



Product Identifier ADVANCE HYGIENE

Product Name AD-L8

Other means of identification

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

CAS-No 7722-84-1

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use:

Restrictions on Use: Use as recommended by the label.

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

This chemical is considered hazardous by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Acute toxicity - Oral	Category 4
Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Vapors)	Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation	Category 2 Sub-category B
Serious eye damage/eye irritation	Category 1

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Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status



Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	Category 3
Oxidizing Liquids	Category 2

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Danger

Hazard Statements

H318 - Causes serious eye damage
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H315 - Causes skin irritation
H270 - May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer



Precautionary Statements - Prevention

- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
- P261 - Avoid breathing mist/vapors/spray
- P280 - Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
- P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
- P221 - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/flammables
- P220 - Keep/Store away from clothing/flammable materials/combustibles

Precautionary Statements - Response

- P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
- P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
- P302 + P352 - IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap
- P332 + P313 - If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention
- P362 + P364 - Take off all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse
- P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
- P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
- P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
- P330 - Rinse mouth
- P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water for extinction

Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)

No hazards not otherwise classified were identified.

Other Information



Keep container in a cool place out of direct sunlight. Store only in vented containers. Do not store on wooden pallets. Do not return unused material to its original container. Avoid contamination - Contamination could cause decomposition and generation of oxygen which may result in high pressure and possible container rupture. Empty drums should be triple rinsed with water before discarding.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Formula HO - OH

Chemical name	CAS-No	Weight %
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	35
Water	7732-18-5	65

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in section 8

Hazardous Combustion Products

Explosion data

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact Sensitivity to Static Discharge

Eye Contact

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters

Skin Contact

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Inhalation

Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Seek immediate medical attention/advice.

Ingestion

Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Move to fresh air. If person is not breathing, contact emergency medical services, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, give 2 glasses of water. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

In case of accidental ingestion, necrosis may result from mucous membrane burns (mouth, esophagus and stomach). Oxygen rapid release may cause stomach swelling and hemorrhaging, which may product major, or even fatal, injury to organs if a large amount has been ingested.

In case of skin contact, may cause burns, erythema, blisters or even necrosis. Hydrogen Peroxide irritates respiratory system and, if inhaled, may cause inflammation and pulmonary edema. The effects may not be immediate.

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Hydrogen peroxide at these concentrations is a strong oxidant. Direct contact with the eye is likely to cause corneal damage especially if not washed immediately. Careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered. Because of the likelihood of corrosive effects on the gastrointestinal tract after ingestion, and the unlikelihood of systemic effects, attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided. There is a remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or orogastric tube may be required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Water. Do not use any other substance.

In closed unventilated containers, risk of rupture due to the increased pressure from decomposition. Contact with combustible material may cause fire On decomposition

Personal Precautions

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear personal protective equipment. Isolate and post spill area. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Eliminate all sources of ignition and remove combustible materials.

Other

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 fire.

Environmental Precautions

Do not flush into surface water or sanitary sewer system; if discharged into sewers or watercourses, dilute with plenty of water. See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

Methods for Containment

Dike to collect large liquid spills. Stop leak and contain spill if this can be done safely. Small product releases oxygen which may intensify fire.

Not sensitive. Not sensitive.

Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and protect personnel. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE



Handling

Keep/Store away from clothing/ combustible materials. Wear personal protective equipment. Reference to other sections. Never return unused hydrogen peroxide to original container. Contamination may cause decomposition and generation of oxygen gas which could result in high pressures and possible container rupture. Empty drums should be triple rinsed with water before discarding. Utensils used for handling hydrogen peroxide should only be made of glass, stainless steel, aluminum or plastic. Pipes and equipment should be passivated before first use. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Hydrogen peroxide should be stored only in vented containers and transferred only in a prescribed manner.

