### **SAFETY DATA SHEET**

North American Version

# HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (35% =< Conc. < 50%)

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1. Identification of the substance or mixture

Product name : HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (35% =< Conc. < 50%)

Product grade(s) : Interox® PFP 35% Hydrogen Peroxide

Interox® HP Food 35% Hydrogen Peroxide

Interox® Chem Grade 35% Interox® Cosmetic Grade 35%

Interox® Food Grade 35% Hydrogen Peroxide

Interox® Universal Food Grade 35% Hydrogen Peroxide

Interox® Standard 35% Hydrogen Peroxide
Interox® Storage Grade 35% Hydrogen Peroxide
Interox® Technical Grade 35% Hydrogen Peroxide
Interox® Technical Grade 35/D Hydrogen Peroxide
Interox® Technical Grade 40% Hydrogen Peroxide
Interox® Crude Grade 40% Hydrogen Peroxide

Chemical Name : Hydrogen peroxide

Synonyms : Hydroperoxide, Hydrogen dioxide

Molecular formula : H2O2 Molecular Weight : 34 g/mol

1.2. Use of the Substance/Mixture

Recommended use : - Bleaching agent

Chemical industry
Electronic industry
Metal treatment
Odour agents
Oxidising Agents
Textile industry
Water treatment
Pulp and paper

Recommended use - Food additive

1.3. Company/Undertaking Identification

Address : SOLVAY CHEMICALS, INC.

3333 RICHMOND AVENUE HOUSTON TX 77098-3099

**United States** 

1.4. Emergency and contact telephone numbers

Emergency telephone : 1 (800) 424-9300 CHEMTREC ® (USA & Canada)

01-800-00-214-00 (MEX. REPUBLIC)

Contact telephone number : US: +1-800-765-8292 (Product information)

(product information): US: +1-713-525-6500 (Product information)





## 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1. Emergency Overview:

NFPA : H=3 F=0 I=1 S=OX

HMIS : H= 3 F= 0 R= 1 PPE = Supplied by User; dependent on local

conditions

**General Information** 

Appearance : liquid
Colour : colourless
Odour : pungent

#### Main effects

- Oxidizing properties
- Harmful if swallowed.
- Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.

### 2.2. Potential Health Effects:

#### Inhalation

- Inhalation of vapours is irritating to the respiratory system, may cause throat pain and cough.
- Repeated or prolonged exposure: Risk of sore throat, nose bleeds, chronic bronchitis.

#### Eye contact

- Severe eye irritation
- Redness
- Lachrymation
- Swelling of tissue
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.

### Skin contact

- Irritation
- Risk of: Causes burns..

### Ingestion

- Severe irritation
- Ingestion causes burns of the upper digestive and respiratory tracts.
- Nausea
- Vomiting
- Bloating of stomach, belching.
- Risk of chemical pneumonitis from product inhalation.

### Other toxicity effects

- See section 11: Toxicological Information

### 2.3. Environmental Effects:

- See section 12: Ecological Information

## 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Hydrogen peroxide

CAS-No. : 7722-84-1

Concentration : >= 35.0 - < 50.0 %

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

#### 4.1. Inhalation

- Remove to fresh air.
- If symptoms persist, call a physician.

#### 4.2. Eye contact

- Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes.
- In the case of difficulty of opening the lids, administer an analgesic eye wash (oxybuprocaine).
- Consult with an ophthalmologist immediately in all cases.

### 4.3. Skin contact

- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Wash off with plenty of water.
- Keep warm and in a quiet place.
- Consult a physician.

#### 4.4. Ingestion

- Call a physician immediately.
- Take victim immediately to hospital.

#### If victim is conscious:

- If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious).
- Do NOT induce vomiting.

#### If victim is unconscious but breathing:

- Artificial respiration and/or oxygen may be necessary.

### 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

### 5.1. Suitable extinguishing media

- Water
- Water spray

### 5.2. Extinguishing media which shall not be used for safety reasons

- None.

#### 5.3. Special exposure hazards in a fire

- Oxygen released in thermal decomposition may support combustion
- Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
- Contact with flammables may cause fire or explosions.
- Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

### 5.4. Hazardous decomposition products

- Oxygen
- The release of other hazardous decomposition products is possible.

