



SAFETY DATA SHEET

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 50%

Infosafe No.: 7EFB2
Issued Date: 06/12/2016
Issued by: JASOL AUSTRALIA

CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 50%

Company Name

JASOL AUSTRALIA

Address

41-45 TARNARD DRIVE BRAESIDE
VIC 3195

Telephone/Fax Number

Tel: 03 95805722
Fax: 03 95809902

Emergency phone number

1800 629953

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Liquid Oxygen Bleach For Laundries. Use as directed on the product label.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 50% T	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia

Classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A

Oxidizing Liquids: Category 2

Corrosive to Metals: Category 1

Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation: Category 4

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H271 May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser.

H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser.

H290 May be corrosive to metals.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

Pictogram (s)

Flame over circle, Corrosion, Exclamation mark



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.

P220 Keep/Store away from clothing//combustible materials.

P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles

P234 Keep only in original container.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P283 Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Precautionary statement – Response

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P306+P360 IF ON CLOTHING: rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P321 Specific treatment (see on this label).

P330 Rinse mouth.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use for extinction.

P371+P380+P375 In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

Precautionary statement – Storage

P405 Store locked up.

P420 Store away from other materials.

Precautionary statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	50 %
Water	7732-18-5	50 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Transport to hospital, or doctor. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.

Ingestion

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Observe the patient carefully. Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Skin

Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. Transport to hospital, or doctor.

Eye contact

Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.

Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

First Aid Facilities

Eye wash station and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically. Hydrogen peroxide at moderate concentrations (5% or more) is a strong oxidant. Direct contact with the eye is likely to cause corneal damage especially if not washed immediately. Careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered. Because of the likelihood of systemic effects attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided. There is remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or orogastric tube may be required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation. Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is indicated. The symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorised by him/her should be considered.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this SDS and the product label.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire Fighting Measures

Clear fire area of all non-emergency personnel. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas. Eliminate ignition sources. Move fire exposed containers from fire area if it can be done without risk. Do NOT move cargo if cargo has been exposed to heat. Avoid getting water inside containers: a violent reaction may occur.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

FOR SMALL FIRE: USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.

FOR LARGE FIRE : Flood fire area with water from a protected position.

DO NOT use dry chemical, CO₂, foam or halogenated-type extinguishers.

NOTE: Chemical extinguishing agents may accelerate decomposition. [CCINFO]

DO NOT use halogenated fire extinguishing agents.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Oxygen.

Specific Methods

Fire fighters should wear a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots and gloves) or chemical splash suit.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Powerful oxidising agent. Not combustible, but will support the combustion of other material. Contact with other material may cause fire. Heat of reaction with reducing agents, or combustibles may cause ignition. Increases flammability of any combustible substance in contact with it. May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, clothing etc). Mixtures with combustible material are readily ignited and may burn fiercely.

Hazchem Code

2P

Precautions in connection with Fire

May act as an ignition source for dust or vapour explosions. May explode from heating, shock, friction, or contamination. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may create a fire or explosion hazard. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures

Avoid accidents, clean up immediately. Slippery when spilled. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Avoid generating dust. Use clean, non-sparking tools and equipment. Keep combustibles away from spilled material. Isolate defective containers immediately, if possible and safe to do. Place defective containers in waste receptacle (waste packaging receptacle) made of plastic (not metal). Do not seal defective containers or waste receptacles airtight (danger of bursting due to product decomposition). Never return spilled product into its original container for re-use (Risk of decomposition).

Methods And Materials For Containment And Cleaning Up

Stop leak if safe to do so. Isolate the danger area. Dam with sand or earth. Do not use: textiles, saw dust, combustible substances. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly. Recommended cleaning agent: water.

Spills & Disposal

Minor Spills : Clean up all spills immediately. No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources. Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result. Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with dry sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result. Scoop up solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Neutralise/decontaminate area.

