LUPEROX® 231XL40

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Company

Arkema Inc.
900 First Avenue
King of Prussia, Pennsylvania 19406

Functional Additives

Customer Service Telephone Number: (800) 331-7654
(Monday through Friday, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM EST)

Emergency Information

Transportation: CHEMTREC: (800) 424-9300
(24 hrs., 7 days a week)
Medical: Rocky Mountain Poison Center: (866) 767-5089
(24 hrs., 7 days a week)

Product Information

Product name: LUPEROX® 231XL40
Synonyms: Peroxyketal
Molecular formula: Complex mixture
Chemical family: Organic peroxide - peroxyketals
Product use: initiator/catalyst

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview

Color: white
Physical state: solid
Form: powder
Odor: Methanol-like

***Classification of the substance or mixture:**
Organic peroxides, Type F, H242

*For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

GHS-Labelling

Hazard pictograms:

Signal word: **Warning**

Hazard statements:

H242 : Heating may cause a fire.

Supplemental Hazard Statements:

Organic peroxide.
Hazardous decomposition may occur.
May form combustible dust concentrations in air.

Precautionary statements:

Prevention:

P210 : Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.
P220 : Keep/Store away from clothing/ combustible materials.
P234 : Keep only in original container.
P280 : Wear protective gloves or eye protection or face protection.

Storage:

P410 : Protect from sunlight.
P411 + P235 : Maximum storage temperature is specified on label and in section 7 of SDS. Keep cool.
P420 : Store away from other materials.

Disposal:

P501 : Dispose of contents or container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Supplemental information:

Potential Health Effects:

The product, in the form supplied, is not anticipated to produce significant adverse human health effects.
Mechanical irritation effects from dust exposure are possible at ambient temperature.

Other:

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. (powder)

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Wt/Wt	GHS Classification**
Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1)	471-34-1	>= 46 - < 49 %	Not classified
Peroxide, (3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylidene)bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl)	6731-36-8	>= 38.5 - < 41.5 %	H241
Silicic acid, calcium salt	1344-95-2	>= 9.8 - < 10.5 %	Not classified
Cyclohexanone, 3,3,5-trimethyl-	873-94-9	< 3 %	H227, H335

**For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of necessary first-aid measures:

Inhalation:
If inhaled, remove victim to fresh air.

Skin:
In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

Eyes:
Immediately flush eye(s) with plenty of water.

Ingestion:
If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2. Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

For most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed), see Section 2 (Hazard Statements and Supplemental Information if applicable) and Section 11 (Toxicology Information) of this SDS.

4.3. Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary:

Unless otherwise noted in Notes to Physician, no specific treatment noted; treat symptomatically.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media (suitable):
Water spray, Foam, Dry chemical

Extinguishing media (unsuitable):
High volume water jet

Protective equipment:
Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to products of combustion should wear full fire fighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure demand / NIOSH approved or equivalent).

Further firefighting advice:
Do not use a solid stream of water.
A solid stream of water can cause a dust explosion.
Fight fire with large amounts of water from a safe distance.
Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray.
Closed containers of this material may explode when subjected to heat from surrounding fire.
After a fire, wait until the material has cooled to room temperature before initiating clean-up activities.
Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire and explosion hazards:
Contact with materials to avoid or exposure to temperatures exceeding the SADT may result in a self-accelerating decomposition reaction with release of flammable vapors which may autoignite.
When burned, the following hazardous products of combustion can occur:
Carbon oxides
Hazardous organic compounds
Dust clouds generated during handling and/or storage can form explosive mixtures with air. Dust explosion characteristics vary with the particle size, particle shape, moisture content, contaminants, and other variables.
Note: Check that all equipment is properly grounded and installed to satisfy electrical classification requirements. As with any dry material, pouring this material or allowing it to free-fall or to be conveyed through chutes or pipes can accumulate and generate electrostatic sparks, potentially causing ignition of the material itself, or of any flammable materials which may come into contact with the material or its container.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, Emergency procedures, Methods and materials for containment/clean-up:
Prevent further leakage or spillage if you can do so without risk. Evacuate area of all unnecessary personnel. Ventilate the area. Eliminate all ignition sources. Avoid dust formation and dispersal of dust in the air. Wet down (dampen) the spilled material with water. Sweep or scoop up using non-sparking tools and place into suitable properly labeled containers for prompt disposal. The sweepings should be wetted down further with water. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Implement workplace practices such that dusts are not allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate state or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits.

