
SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name 2,5-dimethylhexane-2,5-diyl diperbenzoate

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names 2,5-Bis-benzoylperoxy-2,5-dimethyl-hexan;2,5-bis-benzoylperoxy-2,5-dimethyl-hexane;2,4-DIMETHYL-4'-METHOXYBENZOPHENONE

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Industrial and scientific research uses.

Uses advised against no data available

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

no data available

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s) no data available

Signal word no data available

Hazard statement(s) no data available

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention no data available

Response no data available

Storage no data available

Disposal no data available

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
2,5-dimethylhexane-2,5-diyl diperbenzoate	2,5-dimethylhexane-2,5-diyl diperbenzoate	2618-77-1	220-050-9	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 146 [Organic Peroxides (Heat, Contamination and Friction Sensitive)]: Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with substance may cause severe injury or burns. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

Excerpt from ERG Guide 146 [Organic Peroxides (Heat, Contamination and Friction Sensitive)]: Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with substance may cause severe injury or burns. Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

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

no data available

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Excerpt from ERG Guide 146 [Organic Peroxides (Heat, Contamination and Friction Sensitive)]: SMALL FIRE: Water spray or fog is preferred; if water not available use dry chemical, CO2 or regular foam. LARGE FIRE: Flood fire area with water from a distance. Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams. Do not move cargo or vehicle if cargo has been exposed to heat. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. (ERG, 2016)

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 146 [Organic Peroxides (Heat, Contamination and Friction Sensitive)]: May explode from heat, shock, friction or contamination. May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.). May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. May burn rapidly with flare-burning effect. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. (ERG, 2016)

Excerpt from ERG Guide 146 [Organic Peroxides (Heat, Contamination and Friction Sensitive)]: May explode from heat, shock, friction or contamination. May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.). May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames. May burn rapidly with flare-burning effect. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. (ERG, 2016)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

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.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 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.

8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

Skin protection

Wear fire/flammable resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

Thermal hazards

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	This solid peroxide is particularly sensitive to temperature rises and contamination. Above a given "Control Temperature" they decompose violently. It is generally stored or transported as a mixture, with an inert solid.
Colour	no data available
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	no data available
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	529.9Å°C at 760 mmHg
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	229.5Å°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	no data available
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	2.59E-11mmHg at 25Å°C
Density and/or relative density	1.143 g/cm3
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

No rapid reaction with air. No rapid reaction with water.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Peroxides, such as 2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(BENZOYLPEROXY)HEXANE, are good oxidizing agents. Organic compounds can ignite on contact with concentrated peroxides. Strongly reduced material such as sulfides, nitrides, and hydrides may react explosively with peroxides. There are few chemical classes that do not at least produce heat when mixed with peroxides. Many produce explosions or generate gases (toxic and nontoxic). Generally, dilute solutions of peroxides (<70%) are safe, but the presence of a catalyst (often a transition metal such as cobalt, iron, manganese, nickel, or vanadium) as an impurity may even then cause rapid decomposition, a buildup of heat, and even an explosion. Solutions of peroxides often become explosive when evaporated to dryness or near-dryness. Danger of explosion when dry. May explode from heat, shock, friction or contamination. May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.). May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: no data available
- Inhalation: no data available
- 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

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

SECTION 12: Ecological information**12.1 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

12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**13.1 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**14.1 UN Number**

ADR/RID: UN3106 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: UN3106 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN3106 (For reference only, please check.)

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, SOLID (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, SOLID (For reference only, please check.) IATA: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE D, SOLID (For reference only, please check.)

14.3 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.)

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

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

14.5 Environmental hazards

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
2,5-dimethylhexane-2,5-diyl diperbenzoate	2,5-dimethylhexane-2,5-diyl diperbenzoate	2618-77-1	220-050-9
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)			Not Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Not Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Not Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019

Revision Date July 15, 2019

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/>