METHYL ETHYL KETONE PEROXIDE

HAC: EXTREME
(Hazard Alert Code)

ChemWatch Material Safety Data Sheet (REVIEW)
Issue Date: Sun 28-Mar-2004

Revision No: 2

CHEMWATCH 36195
CD 2005/2

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME: METHYL ETHYL KETONE PEROXIDE

SYNONYMS

C8-H16-O4
2-butanone peroxide
MEKP
C8H16O4
2butanone peroxide

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

SUBSTANCES EXPLOSIVE, N.O.S.

PRODUCT USE

Not normally available as a commercial chemical.

SUPPLIER

Company: Fluka Chemicals (Biochemika)
Address:
USA

Company: New Jersey Department Of Health And Senior Service
Address:
Trenton
NJ, 0386
USA
Telephone: +1 609 984 2202

HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	1	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	2	
Reactivity:	4	
Chronic:	2	

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE. DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the Criteria of NOHSC, and the ADG Code.

POISONS SCHEDULE: S5

RISK

Extreme risk of explosion by shock, fire, friction or other sources of ignition.
Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.
May produce discomfort of the eyes, respiratory tract and skin*.
Possible skin sensitiser*.
* (limited evidence).

SAFETY

Avoid shock and friction.
Keep away from combustible material.
Do not breathe gas/fumes/vapour/spray.
Avoid contact with eyes.
Wear suitable protective clothing.
Use only in well ventilated areas.
Keep container in a well ventilated place.
To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material, use water and detergent.
Keep container tightly closed.
This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way.
Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs.
Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
In case of contact with eyes, rinse with plenty of water and contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
If swallowed, IMMEDIATELY contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (show this container or label).
If you feel unwell contact Doctor or Poisons Information Centre. (Show the label if possible).

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	CAS RN	%
methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	1338-23-4	>95

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
Rinse mouth out with plenty of water. If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.
- 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.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE
If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN
If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

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 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
- WARNING: Deliver water spray or fog from a safe distance only.

Flooding quantities of water only.

FIRE FIGHTING
- Evacuate all personnel and move upwind.
- Prevent re-entry.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them the location and nature of hazard.

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- May explode and scatter burning substances widely.
- Wear full-body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Fight fire from safe distances and protected locations.
- Use flooding quantities of water and prevent secondary ignitions from scattered flammable substances.
- Prevent any spillage or fire effluent from entering drains or watercourses.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD
Highly Flammable. Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. 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.

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, alkalies, 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)

HAZCHEM E

Personal Protective Equipment
PERSONAL PROTECTION EQUIPMENT
Breathing apparatus.
Gas tight chemical resistant suit.
Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set - 30 mins.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES
MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.
- Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result.
- Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with dry sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result.
- Scoop up solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Neutralise/decontaminate area.

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 GUIDLINES (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:

methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	20 ppm

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

methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	20 ppm

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

methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	0.2 ppm

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

methyl ethyl ketone peroxide	0.2 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)
Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING
Mix only as much as is required. DO NOT return the mixed material to original containers.
- 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.

Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit). If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur. This excess heat may generate toxic vapour.

SUITABLE CONTAINER
Some plastics may be incompatible with this material, check with manufacturer for storage suitability.
- DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled
- Type D Liquid Organic Peroxides, UN 3105, UN 3115 are to be packed to the requirements of Packing method OP7A of the ADG Code, with maximum mass of 50 kg. or 60 l. volume.
- Plastic drum / container or plastic inner receptacle in fibre-board, or metal outer container.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
Segregate from strong acids, combustible materials, particularly, finely divided combustible materials, transition metals and their compounds and metal oxides DO NOT USE brass or copper containers / stirrers. Attacks, softens and may dissolve rubber, many plastics, paints and coatings.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS
- Store in original containers in an isolated/detached store away from other materials.
- Keep containers vented 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 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.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Store away from foodstuff 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.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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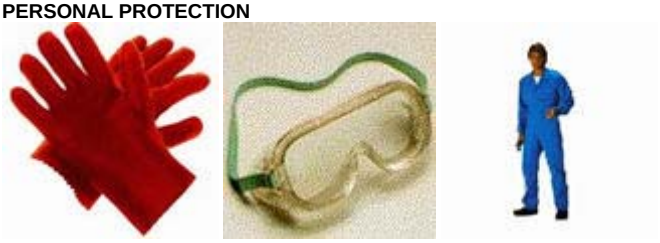
EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³
Australian Exposure Standards	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide					0.2	1.5

ES Peak: 0.2 ppm; 1.5 mg/m³
TLV C: 0.2 ppm; 1.5 mg/m³
OES STEL: 0.2 ppm, 1.5 mg/m³
Animals repeatedly exposed to MEKP show dermal and ocular irritation and hepatic and renal damage. The TLV-TWA is thought to be protective against such effects.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.
- Contact lenses pose a special hazard; soft lenses may absorb irritants and all lenses concentrate them.