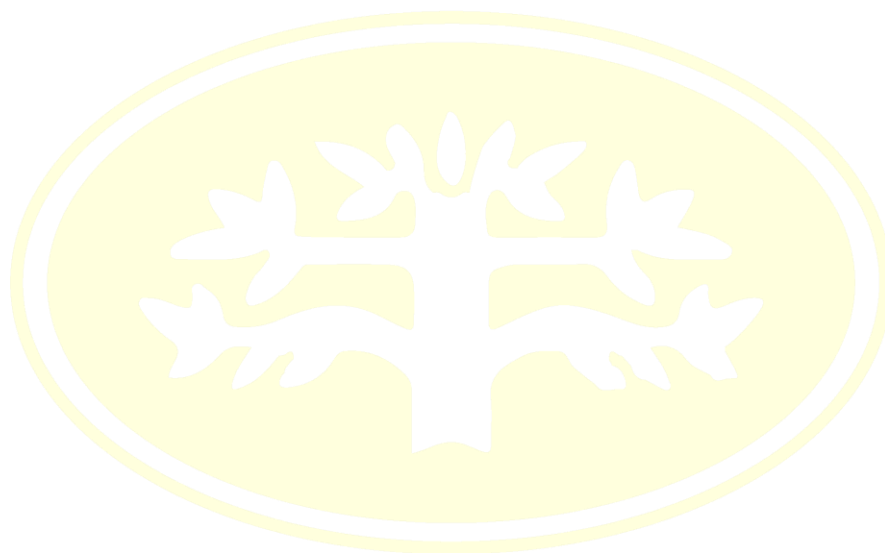
Storage

Keep containers in cool areas out of direct sunlight and away from combustibles. Provide mechanical general and/or local exhaust ventilation to prevent release of vapor or mist into work environment. Containers must be vented. Keep/store only in original container. Store rooms or warehouses should be made of non-combustible materials with impermeable floors. In case of release, spillage should flow to safe area. Containers should be visually inspected on a regular basis to detect any abnormalities (swollen drums, increases in temperature, etc.).

Incompatible products

Combustible materials. Copper alloys, galvanized iron. Strong reducing agents. Heavy metals. Iron. Copper alloys. Contact with metals, metallic ions, alkalis, reducing agents and organic matter (such as alcohols or terpenes) may produce self-accelerated thermal decomposition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION



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spillage: Dilute with large quantities of water.

Methods for cleaning up

Flush area with flooding quantities of water. Hydrogen peroxide may be decomposed by adding sodium metabisulfite or sodium sulfite after diluting to about 5%.

Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines

Ingredients with workplace control parameters.

Chemical name	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL	NIOSH	Mexico
Hydrogen peroxide 7722-84-1	TWA: 1 ppm	TWA: 1 ppm TWA: 1.4 mg/m ³	IDLH: 75 ppm TWA: 1 ppm TWA: 1.4 mg/m ³	Mexico: TWA 1 ppm Mexico: TWA 1.5 mg/m ³ Mexico: STEL 2 ppm Mexico: STEL 3 mg/m ³
Chemical name	British Columbia	Quebec	Ontario TWAEV	Alberta
Hydrogen peroxide 7722-84-1	TWA: 1 ppm	TWA: 1 ppm TWA: 1.4 mg/m ³	TWA: 1 ppm	TWA: 1 ppm TWA: 1.4 mg/m ³

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering measures

Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.
Ensure adequate ventilation.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/Face Protection

Use chemical splash-type monogoggles and a full-face shield made of polycarbonate, acetate, polycarbonate/acetate, PETG or thermoplastic.

Skin and Body Protection

For body protection wear impervious clothing such as an approved splash protective suit made of SBR rubber, PVC (PVC Outershell w/Polyester Substrate), Gore-Tex (Polyester trilaminate w/Gore-Tex), or a specialized HAZMAT Splash or Protective Suite (Level A, B, or C). For foot protection, wear approved boots made of NBR, PVC, Polyurethane, or neoprene. Overboots made of Latex or PVC, as well as firefighter boots or specialized HAZMAT boots are also permitted. DO NOT wear any form of boot or overboot made of nylon or nylon blends. DO NOT USE cotton, wool or leather as these materials react rapidly with higher concentrations of hydrogen peroxide. Completely submerge hydrogen peroxide



contaminated clothing or other materials in water prior to drying. Residual hydrogen peroxide, if allowed to dry on materials such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood or other combustibles, can cause the material to ignite and result in a fire.

