



TERT-BUTYL PERBENZOATE

GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

TERT-BUTYL PEROXYBENZOATE

OTHER NAMES

C11-H14-O3, "peroxybenzoic acid, tert-butyl ester", "t-butyl peroxy benzoate", "tert butyl peroxybenzoate"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE C, LIQUID

PRODUCT USE

A relatively stable, lipid soluble, organic peroxide widely used in the polymer industry.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

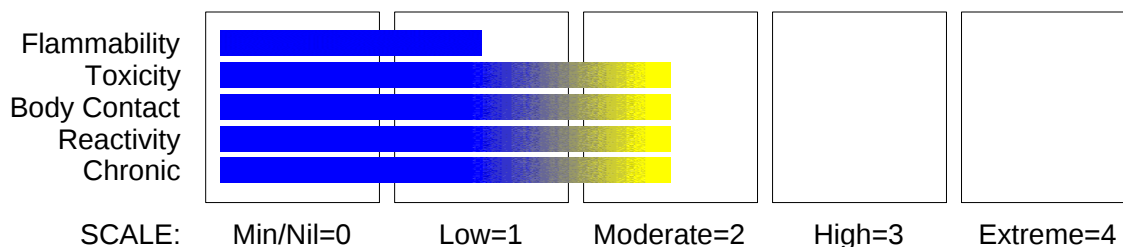
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Eye Irritation Category 2A
Organic Peroxide Type C
Oxidizing Liquid Category 3
Respiratory Irritation Category 3
Respiratory Sensitizer Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3
Skin Sensitizer Category 1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H335 H274 H242 H302 H316 H319 H334 H317

May cause respiratory irritation

May intensify fire; oxidizer

Heating may cause a fire

Harmful if swallowed

Causes mild skin irritation

Causes serious eye irritation

May cause allergic or asthmatic symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled

May cause allergic skin reaction

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Contaminated clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.

In case of inadequate ventilation wear respiratory protection.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response

If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.

Wear eye/face protection.

If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

If skin irritation or rash occurs, seek medical advice/attention.

If experiencing respiratory symptoms call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF INHALED: If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Storage

Store locked up.
Protect from sunlight.
Store in a cool place at temperatures not exceeding those specified by the manufacturer or MSDS

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
tert- butyl peroxybenzoate	614-45-9	>78

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with 2% sodium carbonate solution or 5% sodium ascorbate solution then wash continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - Transport to hospital (or doctor) without further delay.
 - Removal of contact lenses should only be undertaken by trained personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve

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resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
· Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.
Toxic myocarditis may follow ingestion of oxidizing agents such as peroxides.

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures .
- DO NOT use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and does not drool.
- DO NOT attempt neutralisation as exothermic reaction may occur.
- Skin burns should be covered with dry, sterile bandages, following decontamination.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
 - Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
 - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
 - Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
 - Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
 - Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
 - Treat seizures with diazepam.
 - Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.
- BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L.
EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog - Flooding quantities only.
- Foam.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Dry chemical Powder.
- Carbon Dioxide.
- WARNING: Deliver water spray or fog from a safe distance only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

Combustible liquid.

Material contains oxidising agent/organic peroxide. Oxygen provided makes fire fierce and self sustaining. Smothering action may not be effective for established fire. Intense heat may cause spontaneous decomposition (detonation). Due to possibility of reignition, extinguished residues must be thoroughly cooled before approaching.

Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.

Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.

Organic peroxides provide internal oxygen for combustion, so burn intensely - simple smothering actions are not effective against established fires.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

- Organic peroxides as a class are highly reactive.
- They are thermally unstable and prone to undergoing exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.
- Organic peroxides may decompose explosively, burn rapidly, be impact and/or friction sensitive and react dangerously with many other substances.
- Amines and polyester accelerators (cobalt salts, for example) if mixed with organic peroxides / organic peroxide mixtures will cause rapid / spontaneous decomposition with fire / explosion hazard.
- Avoid any contamination.
- Avoid finely divided combustible materials
- Avoid all external heat.
- Avoid mixing or reaction with acids, alkalis, reducing agents, metal powders, metal oxides, transition metals and their compounds.
- Alkalies decompose peroxides / peroxide mixtures and may generate large volumes of carbon dioxide and pressurize containers.
- Avoid contact with copper, brass and zinc (containers or stirrers, for example).

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.

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- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- No smoking, flames or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or other clean, inert materials.
- NEVER use organic absorbents such as sawdust, paper, cloth; as fire may result.
- Avoid any contamination by organic matter.
- Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment.
- Collect any recoverable product into labelled containers for possible recycling.
- DO NOT mix fresh with recovered material.
- Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- Decontaminate equipment and launder all protective clothing before storage and re-use.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

tert-butyl peroxybenzoate 400 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

tert-butyl peroxybenzoate 150 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

tert-butyl peroxybenzoate 25 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

tert-butyl peroxybenzoate 7.5 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X X X X 0 0

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours.
- Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage on clothing.
- Use in well ventilated areas, prevent accumulation of vapours.
- Keep material away from light, heat, ignition sources, flammables or combustibles.
- Keep dry and away from incompatible materials.
- Keep cool and below defined Control Temperature.
- Avoid friction, shock or containment.
- Use non-sparking equipment.
- Avoid physical damage to containers
- DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original container.
- Withdraw only sufficient material for immediate use.
- Contamination can cause VIOLENT DECOMPOSITION with intense heat and fire.
- Ensure proper rotation of stocks to limit decomposition and instability which may occur on long storage.
- When handling NEVER smoke, eat or drink.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Use only good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling directions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Type B Liquid Organic Peroxides, UN 3101, UN 3111 and UN 3103, UN 3113 are to be packed to the requirements of Packing method OP5A of the UN Dangerous Goods Code, with maximum mass of 25 kg. or 30 l. volume.
- Plastic drum / container or plastic inner receptacle in fibre-board, or plastic outer container.
- Metal drums or outer containers are prohibited.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed as supplied.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area.
- Store under cover and away from sunlight.
- Store below safe storage (control) temperature.
- Store away from flammable or combustible materials, debris and waste.
- Contact may cause fire or violent reaction.