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves

or Elbow length PVC gloves or. Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Wear safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.
Personnel handling larger quantities of this product should, for preference, wear protective clothing of material that is non static generating and of low flammability.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

Rubber apron or PVC apron.
Avoid generation of static electricity. Earth all lines and equipment.
Some plastic aprons are not recommended as they produce static electricity.

- Eyewash unit.

Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.
Ample supply of vermiculite absorbent.

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: methyl ethyl ketone peroxide

Protective Material	CPI *
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
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.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult site specific CHEMWATCH data (if available), or 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.)

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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.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE
Colourless liquid. Characteristic ketone odour. May be partially soluble in water.
PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Does not mix with water.
Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: 176.212000	Boiling Range (°C): Do not heat
Melting Range (°C): Do not heat	Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.15
Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible	pH (as supplied): Not applicable
pH (1% solution): Not applicable	Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available
Volatile Component (%vol): Not available	Evaporation Rate: Not available
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available	Flash Point (°C): 82.22
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available	Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available
Autoignition Temp (°C): unstable	Decomposition Temp (°C): SADT 60
State: Liquid	

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
- Peroxides decompose over time and give off oxygen.
- Peroxides require controlled storage for stability.
- DANGER: Explosion hazard, never mix peroxides with accelerators or promoters.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS
ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS
SWALLOWED
Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
The material is highly discomforting and toxic if swallowed and is capable of causing burns to mouth, throat, oesophagus, with extreme discomfort, pain and may be fatal if swallowed in quantity.
Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.
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

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- 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.
Ingestion of organic peroxides may produce nausea, vomiting, abnormal pain, stupor, bluish discoloration of skin and mucous membranes. Inflammation of the heart muscle may also occur.

EYE
The liquid is extremely discomforting and corrosive to the eyes and contact may cause rapid tissue destruction and.
The vapour is discomforting to the eyes.
Eye contact with organic peroxides can cause clouding, redness, swelling and burns of the eye on prolonged contact.

SKIN
The liquid is extremely discomforting to the skin if exposure is prolonged.
Skin contact will result in rapid drying, bleaching, leading to chemical burns on prolonged contact . Symptoms of exposure may be delayed.
Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.
All organic peroxides are irritating to the skin and if allowed to remain on the skin, may produce inflammation; some are allergenic.

INHALED
Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.
Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
The vapour is discomforting to the upper respiratory tract and may cause in some cases, sensitisation.
The mist is extremely discomforting and may be fatal if inhaled particularly if exposure is prolonged.
Symptoms of mist exposure may include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea and vomiting. Intense inhalation of mist may be lethal as a result of severe spasm, inflammation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary oedema.
Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition.
Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.
The inhalation of organic peroxide dusts or vapours can produce throat and lung irritation and cause an asthma-like effect. Over-exposure can cause tears, salivation, lethargy, slow breathing, breathing difficulties, headache, weakness, tremor, stupor and swelling of the lung.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the liquid and eye contact with the liquid and inhalation of vapour/spray mist.
Persistent exposure over a long period of time to peroxides produces allergic skin reactions (redness and scaling of the skin) and asthmatic wheezing. The material may accumulate in the human body and progressively cause tissue damage.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION
methyl ethyl ketone peroxide

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 484 mg/kg	Skin (rabbit) 500mg Irritant
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 200 ppm/4h	Eyes (rabbit) 3 mg Irr
Irritant	
Oral (mouse) LD50: 470 mg/kg	
Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 170 ppm/4h	
Muscle weakness, ataxia, dyspnea, respiratory tract tumours, changes in structure/ function of the oesophagus, nausea, vomiting, gastrointestinal change, lymphoma recorded.	
Equivocal tumourigen by RTECS criteria.	

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Hazardous Air Pollutant: No
Half-life Soil - High (hours): 672
Half-life Soil - Low (hours): 168
Half-life Air - High (hours): 9.13
Half-life Air - Low (hours): 0.913
Half-life Surface water - High (hours): 672
Half-life Surface water - Low (hours): 168
Half-life Ground water - High (hours): 1344
Half-life Ground water - Low (hours): 336
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - High (hours): 672
Aqueous biodegradation - Aerobic - Low (hours): 168
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - High (hours): 2688
Aqueous biodegradation - Anaerobic - Low (hours): 672
Photooxidation half-life air - High (hours): 9.13
Photooxidation half-life air - Low (hours): 0.913

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

DO NOT recycle spilled material.

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- 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Shipping Name:	SUBSTANCES EXPLOSIVE, N.O.S.
Dangerous Goods Class:	1.1A, None
UN/NA Number:	0473
ADR Number:	None
Packing Group:	II
Labels Required:	explosive
Additional Shipping Information:	
International Transport Regulations:	
IMO:	1.1

HAZCHEM : E

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

POISONS SCHEDULE : S5
REGULATIONS

methyl ethyl ketone peroxide (CAS: 1338-23-4) is found on the following regulatory lists:
Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)
Australian Poisons Schedule

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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