Not classified.

2.2. Label elements**Pictogram****Signal Word****Danger**

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Hazard statements

- H242** Heating may cause a fire.
H302 + H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H370 Causes damage to organs .

Precautionary statements

- P210** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P220 Keep away from acids, alkalis, heavy metal compounds, oxidizing material, combustible materials.
P260 Do not breathe vapour/spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.
P333+P313 If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P411+P235 Store at temperatures not exceeding -15°C. Keep cool.
P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

Commission Regulation (EU) No 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.**Contains**

bis(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate, methanol

2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**3.2. Mixtures**

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bis(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate		%58-62	
CAS Number	16111-62-9	EC Number	240-282-4
Classification			
Org. Perox. C	H242		
Skin Irrit. 2	H315		
Skin Sens. 1	H317		
Eye Dam. 1	H318		

Methanol		%10-20	
CAS Number	67-56-1	EC Number	200-659-6
Classification			
Flam. Liq. 2	H225		
STOT SE 1	H370		
Acute Tox. 3	H301		
Acute Tox. 3	H311		
Acute Tox. 3	H331		

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information

Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel.

Inhalation

Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt.

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Skin contact

It is important to remove the substance from the skin immediately. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. Chemical burns must be treated by a physician. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist after washing.

Eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Remove any contact lenses and open eyelids wide apart. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.

Protection of first aiders

First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**General information**

See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation

A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Pain or irritation. Intoxication. Narcotic effect. Muscle weakness. Nausea, vomiting.

Ingestion

May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause discomfort if swallowed. Stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.

Skin contact

May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Redness. Irritating to skin.

Eye contact

Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**Notes for the doctor**

Treat symptomatically. May cause sensitization or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**5.1. Extinguishing media****Suitable extinguishing media**

The product is not flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

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Unsuitable extinguishing Media	Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.
5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture	
Specific hazards	May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. This product is toxic.
Hazardous decomposition products	Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Toxic gases or vapours.
5.3. Advice for firefighters	
Protective actions during firefighting	Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures****Personal precautions**

No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

6.2. Environmental precautions**Environmental precautions**

Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Eliminate all sources of ignition. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Use only non-sparking tools. Do not allow material to enter confined spaces, due to the risk of explosion. Provide adequate ventilation. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to the other sections

For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid handling which leads to dust formation. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.

Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

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Storage precautions

Store in accordance with local regulations. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Store away from other materials. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Protect from sunlight. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

Storage class

Toxic storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control Parameters

Occupational exposure limits:

Ingredients	CAS No.	Value	Control Parameters	Basis
methanol	67-56-1	TWA	200 ppm 260 mg/m ³	2006/15/EC
		TWA	200 ppm 266 mg/m ³	GB EH40
		STEL	250 ppm 333 mg/m ³	GB EH40

Derived No Effect Level (DNEL) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	End Use	Exposure routes	Potential health effects	Value
bis(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	11.75 mg/m ³
		Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	6.67 mg/kg bw/day
Methanol	Workers	Inhalation	Long-term systemic effects	260 mg/m ³
		Skin contact	Long-term systemic effects	40 mg/kg bw/day

Predicted No Effect Concentration (PNEC) according to Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006:

Substance name	Environmental Compartment	Value
bis(2-ethylhexyl) peroxydicarbonate	Fresh water	0,032 mg/l
	Marine water	0,0032 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	0,228 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	0,0228 mg/kg

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	Soil	0,0269 mg/kg
	Sewage treatment plant	1,5 mg/l
	Intermittent use/release	0,094 mg/l
Methanol	Fresh water	20,8 mg/l
	Marine water	2,08 mg/l
	Fresh water sediment	77 mg/kg
	Marine sediment	7,7 mg/kg
	Soil	100 mg/kg
	Sewage treatment plant	100 mg/l

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective equipment



Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimize worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimize exposure.

Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacture, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective

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properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended.

Other skin and body protection

Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.

Hygiene measures

Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.

Respiratory protection

Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Wear suitable mask. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14 387 and EN143. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140.

Environmental exposure controls

Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties**9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	Liquid. Emulsion.
Colour	White.
Odour	Characteristic.
pH	No information available.
Initial boiling point and range	No information available.
Solubility(ies)	No information available.

