

## GPS Safety Summary

**Substance Name:**  
**tert-amyl 2-ethylperoxyhexanoate**

### 1. General Statement

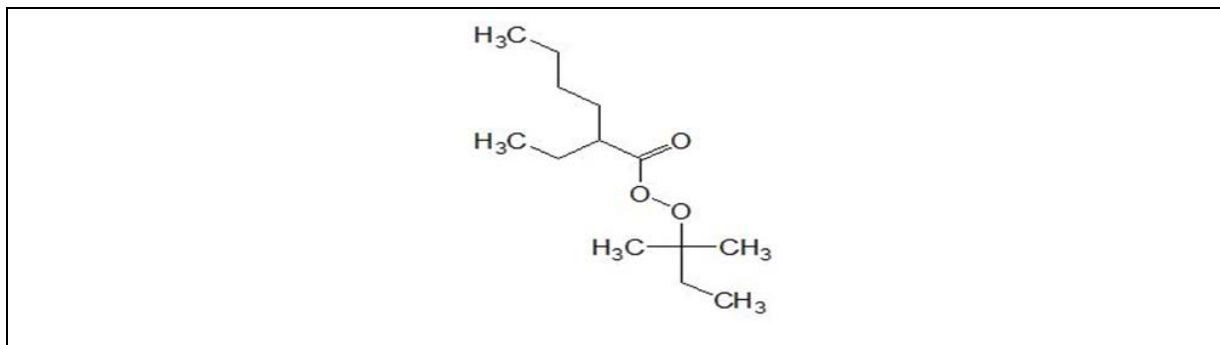
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Tert-amyl 2-ethylperoxyhexanoate is primarily used as a polymerisation initiator. The substance is used at industrial stage and is not sold to consumers.

### 2. Chemical Identity

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<b>Name:</b>	Tert-amyl 2-ethylperoxyhexanoate, Tert-pentyl 2-ethylperoxyhexanoate
<b>Brand names:</b>	Luperox® 575
<b>Chemical name (IUPAC):</b>	1,1-dimethylpropyl 2-(ethylperoxy)hexanoate
<b>CAS number(s):</b>	686-31-7
<b>EC number:</b>	211-687-3
<b>Molecular formula:</b>	C <sub>13</sub> H <sub>26</sub> O <sub>3</sub>
<b>Structure:</b>	



### 3. Use and applications

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The substance is primarily used as a radical initiator to induce polymerisation (free radical polymerisation process) for the manufacture of plastic (acrylics resins).

### 4. Physical / Chemical properties

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Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances or mixtures, which can undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.

Tert-amyl hydroperoxide is classified as Organic Peroxide, Type D, H242 (see section 8 and 9 below):

Property	Value
Physical state	Liquid at 20°C and 1013 hPa
Colour	Colourless to slightly yellow
Odour	Slight, ester-like
Molecular weight	246.34 g/mol
Density	0.896 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20°C
Vapour pressure	0.019 Pa at 25°C
Freezing point	<-1°C
Boiling point	Not relevant, the substance decomposes before boiling
Flash point	58.5°C at 1013 hPa
Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature (SADT)	35°C
Explosive properties	Non-explosive
Water solubility	17.6 mg/L at 20°C
Octanol-water partition coefficient (LogKow)	4.56 at 25°C

## 5. Health Effects

Effect Assessment	Result
Acute Toxicity Oral / inhalation / dermal	No acute toxic effects following oral and dermal exposures. Based on data available on a similar substance, no acute toxic effects following inhalation exposure.
Irritation / corrosion Skin / eye	Causes mild skin irritation. Not irritant to eyes.
Sensitisation	May cause an skin allergic reaction.
Toxicity after repeated exposure Oral / inhalation / dermal	Based on the available data, does not cause significant target organ toxicity after oral repeated exposure.
Genotoxicity / Mutagenicity	Does not cause any <i>in vitro</i> genotoxic effects.
Carcinogenicity	No data available.
Reproductive / Developmental Toxicity	Based on data available on a similar substance, does not cause effects on reproduction in absence of maternal toxicity; does not cause effects on development.

## 6. Environmental Effects

Acute toxicity tests have shown high toxicity to algae. The substance is also toxic to daphnias. No test was performed on fish as organic peroxides are less toxic to this species. Although the substance is potentially bioaccumulable due to a high log Kow value, it is neither PBT nor vPvB substance as the substance is readily biodegradable.

Effect Assessment	Result
Aquatic Toxicity	Very toxic to algae, toxic to daphnids

Fate and behaviour	Result
Biodegradation	Readily biodegradable but failing the 10-day window
Bioaccumulation potential	Potentially bioaccumulable
PBT / vPvB conclusion	Not considered as PBT nor vPvB

## 7. Exposure

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### 7.1 Human health

The manufacture of organic peroxide is a closed process that occurs behind anti-deflagration walls, which minimizes worker exposure during the production process.

However, workers can be exposed during loading/unloading operations, mixing, sampling or maintenance operations.

The primary routes of industrial/professional exposure of the substance are skin contact and inhalation.

In addition, the general population is not expected to be exposed to this organic peroxide by inhalation, dermal or oral exposure, as the product does not remain in the plastic products.

