

Australian Standard[®]

The storage and handling of organic peroxides



This Australian Standard® was prepared by Committee CH-009, Safe Handling of Chemicals. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 10 July 2008. This Standard was published on 21 October 2008.

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 - Agsafe
 - Australasian Fire Authorities Council
 - Australian Institute of Petroleum
 - Consumers' Federation of Australia
 - Department of Consumer and Employment Protection, WA
 - Department of Emergency Services, Qld
 - Department of Environment and Climate Change, NSW
 - Department of the Premier and Cabinet, SA
 - Engineers Australia
 - New Zealand Chemical Industry Council
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Standards Australia wishes to acknowledge the participation of the expert individuals that contributed to the development of this Standard through their representation on the Committee.

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Australian Standard[®]

The storage and handling of organic peroxides

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PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Australian members of Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CH-009, Safe Handling of Chemicals, to supersede AS 2714—1993, *The storage and handling of hazardous chemical materials—Class 5.2 substances (organic peroxides)*. It deals with the storage and handling of organic peroxides of Division 5.2, Types B, C, D, E and F, as defined in the ADG Code.

After consultation with stakeholders in both countries, Standards Australia and Standards New Zealand decided to develop this Standard as an Australian Standard rather than an Australian/New Zealand Standard.

This Standard has been revised to align with the other Standards in the series on the storage and handling of dangerous goods, which presently comprises the following:

AS

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| 1894 | The storage and handling of non-flammable cryogenic and refrigerated liquids |
| 1940 | The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids |
| 2507 | The storage and handling of agricultural and veterinary chemicals |
| 3780 | The storage and handling of corrosive substances |
| 3846 | The handling and transport of dangerous cargoes in port areas |
| 3961 | The storage and handling of liquefied natural gas |
| 4081 | The storage, handling and transport of liquid and liquefied polyfunctional isocyanates |
| 4326 | The storage and handling of oxidizing agents |
| 4332 | The storage and handling of gases in cylinders |

AS/NZS

- | | |
|------|--|
| 1596 | The storage and handling of LP Gas |
| 2022 | Anhydrous ammonia—Storage and handling |
| 2927 | The storage and handling of liquefied chlorine gas |
| 3833 | The storage and handling of mixed classes of dangerous goods, in packages and intermediate bulk containers |
| 4452 | The storage and handling of toxic substances |
| 4681 | The storage and handling of Class 9 (miscellaneous) dangerous goods and articles |

The purpose of this Standard is to promote the safety of persons, property and the environment where organic peroxides are stored and handled, by providing requirements and recommendations based on industry good practice.

The terms ‘normative’ and ‘informative’ have been used in this Standard to define the way appendices are intended to apply. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of the Standard, whereas an ‘informative’ appendix provides guidance only.

Statements expressed in mandatory terms (‘shall’) in notes that accompany tables are requirements of this Standard. Notes that appear in the main text of Standard provide information only.

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STANDARDS AUSTRALIA

Australian Standard

The storage and handling of organic peroxides

SECTION 1 SCOPE AND GENERAL

1.1 SCOPE

This Standard provides requirements and recommendations for the storage, handling, dispensing and disposal of dangerous goods of Division 5.2 (i.e. organic peroxides of Types B, C, D, E and F), as classified in the UN *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods—Model Regulations* and listed in the ADG Code.

This Standard provides requirements for organic peroxides of Types B, C, D, E, and F. Organic peroxides of Types A and G are outside the scope of this Standard. Type A organic peroxides are not accepted by the ADG Code for transport in the packaging in which they are tested, because of their hazardous nature: specific requirements for the storage of such substances should be sought from the supplier and the regulatory authority. Type G organic peroxides are exempted from Division 5.2 in the ADG Code, due to their relatively low level of hazard.

NOTES:

- 1 Advice supplementary to that provided in this Standard should be sought from the supplier of the goods.
- 2 A discussion of the general properties and hazards presented by organic peroxides is provided in Appendix A.

This Standard provides minimum safety requirements for storage facilities, operating procedures, emergency planning and fire protection. It provides technical guidance that may assist in the storage and handling of organic peroxides in accordance with the risk management principles of NOHSC:1015 and legislation that draws upon that document.

