

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

## 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** 2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexane

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** 78-63-7

**Other names** 2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexane

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.

**Uses advised against** no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Zhongshan Greenrock Technology Co., Ltd.

**Address** No. 138, Jinsan Avenue, Sanjiao Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, China

**Telephone** +86-2087066781

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-2087066781

**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Emergency Overview

Extremely hazardous material. May explode violently, causing serious injury, death, and property damage. Contact or heat may cause an explosion, producing high-speed fragments and toxic gases. Move away immediately and seek professional assistance.

### 2.2 GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 3

Self-reactive substances and mixtures; Organic peroxides : Type C, D

Self-reactive substances and mixtures; Organic peroxides : Type E, F

Skin corrosion/irritation : Category 2

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 2A

Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term hazard : Category 4

### 2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)****Signal word**

Danger

**Hazard statement(s)**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapor  
H242 Heating may cause a fire  
H315 Causes skin irritation  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation  
H413 May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life

**Precautionary statement(s)****Prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surface, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.  
P233 Keep container tightly closed.  
P234 Keep only in original container.  
P235 Keep cool.  
P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.  
P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.  
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.  
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.  
P264 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling.  
P273 Avoid release to the environment.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...  
P264+P265 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.

**Response**

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).  
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN, wash with plenty of water/...  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair), Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water [or shower].  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES, Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing.  
P332+P317 If skin irritation occurs, Get medical help.  
P337+P317 If eye irritation persists, Get medical help.  
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.  
P370+P378 In case of fire, Use ... to extinguish.

**Storage**

P403 Store in a well-ventilated place.  
P410 Protect from sunlight.  
P411 Store at temperatures not exceeding ... °C/...°F.  
P420 Store separately.  
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

**Disposal**

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

## 2.4 Physical and chemical

They are explosive and can explode when exposed to heat, impact, friction, or contact with other substances. Some substances are self-reactive and can explode even in the absence of air. The risk of explosion of desensitized explosives increases significantly after the desensitizing agent is lost.

## 2.5 Health hazards

The blast wave from an explosion can cause severe trauma, fractures, and internal organ damage. Fragments from the explosion can cause puncture wounds and lacerations. Combustion products may contain toxic gases (eg, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide), causing inhalation injuries and poisoning.

## 2.6 Environmental hazards

Explosions can cause widespread environmental pollution, releasing toxic substances that could contaminate soil and water sources. Smoke from explosions can cause acute toxicity to nearby flora and fauna. Long-term environmental impacts depend on the specific composition of the substances.

## 2.7 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

# 3: Composition/information on ingredients

## 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexane	2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexane	78-63-7	201-128-1	99%

# 4: First-aid measures

## 4.1 General advice

Immediately evacuate the explosion danger zone to a safe area 500 meters away and call the emergency number; avoid touching leaking materials or damaged containers, and strictly prohibit the generation of sparks/static electricity; record the time, location, and name of the explosion for the doctor's reference.

## 4.2 If inhaled

Immediately transfer to fresh air and keep the airway open; if breathing difficulties or suffocation occur, immediately perform artificial respiration (wear a one-way valve respirator to prevent the rescuer from contacting toxic products); if breathing stops, immediately use an automated external defibrillator (AED) and seek medical attention.

## 4.3 In case of skin contact

If you come into contact with explosion residue, immediately remove contaminated clothing with spark-free tools (avoid friction) and rinse your skin with plenty of running water for 15-20 minutes. If you experience burns or foreign matter embedded in your skin, do not remove it yourself. Cover it with sterile gauze and seek medical attention.

## 4.4 In case of eye contact

Immediately open the eyelids and rinse continuously with plenty of saline or running water for 15 minutes (avoid direct water flow into the eyeballs); wear a sterile eye mask immediately after rinsing, avoid rubbing the eyes, and go to an ophthalmologist as soon as possible.

#### **4.5 If swallowed**

Self-induced vomiting is strictly prohibited (to avoid vomitus blocking the respiratory tract or causing secondary injury); if the patient is conscious and not convulsing, he or she may drink a small amount of warm water (no more than 100ml) under the guidance of a doctor; bring the material SDS document and seek medical attention immediately

#### **4.6 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

Acute symptoms include blast injuries (fractures, internal organ damage), burns, difficulty breathing, loss of consciousness, and foreign bodies embedded in the eyes. Long-term effects include inhalation of toxic combustion products (such as nitrogen oxides), which may cause pulmonary edema (high incidence within 48 hours).

#### **4.7 Protection of first-aiders**

Rescuers must wear explosion-proof clothing, positive pressure air respirators (and impact helmets); solo rescue is strictly prohibited; a team of two or more people is required, and an on-site commander must be appointed; equipment must be cleaned and disinfected immediately after contact with contaminants.

#### **4.8 Notes to physician**

Inform the doctor of the substance name, explosion impact time, and patient exposure history; prioritize checking for internal organ damage (such as CT scans to screen for pneumothorax and intraperitoneal hemorrhage); prevent infection in burn patients, and monitor blood oxygen saturation in patients with inhalation injuries.

