

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLN. 30% W/V

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLN 30% w/v

OTHER NAMES

H₂-O₂, albonyl, Hioxyl, "hydrogen peroxide, solution (over 52% peroxide)", "hydrogen peroxide, stabilized (over 60% peroxide)"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, STABILIZED
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, STABILIZED or HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED

PRODUCT USE

At varying concentrations used for bleaching and deodorizing of textiles, wood pulp, hair, fur etc.; source of organic and inorganic peroxides; pulp and paper industry; plasticizers; rocket fuel; foam rubber. Manufacture of glycerol; antichlor; dyeing; electroplating; antiseptic, laboratory reagent, epoxidation, hydroxylation, oxidation and reduction; viscosity control for starch and cellulose derivatives; refining and cleaning metals; bleaching and oxidizing agent in food; neutralizing agent in wine distillation; seed disinfectant; substitute for chlorine water and sewage treatment.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS

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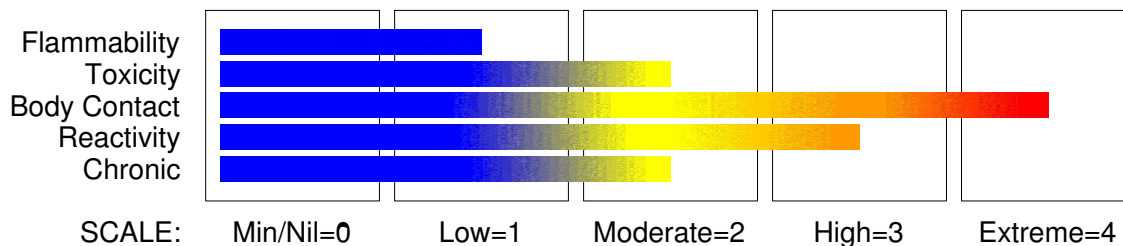
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

Oxidizing Liquid Category 1

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H271 H274 H331 H302 H314

May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer

May intensify fire; oxidizer

Toxic if inhaled

Harmful if swallowed

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Do not breathe dust or mist.

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

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

Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.

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

Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.

Wear fire/flammable resistant/retardant clothing.

Keep away from heat.

Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustible or incompatible materials.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Response

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
Keep container tightly closed.
IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area and fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.
IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes.
Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Storage

Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant inliner.
Store away from combustibles and incompatible materials
Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
hydrogen peroxide (as H ₂ O ₂ in solution)	7722-84-1	>90
proprietary stabilizer as acetanilide, sodium stannate etc.		Not spec
water	7732-18-5	

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- 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.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- 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.

SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

- 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.

INHALED

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog - Flooding quantities only.
- Foam.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Dry chemical Powder.
- Carbon Dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- 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 courses.
- Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover.
- Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
- May explode from friction, shock, heat or containment.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Heat affected containers remain hazardous.
- Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition.
- May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
- Combustion/decomposition may produce acrid/toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

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 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 courses.
- 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 or cloth.
- Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment.
- Collect any recoverable product into labelled containers for possible recycling.
- Avoid contamination with organic matter to prevent subsequent fire and explosion.
- 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.

Dilute with large quantities of water (at least ten (10) times the volume of hydrogen peroxide).

Sodium bicarbonate may be used to accelerate breakdown.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

hydrogen peroxide 100 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

hydrogen peroxide 50 ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

hydrogen peroxide 10 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

hydrogen peroxide 1 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	$\geq 0.1\%$	Toxic (T)	$\geq 3.0\%$
R50	$\geq 0.25\%$	Corrosive (C)	$\geq 5.0\%$
R51	$\geq 2.5\%$		
else	$\geq 10\%$		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



X



X



X



X



+



0

+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Mild steel, brass, bronze and copper equipment should not be used.

- Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours.
- Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage on clothing.
- Use in well ventilated areas, prevent accumulation of vapours.
- Keep material away from light, heat, ignition sources, flammables or combustibles.
- Keep dry and away from incompatible materials.
- Keep cool and below defined Control Temperature.
- Avoid friction, shock or containment.
- Use non-sparking equipment.
- Avoid physical damage to containers

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original container.
- Withdraw only sufficient material for immediate use.
- Contamination can cause VIOLENT DECOMPOSITION with intense heat and fire.
- Ensure proper rotation of stocks to limit decomposition and instability which may occur on long storage.
- 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 storing and handling directions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Store in containers with vented lids.
- Glass bottle.
- Properly passivated aluminium containers.
- Properly passivated stainless steel.
- Polyethylene containers.
- Porcelain, vitreous stoneware.
- Teflon lined containers.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Oxidising agents as a class are not necessarily combustible themselves, but can increase the risk and intensity of fire in many other substances.