1.2 APPLICATION

1.2.1 Where this Standard applies

This Standard applies to the storage and handling of packaged organic peroxides of Division 5.2 as described above and listed in the ADG Code. The requirements of this Standard apply in conjunction with, but do not take precedence over, any statutory regulations that apply in any area.

For the bulk storage of organic peroxides, advice needs to be sought from the supplier and the relevant authority.

Where the organic peroxide being kept has one or more Subsidiary Risks (subrisks), reference should be made to the Australian Standards relevant to the Classes or Divisions of those risks and the more stringent requirements shall apply.

NOTES:

- 1 An installation may come under the jurisdiction of several authorities having different areas of responsibility, and approval from one does not necessarily constitute approval from others.
- 2 The *Building Code of Australia* (BCA) should be consulted regarding any building works.

1.2.2 Where this Standard does not apply

This Standard does not apply to the following:

- (a) Organic peroxides of Types A or G.
- (b) Organic peroxides that have entered a manufacturing process and have been subjected to physical or chemical treatment.
- (c) Bulk storage of organic peroxides.
- (d) The transport of organic peroxides, which is covered by other regulations, rules and codes, e.g. the ADG Code, the IMDG Code.
- (e) The handling and transport of organic peroxides in port areas, which is covered in AS 3846.
- (f) Shipboard installations.

1.2.3 Application of sections

For minor storage of organic peroxides (as defined in Clause 1.4.24), Sections 1 and 2 of this Standard apply. Sections 6, 7 and 9 of this Standard deal with safety matters that are advisory for minor storage.

Where an installation for the storage of organic peroxides is not minor storage, all sections of this Standard, except Section 2, apply.

1.3 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS

A list of documents referred to in this Standard is provided in Appendix B.

1.4 DEFINITIONS

For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions below apply.

1.4.1 Access

A means by which a person or vehicle can approach or leave a specific location. The term includes walkways, platforms, stairways, ladders, roads and all provisions for safe entry and exit.

1.4.2 ADG Code

The *Australian Dangerous Goods Code*, published by the National Transport Commission.

1.4.3 Boundary

The perimeter of the whole of the site under the same occupancy as the storage area.

1.4.4 Bulk

In relation to dangerous goods, dangerous goods that are not in packages.

1.4.5 Bund

An embankment or wall that may form part or all of the perimeter of a compound.

1.4.6 Capacity

The maximum volume or space within a container or compound.

NOTE: The available capacity of a container is normally less than its full capacity, to allow for ullage or expansion.

1.4.7 Class (of dangerous goods)

The number assigned to dangerous goods which exhibit a common single or most significant risk, determined from the criteria given in the UN *Manual of Tests and Criteria* and listed in the ADG Code.

1.4.8 Compatible

In relation to dangerous goods, other goods, containers or equipment, those that—

- (a) are not incompatible (as defined in Clause 1.4.19); or
- (b) do not react dangerously (as defined in Clause 1.4.36).

1.4.9 Compound

An area bounded by natural ground contours or by a bund, and intended to retain any spillage or leakage. This includes the floor of the compound.

NOTE: A pit or a tank may sometimes be used to provide the same function.

1.4.10 Container

Anything in or by which dangerous goods are wholly or partially cased, covered, enclosed, contained or packed, whether it is empty or partially or completely full, but does not include a vehicle or freight container.

1.4.11 Control temperature

The maximum temperature at which an organic peroxide can be safely kept over a prolonged period of time.

1.4.12 Dangerous goods

Substances and articles that—

- (a) satisfy the UN tests and criteria for determining whether they are dangerous goods; or
- (b) are listed in the ADG Code; or
- (c) are deemed to be dangerous goods by the competent authority.

NOTE: UN tests and criteria are specified in the UN *Manual of Tests and Criteria* and the UN *Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods—Model Regulations*.

1.4.13 Decant

To pour from one container into another.

1.4.14 Division 5.2 organic peroxides

Organic substances that contain the bivalent -O-O- structure and may be considered derivatives of hydrogen peroxide, where one or both of the hydrogen atoms have been replaced by organic radicals.

NOTE: Organic peroxides are thermally unstable substances which may undergo exothermic self-accelerating decomposition. In addition, they may—

- (a) be liable to explosive decomposition;
- (b) burn rapidly;
- (c) be sensitive to impact or friction;
- (d) react dangerously with other substances; and
- (e) cause damage to the eyes.