Major Spills : Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. May be violently or explosively reactive. Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. Consider evacuation (or protect in place). No smoking, flames or ignition sources. Increase ventilation. Contain spill with sand, earth or other clean, inert materials. NEVER use organic absorbents such as sawdust, paper, cloth; as fire may result. Avoid any contamination by organic matter. Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment. Collect any recoverable product into labelled containers for possible recycling. DO NOT mix fresh with recovered material. Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. Decontaminate equipment and launder all protective clothing before storage and re-use. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs advise emergency services.

For hydrogen peroxide:

Dilute with large quantities of water (at least ten (10) times the volume of hydrogen peroxide). Sodium bicarbonate may be used to accelerate breakdown.

Personal Precautions

Do NOT touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing as listed in section 8.

Environmental Precautions

Do NOT let product reach drains or waterways. If product does enter a waterway, advise the Environmental Protection Authority or your local Waste Management.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling and storage

DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin. Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or

vapours. Provide adequate ventilation. Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing. Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles. Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials. Avoid physical damage to containers.

DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original containers. Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use. Use only minimum quantity required. Avoid using solutions of peroxides in volatile solvents. Solvent evaporation should be controlled to avoid dangerous concentration of the peroxide.

Do NOT allow peroxides to contact iron or compounds of iron, cobalt, or copper, metal oxide salts, acids or bases. Do NOT use metal spatulas to handle peroxides. Do NOT use glass containers with screw cap lids or glass stoppers.

Store in: containers with vented lids. Properly passivated aluminium containers. Properly passivated stainless steel. Polyethylene containers. Porcelain, vitreous stoneware. Teflon lined containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store peroxides at the lowest possible temperature, consistent with their solubility and freezing point.

CAUTION: Do NOT store liquids or solutions of peroxides at a temperature below that at which the peroxide freezes or precipitates. Peroxides in this form are extremely shock and heat-sensitive.

Refrigerated storage of peroxides must ONLY be in explosion-proof units. The hazards and consequences of fires and explosions during synthesis and use of peroxides is widely recognised;

spontaneous or induced decomposition may culminate in a variety of ways, ranging from moderate gassing to spontaneous ignition or explosion. The heat released from spontaneous decomposition of

an energy-rich compound causes a rise in the surrounding temperature; the temperature will rise until thermal balance is established or until the material heats to decomposition, The most

effective means for minimising the consequences of an accident is to limit quantities to a practical minimum. Even gram-scale explosions can be serious. Once ignited the burning of peroxides cannot be controlled and the area should be evacuated. Unless there is compelling reason to do otherwise, peroxide concentration should be limited to 10% (or less with vigorous reactants).

Peroxide concentration is rarely as high as 1% in the reaction mixture of polymerisation or other free-radical reactions, Peroxides should be added slowly and cautiously to the reaction medium. This should be completed prior to heating and with good agitation.

Addition of peroxide to the hot monomer is extremely dangerous. A violent reaction (e.g., fire or explosion) can result from inadvertent mixing of promoters (frequently used with peroxides in polymerisation systems) with full-strength peroxide. Organic peroxides are very sensitive to contamination (especially heavy-metal compounds, metal oxide salts, alkaline materials including amines, strong acids, and many varieties of dust and dirt). This can initiate rapid, uncontrolled decomposition of peroxides and

possible generation of intense heat, fire or explosion The consequences of accidental contamination from returning withdrawn material to the storage container can be disastrous. When handling NEVER smoke, eat or drink. Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. Use only good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Storage Regulations

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Packages, containers and tanks should regularly be checked by visual observation for any sign of abnormality, e.g. corrosion, exert pressure (bulging), temperature increase etc. Protect against physical damage. Protect from light. Store away from incompatible materials as listed in section 10. Jointless smooth concrete floor. Recommendation: Acid-proof floor. Only use containers which are specially permitted for: hydrogen peroxide and/or for transport, storage and tank installations only use suitable materials. Use adequate venting devices on all packages, containers and tanks and check correct operation periodically. Do not confine product in un-vented vessels or between closed valves. Risk of overpressure and burst due to decomposition in confined spaces and pipes. Transport and store container in upright position only. Do not keep the container sealed. Avoid residues of the product on the containers. Avoid sun rays, heat, heat effect.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Keep away from flammable substances.

