# ORGANIC PEROXIDES (HEAT AND CONTAMINATION SENSITIVE)

# **POTENTIAL HAZARDS**

## FIRE OR EXPLOSION

- · May explode from heat or contamination.
- May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.).
- · May be ignited by heat, sparks or flames.
- · May burn rapidly with flare-burning effect.
- · Containers may explode when heated.
- · Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.

## HEALTH

- · Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.
- Ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with substance may cause severe injury or burns.
- Runoff from fire control or dilution water may cause pollution.

## **PUBLIC SAFETY**

- CALL Emergency Response Telephone Number on Shipping Paper first. If Shipping Paper not available or no answer, refer to appropriate telephone number listed on the inside back cover.
- As an immediate precautionary measure, isolate spill or leak area in all directions for at least 50 meters (150 feet) for liquids and at least 25 meters (75 feet) for solids.
- · Keep unauthorized personnel away.
- · Stay upwind.
- · Keep out of low areas.

## PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing that is specifically recommended by the manufacturer.
   It may provide little or no thermal protection.
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing will only provide limited protection.

## **EVACUATION**

# Large Spill

Consider initial evacuation for at least 250 meters (800 feet).

#### Fire

• If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

# **EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

## **FIRE**

## Small Fires

 Water spray or fog is preferred; if water not available use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub> or regular foam.

## Large Fires

- · Flood fire area with water from a distance.
- Use water spray or fog; do not use straight streams.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Do not move cargo or vehicle if cargo has been exposed to heat.
- Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles.
- Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out.
- ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.
- For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn.

## SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.) away from spilled material.
- Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
- · Keep substance wet using water spray.
- · Stop leak if you can do it without risk.

# **Small Spills**

 Take up with inert, damp, non-combustible material using clean non-sparking tools and place into loosely covered plastic containers for later disposal.

# Large Spills

- Wet down with water and dike for later disposal.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- DO NOT CLEAN-UP OR DISPOSE OF, EXCEPT UNDER SUPERVISION OF A SPECIALIST.

## FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air. Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- · Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- Contaminated clothing may be a fire risk when dry.
- · Remove material from skin immediately.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- · Keep victim warm and quiet.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves.