

Peroxidizable Chemicals

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 that form peroxides without being concentrated, which can accumulate a hazardous level of peroxides simply on storage after exposure to air - are in List A. Compounds forming peroxides that are hazardous only when concentrated are in List B. List C consists of vinyl monomers that may form peroxides which can initiate explosive polymerization of the monomers.

Common Compounds that Form Peroxides During Storage

List A (Three Months)	List B (Twelve Months)	List C (Twelve Months)
Peroxide Hazard On Storage	Peroxide Hazard On Concentration	Hazard Due to Peroxide Initiation Of Polymerization*
Isopropyl Ether	Ethyl Ether	Styrene
Divinyl Acetylene	Tetrahydrofuran	Butadiene
Vinylidene Chloride	Dioxane	Tetrafluoroethylene
Potassium Metal	Acetal	Vinyl Acetylene
Sodium Amide	Vinyl Ethers	Vinyl Acetate
	2-Butanol	Vinyl Chloride
	2-Propanol	Vinyl Pyridine
	Cyclohexene	Chloroprene
	Cumene	
	Methylcyclopentane	
	Methyl Acetylene	
	Diacetylene	
	Dicyclopentadiene	*When stored as a liquid, the peroxide-forming potential increases and certain monomers (butadiene, chloroprene, and tetrafluoroethylene) should be considered a List A compound.