Protective equipment:
Appropriate personal protective equipment is set forth in Section 8.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

General information on handling:
Contact with materials to avoid or exposure to temperatures exceeding the SADT may result in a self-accelerating decomposition reaction with release of flammable vapors which may autoignite.
Avoid breathing dust.
Keep away from heat, sparks and flames.
No smoking.
Use only with adequate ventilation.
Prevent product contamination.
Keep container tightly closed and away from combustible materials.
Keep only in the original container.
Avoid creating dust in handling, transfer or clean up.
Prevent dust accumulation.
Implement routine housekeeping practices to ensure that dusts do not accumulate on surfaces.
Check that all equipment is properly grounded and installed to satisfy electrical classification requirements.
Dry powders can build static electricity charges when subjected to the friction of transfer and mixing operations.
Container hazardous when empty.
Follow label warnings even after container is emptied.
RESIDUAL DUSTS MAY EXPLODE ON IGNITION.
DO NOT CUT, DRILL, GRIND, OR WELD ON OR NEAR THIS CONTAINER.
Do not reuse container as it may retain hazardous product residue.
Improper disposal or reuse of this container may be dangerous and/or illegal.
Emptied container retains product residue.
Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practices. These practices include avoiding unnecessary exposure and removal of material from eyes, skin, and clothing.

Storage

General information on storage conditions:
Keep in a dry, cool place.Store in closed containers, in a secure area to prevent container damage and subsequent spillage.Segregated or detached storage is preferred.Store in well ventilated area away from heat and sources of ignition such as flame, sparks and static electricity.Ensure that all storage and handling equipment is properly

grounded and installed to satisfy electrical classification requirements.Store out of direct sunlight in a cool well-ventilated place.Store in original container.Store away from combustibles and materials to avoid.Refer also to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 400, Hazardous Materials Code.Static electricity may accumulate when transferring material.All metal and groundable storage containers, including but not limited to drums, cylinders, Returnable Intermodal Bulk Containers (RIBCs) and Class C Flexible Intermodal Bulk Containers (FIBCs) must be bonded and grounded during filling and emptying operations.Observe all federal, state and local regulations and National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Codes, which pertain to the specific local conditions of storage and use, including NFPA 654.

Storage stability – Remarks:
Follow the recommended storage temperatures provided in this Section in order to maintain stability and oxygen content.

Storage incompatibility – General:
Store separate from:
Strong acids
Strong bases
Strong oxidizing agents
Reducing agents
Accelerators
Friedel - Crafts reaction catalyst
Brass
Copper
Iron
For all Organic Peroxides, compatible materials of contact are stainless steel 304 or 316 (preferred), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polytetrafluoroethylene or glass linings.

Temperature tolerance – Do not store above:
90 °F (32 °C)

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Airborne Exposure Guidelines:

Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1) (471-34-1)

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Form:	Respirable fraction.
PEL:	5 mg/m3

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Form:	Total dust
PEL:	15 mg/m3

Silicic acid, calcium salt (1344-95-2)

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Form:	Inhalable fraction.
Time weighted average	1 mg/m3
Remarks:	The value is for particulate matter containing no asbestos and <1% crystalline silica.

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Form:	Respirable fraction.
PEL:	5 mg/m3

US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Form:	Total dust
PEL:	15 mg/m3

Only those components with exposure limits are printed in this section. Limits with skin contact designation above have skin contact effect. Air sampling alone is insufficient to accurately quantitate exposure. Measures to prevent significant cutaneous absorption may be required. Limits with a sensitizer designation above mean that exposure to this material may cause allergic reactions.

