

SAFETY DATA SHEET

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 35% W/W TECH

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

1.1. Product identifier

Product name HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 35% W/W TECH

Product number 2797

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses General chemical reagent Bleaching agent Water treatment chemical. Biocide Intermediate Cleaning agent. Dental care Sterilisation

Uses advised against Processes that would lead to occupational exposure without the use of personal protective equipment. Processes involving incompatible materials. Use as described within any supplied exposure scenarios.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier

Reagent Chemical Services
 18 Aston Fields Road
 Whitehouse Industrial Estate
 Runcorn
 Cheshire WA7 3DL

T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00)
 F: 01928 716425
 E: info@reagent.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone OHES Environmental Ltd 24-7
 Tel. 0333 333 9939 (24 hour)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards Not Classified

Health hazards Acute Tox. 4 - H302 Acute Tox. 4 - H332 Skin Corr. 1A - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318 STOT SE 3 - H335

Environmental hazards Not Classified

Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) Xn;R22. Xi;R37/38,R41.

Human health Irritating to the respiratory system and skin. Irritating to eyes. Irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Ingestion may cause a feeling of nausea, larger amounts may produce vomiting.

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Environmental The product is not classed as environmentally hazardous. The product is miscible with water and can spread in water systems.

Physicochemical Corrosive to metals. Can supply oxygen in the event of a fire due the breakdown of hydrogen peroxide.

2.2. Label elements

Pictogram



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H302+H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.

Precautionary statements P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations.

Contains HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION ... %

Supplementary precautionary statements P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P312 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor if you feel unwell.
P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label).
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.

2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

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HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION ... %		30-60%
CAS number: 7722-84-1	EC number: 231-765-0	REACH registration number: 01-2119494219-28-0000
Classification	Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)	
Ox. Liq. 1 - H271	R5 O;R8 C;R35 Xn;R20/22	
Acute Tox. 4 - H302		
Acute Tox. 4 - H332		
Skin Corr. 1A - H314		
Eye Dam. 1 - H318		
STOT SE 3 - H335		

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information	CAUTION! First aid personnel must be aware of own risk during rescue! Always consider any dangers in the vicinity before approaching to treat the casualty. First aid personnel must protect themselves with all necessary personal protective equipment during the assistance of casualties. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist the casualty by administering oxygen. Check airway for any blockages. Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If medical assistance is needed take as much detail as possible about the incident and hazardous materials involved with the casualty.
Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. In case of severe exposure or if any discomfort continues get medical attention.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with plenty of water. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin contact	Remove footwear if contaminated. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. After contact with small amounts get medical attention if any discomfort continues. For large amounts, obtain medical attention.
Eye contact	Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water or eye wash solution while lifting the eyelids. If possible remove any contact lenses and continue to wash. Get medical attention immediately.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	Irritation of nose, throat and airway. Coughing and irritation of the mucous membranes. Prolonged exposure to vapours or mists can cause damage to the mucous membranes of the respiratory system. Chronic exposure can cause chronic bronchitis.
Ingestion	Nausea, vomiting. Irritation of the mouth, throat, oesophagus and gastorintestinal tract. Shock Unconsciousness
Skin contact	Skin irritation. Bleaching of the skin
Eye contact	Causes irritation of the eyes. May cause burns. Possible corneal damage. May cause conjunctivitis Lachrymation.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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Notes for the doctor Cases of eye contact and ingestion should be treated immediately. Have facilities in place to wash skin and eyes in case of exposure.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media The product is non-combustible. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Water spray, foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as this can spread the fire. Do not use carbon dioxide in enclosed spaces with insufficient ventilation.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards The mixture contains hydrogen peroxide which will promote the spread of fire by the supply of oxygen. Oxidising material may promote the spread of fire. Product containers can melt in the heat of a fire. Packaging materials will be combustible and provide fuel for the fire.

Hazardous combustion products The product in its normal state is not classed as combustible. In the heat of a fire it can produce: Oxygen.