### 5.5. Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

- Evacuate personnel to safe areas.
- In the event of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.
- When intervention in close proximity wear acid resistant over suit.
- Clean contaminated surface thoroughly.

#### 5.6. Other information

- Keep product and empty container away from heat and sources of ignition.
- Keep containers and surroundings cool with water spray.
- Approach from upwind.

### 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### 6.1. Personal precautions

- Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.
- Isolate the area.
- Keep away from Incompatible products.
- Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so.
- In case of contact with combustible material, keep material wet with plenty of water.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

- In case of accidental release or spill, immediately notify the appropriate authorities if required by Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations.
- Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. All disposal methods must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations.

### 6.3. Methods for cleaning up

- Dam up.
- Soak up with inert absorbent material.
- Dilute with plenty of water.
- Do not add chemical products.
- Treat recovered material as described in the section "Disposal considerations".
- Never return spills in original containers for re-use.

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Handling

- Use only in well-ventilated areas.
- Keep away from heat.
- Keep away from Incompatible products.
- May not get in touch with:
- Organic materials
- Use only equipment and materials which are compatible with the product.
- Before all operations, passivate the piping circuits and vessels according to the procedure recommended by the producer.
- Never return unused material to storage receptacle.
- Use only in an area with adequate water supply
- Containers and equipment used to handle the product should be used exclusively for that product.

### 7.2. Storage

- Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place.
- Keep away from heat.
- Keep away from Incompatible products.
- Keep away from combustible material.
- Store in a receptacle equipped with a vent.
- Store in original container.
- Keep container closed.
- Keep in a bunded area.
- Regularly check the condition and temperature of the containers.
- Information about special precautions needed for bulk handling is available on request.

#### 7.3. Packaging material

- aluminium 99,5 %
- stainless steel 304L / 316L
- Approved grades of HDPE.

### 7.4. Other information

- Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.
- Do not confine the product in a circuit, between closed valves, or in a container without a vent.

### 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Exposure Limit Values

### Hydrogen peroxide

US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values 2009

time weighted average = 1 ppm

- US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000) 02 2006

Permissible exposure limit = 1 ppm

Permissible exposure limit = 1.4 mg/m3

- <u>US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000)</u> 1989

time weighted average = 1 ppm

time weighted average = 1.4 mg/m3

US. Tennessee. OELs. Occupational Exposure Limits, Table Z1A 06 2008

time weighted average = 1 ppm

time weighted average = 1.4 mg/m3

ACGIH® and TLV® are registered trademarks of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

SAEL = Solvay Acceptable Exposure Limit, Time Weighted Average for 8 hour workdays. No Specific TLV STEL (Short Term Exposure Level) has been set. Excursions in exposure level may exceed 3 times the TLV TWA for no more than a total of 30 minutes during a workday and under no circumstances should they exceed 5 times the TLV TWA.

#### 8.2. Engineering controls

- Ensure adequate ventilation.
- Apply technical measures to comply with the occupational exposure limits.
- Refer to protective measures listed in sections 7 and 8.

### 8.3. Personal protective equipment

### 8.3.1. Respiratory protection

- Self-contained breathing apparatus in medium confinement/insufficient oxygen/in case of large uncontrolled emissions/in all circumstances when the mask and cartridge do not give adequate protection.
- Use only respiratory protection that conforms to international/ national standards.
- Use NIOSH approved respiratory protection.
- Wear an approved full-face air supplied respirator for excessive or unknown concentrations. Selected chemical cartridges for respirators, i.e. OV, OV/AG, GME have been tested successfully under lab conditions to remove hydrogen peroxide and peracetic acid vapors in concentrations exceeding the applicable exposure limits. Further information is available in a Solvay Chemicals, Inc. Technical Communication, located at http://www.solvaychemicals.us/resource.htm in the Peractic Acid section.

### 8.3.2. Hand protection

- Protective gloves impervious chemical resistant:
- PVC
- Rubber gloves
- Take note of the information given by the producer concerning permeability and break through times, and of special workplace conditions (mechanical strain, duration of contact).