Engineering controls:
Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures below airborne exposure limits or to otherwise reduce exposures. Provide ventilation if necessary to minimize exposures or to control exposure levels to below airborne exposure limits (if applicable see above).If practical, use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment.

Check that all dust control equipment such as local exhaust ventilation, material transport systems, and air-material separation devices involved in handling this product contain explosion relief vents or an explosion suppression system or an oxygen-deficient environment.Isolation devices may be appropriate to prevent propagation from one unit to another.Ensure that dust-handling systems are designed in a manner to prevent the escape of dust into the work area (i.e., there is no leakage from the equipment).Consult ACGIH ventilation manual, NFPA Standard 91 and NFPA Standard 654 for design of exhaust system and safe handling.

Respiratory protection:
Avoid breathing dust. Where airborne exposure is likely or airborne exposure limits are exceeded (if applicable, see above), use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components. Consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for a given application. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH or the manufacturer. For emergency and other conditions where there may be a potential for significant exposure or where exposure limit may be significantly exceeded, use an approved full face positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respiratory protection programs must comply with 29 CFR § 1910.134.

Skin protection:
Minimize skin contamination by following good industrial hygiene practice. Wearing protective gloves is recommended. Wash hands and contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

Eye protection:
Use good industrial practice to avoid eye contact.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color:	white
Physical state:	solid
Form:	powder
Odor:	Methanol-like
Odor threshold:	No data available
Flash point	The flashpoint of this product is greater than the Self Acceleration Decomposition Temperature (SADT).
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data available.
Lower flammable limit (LFL):	Not determined
Upper flammable limit (UFL):	Not determined
pH:	No data available
Density:	No data available
Specific Gravity (Relative density):	No data available
Boiling point/boiling range:	Decomposes before boiling. Rate of decomposition increases with rising temperature.
Melting point/range:	No data available
Freezing point:	No data available
Evaporation rate:	No data available
Solubility in water:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic:	No data available
Oil/water partition coefficient:	No data available.
Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT):	140 °F (60 °C) 100 pound container
Thermal decomposition:	No data available

Active oxygen content: 4.07 - 4.39 %

Flammability: See GHS Classification in Section 2 if applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability:
This material is chemically unstable and should only be handled under specified conditions. See HANDLING AND STORAGE section of this MSDS for specified conditions.

Hazardous reactions:
Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Materials to avoid:
Strong acids
Strong bases
Strong oxidizing agents
Reducing agents
Accelerators
Friedel - Crafts reaction catalyst
Brass
Copper
Iron
For all Organic Peroxides, compatible materials of contact are stainless steel 304 or 316 (preferred), high-density polyethylene (HDPE), polytetrafluoroethylene or glass linings.

Conditions / hazards to avoid:
See HANDLING AND STORAGE section of this MSDS for specified conditions. SADT - Self Accelerating Decomposition Temperature. Lowest temperature at which the tested package size will undergo a self-accelerating decomposition reaction. This reaction will generate flammable vapors which may autoignite. The length of time to generate a decomposition reaction, after the SADT has been reached or exceeded, is dependent upon how much the SADT has been exceeded and the length of time needed for the reaction exotherm (heat spike from increasing decomposition rate) to initiate a rapid decomposition reaction. Typically, SADT is inversely proportional to package size. Larger packages will have a lower SADT due to smaller ratio to heat transfer area to volume of product.

Hazardous decomposition products:

Temperatures at or above SADT can result in the release of hazardous decomposition products which are flammable and may autoignite.
Thermal decomposition giving flammable and toxic products :
Carbon oxides
Hazardous organic compounds

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Data for Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1) (471-34-1)

Acute toxicity

Oral:
No deaths occurred. (rat) LD0 > 2,000 mg/kg.

Dermal:
No deaths occurred. (rat) LD0 > 2,000 mg/kg.

Inhalation:
No deaths occurred. (rat) 4 h LC0 > 3 mg/l. (dust/mist, Maximum concentration technically possible)

Skin Irritation:
Not irritating. (rabbit) (4 h)

Eye Irritation:
Causes mild eye irritation. (rabbit)

Skin Sensitization:
Not a sensitizer. LLNA: Local Lymph Node Assay. (mouse) No skin allergy was observed.

Repeated dose toxicity
Repeated oral administration to rat, mouse / No adverse systemic effects reported.

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vitro:
No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: bacteria, animal cells, human cells

Developmental toxicity
Exposure during pregnancy. Oral (sheep) / bone effects in lambs (at doses that produce effects in mothers, blood chemistry changes)
Exposure during pregnancy. Oral (rat) / No birth defects were observed.

Reproductive effects
Reproductive/Developmental Effects Screening Assay. Oral (rat) / No toxicity to reproduction

Human experience
General:
Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation. Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin.

Human experience
Inhalation:
Upper respiratory tract: Local irritation, coughing. (dust) (severity of effects depends on extent of exposure)

Human experience
Ingestion:
Kidney: failure, weakness, nausea. (effects of excessive exposure)

Data for Peroxide, (3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylidene)bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl) (6731-36-8)

Acute toxicity

Oral:
No deaths occurred. (rat) LD0 > 2,000 mg/kg.

Dermal:
No deaths occurred. (rat) LD0 > 2,000 mg/kg.

Inhalation:
No deaths occurred. (rat) 4 h LC0 > 5.6 mg/l. (dust/mist)

Skin Irritation:
Causes mild skin irritation. (rabbit) OECD Test Guideline 404 (4 h)

Eye Irritation:
Causes mild eye irritation. (rabbit) OECD Test Guideline 405

Skin Sensitization:
Not a sensitizer. Guinea pig maximization test. No skin allergy was observed.

Repeated dose toxicity
Repeated oral administration to rat / affected organ(s): liver, kidney / signs: changes in organ structure or function, clinical chemistry changes

Subchronic dietary administration to mouse / affected organ(s): spleen, liver, bone marrow / signs: changes in organ weights / reduced body weight

Chronic oral administration to male rat / affected organ(s): kidney / signs: hyaline droplet nephropathy / (not considered relevant in humans)

Chronic oral administration to rat / affected organ(s): Gastro-intestinal tract, lymph node, spleen, liver, kidney / signs: changes in organ structure or function, changes in organ weights, changes in blood cell counts, clinical chemistry changes

Carcinogenicity
Chronic dietary administration to mouse / No increase in tumor incidence was reported.

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vitro:
No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: bacteria, animal cells, human cells

Developmental toxicity
Exposure during pregnancy. Oral (rat) / No birth defects were observed.

Reproductive effects
Repeated administration. Oral (rat) / No toxicity to reproduction.

Data for Silicic acid, calcium salt (1344-95-2)

Acute toxicity

Oral:
Practically nontoxic. (rat) LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg.

Dermal:
Practically nontoxic. (rabbit) LD50 > 5,000 mg/kg.

Inhalation:
No deaths occurred. (rat) 4 h LC0 > 2.08 mg/l. (dust/mist)

Skin Irritation:
Not irritating. (rabbit)

Eye Irritation:
Causes mild eye irritation. (rabbit)

Skin Sensitization:
Not a sensitizer. LLNA: Local Lymph Node Assay. (rabbit) No skin allergy was observed.

Repeated dose toxicity
Chronic dietary administration to rat and dog / affected organ(s): kidney, urinary bladder / signs: urinary calculi (stones) / No significant impairment of function.

Chronic inhalation administration to rat / No adverse systemic effects reported.

Carcinogenicity
Chronic Dietary administration to rat / No increase in tumor incidence was reported.

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vitro:
No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: bacteria, animal cells, human cells

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vivo:
No genetic changes were observed in laboratory tests using: rats

Developmental toxicity
Exposure during pregnancy. oral (rat, mouse, hamster) / No birth defects were observed.