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- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Store away from foodstuff containers
- DO NOT stack on wooden floors or wooden pallets.
- Protect containers against physical damage, FRICTION or SHOCK.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations.
- Restrictions may apply on quantities and to other material permitted in the same location.

Segregate from acids, alkalis and finely divided combustible materials.

Dangerous Goods requirements are that this Organic Peroxide be stored and transported below its Control Temperature; which is.

>55 deg C.

Most alkylhydroperoxides are liquid and their explosivity increases with decreasing chain length (possibly due to the presence of trace amounts of dialkyl peroxides). Transition metal complexes may decompose explosively.

BREITHERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in an isolated/detached store away from other materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed as supplied.
- WARNING: Gradual decomposition during storage in sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Store under cover and away from sunlight.
- Always store below 35 deg.C
- Store away from flammable or combustible materials, debris and waste.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuffs containers.
- DO NOT stack on wooden floors or wooden pallets.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations.
- Keep locked up.
- Restrictions may apply on quantities and to other materials permitted in the same location.

DO NOT use aluminium, galvanised or tin-plated containers.

Rotate all stock to prevent ageing. Use on FIFO (First In-First Out) basis.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- tert- butyl peroxybenzoate: CAS:614- 45- 9

MATERIAL DATA

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

OEL STEL (Russia): 1 mg/m3

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream and Neoprene gloves.
- Polyethylene gloves or Rubber gloves or PVC gloves.
- Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Plastic apron.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: tert-butyl peroxybenzoate

BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

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The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear SAA approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air)	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood - local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min.) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Pale yellow liquid; does not mix with water.
Some grades may evolve gas at normal temperatures.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Does not mix with water.

Molecular Weight: 194.25

Melting Range (°C): Do not heat

Solubility in water (g/L): Immiscible

pH (1% solution): Not applicable

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): Do not heat

Specific Gravity (water=1): Not available

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): Not available

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Unstable under normal storage, requires special storage conditions.
- Prolonged exposure to heat above control temperature.
- Presence of shock and/or friction.
- Hazardous decomposition will occur.
- Amines and polyester accelerators (cobalt salts, for example) if mixed with organic peroxides / organic peroxide
- Avoid any contamination.
- Avoid finely divided combustible materials
- Avoid all external heat.
- Avoid mixing or reaction with acids, alkalies, reducing agents, metal powders, metal oxides, transition metals and
- Alkalies decompose peroxides / peroxide mixtures and may generate large volumes of carbon dioxide and pres
- Avoid contact with copper, brass and zinc (containers or stirrers, for example).

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

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Ingestion of organic peroxides may produce nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, intoxication, cyanosis and severe central nervous system depression. Toxic myocarditis may also occur.

EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals.

Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Eye contact with organic peroxides may produce superficial opacity, redness, swelling of the membranes, and burns on prolonged contact.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

Skin contact will result in rapid drying, bleaching, leading to chemical burns on prolonged contact.

Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

All organic peroxides are irritating to the skin and if allowed to remain on the skin, may produce inflammation; some are allergenic.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

Limited evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a significant number of individuals following inhalation.

Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health).

Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition.

Inhalation of organic peroxide dusts or mists may produce irritation of the entire respiratory tract and induce asthma-like effects. Generalised over-exposure may produce

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tearing, salivation, lethargy, decreased respiration rate, difficulties in breathing, headache, weakness, tremor, even pulmonary oedema with intoxication similar to that produced by alcohol.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence shows that inhalation of the material is capable of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals at a greater frequency than would be expected from the response of a normal population.

Pulmonary sensitisation, resulting in hyperactive airway dysfunction and pulmonary allergy may be accompanied by fatigue, malaise and aching. Significant symptoms of exposure may persist for extended periods, even after exposure ceases. Symptoms can be activated by a variety of nonspecific environmental stimuli such as automobile exhaust, perfumes and passive smoking.

There exists limited evidence that shows that skin contact with the material is capable either of inducing a sensitisation reaction in a significant number of individuals, and/or of producing positive response in experimental animals.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact, eye contact with the material and inhalation of vapour/spray mist.

Chronic exposure to certain peroxides produces allergic dermatitis (with redness and scaling of the skin) and asthmatic wheezing.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 1012 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/1m - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria.

Skin effects (MAK): Very weak

NOAEL: (to produce forestomach lesions in rats and mice) approx 30 mg/kg
[NTP Toxicity Report Number 15, 1992]

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Fish Toxicity (*Poecilia reticulata*) LC50: 8.6 mg/l, 96h

Algal Toxicity IC50: 1.3 mg/l, 72h

Bacterial Toxicity EC50: 43 mg/l

[Akzo]

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DO NOT recycle spilled material.

- Special hazard may exist - specialist advice may be required.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Use 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash to neutralise, followed by water.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water.
- Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorised landfill.

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: ORGANIC PEROXIDE
HAZCHEM: 2WE

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	5.2	Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3103	Packing Group:	II
Shipping Name: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE C, LIQUID			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

Shipping name: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE C, LIQUID

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: IATA

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

tert-butyl peroxybenzoate (CAS: 614-45-9) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 1-May-2018