

BENZOYL PEROXIDE (CONTAINS 25% WATER)

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.1.1.1

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

BENZOYL PEROXIDE (CONTAINS 25% WATER)

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE C, SOLID

PRODUCT USE

■ Used according to manufacturer's directions.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.Ind.Estate,

248, Worli Road,

Mumbai- 400030, India

www.sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22 24959898/99

Fax: 91- 22 2493 7232

Email: technical@sdfine.com

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Organic Peroxide Type C

Oxidizing Solid Category 3

Skin Sensitizer Category 1



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria

H242

Heating may cause a fire.

H272

May intensify fire; oxidiser.

H317

May cause an allergic skin reaction.

H319

Causes serious eye irritation.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Code

P210

Phrase

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.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

P234	Keep only in original container.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P272	Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response Code	Phrase
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P333+P313	If skin irritation or rash occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
Storage Code	Phrase
P410	Protect from sunlight.
P420	Store away from other materials.
Disposal Code	Phrase
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
dibenzoyl peroxide	94-36-0	75
water	7732-18-5	25

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold the eyelids apart and flush the eye with 2% sodium carbonate solution or 5% sodium ascorbate solution then wash continuously for at least 15 minutes with fresh 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.
- Transport to hospital (or doctor) without further delay.
- Removal of contact lenses should only be undertaken by trained personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Toxic myocarditis may follow ingestion of oxidizing agents such as peroxides.

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.

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- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
 - Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**■ FOR SMALL FIRE:**

- Water spray, foam, CO2 or dry chemical.
- DO NOT use water jets.

FOR LARGE FIRE:

- Flood fire area with water from a distance.

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.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty; it is estimated that most organic dusts are combustible (circa 70%) - according to the circumstances under which the combustion process occurs, such materials may cause fires and / or dust explosions.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions).
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust (420 micron or less) may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited - particles exceeding this limit will generally not form flammable dust clouds; once initiated, however, larger particles up to 1400 microns diameter will contribute to the propagation of an explosion.
- In the same way as gases and vapours, dusts in the form of a cloud are only ignitable over a range of concentrations; in principle, the concepts of lower explosive limit (LEL) and upper explosive limit (UEL) are applicable to dust clouds but only the LEL is of practical use; - this is because of the inherent difficulty of achieving homogeneous dust clouds at high temperatures (for dusts the LEL is often called the "Minimum Explosible Concentration", MEC).

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO2), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

- Benzoyl peroxide decomposes when heated with formation of dense white toxic smoke of benzoic acid, phenyl benzoate, terphenyls, biphenyls, and carbon dioxide.
- Organic peroxides provide internal oxygen for combustion, so burn intensely.
- Simple smothering actions are not effective against established fires.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
 - Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.
-

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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.