Reproductive effects
Reproduction test. dietary (rat) / No toxicity to reproduction.

Other information
The information presented is from representative materials in this chemical class. The results may vary depending on the test substance.

Human experience
General:
Contact with dust can cause mechanical irritation or drying of the skin. Dust contact with the eyes can lead to mechanical irritation.

Human experience
Inhalation:
Upper respiratory tract: Local irritation, bronchitis. (based on reports of occupational exposure to workers)

Human experience
Skin contact:
skin: dry skin, dermatitis. (severity of effects depends on extent of exposure)

Data for Cyclohexanone, 3,3,5-trimethyl- (873-94-9)

Acute toxicity

Oral:
May be harmful if swallowed. (rat) LD50 > 2,000 mg/kg.

Dermal:
No deaths occurred. (rat) LD0 > 2,000 mg/kg.

Inhalation:
Practically nontoxic. (rat) 4 h LC50 = 14.2 mg/l. (dust/mist)

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure:
Irritating to respiratory system.

Skin Irritation:
Not irritating. (rabbit) (4 h)

Eye Irritation:
Causes mild eye irritation. (rabbit)

Skin Sensitization:
Not a sensitizer. Guinea pig maximization test. No skin allergy was observed.

Repeated dose toxicity
Inhalation administration to rat / affected organ(s): liver, lung / signs: changes in organ weights

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vitro:
No genetic changes were observed in a laboratory test using: bacteria, animal cells

Genetic changes were observed in a laboratory test using: human cells

Genotoxicity

Assessment in Vivo:
No genetic changes were observed in a laboratory test using: mice

Human experience
General:
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Fate and Pathway
Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Data for Peroxide, (3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylidene)bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl) (6731-36-8)

Biodegradation:
Not readily biodegradable. (112 d) biodegradation 37 %

Bioaccumulation:
56 d BCF = 3,500 - 13,200 (Carp)

Octanol Water Partition Coefficient:
log Pow: = 6.53

Data for Cyclohexanone, 3,3,5-trimethyl- (873-94-9)

Biodegradation:
Readily biodegradable. (28 d) biodegradation 59 %

Octanol Water Partition Coefficient:
log Pow: = 2.6, at 77 °F (25 °C)

Ecotoxicology
Data on this material and/or its components are summarized below.

Data for Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1) (471-34-1)

Aquatic toxicity data:
No effect up to the limit of solubility. Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) 96 h LC50 > 100 mg/l (Nominal concentration, Water accommodated fraction was tested.)

Aquatic invertebrates:
No effect up to the limit of solubility. Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48 h EC50 > 100 mg/l (Nominal concentration, Water accommodated fraction was tested.)

Algae:
No effect up to the limit of solubility. Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) 72 h EC50 > 14 mg/l (Water accommodated fraction was tested.)

Microorganisms:
Respiration inhibition / Activated sludge 3 h EC50 > 1,000 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic plants:
No effect up to the limit of solubility. Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) 72 h NOEC = 14 mg/l (Water accommodated fraction was tested.)

Data for Peroxide, (3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylidene)bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl) (6731-36-8)

Aquatic toxicity data:
No effect up to the limit of solubility. Danio rerio (zebra fish) 96 h LC50 > 0.043 mg/l (Nominal concentration)

Aquatic invertebrates:
No effect up to the limit of solubility. Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48 h EL50 > 1 mg/l (Nominal concentration)

Microorganisms:
Activated sludge 3 h EC10 (Respiration inhibition) > 1,000 mg/l (Nominal concentration)

Chronic toxicity to aquatic invertebrates:
No effect up to the limit of solubility. Daphnia magna (Water flea) 21 d NOEC r (reproduction) = 15 mg/l (Nominal concentration)

Chronic toxicity to aquatic plants:

No effect up to the limit of solubility. Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae) 72 h NOEC = 0.18 mg/l (Nominal concentration)

Data for Silicic acid, calcium salt (1344-95-2)

The information presented is from representative materials in this chemical class. The results may vary depending on the test substance.