Based on the risk assessment, risk is controlled when activities are carried out under conditions recommended in the extended safety data sheet (chapter 8 and exposure scenarios).

### 7.2 Environment

Releases of organic peroxides into the environment are to be expected during production, processing (formulation) and industrial uses mainly via wastewater and lesser amounts via emissions of vapour (due to its physical state and its vapour pressure).

Potential release during production is treated by on-site and off-site risk management measures.

The substance is used for production of polymers, which can either be dry or wet processes. In case of wet processes, releases to water have to be directed to wastewater treatment plant.

The substance is used in low quantity in polymer production, and is almost totally consumed during the process. Therefore the release to environment is very low and, in spite of the environmental hazard profile of the substance, the use is considered as safe for the environment (this was confirmed by a quantitative risk assessment performed in the framework of REACH regulation).

## 8. Risk Management recommendations

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Human health measures	
Eye/Face protection	Safety glasses/goggles. Half-mask during the discharge.
Skin protection	Protective suit.
Hand protection	Gloves: PVC, neoprene (suitable gloves tested to EN374).

Respiratory protection	Suitable respiratory equipment in case of insufficient ventilation.
Organizational measures	Ensure workers are duly trained to minimize exposure.
Engineering control	Provide sufficient air exchange and/or exhaust ventilation in work rooms.

Environmental measures
<p>Can be discharged in waste water, when in compliance with local regulations. Do not spread sludge on natural soils.</p> <p>Eliminate the product by incineration after dilution in a suitable flammable solvent (in accordance with local and national regulations) – amount of active oxygen must be below 1%.</p>

Storage and handling
<p>Strictly limit the quantities of product in the work area to those which are absolutely necessary for the work in hand. Great cleanliness in work areas is a necessary and important factor for safety. Never weigh out in the storage room. Handle and open container with care (risk of over pressurization in containers). Eliminate all sources of ignition, and do not generate flames or sparks. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Apply earthing when transferring from one container to another. Confinement must be avoided. Use explosion protected equipment.</p> <p>Use non-sparking tools in areas where explosive vapor/air mixtures may occur. Keep product and emptied container away from heat and sources of ignition. Do not cut or weld on or near this container even when empty. Keep away from incompatible materials such as: strong oxidizing agents, powerful reducers, acids, bases, amines, transition metal salts, sulphur compounds, rust, ash, dusts (risk of self-accelerating exothermic decomposition)</p> <p>Never return any product to the container from which it was originally removed (risk of decomposition).</p> <p>Avoid temperatures below 5°C (to prevent crystallization/separation), and temperatures above 20 °C (prevention of fire/explosion). Storage buildings must be built and equipped so as not to exceed the maximum proscribed temperature limit.</p>

## 9. Regulatory Information / Classification and Labelling

### 9.1 Regulatory Information

This substance has been registered under:




- EU Regulation EC 1907/2006 (REACH)

As organic peroxides are sensitive substances (as they are liable to exothermic decomposition), the carriage of tert-amyl hydroperoxide is strongly regulated, under the rules and conditions of class 5.2 of UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods regulation.

%	Form	UN Number	Classification	OP Category
100%	liquid	UN 3115	OP Type D, Liquid, Temperature controlled	Type D: (i) detonates partially, does not deflagrate rapidly, no violent effects when heated under confinement; or (ii) does not detonate at all, deflagrates slowly, no violent effects when heated under confinement; or (iii) does not detonate or deflagrate, medium effect when heated under confinement.

## 9.2 Classification and labelling

Under GHS substances are classified according to their physical, health, and environmental hazards. The hazards are communicated via specific labels and the e-SDS. GHS attempts to standardize hazard communication so that the intended audience (workers, consumers, transport workers, and emergency responders) can better understand the hazards of the chemicals in use. Substances registered for REACH are classified according CLP (EC) 1272/2008, implementation of the GHS in the European Union.

Classification	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– Organic peroxide; type D; Heating may cause a fire.</li><li>– Skin Sensitisation; Category 1; May cause an allergic skin reaction.</li><li>– Acute aquatic toxicity; Category 1; Very toxic to aquatic life.</li><li>– Chronic aquatic toxicity; Category 1; Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</li></ul>	
Pictograms	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– GHS02: Flame</li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– GHS07: exclamation mark</li></ul>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– GHS09: Environment</li></ul>	
Hazard statement	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>– H242: Heating may cause a fire.</li><li>– H317: May cause an allergic skin reaction.</li><li>– H410: Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.</li></ul>	
Alternative classification according to Globally Harmonized System (GHS)	
None	

## 10. Contact Information within Company

For further information on this substance or product safety summary in general, please contact:

- [arkema.peroxides-reach-uses@arkema.com](mailto:arkema.peroxides-reach-uses@arkema.com)
- ICCA portal where the GPS Safety Summary is posted:  
<http://www.icca-chem.org/en/Home/ICCA-initiatives/global-product-strategy/>

## 11. Date of Issues / Revision

- Date of issue: 2013/11/30
- Date of revision:

## 12. Disclaimer

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The information contained in this paper is intended as advice only and whilst the information is provided in utmost good faith and has been based on the best information currently available, is to be relied upon at the user's own risk.

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