

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

2-Butanone, peroxide SDS

Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1

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

Product name: 2-Butanone, peroxide

CAS: 1338-23-4

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

Relevant identified uses: For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

Uses advised against: none

Company Identification

Company: Chemicalbook.in

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SECTION 2: Hazards identification**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Organic peroxides, Type D

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1B
Serious eye damage, Category 1
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H242 Heating may cause a fire
H302 Harmful if swallowed
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H332 Harmful if inhaled

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P234 Keep only in original packaging.
P235 Keep cool.
P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Response

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.
P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P305+P354+P338 IF IN EYES: Immediately rinse with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P317 Get medical help.

Storage

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.

P410 Protect from sunlight.

P411 Store at temperatures not exceeding ... °C/... °F.

P420 Store separately.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical name: 2-Butanone, peroxide

Common names and synonyms: 2-Butanone, peroxide

CAS number: 1338-23-4

EC number: 215-661-2

Concentration: 100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention .

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention .

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes, upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin. Symptoms of exposure include burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and vomiting. (USCG, 1999)

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

Peroxides should be washed promptly from the skin to prevent irritation. In the case of eye contact, the eyes should be flushed immediately with large amounts of water, and medical attention should be obtained. ... Medical attention should also be obtained in case of accidental ingestion. ... Peroxides, Organic and Inorganic

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**Suitable extinguishing media**

In case of fire, water should be applied by the sprinkler system or by hose from a safe distance, preferably with a fog nozzle. Foam may be necessary instead if the peroxide is diluted in a low density flammable solvent. Portable extinguishers should not be used except for very small fires. Peroxides threatened by fire should be wetted from a safe distance for cooling. Peroxides, Organic and Inorganic

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Behavior in Fire: Explosive. (USCG, 1999)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, carbon dioxide, dry sand, foam. Combat fire from a sheltered position.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable plastic containers as far as possible. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents.

Environmental precautions

Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable plastic containers as far as possible. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Spills should be cleaned up promptly using non-sparking tools and an inert, moist diluent such as vermiculite or sand. Sweepings may be placed in open containers or polyethylene bags and the area washed with water and detergent. Spilled, contaminated, waste or questionable peroxides should be destroyed. Peroxides, Organic and Inorganic

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. NO contact with acids, bases, reducing agents or hot surfaces. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store only if stabilized. Well closed. See Chemical Dangers.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 0.2 ppm as STEL

Biological limit values

no data available

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)**Eye/face protection**

Wear face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state:	Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide is a colorless liquid. Strong irritant to skin and tissue. Used as an initiator for room temperature cure of unsaturated polyester resins.
Colour:	Colorless liquid
Odour:	Typical odor-resembles that of acetone.
Melting point/freezing point:	110°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	19°C

Flammability:	Combustible Liquid
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	no data available
Flash point:	74°C
Auto-ignition temperature:	1032° F Component 2 (83.33%: LACTOSE) (NTP, 1992)
Decomposition temperature:	>80°C
pH:	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	no data available
Solubility:	1 to 5 mg/mL at 72° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	no data available
Vapour pressure:	8.05E-05mmHg at 25°C
Density and/or relative density:	0.99g/mL at 25°C
Relative vapour density:	Component 2 (83.33%: LACTOSE): 6.69 (NTP, 1992) (Relative to Air)
Particle characteristics:	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Heating may cause violent combustion or explosion. On combustion, forms toxic and corrosive gases. The substance is a strong oxidant. It reacts violently with combustible and reducing materials, amines, metals, strong acids and strong bases. This generates fire and explosion hazard.

Chemical stability

Unstable agent which like hydrogen peroxide releases oxygen.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

METHYL ETHYL KETONE PEROXIDE is a strong oxidizing agent. May be ignited by heat, sparks or flame and undergoes self-accelerating decomposition. Explosive decomposition occurs at 230° F. Sensitive to sunlight. Ignition and/or explosion may occur if mixed with readily oxidizable materials. Reacts with combustible materials such as wood, cloth or organic materials, with chlorine, and with metals (iron, copper and their alloys and aluminum and its alloys). Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, natural rubbers, synthetic rubbers and chemical accelerators. Incompatible with heavy metals, acids and bases.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

Vigorous decomp can be stimulated by even trace amt of a wide variety of contaminants, such as strong acids, bases, metals, metal alloys and salts, sulfur compd, amines, accelerators or reducing agents. This is particularly true of methyl ethyl ketone and benzoyl peroxides, which are intentionally stimulated to decomp @ room temp using small amt of accelerators.

Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information**Acute toxicity**

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 6.86 ml/kg

Inhalation: LC50 Mouse /inhalation/ 170 ppm/4 hr

Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The substance is corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion.

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

A harmful concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information**Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

no data available

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 13 was calculated for the 2-butanone peroxide mixture(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 2(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low. Chemical degradation is expected to be the dominant fate process in water because of reaction with organic matter and therefore, it is doubtful that un-reacted 2-butanone peroxide would be biologically available(SRC).

Mobility in soil

2-Butanone peroxide is a mixture dimers (50%), trimers (25%), and monomer peroxy compounds(3). Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc for 2-butanone peroxide can be estimated to range from 10 to 11,000(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc range suggests that some portions of the 2-butanone peroxide mixture are expected to have very high mobility in soil, whereas other portions of the mixture are expected to be essentially immobile. 2-Butanone peroxide is a strong oxidizing agent(3) and may decompose when brought in contact with organic materials(SRC).

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3107 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN3107 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN3107 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, LIQUID (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, LIQUID (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE E, LIQUID (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 5.2 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 5.2 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 5.2 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

EC Inventory

Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

(PICCS)

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC)

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:
http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website:
<http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Other Information

The occupational exposure limit value should not be exceeded during any part of the working exposure. Technical product is sold with 40-60% of diluent (for example, dimethyl phthalate, cyclohexanol peroxide, diallyl phthalate) to reduce potential explosion hazard. An added stabilizer or inhibitor can influence the toxicological properties of this substance, consult an expert. Rinse contaminated clothing with plenty of water because of fire hazard. Other UN numbers 3105, 3107 for Organic peroxide.

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any