Avoid storage with combustible materials, reducing agents, heavy metals and their salts.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in an isolated/detached store away from other materials.
- Keep containers securely sealed as supplied.
- WARNING: Gradual decomposition during storage in sealed containers may lead to a large pressure build-up and subsequent explosion.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Store under cover and away from sunlight.
- Always store below 35 deg.C
- Store away from flammable or combustible materials, debris and waste.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuffs containers.
- DO NOT stack on wooden floors or wooden pallets.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for spills and leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations.
- Keep locked up.
- Restrictions may apply on quantities and to other materials permitted in the same location.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- hydrogen peroxide:

CAS:7722- 84- 1 CAS:218625- 72- 0 CAS:66554- 50- 5 CAS:37355- 84- 3 CAS:8007- 30- 5

- water:

CAS:7732- 18- 5 CAS:558440- 53- 2 CAS:558440- 22- 5

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
hydrogen peroxide		75 [Unch]

MATERIAL DATA

NOTE: Detector tubes for hydrogen peroxide, measuring in excess of 0.1 ppm, are available commercially.

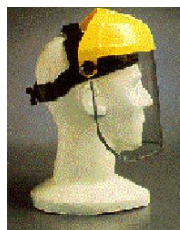
Exposure at or below the TLV-TWA is thought to minimise irritation and bleaching of hair.

INGREDIENT DATA

WATER:

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

Wear protective gloves, eg. PVC.
Do NOT wear PVA gloves.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream
- Eyewash unit.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:
"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the

continued...

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

computer- generated selection: hydrogen peroxide

Protective Material CPI *.

NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
PVC	A

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	B- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	B- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	B- 2 P
10000	100	-	B- 3 P
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult

your

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Type of Contaminant: solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air). aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation) direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion) grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	Air Speed: 0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.) 0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.) 1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.) 2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)
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Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only. 3: Intermittent, low production. 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	Upper end of the range 1: Disturbing room air currents 2: Contaminants of high toxicity 3: High production, heavy use 4: Small hood- local control only
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Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear, colourless to light blue, water-like liquid, odourless (or with a characteristic slightly acidic odour).
Pure hydrogen peroxide is a transient material (requires stabilization).
Miscible in water, soluble in ether, insoluble in petroleum ether and decomposed by many organic solvents.
Carried as an aqueous solution.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.
Mixes with water.

continued...

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Corrosive.

Molecular Weight: 34.02 as H₂O₂

Melting Range (°C): - 0.4

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available.

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available.

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not available.

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Autoignition Temp (°C): Not applicable

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 150.2

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.40 @ 25C

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.67 @ 30C

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not applicable

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not applicable

Viscosity: Not available

log Kow: -1.36

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
- Prolonged exposure to heat.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

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.

The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

EYE

The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

It has either been demonstrated or it is expected that when the material is applied to the eye(s) of animals, it produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

SKIN

The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact will result in rapid drying, bleaching, leading to chemical burns on prolonged contact.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

INHALED

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials.

As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapour, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Principal routes of exposure are skin and eye contact, and inhalation.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 4060 mg/kg

Dermal (rabbit) LDLo: 500 mg/kg

Inhalation (mouse) LC50: 2000 mg/kg/4h

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.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

WATER:

No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

log Kow: -1.36

Fish LC50 (96 h): catfish 37.4 mg/l

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible. Special hazard may exist - specialist advice may be required.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
- Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorised landfill.

WASTE DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

- Wear butyl rubber gloves, eye protection and protective clothing to control personal contact from hydrogen peroxide. Wear a body shield and work in a well ventilated area. Add a large volume of water to form a 5% hydrogen peroxide solution. Add the dilute hydrogen peroxide solution to a 50% excess of aqueous sodium metabisulfite. If the reaction does not proceed immediately, acidify the reaction. Neutralise and wash the mixture into the drain with water [Armour

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

1996].

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

• Wear a face shield, goggles, protective clothing and butyl rubber gloves to control personal contact from hydrogen peroxide. Cover the spill with a 1:1:1 mixture by weight of sodium carbonate or calcium carbonate, bentonite or sand. Scoop the absorbed mixture into a container and transfer into a well ventilated area. Add the contents to a container of cold water. Add to an excess of aqueous sodium metabisulfite solution. Empty the liquid portion into the drain, and discard the solid with normal refuse [Armour 1996].

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: OXIDIZING AGENT,CORROSIVE
HAZCHEM: 2PE

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class:	5.1	Subrisk:	8
UN Number:	2014	Packing Group:	II

Shipping Name:HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, STABILIZED
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, STABILIZED with more than 60% hydrogen peroxide
HHYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED with more than 60% hydrogen peroxide
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, STABILIZED or HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED with more than 60% hydrogen peroxide

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	5.1	IMDG Subrisk:	8
UN Number:	2014	Packing Group:	II

EMS Number: F- H, S- Q

Shipping name:HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, STABILIZED
HHYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, STABILIZED or HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:IATA

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

hydrogen peroxide (CAS: 7722-84-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for hydrogen peroxide as CAS: 218625-72-0, CAS: 66554-50-5, CAS: 37355-84-3, CAS: 8007-30-5.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
hydrogen peroxide	7722- 84- 1, 218625- 72- 0, 66554- 50- 5, 37355- 84- 3, 8007- 30- 5
water	7732- 18- 5, 558440- 53- 2, 558440- 22- 5

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.□□□

Issue Date: 23-Jun-2017