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting Prevent run-off from entering drains and watercourses. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Evacuate and keep non-emergency personnel away from the fire area until it is properly extinguished with no danger of re-ignition.

Special protective equipment for firefighters Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions Have emergency procedures in place for treating spillages, evacuating the area and informing the emergency services if necessary. Restrict access to the area until the spillage is treated, if large amounts of vapours are produced that will be hazardous to others, evacuate the area. When any other effects of spillages will affect the safety of others the area should be evacuated. Avoid ingestion, inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Spill control personnel should wear personal protective clothing and equipment as described in section 8 of this datasheet. Non-emergency personnel should be kept away from the area of spillage.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions Avoid unauthorised discharge to the environment. Clean up any spillages immediately, prevent material from spreading and entering drains or sewage systems. Large spillages or uncontrolled discharge to water systems must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other regulatory body. If spillages to land cannot be treated safely or if contamination will occur the Environment Agency must be alerted immediately. If the product has entered a foul drain or sewage system in significant amounts to cause a hazard then the local water treatment company must be informed.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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Methods for cleaning up

Small quantities (< 0.5L) can be flushed to drain with lots of water. OR Small spillages should be absorbed with an inert, non-combustible absorbent. Large Spillages: Dam and absorb spillages with sand, earth or other inert material. Fit drain covers where they are available if the spillage is likely to enter the drainage system. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see Section 13. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery. Ventilate area and allow to dry before allowing access. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections Refer to sections 8 and 13 for additional information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Avoid spilling the product. Avoid ingestion of the product, inhalation of any vapours/mists when produced and contact with skin and eyes. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash at the end of each work shift, before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Do not mix with incompatible substances or mixtures. Remove contaminated clothing/footwear/equipment before entering eating areas or places that would expose others to the product. Do not use in areas close to drainage systems unless measures are in place to prevent access of product. Ensure emergency procedures are in place to treat spillages and cope with other situations such as evacuation. Provide eye washing and skin washing facilities, when handling large amounts a safety shower is recommended.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Store in closed original container at temperatures between 5°C and 25°C. If the product is transferred to another container, this should be made of a compatible material that will not be affected preferably plastic or glass. Do not use metal containers. The packaging manufacturer will advise on suitable packaging. Store away from heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Store in a stable situation to avoid spillages. It is advisable to store in a bunded area or use other protective measures such as a sump pallet or storage tray.

Storage class

Corrosive storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2. Registered uses can be found on the ECHA website under Registered Substances.

Usage description

Use product under conditions described in this datasheet. Avoid exposure of operators and others who may be affected by its use. Avoid overuse of the product which would create waste and potential spillages. Always use recommended personal protective equipment. Only use the product for its intended use in a safe manner, do not use for other purposes.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION ... %

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1 ppm 1.4 mg/m³

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 2 ppm 2.8 mg/m³

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

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DNEL Industry - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 3 mg/m³
Industry - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 1.4 mg/m³
Consumer - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 1.93 mg/m³
Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 0.21 mg/m³

PNEC

- Fresh water; 0.0126 mg/l
- Marine water; 0.0126 mg/l
- Intermittent release; 0.0138 mg/l
- STP; 4.66 mg/l
- Sediment (Freshwater); 0.047 mg/kg
- Sediment (Marinewater); 0.047 mg/kg
- Soil; 0.0023 mg/kg

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.

Eye/face protection

Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.

Hand protection

Wear protective gloves. Butyl rubber. Rubber (natural, latex). Nitrile rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Be aware that latex gloves can produce an allergic reaction in sensitive individuals. For gloves involving total immersion 1.0mm thickness (if available) are recommended, at least 0.5mm and breakthrough time of >480 minutes. For splash resistance use minimum 0.5mm thickness and breakthrough time > 240 minutes. Gloves should have a breakthrough time sufficient for the amount of handling but allow dexterity for safe movement and handling. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended. Gloves should carry the CE mark and conform to BS EN 374, chemicals and micro-organisms. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.