Hand Protection

For hand protection, wear approved gloves made of nitrile, PVC, or neoprene. DO NOT use cotton, wool or leather for these materials react RAPIDLY with higher concentrations of hydrogen peroxide. Thoroughly rinse the outside of gloves with water prior to removal. Inspect regularly for leaks.

Respiratory Protection

If concentrations in excess of 10 ppm are expected, use NIOSH/DHHS approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or other approved air-supplied respirator (ASR) equipment (e.g., a full-face airline respirator (ALR)). DO NOT use any form of air-purifying respirator (APR) or filtering facepiece (dust mask), especially those containing oxidizable sorbants such as activated carbon.

Hygiene measures

Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Clean water should be available for washing in case of eye or skin contamination. .

General information

Protective engineering solutions should be implemented and in use before personal protective equipment is considered.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, colorless liquid
Physical State	Liquid
Color	Colorless
Odor	odorless
Odor threshold	Not applicable
pH	<= 3.7
Melting point/freezing point	-33 °C
Point/Range	108 °C
Flash point	Not flammable
Evaporation Rate	> 1 (n-butyl acetate=1)
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not flammable
Flammability Limit in Air	Not applicable
Upper flammability limit:	
Lower flammability limit:	
Vapor pressure	23 mm Hg @ 30 °C
Vapor density	No information available
Density	1.13 g/cm ³ @ 20°C
Specific gravity	1.13
Water solubility	completely soluble
Solubility in other solvents	No information available
Partition coefficient	log Kow = -1.5 @ 20 °C
Autoignition temperature	Not combustible
Decomposition temperature	100 °C (adiabatic)
Viscosity, kinematic	1.10 cP @ 20 °C
Viscosity, dynamic	No information available
Explosive properties	No information available
Oxidizing properties	Strong oxidizer
Molecular weight	34



Bulk density Not applicable

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity Reactive and oxidizing agent.

Chemical Stability Stable under normal conditions. Decomposes on heating. Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions Contact with organic substances may cause fire or explosion. Contact with metals, metallic ions, alkalis, reducing agents and organic matter (such as alcohols or terpenes) may produce self-accelerated thermal decomposition.

Hazardous polymerization Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

Conditions to avoid Excessive heat; Contamination; Exposure to UV-rays; pH variations.

Incompatible materials Combustible materials. Copper alloys, galvanized iron. Strong reducing agents. Heavy metals. Iron. Copper alloys. Contact with metals, metallic ions, alkalis, reducing agents and organic matter (such as alcohols or terpenes) may produce self-accelerated thermal decomposition.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Oxygen which supports combustion. Liable to produce overpressure in container.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

50% solution: LD50 > 225 mg/kg bw (rat)

35 % solution: LD50 1193 mg/kg bw (rat)

70 % solution: LD50 1026 mg/kg bw (rat)

35% solution: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw (rabbit)

70 % solution: LD50 9200 mg/kg bw (rabbit)

50% solution: LC50 > 170 mg/m³ (rat) (4-hr)

Hydrogen Peroxide vapors: LC0 9400 mg/m³ (mouse) (5 - 15 minutes)

Hydrogen Peroxide vapors: LC50 > 2160 mg/m³ (mouse)

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Corrosive. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Skin corrosion/irritation Moderately irritating (rabbit).

Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.

Product Information

LD50 Oral

LD50 Dermal

LC50 Inhalation

Sensitization

Information on toxicological effects

Symptoms

Vapors, mists, or aerosols of hydrogen peroxide can cause upper airway irritation, inflammation of the nose, hoarseness, shortness of breath, and a sensation of burning or tightness in the chest. Prolonged exposure to concentrated vapor or to dilute solutions can cause irritation and temporary bleaching of skin and hair. Exposure to vapor, mist, or aerosol can cause stinging pain and tearing of eyes.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Carcinogenicity

This product contains hydrogen peroxide. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that there is inadequate evidence for carcinogenicity of hydrogen peroxide in humans, but limited evidence in experimental animals (Group 3 - not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has concluded that hydrogen peroxide is a 'Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans' (A3).

Chemical name	ACGIH	IARC	NTP	OSHA
Hydrogen peroxide 7722-84-1	A3	3		

Mutagenicity

This product is not recognized as mutagenic by Research Agencies
In vivo tests did not show mutagenic effects

Reproductive toxicity

No toxicity to reproduction in animal studies.