### 8.3.3. Eye protection

- Chemical resistant goggles must be worn.
- If splashes are likely to occur, wear:
- Tightly fitting safety goggles
- Face-shield

### 8.3.4. Skin and body protection

- Protective suit
- If splashes are likely to occur, wear:
- Apron
- **Boots**
- Suitable material
- **PVC**
- Rubber products

### 8.3.5. Hygiene measures

- Use only in an area equipped with a safety shower.
- Eye wash bottle with pure water
- When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
- Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.

### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### 9.1. General Information

**Appearance** liquid Colour colourless Odour pungent

### 9.2. Important health safety and environmental information

: 1-4 pН

Remarks: Apparent pH

: 108 °C ( 226 °F ) (H2O2 35 %) Boiling point/boiling range

115 °C (239 °F) (H2O2 50 %)

Flash point Remarks: The product is not flammable.

**Flammability** Lower explosion limit.

Remarks: The product is not flammable.

**Explosive properties** Explosion danger.

Remarks: With certain materials (see section 10).

Remarks: In case of heating:

**Oxidizing properties** Remarks: yes

Vapour pressure 1 mbar (H2O2 50 %)

> Temperature: 30 °C (86 °F) 12 mbar (H2O2 50 %)

Remarks: Total pressure (H2O2 + H2O)

Temperature: 20 °C (68 °F) : 72 mbar (H2O2 50 %)

Remarks: Total pressure (H2O2 + H2O)

Temperature: 50 °C (122 °F)

1.1 (H2O2 27,5 %)1.2 (H2O2 50 %) Relative density / Density

Solubility Soluble in:

Water

Polar organic solvents

Partition coefficient: log Pow. n-octanol/water -1.1

Viscosity : 1.17 mPa.s (H2O2 50 %)

Temperature: 20 °C ( 68 °F )

: 1.07 mPa.s (H2O2 27,5 %)

**Vapour density** : 1 (H2O2 50 %)

9.3. Other data

Freezing point: : -33 °C (-27 °F) (H2O2 35 %)

: -52 °C (-62 °F) (H2O2 50 %)

**Auto-flammability** : Remarks: The product is not flammable.

**Surface tension** : 75.6 mN/m (H2O2 50 %)

Temperature: 20 °C ( 68 °F ) 74 mN/m (H2O2 27,5 %)

**Decomposition** :  $>= 60 \, ^{\circ}\text{C} \, (140 \, ^{\circ}\text{F})$ 

temperature Remarks: Self-Accelerating decomposition temperature (SADT)

< 60 °C ( 140 °F )

Remarks: Slow decomposition

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

### 10.1. Stability

- Potential for exothermic hazard
- Stable under recommended storage conditions.

#### 10.2. Conditions to avoid

- Contamination
- To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat.
- Keep at temperature not exceeding: 60 °C ( 140 °F )
- Keep at temperature not exceeding: 60 °C (140 °F)

### 10.3. Materials to avoid

- Acids, Bases, Metals, Salts of metals, Reducing agents, Organic materials, Flammable materials

### 10.4. Hazardous decomposition products

- Oxygen
- The release of other hazardous decomposition products is possible.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### **Toxicological data**

### Acute oral toxicity

LD50, rat, 1,232 mg/kg (H2O2 35 %)

#### Acute inhalation toxicity

- LC50, 4 h, rat, 2,000 mg/l (Hydrogen peroxide)

### Acute dermal irritation/corrosion

LD50, rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg (H2O2 35 %)

### Skin irritation

- rabbit, Skin irritation (H2O2 35 %)

#### Eye irritation

Risk of serious damage to eyes. (H2O2 35 %)

#### Irritation (other route)

- Inhalation, mouse, Irritating to respiratory system., RD 50 = 665 mg/m3 (Hydrogen peroxide)

#### Sensitisation

guinea pig, Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.

#### Chronic toxicity

- Oral, Prolonged exposure, Various species, Target Organs: Gastrointestinal tract, observed effect
- Inhalation, Repeated exposure, dog, Lowest observable effect level: 14.6 mg/m3, irritant effects

#### Carcinogenicity

- Oral, Prolonged exposure, mouse, Target Organs: duodenum, carcinogenic effects
- Dermal, Prolonged exposure, mouse, Animal testing did not show any carcinogenic effects.