1.4.15 Emergency temperature

The temperature at which emergency procedures (e.g. disposal procedures) must be initiated to prevent the organic peroxide from reaching its self-accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT).

1.4.16 Environmentally sensitive area

The term includes, but it not limited to—

- (a) a water catchment area;
- (b) a reservoir for drinking water;
- (c) a freshwater or marine environment; or
- (d) a national park or equivalent.

1.4.17 Fire resistance level (FRL)

The grading period, in minutes, determined in accordance with AS 1530.4 for—

- (a) structural adequacy;
- (b) integrity; and
- (c) insulation;

and expressed in that order (e.g. 60/60/30).

NOTE: Where an FRL is required, reference should be made to the *Building Code of Australia* (BCA) for guidance.

1.4.18 Ignition source

A source of energy sufficient to ignite a flammable or explosive atmosphere. Examples of ignition sources include naked flames, hot surfaces, exposed incandescent material, electrical welding arcs, mechanical or static sparks, hot particles, electrical discharge, and electrical, electronic or mechanical equipment that is not suitable for use in hazardous locations.

1.4.19 Incompatible

- (a) In relation to the organic peroxides or other goods, goods that are—
 - (i) likely to interact with the organic peroxides so as to increase the hazard when mixed or otherwise brought into contact with each other;
 - (ii) listed in the ADG Code as being incompatible; or
 - (iii) declared by the regulatory authority to be incompatible.
- (b) In relation to packaging or transfer equipment, a container or item of equipment that is constructed of a material likely to interact with the organic peroxides so that it is weakened or damaged to the extent that risk increases.

NOTE: This definition should be read in conjunction with Clause 1.4.36.

1.4.20 Installation

All of the facilities on the site that are used for storing and handling organic peroxides.

1.4.21 Intermediate bulk container (IBC)

A rigid or flexible portable packaging for the transport of dangerous goods that—

- (a) has a capacity of not more than 3 m³ (3000 L) for solids or liquids;
- (b) is designed for mechanical handling;
- (c) is resistant to the stresses produced in usual handling and transport; and
- (d) complies with the ADG Code.

1.4.22 Material safety data sheet (MSDS)

A document that provides information on the identification, health hazards, precautions for use and the safe handling of a specific chemical product, and which complies with NOHSC:2011.

1.4.23 May

Indicates the existence of an option.

1.4.24 Minor storage

The storage of organic peroxides of Types C, D, E and F in quantities and under conditions complying with Section 2 of this Standard.

1.4.25 Non-combustible

Material that does not support combustion or is deemed to be non-combustible when tested in accordance with AS 1530.1.

1.4.26 On-site protected place

A building where people are employed within the property boundary, including offices, warehouses, manufacturing or processing areas, amenities or other dangerous goods stores where quantities exceed minor storage.

1.4.27 Organic peroxides

Organic substances that contain the bivalent -O-O- structure and are listed as dangerous goods of Division 5.2 in the ADG Code, or meet the criteria for such classification.

1.4.28 Package

The complete product of the packaging operation, consisting of the packaging and its contents prepared for transport.

1.4.29 Packaging

One or more receptacles, and any other components or materials necessary for the receptacles to perform their containment and other safety functions.

1.4.30 Packing Group (PG)

One of the three hazard groups, to which dangerous goods (of Classes or Divisions other than 1, 2, 6.2 and 7) are assigned in the ADG Code, in decreasing order of hazard, by the Roman numerals 'I' (high danger), 'II' (medium danger) and 'III' (low danger).

NOTE: All organic peroxides of Division 5.2 have been assigned to Packing Group II.

1.4.31 Pipework

An assembly of pipes, hoses, valve, fittings and associated appliances.

1.4.32 Port area

The land and sea area established by legislation and controlled by the port authority.

1.4.33 Premises

The area under the control of the occupier.

1.4.34 Protected place

Any of the following:

- (a) A dwelling, residential building, place of worship, public building, school or college, child-care facility, hospital, theatre or any building or open area in which people are accustomed to assemble, whether it is within or outside the property boundary of the installation.

- (b) A factory, workshop, office, store, warehouse, shop, building, or yard where people are employed, that is outside the boundary of the installation.
- (c) A ship lying at permanent berthing facilities.
- (d) Any storage facility for dangerous goods outside the property boundary of the installation.
- (e) An environmentally sensitive area.

1.4.35 Public place

Any place other than private property, open to the public, which the public has the right to use and which includes a public road.

NOTE: Car parking areas for commercial buildings are not considered public places.

1.4.36 React dangerously

To react in a manner that directly creates a hazard due to the reaction—

- (a) being violent;
- (b) producing an explosion;
- (c) producing fire or rapid evolution of heat; or
- (d) producing toxic vapour or toxic gas.

1.4.37 Regulatory authority

The authority responsible for administering the control of the storage, transport and use of Division 5.2 dangerous goods.

NOTE: More than one authority may be involved in such matters (see Note 1 to Clause 1.2.1).

1.4.38 Restricted area

An area to which access is available only to persons authorized by the occupier. For the purposes of this Standard, a dangerous goods store is regarded as a restricted area.

1.4.39 Screen wall

A structurally sound wall that—

- (a) is impervious to liquid and vapour;
- (b) is constructed of materials that are substantially resistant to attack by the dangerous goods being stored; and
- (c) may act as a shield or deflection barrier.

1.4.40 Self-accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT)

The temperature above which the decomposition reaction of organic peroxide proceeds at a rate such that the heat generated cannot be adequately dissipated.

1.4.41 Separated, separation

Isolated from the dangerous goods store by a given minimum distance, e.g. to protected places, public places, boundaries and other dangerous goods stores.

1.4.42 Shall

Indicates that a statement is mandatory.

1.4.43 Should

Indicates a recommendation.

1.4.44 Subsidiary Risk (Subrisk)

A reference to any additional hazard that the dangerous goods might have, indicated by the Subsidiary Risk number to which the dangerous goods are assigned. Dangerous goods are assigned a Subsidiary Risk if they—

- (a) satisfy the criteria specified in the UN *Manual of Tests and Criteria* for their assignment to a Subsidiary Risk;
- (b) are assigned a Subsidiary Risk in the ADG Code; or
- (c) are assigned a Subsidiary Risk by the regulatory authority.

NOTE: Class 1 (explosive), Class 8 (corrosive) or both Subsidiary Risks have been assigned to some organic peroxides.

1.4.45 Tank

A container other than a package or IBC, intended for the storage or transport of an organic peroxide, and having a capacity greater than 450 L.

1.4.46 Transit storage

The storage of dangerous goods for at least 12 h and less than five normal working days, in accordance with the requirements of Section 3 of this Standard, where such dangerous goods are intended for transport to another location.

NOTE: It is the dangerous goods storage that is transient in nature (i.e. greater than 12 h and less than five normal working days), not the storage of any individual item(s) within the storage area.

1.4.47 UN Number

The four-digit substance identification serial number assigned to dangerous goods by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods and listed for each substance or article in the ADG Code.

1.4.48 Work permit

A written document that stipulates the conditions under which work within a specified area may be carried out.

1.5 CLASSIFICATION OF ORGANIC PEROXIDES

The criteria for the classification of a substance as dangerous goods of Division 5.2 are given in the ADG Code.

Organic peroxides are further classified into seven types, according to the degree of hazard they present. They range from Type A, which is not accepted for transport in the packaging in which it is tested, to Type G, which is exempted from Division 5.2. Types B to F relate to the maximum capacity allowed in the one packaging for transportation purposes.

NOTES:

- 1 Where there is doubt about the classification of a substance not listed in the ADG Code, the relevant regulatory authority should be consulted.
- 2 Class 1 (explosive), Class 8 (corrosive) or both Subsidiary Risks have been assigned to some organic peroxides.
- 3 Because of the differing properties exhibited by substances within Division 5.2, it is impracticable to establish a single criterion for classifying the substances within this Division. Reference should be made to the ADG Code for the appropriate tests and criteria for Division 5.2 substances and the Types within the Division, and for a list of currently-assigned organic peroxides.

SECTION 2 MINOR STORAGE

2.1 SCOPE OF SECTION

This Section specifies the criteria for ‘minor storage’ of packaged organic peroxides of Types C, D, E and F, and the requirements for such storage.

This Section does not apply to the storage of Type B organic peroxides in any quantity.

Minor storage may exist as a part of premises in which no other organic peroxides exist, or may be part of premises in which organic peroxides are stored or processed.

NOTE: Sections 6, 7 and 8 of this Standard deal with safety matters that may be regarded as advisory for minor storage.

2.2 MINOR STORAGE QUANTITIES AND PACKAGE SIZES

The storage of organic peroxides of Types C, D, E and F, in packages individually containing not more than 5 kg or 5 L and in a total quantity not exceeding 20 kg or 20 L, is classified as minor storage.

NOTE: Units of kilograms apply to solids and units of litres to liquids.

2.3 SAMPLE QUANTITIES

Where small quantities of organic peroxides are required for experimental or testing purposes, they should be kept in a dedicated fire-resistant metal cupboard or lidded bin, designed to retain any spillages. Such a cupboard or bin should—

- (a) be of robust construction that can withstand high temperature (greater than 750°C) and prevent or retard the passage of flame and hot gases; and
- (b) vent to atmosphere (see Clause 4.5.2).

2.4 GENERAL REQUIREMENTS FOR MINOR STORAGE

The following requirements apply to minor storage:

- (a) Each organic peroxide shall be stored below the maximum or recommended storage temperature stated in its MSDS.

Where the organic peroxide requires refrigeration during storage, Clause 2.5 shall be consulted.

- (b) An adequate supply of water shall be available at all times, for emergency use as part of an eyewash facility, for general first aid purposes and for washing down leaks and spills.
- (c) Appropriate personal protective equipment, including PVC gloves, apron and face shield or goggles, shall be used when handling containers or decanting from them.
- (d) All spills and leaks shall be dealt with promptly. Spilled or leaked material shall not be returned to its original packaging.

NOTE: Section 9 provides further advice on the storage and disposal of waste organic peroxides.

- (e) Containers shall be kept on surfaces that are resistant to attack or damage by the contents if spilt.
- (f) Containers shall be stored at least 3 m from direct heat and ignition sources, e.g. stoves, heating appliances, and naked flames.

- (g) Containers shall only be opened in well-ventilated areas.
- (h) Containers shall be closed when not in use.
- (i) Containers shall be securely stacked or restrained from falling.
- (j) Spillage retention/collection measures shall be provided where packages are to be opened.

2.5 REFRIGERATED MINOR STORAGE OF ORGANIC PEROXIDES

2.5.1 General requirements and recommendations

Some organic peroxides require refrigeration during storage.

If refrigeration is required, a suitably designed commercial refrigerator or freezer should be used. The form of construction required will depend upon the hazards of the individual organic peroxides concerned. Advice should be sought from the supplier of the organic peroxide and equipment suppliers. The refrigerator or freezer should have—

- (a) protected or separated electrical equipment;
- (b) a lid or door that opens easily to relieve any internal pressure; and
- (c) a high temperature alarm that gives warning at a location that is permanently attended.

For refrigerators that are to contain organic peroxides on a regular basis, a temperature-monitoring device should be fitted which gives a clear indication outside the refrigerator of the temperature inside.

NOTE: Some organic peroxides that require refrigeration are sensitive to very low energy sources. Heat from a light bulb can be enough to initiate decomposition in some cases.

2.5.2 Location of storage cabinet/refrigerator

The storage cabinet or refrigerator should be located so as not to hinder any emergency escape routes, e.g. not in corridors or staircases.

SECTION 3 TRANSIT STORAGE

3.1 SCOPE OF SECTION

This Section specifies requirements for the temporary storage of organic peroxides in transit storage, as defined in Clause 1.4.46.

3.2 DELINEATION OF TRANSIT STORAGE AREAS

Areas used for transit storage of organic peroxides shall be deemed to be separate areas if apart from each other and from other storage areas by at least 15 m.

3.3 REQUIREMENTS FOR TRANSIT STORAGE

The following requirements apply to the transit storage of organic peroxides:

- (a) The aggregate quantity of dangerous goods held in each transit storage area shall not exceed 200 t. The quantity of organic peroxides held in each transit storage area shall not exceed 50 t.
- (b) Except when in freight containers, the maximum quantity of each pallet bank or store in transit storage area shall not exceed 25 t. Such pallet banks or stores shall be at least 5 m apart.
- (c) Parked road vehicles loaded with dangerous goods shall be separated from any other loaded vehicles by at least 3 m, and from any other dangerous goods stores by at least 5 m.
- (d) Any other class of dangerous goods shall be separated from the organic peroxides by a minimum distance of 5 m.
- (e) There shall be no fixed ignition sources within 1 m of the store.
- (f) At least one portable fire extinguisher, suitable for use with the dangerous goods being stored and having a rating of not less than 60 B(E), shall be provided in each 150 m² of the store or part thereof.
- (g) Freight containers containing organic peroxides in a transit storage shall—
 - (i) not be stacked more than two containers high and containers deep;
 - (ii) where stacked two containers deep, be provided with access to both sides of each stack;
 - (iii) not be in the same vertical stack as any container of other Classes or Divisions of dangerous goods; and
 - (iv) be separated from containers of incompatible goods by at least 3 m.
- (h) Access and escape routines shall be clearly defined and kept clear at all times.
- (i) The spillage catchment and clean-up facilities of the site shall be capable of handling at least 100% of the capacity of the largest container or package in the area.
 NOTE: In order to facilitate the management of emergencies, it is recommended that compound capacities be about 10% greater than the minimum volumes specified above.
- (j) Specific facilities, which may include a designated area, shall be provided at the site for dealing with containers that are—
 - (i) leaking;
 - (ii) damaged and likely to leak as a result of such damage; or

(iii) awaiting disposal.

NOTE: Packages of dangerous goods that are leaking, or are impaired and may spill or leak, should not be loaded on a vehicle unless in a waste recovery container as described in Clause 7.6.2.

- (k) Except in emergencies, dangerous goods shall not be transferred between containers or decanted when in a transit storage area.
- (l) Where relevant, and in emergencies, appropriate protective equipment (see Clause 6.10) shall be provided and used.
- (m) All dangerous goods and freight containers shall be labelled in accordance with the ADG Code.

3.4 SEPARATION DISTANCES FOR TRANSIT STORAGE

Areas for the transit storage of dangerous goods of mixed classes shall be separated from protected places, on-site protected places and boundaries by the distances given in Table 4.2.

SECTION 4 STORAGE AND HANDLING OF PACKAGES

4.1 SCOPE OF SECTION

This Section specifies requirements and recommendations for the storage and handling of packages of organic peroxides of Type B in any quantities, and Types C, D, E and F in quantities greater than those specified as minor storage in Section 2.

4.2 TYPES OF PACKAGE STORES

A store for packaged organic peroxides shall be one of the following:

- (a) An indoor storage cabinet.
- (b) A room or compartment located within or attached to a building.
- (c) An isolated storage area (not attached to or abutting any other building).

4.3 RESTRICTIONS ON STORAGE

The following requirements and restrictions shall apply to storage of organic peroxides:

- (a) The maximum quantities of organic peroxides in any one store shall be as specified in Table 4.1.
- (b) A store for organic peroxides shall not be used for—
 - (i) opening inner packages of organic peroxide;
 - (ii) opening packages of organic peroxide which are in a sole packaging; or
 - (iii) dispensing or weighing out of organic peroxide.

This does not preclude the opening of outer packages within the store in order to remove the unopened inner packages. Provided that any partially used packages are properly labelled and resealed (thus making a new package), they may be returned to the store. Partially used packages that are unsealed or unlabelled shall not be returned to the store.

- (c) An indoor storage cabinet may be used for storing unopened or resealed, partially used packages. Packages of organic peroxides shall not be opened within 3 m of any such cabinet. The area around such a cabinet shall be kept clear of incompatible materials and ignition sources for a distance of at least 3 m.

TABLE 4.1
MAXIMUM QUANTITIES OF ORGANIC PEROXIDES
PERMISSIBLE IN VARIOUS TYPES OF STORES

Type of organic peroxide (see Clause 1.5)	Indoor cabinet kg or L	Storage rooms and compartments kg or L	Isolated storage kg or L
B	50	500	5 000
C, D or E	100	1 000	20 000
F	100	2 000	30 000

NOTE: Where organic peroxides of Type B are stored in the same storage as those of Types C, D, E or F then, for the purpose of this Table, all of the organic peroxides in the storage shall be regarded as being of Type B.