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Version Number: 02

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Product Code: CSHL002-2.5L-P

SECTION 1 PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: Hydrogen Peroxide

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use: Bleaching wood pulp, textiles, feathers, hair, fur, silk, straw, ivory, flour, bone and gelatin, renovating paintings and engravings, oxidiser in the manufacture of dyes, disinfecting water and hides, artificially aging wines and liquors, refining oils and fats, antichlor, photography, electroplating, cleaning metals, seed disinfectant, mouth washes, sanitary lotions, dentrifices, pharmaceuticals, plasticizers, antiseptic and laboratory reagent.

Name	Product Code
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 6% LR	HL002
Hydrogen dioxide, Peroxide	

SECTION 2 HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture: Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2A

Signal Word (s): WARNING

Hazard Statement (s): H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

Pictogram (s): Exclamation mark

Precautionary statement - Prevention:
P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.
P280 Wear protective eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response:
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

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SECTION 3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients	Name	CAS	Proportion
	Water	7732-18-5	93.5-94.5 %
	Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	5.5-6.5 %

Other Information May contain stabiliser.

SECTION 4 FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give water to drink. DO NOT induce vomiting. Seek medical attention.

Skin Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If persistent irritationoccurs, obtain medical attention.

Eye contact Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek immediate medical assistance.

First Aid Facilities Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.

Advice to Doctor Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient. If swallowed, large amounts of oxygen may be released quickly. The distention of the stomach or esophagus may be injurious. Insertion of a gastric tube may be advisable.

Other Information For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

SECTION 5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Hazards from Combustion Products May librate toxic fumes in fire such as sulfur and iron oxides.

Specific Methods Use extinguishing media most appropriate for the surrounding fire.t

Specific hazards arising from the chemical Material does not burn. Fire or heat may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Heating causes decomposition which liberates oxygen gas. Runoff may pollute waterways.

Precautions in connection with Fire Wear SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautions Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing.

Personal Protection Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Absorb or contain liquid with sand, earth or spill control material. Shovel up using non sparking tools and place in a labelled, sealable container for subsequent safe disposal. Put leaking containers in a labelled drum or overdrum.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities

Store in cool place and out of direct sunlight. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Keep out of reach of children. Do not reuse empty containers. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid). Keep in a well-ventilated place Store away from combustible materials. Store below +25 °C.
Long term storage not recommended.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

Name	STEL		TWA		Footnote
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	
Hydrogen peroxide			1.4	1	

Other Exposure Information

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.
A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for hydrogen peroxide (Safe Work Australia) of 1.4 mg/m³, (1 ppm). The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.

Appropriate engineering controls

Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Respiratory Protection

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.

Eye Protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate.
Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.

Personal Protective Equipment

Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.

Footwear

Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.

Body Protection

Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hygiene Measures

Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

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SECTION 9 PHYSICAL/CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Form	Liquid
Appearance	Colourless liquid.
Odour	Weak pungent to odourless.
Solubility in Water	Miscible.
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in alcohol.
Specific Gravity	1.02
Flammability	Non combustible material. Liberates oxygen - sustains fires.
Molecular Weight	34.01

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability	Breaks down in sunlight, unstable with heat or contamination. Liberation of oxygen gas. Strong oxidizing agent. Reacts with other chemicals. Prolonged contact with metals may cause pitting or decolouration. Use extreme caution when attempting any reactions because of fire and explosion potential. Conduct initial experiments in small scale and protect personnel appropriately as reactions are unpredictable and may be delayed.
Conditions to Avoid	Sunlight (decomposes), heat.
Incompatible Materials	Albumin, alkalies, alkali metals, alkali salts, alkali hydroxides, alkaline earth metals, metals, metals in powder form, metallic oxides, metallic salts, ferrous salts, mercurous salts, gold salts, nonmetals, nonmetallic oxides, aldehydes, alcohols, amines, ammonia and their carbonates, hydrazine and derivatives, hydrides, combustible substances, ethers, acids, anhydrides, oxidizing agents, organic substances, peroxi compounds, impurities/dust, permanganates, organic solvents, organic nitro compounds, brass, balsam Peru, phenol, charcoal, chlorides, alkali citrates, hypophosphites, iodides, lime water, permanganates, sulfites and tinctures.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	May liberate toxic fumes such as oxygen gas.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

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SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ingestion	May cause irritation to the mucous membranes of the mouth, pharynx, oesophagus and gastrointestinal tract with upper abdominal pain, 'heartburn', nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea. 'Coffee grounds' vomitus and 'black tarry' stools may occur as a result of gastrointestinal bleeding. After absorption of large quantities there is a risk of perforation in the oesophagus and stomach.
Inhalation	Vapour may cause irritation to the nose, throat and upper respiratory tract, nausea and headache, possible difficulty in breathing and shortness of breath.
Skin	Irritating to skin. Contact may result in drying, rash, discomfort and bleaching of the skin and hair.
Eye	Causes serious eye irritation. Splashes in the eye can cause severe eye damage with ulceration of the cornea, and may cause eye damage.
Respiratory sensitisation	Not classified based on available information.
Skin Sensitisation	Not classified based on available information.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified based on available information.
Carcinogenicity	Hydrogen peroxide [7722-84-1] is evaluated in the IARC Monographs (Vol. 36, Suppl. 7, Vol. 71; 1999) as Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not classified based on available information.
STOT-single exposure	Not classified based on available information.
STOT-repeated exposure	Not classified based on available information.
Chronic Effects	Potential symptoms of overexposure are irritation of eyes, nose, throat and skin, corneal ulceration, erythema, vesicles on skin and bleaching of hair.
Serious eye damage/irritation	H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
Mutagenicity	No evidence of mutagenic properties.

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	When used properly, no impariments in the function of waste-water-treatment plants are to be expected.
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable. Dcomposition products: water and oxygen.
Mobility	Water solubility therefore may spread in water systems, highly mobile in soils.
Bioaccumulative Potential	Unlikely.
Environmental Protection	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Considerations	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

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SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information	Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory Information	All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) regulations. Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Poisons Schedule	S5

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Literature References	Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment'.
Empirical Formula & Structural Formula	H202
Reason for Revision:	To bring to date

END OF SDS