#### Genetic toxicity in vitro

In vitro tests have shown mutagenic effects.

### Genetic toxicity in vivo

- Animal testing did not show any mutagenic effects.

#### Remarks

- Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.
- Carcinogenic effect not applicable to human
- Irritating to skin and mucous membranes
- Risk of serious damage to eyes.

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### 12.1. Ecotoxicity effects

### Acute toxicity

- Fishes, Pimephales promelas, LC50, 96 h, 16.4 mg/l
- Fishes, Pimephales promelas, NOEC, 96 h, 5 mg/l
- Crustaceans, EC50, 48 h, 2.4 mg/l
- Crustaceans, NOEC, 48 h, 1 mg/l

### Chronic toxicity

- Molluscs, NOEC, 56 Days, 2 mg/l
- Algae, Chlorella vulgaris, EC50, growth rate, 72 h, 4.3 mg/l
- Algae, Chlorella vulgaris, NOEC, 72 h, 0.1 mg/l

#### 12.2. Mobility

Air, Volatility, Henry's law constant (H) = 1 Pa.m³/mol

Conditions: 20 °C

Remarks: not significant

Air, condensation on contact with water droplets

Remarks: rain washout

- Water

Remarks: The product evaporates slowly.

Soil/sediments

Remarks: non-significant evaporation and adsorption

### 12.3. Persistence and degradability

#### Abiotic degradation

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- Air, indirect photo-oxidation, t 1/2 from 16 - 20 h

Conditions: sensitizer: OH radicals

- Water, redox reaction, t 1/2 from 25 - 100 h

Conditions: mineral and enzymatic catalysis, fresh water

- Water, redox reaction, t 1/2 from 50 - 70 h

Conditions: mineral and enzymatic catalysis, salt water

- Soil, redox reaction, t 1/2 from 0.05 - 15 h

Conditions: mineral catalysis

### Biodegradation

aerobic, t 1/2 < 2 min</li>

Conditions: biological treatment sludge Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

- aerobic, t 1/2 from 0.3 - 5 d Conditions: fresh water

Remarks: Readily biodegradable.

anaerobic

Remarks: not applicable

Effects on waste water treatment plants, Inhibitor > 30 mg/l

Remarks: inhibitory action

### 12.4. Bioaccumulative potential

- Bioaccumulative potential

Result: Does not bioaccumulate.

#### 12.5. Other adverse effects

no data available

#### 12.6. Remarks

- Toxic to aquatic organisms.
- Nevertheless, hazard for the environment is limited due to product properties:
- . no toxicity of degradation products (H2O and O2).
- Inherently biodegradable.
- Does not bioaccumulate.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### 13.1. Waste from residues / unused products

- In accordance with local and national regulations.
- Limited quantity
- Dilute with plenty of water.
- Flush into sewer with plenty of water.
- Large quantities:
- Contact manufacturer.

### 13.2. Packaging treatment

- Empty containers.
- Clean container with water.
- Dispose of rinse water in accordance with local and national regulations.
- Do not rinse the dedicated containers.
- The empty and clean containers are to be reused in conformity with regulations.

### 13.3. RCRA Hazardous Waste

- Listed RCRA Hazardous Waste (40 CFR 302) No
- Unlisted RCRA Hazardous Waste (40 CFR 302) Yes
- D001 (ignitable waste)

- D002 (corrosive waste)

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

UN-Number 2014

**IATA-DGR** 

Class 5.1

Sub-risks CORROSIVE

Packing group II ICAO-Labels 5.1 + 8

Proper shipping name: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION

**IMDG** 

Class 5.1
Sub-risks Corrosive
Packing group II
ICAO-Labels 5.1 + 8
HI/UN No. 2014

Proper shipping name: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION

**U.S. Dept of Transportation** 

Class (Subsidiary) 5.1 (8)
Packing group II

Label (Subsidiary) Oxidising agent (Corrosive)

Marine pollutant: no Emergency info: ERG: 140

Proper shipping name: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION

Canada (TDG)

Class (Subsidiary) 5.1 (8)
Packing group II

Label (Subsidiary) Oxidizer (Corrosive)

Marine pollutant: no Emergency info: ERG: 140

Proper shipping name: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION

- IATA: forbidden over 40 %

### 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1. Inventory Information

Toxic Substance Control Act list : - In compliance with inventory.