## **5: Fire-fighting measures**

### **5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media**

It is strictly forbidden to use water, foam, carbon dioxide, and halogenated fire extinguishing agents; these fire extinguishing agents may not be able to suppress the explosion and may even aggravate the explosion due to impact/uneven cooling.

### **5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting**

When burning, it is easy to cause a mass explosion, generating shock waves and high-speed fragments; self-reactive substances may accelerate decomposition when heated, and the combustion of organic peroxides may easily cause detonation; if the desensitizer of desensitized explosives is lost, the explosion risk increases sharply

### **5.3 Hazardous combustion products**

Carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, toxic metal oxides (when containing metal components), explosion fragments; some explosives release highly toxic gases such as phosgene and cyanide when burned

### **5.4 Specific extinguishing methods**

Small-area fire: Use dry powder fire extinguishing agent (such as sodium bicarbonate, ammonium phosphate) to cover and extinguish the fire. Spraying and impact are strictly prohibited. Large-area fire/explosion risk: Immediately evacuate to a safe area 500 meters away and allow the fire to burn (to avoid explosion caused by fire extinguishing). Continue to monitor the temperature after extinguishing the fire (to prevent re-ignition/re-explosion).

## **5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters**

Explosion-proof clothing, impact-proof helmets, and positive-pressure air respirators (GB/T 16556-2024) must be worn; carry an explosion-proof temperature detector; working alone is strictly prohibited, and a team of more than two people is required, with on-site command.

# **6: Accidental release measures**

## **6.1 Protective measures for workers**

Wear explosion-proof protective clothing, impact-proof helmet, gas mask (with filter cartridge), and chemical-resistant gloves (acid and alkali resistant/anti-static type); it is strictly forbidden to carry fire sources, mobile phones, and electrostatic equipment. Eliminate static electricity on the body before work (touch the grounding device).

## **6.2 Environmental protection measure**

Immediately isolate the leaked contaminated area (at least a 50-meter warning zone) and set up red warning signs; leaked materials are strictly prohibited from being discharged into water bodies, soil or sewers; conduct TNT equivalent monitoring of the contaminated area and initiate soil/water remediation procedures when necessary.

## **6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals**

Use spark-free tools (copper, wood) to collect solids, avoid vibration/impact when leaking, and gently place them into explosion-proof sealed containers (marked with "explosive" warning); for liquid leaks, use corrosion-resistant, anti-static containers to contain them, and the container cover needs a pressure relief valve.

## **6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills**

Small leakage: Cover with dry inert materials (sand, vermiculite) and transfer to explosion-proof containers; Large leakage: The explosion-proof operation team uses an explosion-proof pump to transfer to a dedicated storage facility. Friction/static electricity is prohibited during the cleaning process.

## **6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks**

Designate a 50-meter warning zone and prohibit vehicles/personnel from entering; cut off power to the leakage area (if safe); use explosion-proof isolation tape to block the leak to prevent wind/water spread; monitor the ambient temperature (to prevent self-reaction heat release).

## **6.6 Container leakage treatment**

Minor leakage: sealed by professionals using explosion-proof putty; serious leakage: immediately evacuate the scene, notify the emergency department, and have the explosive disposal team handle it. It is strictly forbidden to dismantle/weld the container by yourself.

## **6.7 Special considerations**

Open flames, smoking, and mobile phones are prohibited throughout the process; if a fire occurs, use dry powder to extinguish the fire (water is strictly prohibited); protective equipment must undergo explosion-proof testing and disinfection after use before it can be used again; leak handling must be recorded and filed.

## **7: Handling and storage**

### **7.1 Safe storage conditions**

Store in a dedicated explosion-proof warehouse (in compliance with GB 50016 Design Code for Explosion Hazardous Areas). The warehouse walls are reinforced concrete structures, and the doors and windows are explosion-proof. Anti-static shelves are used, and the containers are thick-walled metal explosion-proof containers (such as carbon steel, with a wall thickness of  $\geq 5$ mm). The warehouse is ventilated with explosion-proof fans, with an air exchange rate of  $\geq 12$  times/hour. The use of ventilation equipment that is prone to sparks is strictly prohibited.

### **7.2 Storage precautions**

Keep the distance from fire and heat sources (such as radiators and distribution boxes)  $\geq 10$  meters, and store them separately from oxidants, reducing agents, and flammable substances (isolation distance  $\geq 5$  meters). Stacking height exceeding 1.5 meters is strictly prohibited to prevent containers from being damaged by pressure. Check the warehouse temperature and humidity daily (humidity should be controlled at 40%-60%), and check the sealing of containers monthly. Welding, cutting and other hot work operations are prohibited in the warehouse.

### **7.3 VCI Storage Grade**

Level 1 (highest): Volatile corrosion inhibitors (such as vapor phase anti-rust paper) must be placed in the container and replaced once every quarter; a VCI concentration monitor must be installed in the warehouse to ensure that the VCI concentration is maintained at  $0.1-0.5\text{mg/m}^3$  to prevent leakage caused by corrosion of metal containers.