Other skin and body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005; EN 14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. Wear suitable protective footwear during handling of the product. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots, consult with the supplier as to the compatibility. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Wear rubber or plastic apron and full length gauntlets if handling large amounts. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield. Have facilities in place to wash eyes in case of contact. If handling large amounts it is recommended to have a safety shower.

Hygiene measures

Remove clothing when contamination will result in exposure to the substance, segregate and wash before re-use. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing when entering eating areas or other places that could lead to contamination of others with the product.

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Respiratory protection Wear suitable respiratory protection when vapours or mists are produced if the Workplace Exposure Limit is exceeded and there is insufficient ventilation or extraction. Respirator must be fitted with a cartridge suitable for the chemical of concern. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. BS EN 136: Full face masks. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941. Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation.

Environmental exposure controls See section 6 for details.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Odourless.
Odour threshold	No information available. No information available.
pH	pH (concentrated solution): 2.7 @ 21°C pH (diluted solution): 6 @ 21°C 0.35%
Melting point	Approx. -33°C
Initial boiling point and range	108°C @ 1013 hPa
Flash point	Scientifically unjustified.
Evaporation rate	No information available.
Evaporation factor	No information available.
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Scientifically unjustified.
Vapour pressure	48 Pa @ °C
Vapour density	No information available.
Relative density	Approx. 1.13 @ 20 @ °C
Bulk density	Not applicable.
Solubility(ies)	Completely miscible with water @ °C Miscible with water.
Partition coefficient	log Pow: -1.57 pH7 @ 20°C. Model calculation
Auto-ignition temperature	Scientifically unjustified.
Decomposition Temperature	No information available.
Viscosity	1.11 mPa s @ 20°C
Explosive properties	Not explosive EU Method A.14 (Explosive properties)
Comments	Unless otherwise stated the above information refers to 35% w/w Hydrogen Peroxide.

9.2. Other information

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Other information All available information has been included in section 9.1.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity Oxidising agent and reactive.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable under normal conditions. Thermal decomposition can occur.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions May react vigorously or exothermically. Reactions in a sealed container may result in pressure build up with possible rupture of the container. May react explosively. Release of oxygen may support combustion. Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage near to unprotected drainage systems. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Do not allow the storage container to be left exposed to the atmosphere. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid Metals. Metal salts Alkalis Acids. Reducing agents Organic solvents.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products See section 5 for thermal decomposition products.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Toxicological effects The following information has been taken from the ECHA website: List of registered substances - Toxicological information.

Acute toxicity - oral

Notes (oral LD₅₀) US EPA Guidelines

ATE oral (mg/kg) 1,428.57

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) US EPA Guidelines

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Hydrogen peroxide 50% w/w solution. US EPA Guidelines

ATE inhalation (gases ppm) 12,857.14

ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l) 31.43

ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l) 4.29

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Dose: 0.5ml of 35% w/w solution, 4 hours , Rabbit Primary dermal irritation index: 1.6 (mean) 4 hour exposure, 14 day observation period. Moderately irritating.

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Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Tests on rabbits, OECD Guideline 405, Acute eye Irritation / Corrosion. Extremely irritating; 10% w/w solution.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation No reliable information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Gene mutation:: Positive without metabolic activation. OECD Guideline 476 (In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test). Hydrogen peroxide has the potential to induce mutations in mammalian cells.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Chromosome aberration: Negative. OECD Guideline 474. 35% solution. No genotoxicity under the conditions of the test. Intraperitoneal route.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity Scientifically unjustified.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility Scientifically unjustified. No adverse effects to reproduction

Reproductive toxicity - development Scientifically unjustified. Not toxic to reproductive development.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure No information available.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects 22 mg/kg/day NOEL = 2.03 ppmV/6hr/day, Inhalation, Rat Hydrogen peroxide 50% w/w solution. OECD 412 (Repeated dose Inhalation Toxicity: 28/14 day) Respiratory tract irritant

General information Effects will be dependent upon the concentration and length of time of exposure. Higher concentrations will produce more pronounced effects.