(TSCA)

Australian Inventory of Chemical : - In compliance with inventory.

Substances (AICS)

Canadian Domestic Substances : - In compliance with inventory.

List (DSL)			
Korean Existing Chemicals List (ECL)	:	-	In compliance with inventory.
EU list of existing chemical substances (EINECS)	:	-	In compliance with inventory.
Japanese Existing and New Chemical Substances (MITI List) (ENCS)	:	-	One or more components not listed on inventory.
Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China) (IECS)	:	-	One or more components not listed on inventory.
Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)	:	-	One or more components not listed on inventory.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIOC)	•	-	One or more components not listed on inventory.

#### 15.2. Other regulations

### US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 355, Appendix A)

not regulated.

### SARA Hazard Designation (SARA 311/312)

- Acute Health Hazard: Yes.
- Fire Hazard: Yes.

### US. EPA Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act (EPCRA) SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemicals (40 CFR 372.65) - Supplier Notification Required

not regulated.

### US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 302)

not regulated.

# US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act (New Jersey Statute Annotated Section 34:5A-5)

### US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law (34 Pa. Code Chap. 301-323)

yes.

#### US. California Safe Drinking Water & Toxic Enforcement Act (Proposition 65)

WARNING! This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer..

### 15.3. Classification and labelling

### Canada. Canadian Environmental Protection Act (CEPA). WHMIS Ingredient Disclosure List (Can. Gaz., Part II, Vol. 122, No. 2)

- Oxidizing Material
- Corrosive Material
- **Dangerously Reactive Material**

Remarks: This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations and the MSDS contains all the information required by the Controlled Products Regulations.

### EC Label

The product is classified and labelled in accordance with Directive 1999/45/EC.

Symbol(s)	Xn	Harmful
R-phrase(s)	R22 R37/38 R41	Harmful if swallowed. Irritating to respiratory system and skin. Risk of serious damage to eyes.
S-phrase(s)	S26	Keep locked up and out of the reach of children. In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
	S28 S36/37/39 S45	After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

#### Ratings:

### **NFPA (National Fire Protection Association)**

Health = 3 Flammability = 0 Instability = 1 Special = OX

### **HMIS (Hazardous Material Information System)**

Health = 3 Fire = 0 Reactivity = 1 PPE: Supplied by User; dependent on local conditions

#### **Further information**

- The National Transportation Safety Board (NTSB) and Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) have requested the following information be provided:
- Combustible materials exposed to hydrogen peroxide should be immediately submerged in or rinsed with large amounts of water to ensure that all hydrogen peroxide is removed.
- Residual hydrogen peroxide that is allowed to dry (upon evaporation hydrogen peroxide can concentrate) on organic materials such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood or other combustibles can cause the material to ignite and result in a fire.
- Wear an approved full-face air supplied respirator for excessive or unknown concentrations. Selected chemical cartridges for respirators, i.e. OV, OV/AG, GME have been tested successfully under lab conditions to remove hydrogen peroxide and peracetic acid vapors in concentrations exceeding the applicable exposure limits. Further information is available in a Solvay Chemicals, Inc. Technical Communication, located at http://www.solvaychemicals.us/resource.htm in the Peractic Acid section.

Material Safety Data Sheets contain country specific regulatory information; therefore, the MSDS's provided are for use only by customers of the company mentioned in section 1 in North America. If you are located in a country other than Canada, Mexico or the United States, please contact the Solvay Group company in your country for MSDS information applicable to your location.

The previous information is based upon our current knowledge and experience of our product and is not exhaustive. It applies to the product as defined by the specifications. In case of combinations or mixtures, one must confirm that no new hazards are likely to exist. In any case, the user is not exempt from observing all legal, administrative and regulatory procedures relating to the product, personal hygiene, and integrity of the work environment. (Unless noted to the contrary, the technical information applies only to pure product).

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