9.2. Other information

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Active Oxygen Content 2,68 - 2,86 %
SADT 0°C**SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity****10.1. Reactivity****Reactivity**

There are no known reactivity hazards associated with this product.

10.2. Chemical stability**Stability**

Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions**Possibility of hazardous reactions**

Not available.

10.4. Conditions to avoid**Conditions to avoid**

Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition.

10.5. Incompatible materials**Materials to avoid**

Strong alkalis. Strong acids. Strong oxides. Strong reducing agents. Heavy metals.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products**Hazardous decomposition Products**Thermal decomposition or combustion may liberate carbon oxides and other toxic gases or vapours. Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO₂). Hydrocarbons.**SECTION 11: Toxicological information****11.1. Information on toxicological effects****Product Information****Toxicological information**

The product is not tested.

Serious eye damage/irritation:

Causes burns.

Skin corrosion/irritation:

Causes severe burns.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation:**Respiratory sensitisation**

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Skin sensitisation

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity:

Genotoxicity - In Vitro - In Vivo Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

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Carcinogenicity:	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive Toxicity - Fertility	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive Toxicity – Development	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:	
STOT - Single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:	
STOT - Repeated exposure	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Inhalation	Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.
Ingestion	Irritating. May cause nausea, stomach pain and vomiting.
Skin contact	Strongly irritating. Prolonged contact may cause burns.
Eye contact	May cause severe irritation to eyes. Irritation of eyes and mucous membranes.
Route of entry	Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact
Target organs	Respiratory system, lungs
Medical considerations	Skin disorders and allergies.

Toxicology Data For The Ingredients: **α,α -dimethylbenzyl hydroperoxide**

Acute oral toxicity	LD50: 382 mg/kg	Species: Rat
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50: 1,100 mg/kg	Species: Rat
Acute inhalation toxicity	LC50 (Rat): 2,01 mg/l	Exposure time: 4h

Cumene

Acute oral toxicity	LD50: 2,700 mg/kg	Species: Rat
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50: >3,160 mg/kg	Species: Rat

Acetophenone

Acute oral toxicity	LD50: 815 mg/kg	Species: Rat
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50: 16,329 mg/kg	Species: Rat

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Reaction mass of butane-2,2-diyl dihydroperoxide and dioxydibutane-2,2-diyl dihydroperoxide

Acute oral toxicity	LD50: 1017 mg/kg	Species: Rat
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50: 4000 mg/kg	Species: Rat
Acute inhalation toxicity	LC50 (Rat): 17 mg/l	Exposure time: 4h

Butanone

Acute oral toxicity	LD50: 2,737 mg/kg	Species: Rat
Acute dermal toxicity	LD50: 6,480 mg/kg	Species: Rabbit

Hydrogen Peroxide

Acute oral toxicity	LD50: >225 mg/kg	Species: Rat
Acute inhalation toxicity	LD50 (Rat): >0,17 mg/l	Exposure time: 4h

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecological information on ingredients. **α,α -dimethylbenzyl hydroperoxide**

Toxicity to fish	LC50, 96h (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 3.9 mg/l
Toxicity to algae	EC50, 72h (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 1.6 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	EC50, 48h (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 18 mg/l

Cumene

Toxicity to fish	LC50, 96h (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): 3.9 mg/l
Toxicity to algae	EC50, 72h (Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae)): 2.01 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	EC50, 48h (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 2.14 mg/l
Toxicity to microorganisms	EC50, 3h : > 2,000 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates (Chronic toxicity)	NOEC, 21d: 0.35 mg/l

Reaction mass of butane-2,2-diyl dihydroperoxide and dioxydibutane-2,2-diyl dihydroperoxide

Toxicity to fish	LC50, 96h: 44,2 mg/l
Toxicity to algae	ErC50, 72h: 5,6 mg/l
Toxicity to bacteria	EC10, 0,5h: 5,6 mg/l
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	39 mg/l, 48h

Butanone

Toxicity to fish	LC50, 96h: 3.220 mg/l
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12.2. Persistence and degradability**Persistence and degradability** No data available.**12.3. Bio accumulative potential****Bio accumulative potential** No data available on bioaccumulation.**12.4. Mobility in soil****Mobility** The product is partly miscible with water and may spread in the aquatic environment.**12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment****Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** This product does not contain any substances classified as PBT or vPvB.**12.6. Other adverse effects****Other adverse effects** May be hazardous to aquatic life.**SECTION 13: Disposal considerations****13.1. Waste treatment methods****General information**

The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

Disposal methods

Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of a fire. Do not cut or weld used containers unless they have been thoroughly cleaned internally.