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.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Mix only as much as is required.
- DO NOT return the mixed material to original containers.
- 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.
- Organic powders when finely divided over a range of concentrations regardless of particulate size or shape and suspended in air or some other oxidizing medium may form explosive dust-air mixtures and result in a fire or dust explosion (including secondary explosions)
- Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame.
- Establish good housekeeping practices.
- Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal packagings meeting the test criteria of Packing Group I, must NOT be used; this avoids unnecessary confinement.
- Packagings for organic peroxides must be constructed so that none of the materials, which are in contact with the contents, will catalyse or otherwise dangerously affect the properties of their contents.
- For combination packages, cushioning materials must not be readily combustible and must NOT cause decomposition of the organic peroxide if leakage occurs.
- Generally only stainless steel 316, polyethylene or glass lined equipment is suitable for use when working with organic peroxides.
- Some plastics may be incompatible with this material, check with manufacturer for storage suitability.
- DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Type B Solid Organic Peroxides, UN 3102, UN 3104, UN 3112 and UN 3114 are to be packed to the requirements of Packing method OP2B of the UN Dangerous Goods Code, with maximum unit mass of 0.5 kg.
- Plastic drum / container or plastic inner receptacle in fibre-board, or plastic outer container.
- Metal drums or outer containers are prohibited.
- Type C Solid Organic Peroxides, UN 3104, UN 3114 are to be packed to the requirements of Packing method OP6B of the UN Dangerous Goods Code, with maximum mass of 50 kg.
- Plastic drum/container or plastic inner receptacle in fibre-board, or plastic outer container.
- Metal drums or outer containers are prohibited.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- For benzoyl peroxide:
 - Avoid reaction with acids, alkalis, oxidising and reducing agents, metals and metal oxides, and combustible materials.
 - Amines and solutions of cobalt salts used as promoters and accelerators in polyester compounds if mixed with benzoyl peroxide will cause spontaneous decomposition (detonation).
 - Alkalis cause rapid decomposition of benzoyl peroxide with generation of large volumes of carbon dioxide gas (CO₂) and may pressurise containers.
 - Avoid contact with copper, brass, lead and zinc.
 - Avoid cross contamination between the two liquid parts of product (kit).
 - If two part products are mixed or allowed to mix in proportions other than manufacturer's recommendation, polymerisation with gelation and evolution of heat (exotherm) may occur.
 - This excess heat may generate toxic vapour.
 - Avoid storage with reducing agents.
 - Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.
 - Organic peroxides as a class are highly reactive.
 - They are thermally unstable and prone to undergoing exothermic self-accelerating decomposition.
 - Organic peroxides may decompose explosively, burn rapidly, be impact and/or friction sensitive and react dangerously with many other substances.
 - Amines and polyester accelerators (cobalt salts, for example) if mixed with organic peroxides / organic peroxide mixtures will cause rapid / spontaneous decomposition with fire / explosion hazard.
 - Avoid any contamination.
 - Avoid finely divided combustible materials
 - Avoid all external heat.
 - Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions.
 - Peroxides decompose over time and give off oxygen.
 - Peroxides require controlled storage for stability.
 - DANGER: Explosion hazard, never mix peroxides with accelerators or promoters.
 - Organic compounds, especially finely divided materials, can ignite on contact with concentrated peroxides.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

- Strongly reduced material such as sulfides, nitrides, and hydrides may react explosively with peroxides.
- Separate from mineral acids, strong alkalis, paint driers, polyester or FRP resin accelerators, promoters, amines, aluminium, zinc, cast iron, copper and brass, lead, manganese, vanadium, cobalt, mercury
- There are few chemical classes that do not at least produce heat when mixed with peroxides.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in an isolated approved flammable materials storage area.
- 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.

FOR MINOR QUANTITIES:

Ensure that:

- packages are not opened in storage area,
- the goods are kept at least 3 metres from sources of heat as well as all other dangerous goods and all other materials which might react with this material might react to cause a fire, a chemical reaction or explosion,
- materials for absorbing and neutralising spills are kept near the storage;
- procedures are displayed at the storage describing actions to be taken in the event of a spill or fire.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- dibenzoyl peroxide:
- water:

CAS:94- 36- 0
CAS:7732- 18- 5

MATERIAL DATA

BENZOYL PEROXIDE , WET WITH 25% WATER:

DIBENZOYL PEROXIDE:

- For benzoyl peroxide:

The recommendation for the TLV-TWA is based on the absence of subjective symptoms of irritation of the nose and throat in humans exposed to 5.25 mg/m3. Whether this is sufficiently low to prevent cumulative effects in man is not known.

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- 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], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

NOTE:

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.
 - Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
- The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
- The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
- Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:.
- Polyethylene gloves.
 - DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves.
 - DO NOT wear leather gloves.
 - Promptly hose all spills off leather shoes or boots or ensure that such footwear is protected with PVC over-shoes.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White powder ; insoluble in water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Does not mix with water.

State	Divided Solid	Molecular Weight	Not Available
Melting Range (°C)	103	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	Not Available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible
Flash Point (°C)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not Available
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not Available	pH (as supplied)	Not Available
Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not Available	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not Available
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available	Evaporation Rate	Not Available

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.

NOTE:

- A range of exothermic decomposition energies for peroxides is given as 200-340 kJ/mol.

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Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

- The relationship between energy of decomposition and processing hazards has been the subject of discussion; it is suggested that values of energy releases per unit of mass, rather than on a molar mass basis (J/g) be used in the assessment. For example, in open vessel processes (with man-hole size openings, in an industrial setting), substances with exothermic decomposition energies below 500 J/g are unlikely to present a danger, whilst those in closed vessel processes (opening is a safety valve or bursting disk) present some danger where the decomposition energy exceeds 150 J/g.

BREThERICK: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 4th Edition.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity	Not applicable
Skin corrosion/irritation	Not applicable
Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Irrit. 2A
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Skin Sens. 1
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT- single exposure	Not applicable
STOT- repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	Not applicable

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ Ingestion of organic peroxides may produce nausea, vomiting, abnormal pain, stupor, bluish discoloration of skin and mucous membranes.

Inflammation of the heart muscle may also occur.

EYE

■ Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals.

Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).

■ Eye contact with organic peroxides can cause clouding, redness, swelling and burns of the eye on prolonged contact.

SKIN

■ There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.

Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.

■ All organic peroxides are irritating to the skin and if allowed to remain on the skin, may produce inflammation; some are allergenic.

■ 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.

INHALED

■ There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.

The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

■ The inhalation of organic peroxide dusts or vapours can produce throat and lung irritation and cause an asthma-like effect.

Over-exposure can cause tears, salivation, lethargy, slow breathing, breathing difficulties, headache, weakness, tremor, stupor and swelling of the lung.

■ Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

If prior damage to the circulatory or nervous systems has occurred or if kidney damage has been sustained, proper screenings should be conducted on individuals who may be exposed to further risk if handling and use of the material result in excessive exposures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

continued...

BENZOYL PEROXIDE (CONTAINS 25% WATER)

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Prolonged or repeated skin contact with benzoyl peroxide may result in allergic skin reactions even at diluted concentrations. Ingestion results in abdominal pain, low body oxygen and severe depression. Chronic effects of exposure include allergic reactions characterised by redness, itching, oozing, crusting, and scaling of the skin and asthmatic wheezing. Although it does not exhibit complete carcinogenic or tumour-initiating activity, it has been associated with certain tumours of like papillomas and squamous cell carcinomas.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

Persistent exposure over a long period of time to peroxides produces allergic skin reactions (redness and scaling of the skin) and asthmatic wheezing.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitisation potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitising substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitising potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

Benzoyl peroxide may cause double vision, breathing problems, excess saliva and tear formation, redness of the skin and changes in motor activity. It did not produce blood or biochemical adverse effects, gene mutation or evidence of cancer. Repeated oral administration may result in decreased weights of testes and the newborn.

CARCINOGEN

dibenzoyl peroxide	International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs	Group	3	Not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans
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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
dibenzoyl peroxide	LOW	HIGH	LOW	MED

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.

Otherwise:

- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.

- Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

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Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
 - Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- For small quantities of oxidising agent:
- Cautiously acidify a 3% solution to pH 2 with sulfuric acid.
 - Gradually add a 50% excess of sodium bisulfite solution with stirring.
 - Add a further 10% sodium bisulfite.
 - If no further reaction occurs (as indicated by a rise in temperature) cautiously add more acid.
 - 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.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: ORGANIC PEROXIDE

HAZCHEM:

1WE(1)

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division: 5.2
UN No.: 3104
Shipping Name: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE C, SOLID

Subsidiary risk: None
UN packing group: None

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 5.2
UN/ID Number: 3104
Special provisions: A20
Cargo Only
Packing Instructions: 570
Passenger and Cargo
Packing Instructions: 570
Passenger and Cargo
Limited Quantity
Packing Instructions: Forbidden

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
Packing Group: -

Maximum Qty/Pack: 10 kg
Passenger and Cargo
Maximum Qty/Pack: 5 kg
Passenger and Cargo
Limited Quantity
Maximum Qty/Pack: Forbidden

Shipping name: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE C, SOLID

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 5.2
UN Number: 3104
EMS Number: F- J, S- R
Limited Quantities: 100 g
Shipping name: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE C, SOLID

IMDG Subrisk: None
Packing Group: None
Special provisions: 122 195 274 323

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

dibenzoyl peroxide (CAS: 94-36-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Reviewed by the IARC Monographs", "International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List Passenger and Cargo Aircraft"

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

No data for Benzoyl Peroxide , Wet with 25% Water (CW: 4021573)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

o assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

TThe 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: 9-Oct-2017