

SAFETY DATA SHEET**EFOX DTAP S85**

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 EFOX DTAP S85
Chemical name Di-tert-amyl peroxide - DTAP

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

Identified uses Polymerisation initiators
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
Townofis Bahçelievler, İstanbul, TÜRKİYE
Web: www.akpakimya.com
TEL: +90 212 580 55 59
FAX: +90 212 580 55 21
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 Flam. Liq. 2 - H225; Org. Perox. E - H242
Health hazards Skin Irrit. 2 - H315; Muta. 2 - H341
Environmental hazards Aquatic Chronic 4 - H413

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

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
H242 Heating may cause a fire.
H315 Causes skin irritation.

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Precautionary statements

- H341** Suspected of causing genetic defects.
- H413** May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.
- P210** Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P220** Keep away from combustible materials.
- P233** Keep container tightly closed.
- P235** Keep cool.
- P243** Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P262** Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
- P273** Avoid release to the environment.
- P280** Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
- P308+P313** IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.
- P333+P313** If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
- P362+P364** Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P403+P233** Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
- P501** Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

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

Contains

Di-tert-pentyl peroxide

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

| Di-tert-pentyl peroxide | | %83-87 | |
|-------------------------|------------|------------------|-----------|
| CAS Number | 10508-09-5 | EC Number | 234-042-8 |
| Classification | | | |
| Flam. Liq. 3 | H226 | | |
| Org. Perox. E | H242 | | |
| Skin Irrit. 2 | H315 | | |
| Muta. 2 | H341 | | |
| Aquatic Chronic 4 | H413 | | |

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

SECTION 4: First aid measures

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4.1. Description of first aid measures**General information**

Get medical attention immediately. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. Chemical burns must be treated by a physician.

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. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. 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. Get medical attention immediately.

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.

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. Get medical attention if symptoms are severe or persist after washing.

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.

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| | |
|---------------------|--|
| Inhalation | A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Difficulty in breathing. Unconsciousness, possibly death. |
| Ingestion | May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting. |
| Skin contact | May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Causes severe burns. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain or irritation. Redness. Blistering may occur. |
| 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 flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. |
| 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. Flammable liquid and vapour. Vapours may be ignited by a spark, a hot surface or an ember. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Fire-water run-off in sewers may create fire or explosion hazard. This product is toxic. Severe corrosive hazard. Water used for fire extinguishing, which has been in contact with the product, may be corrosive. |
|-------------------------|---|

| | |
|---|--|
| Hazardous decomposition products | Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Very toxic or corrosive 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 |
|---|--|

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ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment.

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

Regular protection may not be safe. Wear chemical protective suit. 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. Evacuate area. Provide adequate ventilation. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Promptly remove any clothing that becomes contaminated. Avoid inhalation of dust and vapours. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid contact with contaminated tools and objects.

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).

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. This product is corrosive. 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

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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. Dangerous for the environment. Do not empty into drains. 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. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. The product is flammable. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. In use may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours may accumulate on the floor and in low-lying areas. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. This product is toxic. This product is corrosive. Immediate first aid is imperative. Suspected of causing genetic defects. 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

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Store away from other materials. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Earth container and transfer equipment to eliminate sparks from static electricity. Keep away from oxidizing materials, heat and flames. 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. Store at temperatures must be kept max. 30°C.

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

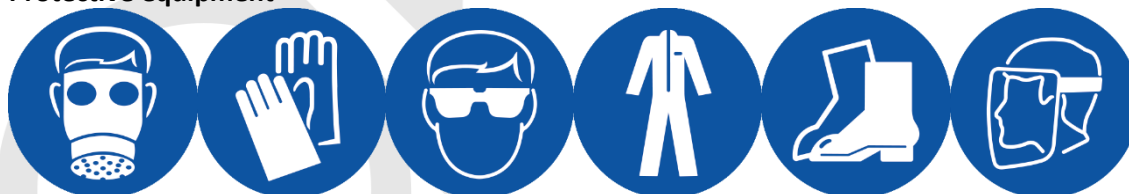
No exposure limits noted for ingredient(s).

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

| Substance name | End Use | Exposure routes | Potential health effects | Value |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| Di-tert-pentyl peroxide | Workers | Inhalation | Long-term systemic effects | 2,35 mg/m ³ |
| | Workers | Dermal | Long-term systemic effects | 0,67 mg/kg bw/day |
| | Consumers | Inhalation | Long-term systemic effects | 1,17 mg/m ³ |

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 minimise 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

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regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapour or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilating equipment.

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/manufacturer, 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 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

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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 | Yellowish Liquid |
| Colour | Colourless, light yellow |
| Odour | Characteristic |
| Melting point | Not available |
| Flash point | No data available |
| Bulk density | Not available |
| Density | 0,85 ± 0,005 gr/cm ³ @25°C |
| Solubility(ies) | No data available. |
| Viscosity | 1,3 mPa.s |

9.2. Other information

| | |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Active Oxygen Content | Min. 7,81 % |
| Assay | Min. 85 % |

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**10.1. Reactivity**

Reactivity Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Vapours may form explosive mixture with air.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid heat, flames and other sources of ignition. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Do not pressurise, cut, weld, drill, grind or otherwise expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.

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10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid

Reducing agents. Flammable/combustible materials. Hydrocarbons. Organic cyanides (nitriles). Esters. Some metals. Oxidising materials. Acids - oxidising. Organic peroxides/hydroperoxides. Acids. Alkalis.

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

Toxicological information

The product is not tested.

Serious eye damage/irritation: Skin corrosion/irritation:

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Causes skin irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitisation: Respiratory sensitisation Skin sensitisation

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Germ cell mutagenicity: Carcinogenicity:

Suspected of causing genetic defects.
Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Reproductive Toxicity - Fertility Reproductive Toxicity – Development

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.
Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:

STOT - Single exposure

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure:

STOT - Repeated exposure

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Aspiration Hazard

Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

Inhalation

A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Difficulty in breathing. Unconsciousness, possibly death

Ingestion

May cause sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Severe stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.

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| | |
|-------------------------------|---|
| Skin contact | May cause skin sensitisation or allergic reactions in sensitive individuals. Causes severe burns. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain or irritation. Redness. Blistering may occur. |
| Eye contact | Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness. |
| 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:

di-tert pentyl peroxide

| | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------|-------------------|
| Acute oral toxicity | LD50: >5000 mg/kg | Species: Rat |
| Acute dermal toxicity | LD50: >2000 mg/kg | Species: Rat |
| Acute inhalation toxicity | LC50 (Rat): >22 mg/l | Exposure time: 4h |

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecological information on ingredients.

Di-tert-pentyl peroxide

| | |
|--|--|
| Toxicity to fish | EC50, 96h: 1,000 mg/l |
| Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates | EC50, 48h (Daphnia magna (Water flea)): 73.1 mg/l |
| Toxicity to algae | EC50, 72h (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 36 mg/l NOEC, 72h (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae)): 15 mg/l |
| Toxicity to bacteria | EC50, 0.5h (Bacteria): 1,000 mg/l |

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability There are no data on the degradability of this product.

12.3. Bio accumulative potential

Bio accumulative potential No data available on bioaccumulation.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility The product is water-soluble and may spread in water systems.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

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Results of PBT and vPvB assessment This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher..

12.6. Other adverse effects**Other adverse effects**

An environmental hazard cannot be excluded in the event of unprofessional handling or disposal. Harmful to aquatic life. May cause long lasting harmful effects 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. Vapour from residual product may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Containers should be thoroughly emptied before disposal because of the risk of an explosion. 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

| | |
|------------------|------|
| UN No. (ADR/RID) | 3107 |
| UN No. (IMDG) | 3107 |
| UN No. (ICAO) | 3107 |
| UN No. (ADN) | 3107 |

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14.2. UN proper shipping name

| | |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| Proper Shipping name(ADR/RID) | ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, LIQUID (Di-tert-pentyl peroxide) |
| Proper Shipping name (IMDG) | ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, LIQUID (Di-tert-pentyl peroxide) |
| Proper Shipping name (ICAO) | ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, LIQUID (Di-tert-pentyl peroxide) |
| Proper Shipping name (ADN) | ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, LIQUID (Di-tert-pentyl peroxide) |

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**

No.

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 | 2W |
| 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 | No data available. |
|--|--------------------|

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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

Skin Irrit. 2 - H315; Muta. 2 - H341; Aquatic Chronic 4 - H413: Calculation method. Flam. Liq. 2 - H225: Org. Perox. E - H242: : Expert judgement

Training advice

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

Revision comments

First issue.

Issued By

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

Issued Date

29.01.2019

Revision date

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Revision

00

Hazard statements in full**H225**

Highly flammable liquid and vapour.

H226

Flammable liquid and vapour.

H242

Heating may cause a fire.

H315

Causes skin irritation.

H341

Suspected of causing genetic defects.

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H413

May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.

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.