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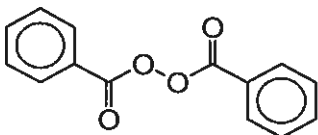
ORGANIC PEROXIDES

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BPO PASTE B-KOMPONENTE

BPO PASTE B-KOMPONENTE is a peroxide initiator used for copolymerization of unsaturated polyester resins. At temperature to 80°C it is applied for curing resins, containing amine accelerator. Above this temperature it may be applied without accelerator. In comparison with Betox-50PC it presents less dibenzoyl peroxide and shows longer copolymerization as well as smaller exothermic effect.

Physico-chemical data

Product description	White, 20% paste of benzoyl peroxide.
Chemical formula	
Peroxides	19 ÷ 21%
Solvent	Oxydipropyl dibenzoate
Other components	Excipients
Active oxygen	1.26 ÷ 1.39%
Solubility	ethyl acetate – (partially), chloroform
SADT	50°C
The main danger	Oxidizing agent, decomposes violently under the influence of heat, mechanical impurities, or by contact with reducing agents. Never mix hardener with accelerator.
Toxicological data	Easily biodegradable

Safety recommendations and first aid

Personal precautions	Sufficient ventilation, safety goggles, body protection and protective gloves.
Safety recommendations	Before using, read the safety data sheet (MSDS). Use only clean tools and equipment made of stainless steel, polyethylene, polypropylene or glass. All equipment should be grounded. Avoid contact with rust.
Storage conditions	Each container has to be closed. The containers should be stored in a well-ventilated room at maximum temperature +25°C. Do not store with reducing agents: amines, acids, alkalis, heavy metal compounds (accelerators, soaps, drying agents). Never store with cobalt accelerator. Do not weight out in a storage room.
Stability	Twelve months under recommended storage conditions.
Firefighting hazards	Extinguish fire with water spray, carbon dioxide, foam, sand. <u>Improper:</u> halons.
Environmental contamination	Due to pasty form of the product, collect with a scoop (shovel) from a compatible material, if possible. The collected product should be treated as

BPO PASTE B - KOMPONENTE

Revision date: 10.04.2016

Date of revision:----

Version: 1.1.0

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**1.1 Product identifier****BPO PASTE B - KOMPONENTE**

Dibenzoyl peroxide, 20% paste

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Specific use(s): initiator for unsaturated polyester, vinyl ester and acrylic resins.

1.3 Information on MSDS supplier**Oxytop Ltd.****Antoninek 2****62-060 Stęszew**

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1.4 Information in case of emergency

OXYTOP: +48 61 898 53 00

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture**

Classification in accordance with Regulation 1272/2008/EC (CLP)

Org. Perox. E	H242 Heating may cause a fire.
Skin Sens. 1	H317 May cause an allergic skin reaction.
Eye Irrit. 2	H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
Aquatic Acute 1	H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
Aquatic Chronic 3	H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.2 LabelingSignal word: **WARNING**

Symbol(s):

Hazards statements:**H242** Heating may cause a fire.**H317** May cause an allergic skin reaction.**H319** Causes serious eye irritation.



SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Proper: water spray, carbon dioxide, foam, sand.

Improper: halons.

Do not use condensed streams of water onto the burning product. This causes the spreading of the burning product, and thus the spread of a fire.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Contact with other material may cause a fire.

Decomposition products: Carbon dioxide, carbon monoxide.

Explosive mixtures: may explode during heating.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Use standard methods for fire extinguishing of chemicals. Containers exposed to high temperature should be cooled with water, and if possible removed from the danger zone. For small fire use extinguishing powder or carbon dioxide then apply water to prevent re-ignition. The water used to extinguish fire should not get into the sewage system and waterways. Firefighters protective equipment: Complete protective equipment. Self contained breathing apparatus.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Inform on the failure. If necessary, organize the evacuation. Remove all possible sources of ignition. Apply adequate ventilation. Wear protective clothing and equipment (see section 8).

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent pollution of the environment. In case of serious pollution of the watercourse, drainage system or soil contamination, inform the appropriate administrative authority, control and rescue organizations.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Secure the damaged packaging.

Collect material using non-sparking tools to a suitable, labeled container for disposal.