Aquatic toxicity data:
Practically nontoxic. Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) 96 h LL50 > 1,000 mg/l (data for a similar material)

Aquatic invertebrates:
No effect up to the limit of solubility. Daphnia magna Straus EL50 > 10,000 mg/l

Algae:
No effect up to the limit of solubility. Scenedesmus quadricauda (Green algae) 72 h EC50 > 10,000 mg/l

Data for Cyclohexanone, 3,3,5-trimethyl- (873-94-9)

Aquatic toxicity data:
Practically nontoxic. Danio rerio (zebra fish) 96 h LC0 > 100 mg/l (Nominal concentration)

Aquatic invertebrates:
Practically nontoxic. Daphnia magna (Water flea) 48 h EC50 = 180 mg/l

Algae:
Harmful. Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) 72 h EC50 > 82.27 mg/l

Microorganisms:
Respiration inhibition / Activated sludge 3 h EC50 = 755 mg/l

Chronic toxicity to aquatic plants:
Practically nontoxic. Desmodesmus subspicatus (green algae) 72 h NOEC r > 82.27 mg/l

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal:
Disposal via incineration is recommended. Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate state or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits. Note: Chemical additions to, processing of, or otherwise altering this material may make this waste management information incomplete, inaccurate, or otherwise inappropriate. Furthermore, state and local waste disposal requirements may be more restrictive or otherwise different from federal laws and regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

US Department of Transportation (DOT)

UN Number	:	3110
Proper shipping name	:	Organic peroxide type F, solid
Technical name	:	(1,1-Di(tert-butylperoxy)-3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexane, <= 57%)

Class	:	5.2
Marine pollutant	:	no

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)

UN Number	:	3110
Proper shipping name	:	ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, SOLID
Technical name	:	(1,1-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)-3,3,5-TRIMETHYLCYCLOHEXANE, <= 57%)
Class	:	5.2
Marine pollutant	:	no

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Chemical Inventory Status

US. Toxic Substances Control Act	TSCA	The components of this product are all on the TSCA Inventory.
Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL)	DSL	All components of this product are on the Canadian DSL
China. Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC)	IECSC (CN)	Conforms to
Japan. ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory	ENCS (JP)	Conforms to
Japan. ISHL - Inventory of Chemical Substances	ISHL (JP)	Conforms to
Korea. Korean Existing Chemicals Inventory (KECI)	KECI (KR)	Conforms to
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	PICCS (PH)	Conforms to
Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)	AICS	Conforms to

United States – Federal Regulations

SARA Title III – Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemicals:
The components in this product are either not SARA Section 302 regulated or regulated but present in negligible concentrations.

SARA Title III - Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:
Reactivity Hazard

SARA Title III – Section 313 Toxic Chemicals:
This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (De Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) - Reportable Quantity (RQ):

The components in this product are either not CERCLA regulated, regulated but present in negligible concentrations, or regulated with no assigned reportable quantity.

United States – State Regulations

New Jersey Right to Know

Chemical name	CAS-No.
Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1)	471-34-1
Silicic acid, calcium salt	1344-95-2

Pennsylvania Right to Know

Chemical name	CAS-No.
Carbonic acid calcium salt (1:1)	471-34-1
Peroxide, (3,3,5-trimethylcyclohexylidene)bis[(1,1-dimethylethyl)	6731-36-8
Silicic acid, calcium salt	1344-95-2

California Prop. 65
WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.

Chemical name	CAS-No.
Quartz (SiO2)	14808-60-7

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3.

H227	Combustible liquid.
H241	Heating may cause a fire or explosion.
H242	Heating may cause a fire.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Miscellaneous:

Other information:	Refer to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code 654, Standard for the Prevention of Fire and Dust Explosions from the Manufacturing, Processing, and Handling of Combustible Particulate Solids, for safe handling.

Latest Revision(s):

Reference number:	200014273
Date of Revision:	01/25/2020
Date Printed:	01/25/2020

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