Keep away from incompatible substances.

Measures for storing in tank installations should include at least: Compatible materials, adequate separation, adequate venting area, venting devices, temperature measurement, earthing (grounding), bund in case of leakage. Prior to the first filling and operation of a tank installation all parts of the facility including all pipes must be thoroughly cleaned and flushed through. Metal elements of the installation must first be pickled and passivated sufficiently. Regularly verify the availability of water to deal with emergencies (for cooling, tank flooding, fire fighting) and check correct operation periodically.

Do not store together with: alkalis, reductants, metallic salts (risk of decomposition).

Do not store together with: inflammable substances (risk of fire).

Do not store together with: organic solvents.

This product has a UN classification of 2014, a Dangerous Goods Class 5.1 (Oxidiser) and a Subsidiary Risk 8 (Corrosive) according to The Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods By Road and Rail.

Unsuitable Materials

Storage incompatibility : Hydrogen peroxide is a powerful oxidiser. contamination or heat may cause self accelerating exothermic decomposition with oxygen gas and steam release - this may generate dangerous pressures - steam explosion. Reacts dangerously

with rust, dust, dirt, iron, copper, acids, metals and salts, organic material. is unstable if heated. (e.g): one volume of 70% hydrogen peroxide solution decomposes to produce 300 volumes of oxygen gas. In presence of a strong initiating source may be explosively reactive. concentrated or pure material can generate heat and decompose spontaneously; can ignite or explode when heated, shocked, contaminated; or if placed in a basic (>7) environment, especially in the presence of metal ions. mixtures with combustible materials may result in spontaneous combustion or may be impact- or heat- sensitive - evaporation or drying on towels or mop may cause a fire. reacts violently with reducing agents, alcohols, ammonia, carboxylic acids, acetic acid, cobalt oxides, copper(II) chloride, ethers, metal powder, permanganates, acetone, benzenesulfonic anhydride, 1,1-dimethylhydrazine, dimethylphenylphosphine, gadolinium hydroxide, hydrogen selenide, iron oxides lithium tetrahydroaluminate, magnesium tetrahydroaluminate, manganese (II) oxide, mercury oxide, methyl hydrazine, nickel monoxide, nitrogenous bases, osmium tetroxide, alpha-phenylselenoketones, phosphorus, phosphorus(V) oxide, quinoline, tetrahydrothiophene, tin(II) chloride, thiodiglycol, thiophane, tin(II) chloride, unsaturated organic compounds, readily oxidisable and combustible materials; avoid contact with combustibles including lubricants and graphite. reacts with cobalt, copper and its alloys, chromium, iridium, iron, lead, manganese, Monel, osmium, palladium, platinum, gold, silver, zinc, and other catalytic metals, metal oxides and salts - avoid metallic bowls and stirrers. violent catalytic decomposition will occur in contact with certain metals such as iron, copper, chromium, brass, bronze, lead, silver, manganese or their salts. Forms unstable and possible explosive materials with acetic anhydride, aconitic acid, aniline, carboxylic acids, 1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane, diphenyl diselenide, ethyl acetate, glycols, ketene, ketones, triethyltin hydroperoxide, 1,3,5-trioxane, vinyl acetate. is incompatible with mercurous chloride. decomposes in presence of alkalis and even ordinary dust or rust. decomposes in presence of alkalis and even ordinary dust or rust decomposes slowly at ordinary temperatures and builds up pressure in a closed container; the rate of decomposition doubles for each 10 deg C rise in temperature and decomposition becomes self-sustaining at 141 deg. C. Contact with rough surfaces can cause decomposition. Attacks and may ignite some plastics, rubber and coatings. Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

Australia Exposure Standards hydrogen peroxide Hydrogen peroxide TWA 1.4 mg/m³ / 1 ppm

EMERGENCY LIMITS : Hydrogen peroxide 30%- TEEL-1- 33 ppm

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. Exposure to hydrogen peroxide via the skin or oral route can produce toxic effects. Animal studies have shown evidence of damage to the kidney, gut, thymus and liver. Stomach and intestinal lesions including benign and malignant cancers have been observed in mice. It may produce genetic and developmental defects but no reproductive toxicity was reported in mice. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: NOT classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.