Ventilate the area and wash the floor.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Personal protection measures: section 8

Methods of disposal: section 13

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

During all operations with product: Do not allow for the emergency and spread of fire. Avoid direct contact with the mixture. Avoid inhalation of vapors. Prevent from the leakage. Prevent from entering into the sewage system. Apply the general rules of industrial hygiene. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Replace the contaminated clothing. Wash hands with soap and water before breaks and after work. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not mix with accelerators.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities



b) odor

undefined

c) odor threshold

undefined

d) pH

undefined

e) melting point / freezing point

undefined

f) initial boiling point and boiling range

undefined

g) flash point

undefined

h) evaporation rate

undefined

i) flammability (solid, gas)

decomposition products may be flammable

j) upper / lower flammability limit or upper / lower explosion limit

undefined

k) vapor pressure

undefined

l) vapor density

undefined

m) relative density

undefined

n) solubility

insoluble in water

o) partition ratio: n-octanol / water

undefined

p) ignition temperature

undefined

q) decomposition temperature

undefined

r) viscosity

undefined

s) explosive properties

product is not explosive

b) skin corrosion / irritation

the classification criteria are not met

c) serious eye damage / eye irritation

causes serious eye irritation

d) sensitization to respiratory or skin

may cause an allergic skin reaction

e) mutagenic effects on reproductive cells

the classification criteria are not met

f) carcinogenicity

the classification criteria are not met

g) reproductive toxicity

the classification criteria are not met

h) toxic effects on target organs - single exposure

the classification criteria are not met

i) toxic effects on target organs - repeated exposure

the classification criteria are not met

j) aspiration hazard

the classification criteria are not met

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Oxydipropyl dibenzoate (CAS 27138-31-4)

LC50 (fish): 1-10 mg/l (96 h)

EC50 (Daphnia magna): 10-100 mg/l (48 h)

Dibenzoyl peroxide (CAS 94-36-0)

Water contaminating class (Germany): slightly water.

EC50(48h)(Daphnia magna): 0,110 mg/l

NOEC: 0,0765

EC50(96h)(fish): 0,0602 mg/l

NOEC: 0,0316

EC50(72h)(alga): 0,06 mg/l

NOEC: 0,02

12.2 Degradtion biotic

Oxydipropyl dibenzoate (CAS 27138-31-4)

No data available.

Dibenzoyl peroxide (CAS 94-36-0)

Readily biodegradable.

15.1 Regulatory information on safety, health and environmental protection, specific for the substance or mixture.

- European Union Regulation 1907/ 2006 of 18 December 2006 on Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation, issuing permissions and limitations of chemicals (REACH) with later amendments
- Regulation (EC) NO 1272/2008 (CLP) of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labeling and packaging of substances and mixture
- Commission Regulation (EU) No 453/2010 of 20 May 2010 amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council on the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH)
- Regulation of Minister of Trade and Industry of 1 March 1995 on occupational safety and health in the production, use, storage and internal transport of organic peroxides (Journal of Laws 1995 NO 37 item 181)
- Regulation of the Minister of Economy, Labour and Social Policy of 31 March 2003 on essential requirements for personal protective equipment (Journal of Laws 03.80.725) with later amendments
- Regulation of the Minister of Labor and Social Policy of 29 November 2002 on maximum permissible concentration and intensity of agents harmful to health, (Journal of Laws 02.217.1833) with later amendments
- Regulation of the Minister of Environment of 9 December 2014 wastes catalouge (Journal of Laws 2014, item 1923)
- Regulation of the Minister of Work and Social Policy of 20 April 2005 on testing and measurements of factors hazardous to health at the workplace (Journal of Laws 2005 No.73, item 645) with later amendments
- Regulation of Minister of Health of 30 Decembe 2004 on hygiene and safety at work related to chemical factors present at the work place (Journal of Laws 05. 11 . 86) ■
- Regulation of the Minister of Health of 5 March 2009 on the labeling of packaging for dangerous substances and preparations and some chemical preparations (Journal of Laws 09.53.439) with later amendments
- Act of 14 December 2012 on wastes (Journal of Laws 2013, item. 21) with later amendments
- Act of 25 February 2011 on substances and their mixtures (Journ

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Chemical safety assessment has NOT been carried out

SECTION 16: Other information

PBT (substance) Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic

vPvB (substance) very persistent and very bioaccumulative

DNEL Derived no-effect level NOAEL level at which no adverse effects are observed

NOAEC highest concentration of a substance that is not observed effects

PNEC Predicted concentration causing changes in the environment

LD50 Dose at which observed the death of 50% of the test animals

LC50 concentration at which observed the death of 50% of the test animals

ECX concentration at which the observed X% reduction in growth or growth rate

STOT activities specific target organ toxicity

SADT self-accelerating decomposition