

APPENDIX C Peroxidizables

Peroxidizable chemicals such as those listed below should be dated upon receipt. Storage and use should be limited to the time indicated for each class or list. Containers which show signs of iron oxide or copper oxide should be handled with extra precaution since many metal oxides promote peroxide formation.

The most hazardous compounds - those which can accumulate a hazardous level of peroxides simply on storage after exposure to air - are in List A. Compounds forming peroxide that are hazardous only on concentration of impurities (as in distillation or evaporation) are in List B. List C consists of vinyl monomers that may form peroxides which can initiate explosive polymerization of the monomers.

List A -- 12 months	List B -- 18 months	List C -- 18 months
Diethyl ether	Acetal	Styrene
Isopropyl ether	Dioxane	Butadiene
Divinyl acetylene	Tetrahydrofuran	Tetrafluoroethylene
Vinylidene chloride	Vinyl ether	Chlorotrifluoroethylene
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (glyme)	Vinyl acetate	
Dicyclopentadiene	Vinyl chloride	
Methyl acetylene	Vinyl pyridine	2-Butanol
Cumene	Chlorobutadiene (Chloroprene)	2-Propanol
Tetrahydronaphthalene	Ethylbenzene	3-Methyl-1-butanol
Cyclohexene	Methylcyclopentane	2-Pentanone
1-Pentene	Benzyl alcohol	3-Pentanone
1-Octene		