1 PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Organic Peroxides
2000 Market Street

Philadelphia, Pa 19103

EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBERS:
Chemtrec: (800) 424-9300 (24hrs) or (703) 527-3887
Medical: Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center
(303) 623-5716 (24Hrs)

Information Telephone Numbers	Phone Number	Available Hrs
Customer Service	1-800-558-5575	Business Hours

Product Name	LUPEROX LP
Product Synonym(s)	Formerly ALPEROX-F
Chemical Family	Organic Peroxide - Diacyl Peroxide
Chemical Formula	
Chemical Name	DiLauroyl Peroxide
EPA Reg Num	
Product Use	

2 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient Name	CAS RegistryNumber	Typical Wt. %	OSHA
Dilauroyl peroxide	105-74-8	98	Y
Fatty Acid	Proprietary	< 2	N
Water	7732-18-5	< 2	N

The substance(s) marked with a "Y" in the OSHA column, are identified as hazardous chemicals according to the criteria of the OSHA Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

This material is classified as hazardous under Federal OSHA regulation.

The components of this product are either on the TSCA Inventory list or exempt as impurities.

3 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Emergency Overview
White flakes, musty odor

DANGER!
ORGANIC PEROXIDE
THERMALLY UNSTABLE - REFRIGERATION REQUIRED

Potential Health Effects

Inhalation and skin contact are expected to be the primary routes of occupational exposure to this material. On the basis of available information, exposure to this material is not expected to produce significant adverse human health effects; however, use of appropriate good industrial hygiene and safety precautions to control exposure is recommended when handling or using this material.

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

IN CASE OF CONTACT, flush the area with plenty of water. Remove material from clothing. Wash clothing before reuse.

IF SWALLOWED, induce vomiting as directed by medical personnel. Get medical attention. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON.

IF INHALED, remove to fresh air.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosive Properties

Auto-Ignition Temperature	NE	
Flash Point	NA	Flash Point Method
Flammable Limits- Upper	NE	
Lower	NE	

Extinguishing Media

Use water spray, foam or dry chemical.

Fire Fighting Instructions

Do NOT use a solid stream of water. A solid stream of water can cause a dust explosion. 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). Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

Fire and Explosion Hazards

Contact with incompatible materials or exposure to temperatures exceeding the SADT may result in a self accelerating decomposition reaction with release of flammable vapors which may autoignite.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

In Case of Spill or Leak

Mix with damp, inert non-combustible absorbant material. Sweep or scoop up using non-sparking tools. Dispose of immediately. 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.

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling

Contact with incompatible materials or exposure to temperatures exceeding SADT (See Section (9) may result in a self accelerating decomposition reaction with release of flammable vapors which may autoignite. Keep away from heat sparks and flame. Avoid contamination. Use explosion proof equipment. Do not reuse container as it may retain hazardous product residue. Minimize exposure to ambient temperatures. 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

REFRIGERATION REQUIRED. Detached storage is preferred. Store out of direct sunlight in a cool well-ventilated place. Store away from combustibles and incompatible materials. Refer also to National Fire Protection Agency (NFPA) Code 432, Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations. Minimize exposure to ambient temperatures. To maintain stability and active oxygen content, store below 80 F (27 C).

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls

Investigate engineering techniques to reduce exposures. Provide ventilation if necessary to minimize exposures. If practical, use local mechanical exhaust ventilation at sources of air contamination such as open process equipment. Consult ACGIH ventilation manual or NFPA Standard 91 for design of exhaust systems.

Eye / Face Protection

Where there is potential for eye contact, wear chemical goggles and have eye flushing equipment available.

Skin Protection

Wear appropriate chemical resistant protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact. Consult glove manufacturer to determine appropriate type glove material for given application. Wear face shield and chemical resistant clothing such as a rubber apron when splashing may occur. Rinse contaminated skin promptly. Wash contaminated clothing and clean protective equipment before reuse. Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

Respiratory Protection

Avoid breathing dust. When airborne exposure limits are exceeded (see below), use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components (full facepiece recommended). 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 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.