Inhalation May cause respiratory system irritation. Vapours or mists will irritate the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Coughing and difficulties in breathing. Severe exposure may cause pulmonary oedema and bronchitis.

Ingestion Irritation of the mouth, the oesophagus and the gastrointestinal tract. Stomach pain and vomiting. Shock Ingestion of large amounts may cause unconsciousness and can be fatal.

Skin contact Bleaching of the skin Irritation May cause burns.

Eye contact Severely irritating to eyes. Causes burns. Lacrimation. Conjunctivitis may develop. Risk of serious damage to eyes.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

12.1. Toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish LC50, 96 hours: 16.4 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)
Freshwater, semi-static.

Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates NOEC, 48 hours: 1 mg/l,
Daphnia pulex, semi-static, freshwater.

Acute toxicity - aquatic plants EC₅₀, 72 hours: 1.38 mg/l,
Static, saltwater, Skeletonema costatum.
Growth rate test.

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Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC ₅₀ , 3 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Activated sludge OECD Guideline 209: Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition Test.
Acute toxicity - terrestrial	Scientifically unjustified.
Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	Scientifically unjustified.
Short term toxicity - embryo and sac fry stages	NOEC, : 500 ppm , Salmo trutta Sac fry, 45 min exposure, static.
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: 0.63 mg/l, Daphnia magna Freshwater, flow through.
Toxicity to terrestrial plants	Scientifically unjustified.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Phototransformation	Not available. No reliable information
Stability (hydrolysis)	Scientifically unjustified.
Biodegradation	Water - Degradation (%) 99%: 30 min. OECD Guideline 209: Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition Test. Aerobic; activated sludge, domestic. 30% solution.
Biological oxygen demand	Not available.
Chemical oxygen demand	Not available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential	Study scientifically unjustifiable.
Partition coefficient	log Pow: -1.57 pH7 @ 20°C. Model calculation

12.4. Mobility in soil

Adsorption/desorption coefficient	Scientifically unjustified.
Henry's law constant	0.00075 Pa m ³ /mol @ @ 20°C
Surface tension	74.67 mN/m @ @ 20°C 37.33% solution

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.
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12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects	Will affect drinking water supplies.
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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information	Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licenced waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorised disposal to the environment. If operators are exposed to vapours during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn.
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Disposal methods Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorised disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimise waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options. Small amounts (<500ml) can be flushed to drain with plenty of water. Large amounts should be sent for disposal through a reputable hazardous waste company.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)	2014
UN No. (IMDG)	2014
UN No. (ICAO)	2014

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Proper shipping name (ADN)	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	5.1
ADR/RID subsidiary risk	8
ADR/RID label	5.1 & 8
IMDG class	5.1
IMDG subsidiary risk	8
ICAO class/division	5.1
ICAO subsidiary risk	8

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	II
IMDG packing group	II
ICAO packing group	II

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant
No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS	F-H, S-Q
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Emergency Action Code 2P

Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID) 58

Tunnel restriction code (E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National regulations Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).

EU legislation Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).
Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).
Regulation (EU) 453/2010.

Guidance Workplace Exposure Limits EH40.
ECHA Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets 2014.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Information from the manufacturer of the raw material has not been received regarding Chemical Safety Assessments, Exposure Scenarios or a Chemical Safety Report.

SECTION 16: Other information

General information This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons. Toxicological and ecotoxicological information has been taken from the ECHA website of registered substances.

Key literature references and sources for data Raw material safety data sheets. ECHA website. Health Protection Agency Information.

Revision comments Change to section 15

Revision date 30/07/2015

Revision 2

Supersedes date 05/09/2012

SDS number 11806

Risk phrases in full R20/22 Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.
R22 Harmful if swallowed.
R35 Causes severe burns.
R37 Irritating to respiratory system.
R37/38 Irritating to respiratory system and skin.
R41 Risk of serious damage to eyes.
R5 Heating may cause an explosion.
R8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

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Hazard statements in full

H271 May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser.

H302 Harmful if swallowed.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

H332 Harmful if inhaled.

H335 May cause respiratory irritation.