Occupational exposure limit values

No Data Available

Biological Limit Values

No information available on biological limit values for this product.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Adequate ventilation should be provided so that exposure limits are not exceeded.

Personal Protective Equipment

RESPIRATOR: If workplace exposure limit is exceeded apply Respiratory protective equipment. If open handling is unavoidable wear self-contained breathing apparatus: Respirator with A2B2E2K192 combination filter (Draeger); ABEK2P3 combination filter (3M); or OV/AG combination filter (3M) (AS1715/1716).

EYES: Tight fitting chemical splash goggles and full face shield or basket shaped glasses (AS1336/1337).

HANDS: Glove material Natural rubber (NR), Material thickness 1 mm. Break through time > 480 min. Method DIN EN 374 Glove

material Nitrile, Material thickness 0,33 mm. Break through time > 480 min. Method DIN EN 374 Glove material butyl-rubber, Material thickness 0,7 mm. Break through time > 480 min. Method DIN EN 374 (AS2161).

CLOTHING: Wear protective, acid proof clothing. Suitable materials are: PVC, Neoprene, Nitrile rubber (NBR), rubber. Rubber or plastic boots. (AS3765/2210).

Hygiene Measures

Do not inhale vapour, aerosols, mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Ensure there is good room ventilation. No eating, drinking, smoking, or snuffing tobacco at work. Wash face and/or hands before break and end of work. Preventive skin protection Avoid contaminating clothes with product. Immediately change moistened and saturated work clothes. Immediately rinse contaminated or saturated clothing with water. Any contaminated protective equipment is to be cleaned after use. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form

Liquid

Appearance

A clear colourless low viscosity liquid with slightly pungent odour.

Melting Point

-25C (as 30%)

Boiling Point

106C (as 30%)

Solubility in Water

Miscible with water in all proportions.

Specific Gravity

1.134-1.195

pH

2-4

Flash Point

N/a

Flammability

Non Flammable. Heat will cause decomposition to oxygen gas.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Product is a(n) oxidizing agent and reactive.

Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.

Chemical Stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Commercial products are stabilised to reduce risk of decomposition due to contamination.

Conditions to Avoid

Sun rays, heat, heat effect.

Incompatible materials

Reacts violently with reducing agents, alcohols, ammonia, carboxylic acids, acetic acid, cobalt oxides, copper(II) chloride, ethers, metal powder, permanganates, acetone, benzenesulfonic anhydride, 1,1-dimethylhydrazine, dimethylphenylphosphine, gadolinium hydroxide, hydrogen selenide, iron oxides, lithium tetrahydroaluminate, magnesium tetrahydroaluminate, manganese(II) oxide, mercury oxide, methyl hydrazine, nickel monoxide, nitrogenous bases, osmium tetroxide, alpha-phenylselenoketones, phosphorus, phosphorus(V) oxide, quinoline, tetrahydrothiophene, tin(II) chloride, thiodiglycol, thiophane, tin(II) chloride, unsaturated organic compounds, readily oxidisable and combustible materials; avoid contact with combustibles including lubricants and graphite. reacts with cobalt, copper and its alloys, chromium, iridium, iron, lead, manganese, Monel, osmium, palladium, platinum, gold, silver, zinc, and other catalytic metals, metal oxides and salts - avoid metallic bowls and stirrers. violent catalytic decomposition will occur in contact with certain metals such as iron, copper, chromium, brass, bronze, lead, silver, manganese or their salts. forms unstable and possible explosive materials with acetic anhydride, aconitic acid, aniline, carboxylic acids, 1,4-diazabicyclo[2,2,2]octane, diphenyl diselenide, ethyl acetate, glycols, ketene, ketones, triethyltin hydroperoxide, 1,3,5-trioxane, vinyl acetate. Is incompatible with mercurous chloride decomposes in presence of alkalis and even ordinary dust or rust decomposes slowly at ordinary temperatures and builds up pressure in a closed container; the rate of decomposition doubles for each 10 deg C rise in temperature and decomposition becomes self-sustaining at 141 deg. C contact with rough surfaces can cause decomposition. Attacks and may ignite some plastics, rubber and coatings. Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Solutions of hydrogen peroxide slowly decompose, releasing oxygen, and so are often stabilised by the addition of acetanilide, etc.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

May react with aluminium forming hydrogen gas.

Hazardous Polymerization

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Dermal (rat) LD50: 3000-5480 mg/kg

Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2 mg/L/4H

Oral (rat) LD50: 75 mg/kg

Acute inhalation toxicity: LC50 rat: > 0.17 mg/l / 4 h. Method: literature. Test substance: hydrogen peroxide, 50%.

The maximum dose attainable under experimental conditions no fatalities.

Acute dermal toxicity: LD50 rabbit: > 6500 mg/kg. Method: literature. Test substance: Hydrogen peroxide 70%.

Skin irritation rabbit: Slightly irritating. Method: literature

Eye irritation rabbit: Corrosive. Method: literature

Sensitization guinea pig: Not sensitising. Method: literature

Repeated dose toxicity:

Mouse(female): Testing period: 90 d. Subsequent observation period: 6 weeks.

Target organ/effect: Changes of parameters of the blood, body weight development negative.

Irritative effect: Gastrointestinal tract. Method: OECD TG 408. Drinking water analysis.

Mouse(male): Testing period: 90 d. Subsequent observation period: 6 weeks.

Target organ/effect: Changes of parameters of the blood, body weight development negative.

Irritative effect: Gastrointestinal tract. Method: OECD TG 408. Drinking water analysis.

Gentotoxicity in vitro:

Microorganisms, cell cultures. Mutagenic/genotoxic effects. Method: literature. In the presence of metabolic systems no mutagenic effects were observed.

Gentotoxicity in vivo:

Micronucleus test mouse intraperitoneal (i.p.): Negative. Method: OECD TG 474

Micronucleus test mouse Oral: Negative. Method: literature

Unscheduled DNA synthesis -test (UDS) rat: Negative. Method: literature

Carcinogenicity assessment

Clues to possible carcinogenic effects in animal experiments: Up to date there is no evidence of increased tumour risk.

Hydrogen peroxide is not a carcinogenic substance according to MAK, IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH.

Ingestion

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Hydrogen peroxide may cause blistering and bleeding from the throat and stomach. When swallowed, it may release large quantities of oxygen which could hyper-distend the stomach and gut and may cause internal bleeding, mouth and throat burns and rupture of the gut. There may also be fever, nausea, foaming at the mouth, vomiting, chest and stomach pain, loss of consciousness, and movement disorders and death. Large amounts can also cause cessation of breath, dizziness, headache, tremors weakness or numbness in the extremities and convulsions. Hydrogen peroxide concentrate is corrosive and must not be taken undiluted. The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

Inhalation

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Inhalation of quantities of liquid mist may be extremely hazardous, even lethal due to spasm, extreme irritation of larynx and bronchi, chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema. Inhaling excessive levels of mist may result in headache, dizziness, vomiting, diarrhoea, irritability, sleeplessness and fluid in the lungs, and cause extreme irritation of the nose and chest, cough, discomfort, shortness of breath and inflammation of the nose and throat.