### **7.4 Recommended storage temperature**

$15-25^{\circ}\text{C}$  (room temperature, away from light), strictly prohibited from exceeding  $30^{\circ}\text{C}$ ; self-reactive substances require additional monitoring of the self-accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT). If  $\text{SADT} \geq 55^{\circ}\text{C}$ , a constant temperature control system must be installed, and the temperature fluctuation range must be  $\pm 2^{\circ}\text{C}$  (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, the label shall prevail).

### **7.5 Handling**

For precautions see Safety Data Sheet section 2

Advice on safe handling : Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture.

## **8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### **8.1 Respiratory protection**

Wear a positive pressure air respirator at all times, and filter respirators are strictly prohibited; an explosion-proof ventilation system must be installed in the working area to ensure that the concentration of toxic combustion products is lower than the MAC value (maximum allowable concentration).

## 8.2 Recommended Filter type

Not applicable (positive pressure respirator required, no filter required); if used as an auxiliary, an integrated gas filter box (protection against organic vapor, acid gas, and dust) can be selected.

## 8.3 Eye/face protection

Wear a full-face explosion-proof mask + impact-proof goggles. The mask must have anti-fog function to prevent explosion fragments from damaging the eyes.

## 8.4 Skin and body protection

Wear a full set of explosion-proof clothing and anti-static underwear inside; the outer jacket must be flame retardant and puncture-resistant, and the trouser legs must be tightly connected to the chemical-resistant boots to prevent debris/dust from entering.

## 8.5 Hand protection

Wear double-layer chemical protective gloves, with the inner layer being nitrile gloves (anti-permeation) and the outer layer being explosion-proof and puncture-proof gloves (such as Kevlar material). The gloves need to be checked regularly for sealing.

## 8.6 Hygiene measures

After the work, take a shower immediately in the dedicated disinfection area (water temperature around 37°C) and change all clothes (clothes need to be washed and disinfected separately); eating, drinking and smoking are strictly prohibited in the work area, and wash hands immediately with chlorine-containing disinfectant after contact.

# 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Physical state</b>	yellow oily liquid
<b>Colour</b>	no data available
<b>Odour</b>	no data available
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	60C
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	55-57°C/7mmHg(lit.)
<b>Flammability</b>	no data available
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	65°C

<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	In water:immiscible
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	no data available
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	no data available
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	0.877g/mL at 25°C(lit.)
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	no data available
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

## 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Peroxides, such as 2,5-DIMETHYL-2,5-DI-(TERT-BUTYLPEROXY)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. This compound may react violently on exposure to heat, shock or reducing agents.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

## **11: Toxicological information**

### **11.1 Acute toxicity**

Oral: no data available

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

### **11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

### **11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation**

no data available

### **11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

### **11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

### **11.6 Carcinogenicity**

no data available

### **11.7 Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

### **11.8 STOT-single exposure**

no data available

### **11.9 STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

### **11.10 Aspiration hazard**

no data available

## **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

# 13: Disposal considerations

## 13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals

Desensitized explosives must be completely destroyed by a professional explosives disposal team using controlled detonation or high-temperature incineration (temperature  $\geq 1000^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). Desensitized explosives must first remove the desensitizer and then be handled according to the pure explosives disposal process. Self-reactive substances must be thermally decomposed under inert gas protection to ensure complete reaction.

## 13.2 Precautions

Self-disposal or mixing with ordinary waste is strictly prohibited; the disposal site must be away from residential areas ( $\geq 1\text{km}$ ) and water sources; operators must wear explosion-proof clothing and equipment; a safety assessment must be conducted before disposal and an emergency plan must be developed; the disposal process must be fully supervised by the environmental protection department, and the site must be tested for contamination after disposal.

# 14: Transport information

## 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3103

IMDG: UN3103

IATA: UN3103

## 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ORGANIC  
PEROXIDE TYPE C, LIQUID

IMDG: ORGANIC PEROXIDE  
TYPE C, LIQUID

IATA: ORGANIC PEROXIDE  
TYPE C, LIQUID

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 5.2

IMDG: 5.2

IATA: 5.2

## 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II

IMDG: II

IATA: II

## 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no

IMDG: no

IATA: no

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

## 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

# 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-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexane	2,5-Dimethyl-2,5-di-(tert-butylperoxy)hexane	78-63-7	201-128-1
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)			Not Listed.
Catalogue of Strictly Restricted Toxic Chemicals in China			Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances			Not Listed.
IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans			Not Listed.
TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances			Listed.

# 16: Other information

### Information on revision

SDS Creation Date July 1, 2025

SDS Revision Date July 1, 2025

### Abbreviations and acronyms in SDS

- 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%

### SDS 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](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/>

**Any questions regarding this Safety Data Sheet, Please send your inquiry to [sales@MolBest.com](mailto:sales@MolBest.com)**

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