Airborne Exposure Guidelines for Ingredients

The components of this product have no established Airborne Exposure Guidelines

-Only those components with exposure limits are printed in this section.
-Skin contact limits designated with a "Y" above have skin contact effect. Air sampling alone is insufficient to accurately quantitate exposure. Measures to prevent significant cutaneous absorption may be required.
-ACGIH Sensitizer designator with a value of "Y" above means that exposure to this material may cause allergic reactions.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance/Odor	White flakes, musty odor
pH	NA
Specific Gravity	27.6 lb/ft3 bulk density
Vapor Pressure	NA
Vapor Density	13.7
Melting Point	54 C
Freezing Point	
Boiling Point	NA
Solubility In Water	Insoluble
Evaporation Rate	NE
Percent Volatile	0-2
SADT	51 C/124 F (65 lb ctn.)

This material is chemically unstable and should only be handled under specified conditions. 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 generated 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.

Other Physical Data	Active Oxygen Content = 3.95%

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.

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 generated 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 Polymerization

Does not occur.

Incompatibility

Contact with foreign materials, such as, strong acids, alkalis, oxidizers, amines, reducing agents and promoters/accelerators may result in a violent decomposition reaction or in product degradation.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Temperatures at or above the SADT can result in the release of hazardous decomposition products which are flammable and may autoignite.

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicological Information

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

Dilauroyl peroxide
Single exposure (acute) studies indicate that this material is practically non-toxic to rats if swallowed (LD50 >5,000 mg/kg), practically non-irritating to rabbit eyes, and non-irritating to rabbit skin(4-hr exposure, 0.0/8.0).

This material was tested for carcinogenic potential in several studies by subcutaneous injection in mice and rats and by repeated skin application in mice. A positive response was observed in one study only. In this study, repeated skin application along with a known carcinogen enhanced skin tumor production in mice by the carcinogen. This material has produced no genetic changes in standard tests using bacterial cells.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information

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

Dilauroyl peroxide
96-hr LC50 Guppy: 1,000 mg/l, Practically Non-toxic

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Chemical Fate Information

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

Dilauroyl peroxide
This material was evaluated for biodegradability in a closed bottle system and was reported to be readily biodegradable.

13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Incineration is the recommended method for disposal observing all local, state and federal regulations.

14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT Name	Organic Peroxide Type D, Solid
DOT Technical Name	[Dilauroyl peroxide, <=100%]
DOT Hazard Class	5.2
UN Number	3106
DOT Packing Group	PG II
RQ	

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Hazard Categories Under Criteria of SARA Title IIII Rules (40 CFR Part 370)

Immediate (Acute) Health	N	Fire	Y
Delayed (Chronic) Health	N	Reactive	Y
		Sudden Release of Pressure	N

The components of this product are either on the TSCA Inventory list or exempt as impurities.

Ingredient Related Regulatory Information:

SARA Reportable Quantities	CERCLA RQ	SARA TPQ
Fatty Acid	NE	
Water	NE	
Dilauroyl peroxide	NE	

Massachusetts Right to Know

This product does contain the following chemicals(s), as indicated below, currently on the Massachusetts Right to Know Substance List.

Dilauroyl peroxide

New Jersey Right to Know

This product does contain the following chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the New Jersey Right-to-Know Substances List.

Dilauroyl peroxide

Pennsylvania Right to Know

Pennsylvania Right to Know
This product does contain the following chemical(s), as indicated below, currently on the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List.
Dilauroyl peroxide

16 OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Information

Revision Date	16 JUN 2000	Revision Number 2
Supercedes Revision Dated	04-AUG-1999	

Revision Summary
The manufacturer has changed its name from Elf Atochem North America, Inc. to ATOFINA Chemicals, Inc.

Key
NE= Not Established NA= Not Applicable (R) = Registered Trademark

Miscellaneous
Back up or emergency refrigeration should be available in case primary refrigeration is lost. Emergency dry ice source(s) should be known in case of refrigeration failure. Temperature in storage areas should be monitored. Refrigeration systems should have high temperature alarms to warn of loss of refrigeration.