ORGANIC PEROXIDES AND INCOMPATIBLE WITH ALL OTHER STORAGE GROUPS

Hazard Description

Highly reactive and possibly explosive. Very sensitive to shock, sparks, light, strong oxidizers, reducing agents, frictions, and high temperatures. Organic Peroxides are more dangerous than inorganic peroxides and require additional training prior to use.

Note that some chemicals, while not peroxides, have the potential to form peroxides due to being exposed to air. These chemicals are stored based on the chemicals original hazard class (e.g., acid or flammable) but have additional controls that must be in place. For more information, visit the chemistry departments resource on peroxide forming compounds.

Examples

- Benzoyl peroxide
- Methyl ethyl ketone peroxide
- Tert butyl hydroperoxide
- Acetyl peroxide

Handling

- Only use plastic or ceramic spatulas – no metal ones
- Dispose of quantities not needed. Do not return unused material to stock container.

Storage

- Label and date ALL suspected peroxides.
- Peroxide-forming solvents should be purchased in limited quantities with older material being used first.
- Store in original container as per manufacturer's recommendations (usually in cool place not with flammables)
- Store out of direct light.
- Should not be placed on the same shelf as flammables.

Hazardous Waste

- Must be disposed of as per the University's Hazardous Waste Standard
- Do not mix with other chemicals. Package individually.