



Peroxide Forming Chemicals

Many ethers and similar compounds tend to react with air and light to form unstable peroxides. Some of the more common peroxide-forming chemicals include p-dioxane, ethyl ether, tetrahydrofuran, acetaldehyde, and cyclohexene. The following storage practices will help minimize hazards associated with these types of chemicals.

Store peroxide-forming chemicals in airtight bottles or cans away from light.

Label containers with date received and date opened.

Discard peroxide formers 3 to 6 months after opening, depending on the chemical (see table below).

Discard unopened containers of peroxide-forming chemicals in accordance with the manufacturer's expiration date or 18 months after the date received.

ALL peroxide formers must be disposed through EHS if they've been:

- open for greater than 6 months
- unopened for more than one year,
- or are past the manufacturer's expiration date

All chemicals have a 3 or 6-month limit after opening. To determine the limit, check the chemical's SDS (Safety Data Sheet) for the peroxide-forming potential. If the SDS indicates a peroxide-forming potential, the chemical must be labeled with the appropriate limit (3 or 6 months) and the date received.

1. Determine from list if chemical has 3 or 6-month limit after opening.
2. Write date received on a sticker, tape or label.
3. Write a 3 or 6 under the date.

Common Peroxide Forming Chemicals

3 MONTH LIMIT

ABSOLUTE ETHERS (Ethyl Ether Anhydrous)	Ethyl Vinyl Ether
Bis (2-Methoxyethyl) Ether (Diethylene-Glycol Dimethyl Ether; Diglyme)	Glyme (1,2-Di Methoxyethane; Ethylene Glycol Dimethyl Ether)
DIETHYLENE GLYCOL Dimethyl ETHER (DIGLYME)	Isopropyl Ethers
Diethylether (Ethyl Ether; Ether)	Potassium Amide
Dimethoxyethane (Glyme)	Potassium Metal
Dioxane (Diethylene Oxide)	Sodium Amide (Sodamide)
DI-Isopropyl Ether	
Divinyl Acetylene	
Ethyl Ether	

6 MONTH LIMIT

Acetal

Acrolein (Propenal; Acrylic Aldehyde; Allyl Aldehyde)

Acrylic Acid