PEROXIDE-FORMING CHEMICALS	
The following chemicals are severe peroxide hazards and should be disposed of within one year of receiving and within six months of opening:	The following are some additional chemicals that are prone to peroxide formation and should not be kept in the lab for extended periods:
Acetaldehyde diethyl acetal (acetal)	Acrolein
Butadiene	Acrylamide
Chloroprene (2-chloro-1,3-butadiene)	Acrylic acid
Cumene	All aldehydes
Cyclohexene	Allyl alcohol
Cyclopentene	Allyl amine
Decalin (decahydronaphthalene)	Allyl chloride
Diacetylene (butadiene)	Allyl esters
Dicyclopentadiene	Allyl sulfide
Diethyl ether (ether)	Butadiene
Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether (diglyme)	Certain organometallics
Diisopropyl ether (isopropyl ether)	Cesium metal
Dioxane	Cyclic ethers
Divinylacetylene (DVA)	Cyclopentadiene
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether (glyme)	Dioxolane
Ethylene glycol ether acetates	Isobutane
Ethylene glycol monoethers (cellosolves)	Ketones with an alpha hydrogen
Furan	Metal alkoxides
Methyl isobutyl ketone	Methacrylic acid
Methylacetylene	Misc. compounds with allylic structures
Methylcyclopentane	Misc. compounds with vinyl group
Potassium amide	Rubidium metal
Potassium metal	Tetrahydropyran
Sodium amide (sodamide)	Vinyl bromide
Styrene	Vinyl propionate
Tetrafluoroethylene (TFE)	
Tetrahydrofuran (THF)	The tendency of the above organic compounds to
Tetralin (tetrahydronaphthalene)	form peroxides decreases according to their
Vinyl acetate	structure:
Vinyl chloride	
Vinyl ethers	ethers & acetals>olefins>halogenated
Vinylacetylene (MVA)	olefins>vinyl compounds > dienes>
Vinylidene chloride (1,1-dichloroethylene)	alkynes>alkylbenzenes>isoparaffins> alkenyl
Vinylpyridene	esters>secondary alcohols>
	ketones>aldehydes>ureas & amides