Whole-body effects of hydrogen peroxide poisoning include tremor, numbness of the limbs, convulsions, coma and shock. Hydrogen peroxide has poor warning properties

Skin

Skin contact will result in rapid drying, bleaching, leading to chemical burns on prolonged contact. Reactions may not occur on exposure but response may be delayed with symptoms only appearing many hours later. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

Eye

Hydrogen peroxide concentrations above 10% are corrosive to the eye and may cause corneal ulceration even days after exposure. The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

Carcinogenicity

No Data Available

Chronic Effects

Hydrogen peroxide as a human food additive is generally regarded as safe when used in certain limitations. In experimental animals, oral administration of hydrogen peroxide causes dental, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestinal damage. Inhalation exposure to hydrogen peroxide caused skin irritation and sneezing in dogs, and high mortality in mice. Hydrogen peroxide added to food is affirmed to be generally regarded as safe (GRAS) by the U.S. FDA when used to treat certain foods in specified limitations [FDA 21 CFR 184.1366 (4/1/93)]. Hydrogen peroxide may be used as a component of articles for use in packaging, handling, transporting, or holding food in accordance with prescribed conditions [FDA 21 CFR 175.105 (4/1/93)]. Dose-related growth retardation, induction of dental caries, and pathological changes in the periodontium were observed in young male rats receiving 1.5% hydrogen peroxide as their drinking fluid (equivalent to approximately 2.1 g/kg/day)² for 8 weeks. Effects observed in mice treated for 35 weeks with 0.15% hydrogen peroxide as their drinking fluid (equivalent to approximately 0.29 g/kg/day)³ included degeneration of hepatic and renal tubular epithelial tissues, necrosis, inflammation, irregularities of tissue structure of the stomach wall, and hypertrophy of the small intestine wall. Concentrations in excess of 1% (equivalent to approximately 1.9 g/kg/day)⁴ resulted in pronounced weight loss and death within two weeks. In a sequential study of mice treated with 0.4% hydrogen peroxide in drinking water (equivalent to approximately 0.76 g/kg/day)⁵, gastric erosion was observed at 30 days and was present consistently throughout the 108 week study period. Dogs exposed 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 6 months at an average vapour concentration of 7 ppm (9.73 mg/3) of 90% hydrogen peroxide, developed skin irritation, sneezing, lacrimation, and bleaching of the hair. Autopsy disclosed pulmonary irritation and greatly thickened skin, but no hair follicle destruction. No significant changes in blood or urinary parameters were observed. Following eight 6-hour exposures to hydrogen peroxide at a concentration of 79 mg/m³ (56.88 ppm), 7/9 mice died. Following exposure to hydrogen peroxide at 93 mg/m³, 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 30 exposures, 1/10 rats died. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Toxicity to fish:

hydrogen peroxide LC50 96 Fish 0.020mg/L

hydrogen peroxide EC50 3 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.27mg/L

hydrogen peroxide EC50 48 Crustacea 2.32mg/L

hydrogen peroxide EC50 72 Algae or other aquatic plants 0.71mg/L

hydrogen peroxide NOEC 192 Fish 0.028mg/L

Persistence and degradability

Photochemical degradation (air) takes place.

Under ambient conditions quick hydrolysis, reduction or decomposition occurs. The following substances are formed: oxygen and water.

Mobility

hydrogen peroxide LOW (KOC = 14.3)

Environmental Fate

Do NOT let product reach waterways, drains and sewers.

Bioaccumulative Potential

hydrogen peroxide LOW (LogKOW = -1.571)

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations

Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.

All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local, State, and Federal Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.

Waste Disposal

Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Dangerous Goods of Class 5.1 Oxidising Agents are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, Class 2.3, Class 3, Class 4, Class 5.2, Class 7, Class 8, Fire risk substances and combustible liquids.

U.N. Number

2014

UN proper shipping name

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION

Transport hazard class(es)

5.1

Sub.Risk

8

Packing Group

II

Hazchem Code

2P

EPG Number

31

IERG Number

31

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

Classified as hazardous according to criteria of GHS.

Poisons Schedule

S6

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

December, 2016

Contact Person/Point

The company has taken care in compiling this information. No liability is accepted whether direct or indirect from its application since the conditions of final use are outside the Company's control. The end user is obliged to conform to relevant government regulations and/or patent laws applicable in their respective States of Countries.

24-Hour Emergency Telephone: AUS: 1800 629 953 NZ: Poisons 0800 764 766,

Signature of Preparer/Data Service

Technical Manager

Tel. (08) 9337 4844

END OF SDS

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