SECTION 14: Transport information**General information**

For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

14.1. UN number

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UN No. (ADR/RID)	3105
UN No. (IMDG)	3105
UN No. (ICAO)	3105
UN No. (ADN)	3105

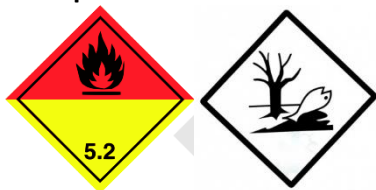
14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping name(ADR/RID)	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, LIQUID (Reaction mass of butane-2,2-diyl dihydroperoxide and dioxydibutane-2,2-diyl dihydroperoxide)
Proper Shipping name (IMDG)	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, LIQUID (Reaction mass of butane-2,2-diyl dihydroperoxide and dioxydibutane-2,2-diyl dihydroperoxide)
Proper Shipping name (ICAO)	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, LIQUID (Reaction mass of butane-2,2-diyl dihydroperoxide and dioxydibutane-2,2-diyl dihydroperoxide)
Proper Shipping name (ADN)	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, LIQUID (Reaction mass of butane-2,2-diyl dihydroperoxide and dioxydibutane-2,2-diyl dihydroperoxide)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	5.2
ADR/RID label	5.2
IMDG class	5.2
ICAO class/division	5.2
ADN class	5.2

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

Not applicable.

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

Yes.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

EmS	F-J, S-R
Emergency Action Code	2WE
Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	-

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Tunnel restriction code (D)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL Not Applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information**15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture****National regulations**

Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended). The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716).

The Carriage of Dangerous Goods and Use of Transportable Pressure Equipment Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 1348) (as amended) ["CDG 2009"]. EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.

EU legislation

Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended). Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information**Key literature references and sources for data**

This SDS is prepared based on the information received from the product owner.

Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008

Acute Tox. 4 - H302; Acute Tox. 4 - H312; Acute Tox. 3 - H331; Skin Corr. 1B - H314; STOT RE 2 - H373; Aquatic Chronic 2 - H411: Calculation Method. Org. Perox. D - H242: Expert Judgement.

Training advice

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.

Revision comments

Added REACH Number.

Issued By

Simge ARIK - lab@akpakimya.com +90 282 361 80 99

Issued Date

13.11.2014

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Revision date 04.03.2019

Revision 2.0

Hazard statements in full

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H242	Heating may cause a fire.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H304	May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects

Other abbreviations

ACGIH	USA, ACGIH Thershold Limit Values (TLV)
NIOSH REL	USA NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits
OSHA P0	USA OSHA – TABLE Z-1 Limits for ait contaminants – 1910.1000
OSHA Z-1	USA Occupational Exposure Limits (OSHA) – Table Z-1 Limits for air contaminants
ACGIH/TWA	8-hour, time-weighted average
ACGIH/STEL	Short-term exposure limit
ACGIH/C	Ceiling limit
CAL PEL/STEL	Short term exposure limit
CAL PEL/PEL	Permissible exposure limit
CAL PEL/C	Ceiling
NIOSH REL/TWA	Time-weighted average concentration for up to a 10-hour workday during a 40-hour workweek
NIOSH REL/ST	STEL-15minute TWA exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a workday
NIOSH REL/C	Celing value not be exceeded at any time
OSHA P0/TWA	8-hour time weighted average
OSHA P0/STEL	Short-term exposure limit
OSHA P0/C	Ceiling limit
OSHA Z-1/TWA	8-hour time weighted average
RU OEL / MPC-STEL	Russia. Maximum Permissible Concentration – Short Term Exposure
RU OEL / MPC-TWA	Russia. Maximum Permissible Concentration – Time Weighted Average

SAFETY DATA SHEET**AKPEROX EHP60**

COMMISSION REGULATION (EU) 2015/830 of 28 May 2015.

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.