STOT - single exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.



STOT - repeated exposure Not classified.

Target organ effects Eyes, Respiratory System, Skin.

Aspiration risk: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Hydrogen peroxide is naturally produced by sunlight (between 0.1 and 4 ppb in air and 0.001 to 0.1 mg/L in water). Not expected to have significant environmental effects.

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)				
Active Ingredient(s)	Duration	Species	Value	Units
Hydrogen peroxide	96 h LC50	Fish Pimephales promelas	16.4	mg/L
Hydrogen peroxide	72 h LC50	Fish Leuciscus idus	35	mg/L
Hydrogen peroxide	48 h EC50	Daphnia pulex	2.4	mg/L
Hydrogen peroxide	24 h EC50	Daphnia magna	7.7	mg/L
Hydrogen peroxide	72 h EC50	Algae Skeletonema costatum	1.38	mg/L
Hydrogen peroxide	21 d NOEC	Daphnia magna	0.63	mg/L

Persistence and degradability Hydrogen peroxide in the aquatic environment is subject to various reduction or oxidation processes and decomposes into water and oxygen. Hydrogen peroxide half-life in freshwater ranged from 8 hours to 20 days, in air from 10 - 20 hours, and in soils from minutes to hours depending upon microbiological activity and metal contamination.

Material may have some potential to bioaccumulate but will likely degrade in most environments before accumulation can occur.

Aspiration hazard

Ecotoxicity

Ecotoxicity effects



Bioaccumulation

Mobility Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its water solubility but will likely degrade over time.

Other Adverse Effects Decomposes into oxygen and water. No adverse effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Can be disposed as waste water, when in compliance with local regulations.

US EPA Waste Number D001

Contaminated Packaging Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Drums - Empty as thoroughly as possible. Triple rinse drums before disposal. Avoid contamination; impurities accelerate decomposition. Never return product to original container.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN/ID no	2014
Proper Shipping Name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Hazard class	5.1
Subsidiary class	8
Packing Group	II

TDG

UN/ID no UN 2014
Proper Shipping Name HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Hazard class 5.1
 8
 II

Air regulation permit shipment of Hydrogen Peroxide (<=40%) in non-vented containers for Air Cargo Only aircraft, as well as for Passenger and Cargo aircraft. HOWEVER, all PeroxyChem Hydrogen Peroxide containers are vented and therefore, air shipments of PeroxyChem H2O2 are not permitted. IATA air regulations state that venting of packages containing oxidizing substances is not permitted for air transport.

Proper Shipping Name UN 2014
 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Hazard class 5.1
Subsidiary Hazard Class 8
Packing Group II

Protect from physical damage. Keep drums in upright position. Drums should not be stacked in transit. Do not store drums on wooden pallets.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard	No
Chronic health hazard	No
Fire hazard	Yes
Sudden release of pressure hazard	No
Subsidiary class	
Packing Group	

ICAO/IATA

IMDG/IMO UN/ID
no

OTHER INFORMATION

SARA 313

Yes

Reactive Hazard

No

Clean Water Act

This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

CERCLA

Chemical name	Hazardous Substances RQs	Extremely Hazardous Substances RQs	SARA RQ
Hydrogen peroxide 7722-84-1		1000 lb	

Hydrogen Peroxide RQ is for concentrations of > 52% only

WHMIS Hazard Class

- C - Oxidizing materials
- D1B - Toxic materials
- E - Corrosive material
- F - Dangerously reactive material





16. OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA	Health Hazards 3	Flammability 0	Stability 1	Special Hazards OX
HMIS	Health Hazards 3	Flammability 0	Physical hazard 1	Special precautions H

NFPA/HMIS Ratings Legend

Severe = 4; Serious = 3; Moderate = 2; Slight = 1; Minimal = 0
Special Hazards: OX = Oxidizer
Protection = H (Safety goggles, gloves, apron, the use of supplied air or SCBA respirator is required in lieu of a vapor cartridge respirator)

Oxidizer: Class 2--Liquid

2018-03-18
Initial Release

Revision note

ADVANCE

HYGIENE

Uniform Fire Code Revision

date: