

SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

CAS Number: 7722-84-1
Product Name: Hydrogen Peroxide 35%
Revision Date: Jan 23, 2018 **Date Printed:** Jan 23, 2018
Version: 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.
Manufacturer's Name: Thames River Chemical Corp.
Address: 5230 Harvester Road Burlington, ON, CA, L7L 4X4
Emergency Phone: CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300
Information Phone Number: 905-681-5353
Fax: 905-681-5377
Product/Recommended Uses: For laboratory or industrial use only.

SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

Acute toxicity Inhalation - Category 4
Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4
Oxidizing Liquids - Category 2
Serious Eye Damage - Category 1
Skin Irritation - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure - Category 3

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements - Health

Harmful if inhaled
Harmful if swallowed
Causes serious eye damage
Causes skin irritation

Hazard Statements - Physical

May intensify fire; Oxidizer

Precautionary Statements - General

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
Keep out of reach of children.
Read label before use.

Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wash thoroughly/Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.

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

Precautionary Statements - Response

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.

Rinse mouth.

In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, alcohol foam, water spray or dry chemical to extinguish.

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.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.

Specific treatment (see first-aid on the SDS).

If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Take off contaminated clothing. And wash it before reuse.

Precautionary Statements - Storage

No precautionary statement available.

Precautionary Statements - Disposal

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulation. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, regional and local laws.

Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

No Data Available

Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified

No Data Available

SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight
0007732-18-5	WATER	65%
0007722-84-1	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	35%

SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or are concerned. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

Eye Contact

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Skin Contact

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Store contaminated clothing under water and wash before re-use or discard. Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water/shower for a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available.

Ingestion

If vomiting occurs naturally, lie on your side, in the recovery position. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed

No Data Available

Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed

No Data Available

SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Small Fire : Dry chemical, foam, carbon dioxide, water-spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Carbon dioxide can displace oxygen. Use caution when applying carbon dioxide in confined spaces. Large Fire: Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use straight stream of water.

Specific Hazards in Case of Fire

Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Many vapors are heavier than air. Containers may explode in fire. Many liquids are lighter than water. May form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flashback Vapors will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks) Polymer: May polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Fire will produce irritating and corrosive gases. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

Fire-fighting Procedures

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Product has a low flashpoint: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Large Fire: Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material

Special Protective Actions

This product is not combustible, but a strong oxidizer. Mixtures with combustible or flammable materials may ignite easily, or may explode in contaminated, closed containers. Residual hydrogen peroxide that is dried on organic materials such as wood, paper, fabrics, cotton, leather or combustibles can cause the materials to ignite and result in fire.

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full turnout gear. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedure

Isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay uphill and/or upstream. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. A vapor-suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors.

Recommended Equipment

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear liquid tight chemical protective clothing in combination with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Personal Precautions

DO NOT get on skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist.

Environmental Precautions

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up

Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material. Ventilate area after clean-up is complete.

SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE

General

Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. This product is not intended for human or animal consumption. All containers must be properly labelled. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored

Ventilation Requirements

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. Report ventilation failures immediately. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

Storage Room Requirements

Do not store large quantities of flammable liquids in the same storage cabinet. Store in dry, cool areas, out of direct sunlight and away from other sources of heat. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Keep away from incompatible materials (e.g. oxidizers). Store flammable and combustible liquids in areas that are cool, dry and well ventilated to reduce vapour concentrations. Never use plastic or glass containers for storing flammable liquids. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Bond and ground metal containers/cylinders when transferring. Avoid storing in direct sunlight or near other heat sources; eliminate all sources of ignition. Cabinets must be labelled; FLAMMABLE - KEEP FIRE AWAY. Avoid storing in basements. Protect containers against banging or other physical damage when storing, transferring, or using them. Procedures must be conducted in a fume hood, glove box, or other suitable containment device. Segregate from other hazard classes and store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from sources of ignition and incompatibilities. Provide secondary containment for toxic materials. Store, handle, and use corrosive materials in well-ventilated areas. Keep the smallest amount of material in work areas. Do not store on metal shelves. Store containers in plastic tubs or trays as secondary containment. Avoid rapid temperature changes in liquid storage areas. Store at temperatures above their respective freezing/melting point. Never store corrosives above eye level. Label cabinets with "TOXIC CHEMICALS" or similar warning.

SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Eye protection

Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids

Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	CANsmg	CANppm	CANtmg	CANtppm	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Skin designation	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	2.8	2	1.4	1			1.4	1		1		

Chemical Name	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE		1.4	1	Eye, URT & skin irr	A3	A3

A3 - Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans, irr - Irritation, URT - Upper respiratory tract

SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical and Chemical Properties

Density

9.43 lb/gal

Specific Gravity	1.13
Appearance	colourless liquid
Odor Description	slightly sharp, pungent
Odor Threshold	N/A
pH	less than 2
Melting/Freezing Point	-33 °C
Low Boiling Point	108 °C
High Boiling Point	N/A
Flash Point	Will not burn
Vapor Pressure	24 mmHg
Vapor Density	0.66-0.95 (Air=1)
Evaporation Rate	not known
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Water Solubility	completely soluble
Coefficient Water/Oil	N/A
Viscosity	1.12 centipoise

SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

No Data Available

Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

Conditions to Avoid

Material decomposes with the potential to produce a rupture of unvented closed containers.

Avoid heat, sparks, flame, high temperature, freezing and contact with incompatible materials.

Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Incompatible Materials

Metals, organic materials, metallic oxides, dusts, combustible materials (e.g., wood, sawdust)

Strong bases, acids, oxidizing and reducing agents.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

This material decomposes if contaminated, causing fire and possible explosions. Oxygen can be liberated at temperatures above ambient.

SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Likely Route of Exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

Acute Toxicity

Harmful if inhaled

Harmful if swallowed

Aspiration Hazard

No Data Available

Carcinogenicity

Chronic drinking water administration to rat and mouse. affected organ(s): GI tract, Increased incidence of tumors was reported. Classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as: Group 3: Unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans.

The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that there is limited evidence of the carcinogenicity of hydrogen peroxide in experimental animals.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No Data Available

Reproductive Toxicity

No Data Available

Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No Data Available

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Causes serious eye damage

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Causes skin irritation

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure

No Data Available

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure

No Data Available

0007722-84-1 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

LC50 (rat): 2000 mg/m3 (4-hour exposure; whole body exposure) (concentration not specified) (3) NOTE: This value is not considered reliable since a whole body exposure was used and the study was poorly reported.

LD50 (oral, male rat): 1193 mg/kg (35% solution) (4, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, female rat): 801 mg/kg (60% solution) (4, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, male rat): 75 mg/kg (70% solution) (4, unconfirmed)
LD50 (oral, mouse): 2000 mg/kg (90% solution) (4,12, u

SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Aquatic toxicity data:
Slightly toxic. Fish 96 h LC50 between 10 - 37 mg/l
Aquatic invertebrates:
Moderately toxic. Daphnia magna (Water flea) EC50 = 7.7 mg/l
Moderately toxic. Daphnia pulex (Water flea) EC50 = 2.4 mg/l
Algae:
Highly toxic. EC50 = 0.85 mg/l
Microorganisms:
Slightly toxic. Bacteria EC50 = 30 mg/l

Mobility in Soil

No Data Available

Bio-accumulative Potential

No Data Available

Persistence and Degradability

No Data Available

Other Adverse Effects

No Data Available

SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste Disposal

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, provincial and local laws.

SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION

U.S. DOT Information

UN number: UN2014

Proper shipping name: Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solutions with more than 40 percent but not more than 60 percent hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)

Hazard class: 5.1

Packaging group: II

Hazardous substance (RQ): No Data Available

Toxic-Inhalation Hazard: No Data Available

Marine Pollutant: No Data Available

Note / Special Provision: No Data Available

Transport Canada Information

UN number: UN2014

Proper shipping name: Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solutions with more than 40 percent but not more than 60 percent hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)

Hazard class: 5.1

Packaging group: II

Marine Pollutant: No Data Available

Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78): No Data Available

Note / Special Provision: Note / Special Provision

SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0007732-18-5	WATER	65%	DSL,TSCA,EU_EC_Inventory - EC Inventory
0007722-84-1	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	35%	DSL,TSCA,EU_EC_Inventory - EC Inventory

SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CANsmg or CANspmm - Canadian Short Term Exposure Level in mg/L or in ppm; CANtmg or CANtppm - Canadian Time Weighted Average in mg/L or in ppm; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center(US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

Version 1.0:

Revision Date: Jan 22, 2018

First Edition.

DISCLAIMER

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. However, neither the above named supplier nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein. Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may present unknown hazards and should be used with caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards that exist. The above information pertains to this product as currently formulated, and is based on the information available at this time. Addition of reducers or other additives to this product may substantially alter the composition and hazards of the product. Since conditions of use are outside our control, we make no warranties, express or implied, and assume no liability in connection with any use of this information.