

# Material Safety Data Sheet

## Hydrogen Peroxide



### 1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT and EMERGENCY TELEPHONE CONTACT

Product Name: Hydrogen Peroxide

Formula: H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: 0491-2566889

### 2. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Name	% by Weight
Hydrogen Peroxide	99-100

### 3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

**Potential Acute Health Effects:** Very hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. Hazardous in case of skin contact (corrosive, permeator), of eye contact (corrosive). Liquid or spray mist may produce tissue damage particularly on mucous membranes of eyes, mouth and respiratory tract. Skin contact may produce burns. Inhalation of the spray mist may produce severe irritation of respiratory tract, characterized by coughing, choking, or shortness of breath. Inflammation of the eye is characterized by redness, watering, and itching. Skin inflammation is characterized by itching, scaling, reddening, or, occasionally, blistering.

**Potential Chronic Health Effects:** Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, of inhalation. CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to kidneys, mucous membranes, skin, teeth. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage. Repeated p. 2 or prolonged contact with spray mist may produce chronic eye irritation and severe skin irritation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to spray mist may produce respiratory tract irritation leading to frequent attacks of bronchial infection.

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

**Primary Routes of Entry:** Inhalation, skin contact/absorption, eye contact, and ingestion.

**General Acute Exposure:** Liquid, mist, or vapours can cause eye, skin, and respiratory tract irritation and Central Nervous System (CNS) depression.

**Inhalation:**

**Acute Exposure:** Short-term exposure to high concentrations may cause CNS depression. Symptoms may include headache, weakness, drowsiness, light-headedness, nausea, difficult breathing, drunkenness, eye irritation, blurred vision, blindness, loss of consciousness, vertigo, fatigue, convulsions, and possibly death, depending on exposure. Victims may improve and then get worse again up to 30 hours later.

**Skin:**

**Acute Contact:** Upon prolonged or repeated contact, absorption through the skin may occur and produce toxic effects similar to those resulting from inhalation exposure. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause drying, cracking, and inflammation of the skin due to the defatting action of the product.

**Eye:**

**Acute Contact:** Eye irritation may occur upon short-term exposure, including a burning sensation, tearing, redness, or swelling. Upon direct contact with liquid, conjunctivitis and corneal burns may occur. The primary toxic effect is exerted upon the nervous system, particularly the optic nerves and possibly the retina. The condition can progress to permanent blindness.

**Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause serious poisoning with effects similar to those of inhalation and absorption through the skin. Toxic effects are more common after ingestion. Death from as little as one ounce has been reported.

**Neurologic:**

**Acute Exposure:** Central Nervous System (CNS) depression may occur upon exposure.

**Summary of Chronic Exposure:** It is slowly eliminated from the body; hence repeated exposures may result in toxic levels in the blood and tissues. Due to its slow elimination, it should be regarded as a cumulative poison. Though single exposures to fumes may cause no harmful effect, daily exposure may result in the accumulation of sufficient amount in the body to cause illness.

**Note to the Physician:** Coma resulting from massive exposures may last as long as 2-4 days. In the body, products formed by its oxidation are formaldehyde and formic acid.

**Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure:** Personnel with pre-existing CNS disease, skin disorders, impaired liver or kidney function, GI tract disorders or chronic respiratory diseases should avoid exposure.

#### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

**First Aid for Eyes:** Immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes. The patient should be seen in a health care facility and referral to an ophthalmologist considered.

**First Aid for Skin:** Immediately flush exposed area with copious amounts of tepid water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes, followed by washing area thoroughly with soap and water. The patient should be seen in a health care facility if irritation or pain persists or if symptoms of toxicity develop. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

**First Aid for Inhalation:** Move patient to fresh air and keep warm and at rest. Monitor for respiratory distress. If difficulty in breathing develops or if breathing has stopped, administer artificial respiration and seek medical attention. If trained to do so administer supplemental oxygen with assisted ventilation as required. Caution: Administration of mouth-to-mouth resuscitation may expose the first aid provider to chemical within the victim's lungs or vomit.

**First Aid for Ingestion:** If patient is conscious, immediately give two glasses of water and induce vomiting. Do not make an unconscious person vomit. Get medical attention immediately.

#### 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Flammability of the Product	Non-flammable
Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not applicable
Flash Points	Not applicable
Flammable Limits	Not applicable
Products of Combustion	Not available.

**Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:** Not applicable.

**Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:** Non-explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of shocks, of heat, of reducing materials, of combustible materials, of organic materials, of metals, of acids, of alkalis.

**Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:** Not applicable.

**Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:** Most cellulose (wood, cotton) materials contain enough catalyst to cause spontaneous ignition with 90% Hydrogen Peroxide. Hydrogen Peroxide is a strong oxidizer. It is not flammable itself, but it can cause spontaneous combustion of flammable materials and continued support of the combustion because it liberates oxygen as it decomposes. Hydrogen peroxide mixed with magnesium and a trace of magnesium dioxide will ignite immediately.

## 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

**Spill or Leak Measures:** Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Keep unnecessary people away and deny entry. Isolate spill or leak area immediately for at least 330 to 660 feet in all directions. Stay upwind, out of low areas, and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Eliminate all ignition sources. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Prevent entry of product into waterways, sewers, basements, or confined spaces. A vapour suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapours. All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded and/or spark resistant. Water spray may reduce vapours but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces. Fully encapsulating, vapour protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire.

**Determining Spill Size:** Generally, a small spill is one that involves a single, small package (i.e. up to a 55 gallon drum), small cylinder, or a small (non-continuing) leak from a large container.

### Large Spill:

- a. Dike far ahead of liquid spill for later disposal.
- b. Follow local emergency protocol for handling.
- c. Water spray may reduce vapor; but may not prevent ignition in closed spaces.

### Small Spill:

- a. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later disposal.
- b. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.

## 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions:** Keep locked up.. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

**Storage:** Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Separate from acids, alkalies, reducing agents and combustibles. Do not store above 30°C (86°F). Sensitive to light. Store in light-resistant containers.

## 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION

**Skin Protection Requirements:** Equipment should prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with the product. This may include rubber boots, resistant gloves, and other impervious and resistant clothing. Compatible materials may include butyl rubber, natural rubber, neoprene, nitrile rubber, viton and others. Review the equipment manufacture's compatibility data.

**Eye Protection Requirements:** Use chemical (indirectly vented) goggles when there is a potential for contact with product, including vapour. A full-face shield may be worn over goggles for additional protection, but not as a substitute for goggles.

**Other Protective Equipment:** Safety shower and eyewash fountain should be provided. Proper fire extinguishment equipment must be kept in the handling area.

## 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

pH (1% soln/water)	Not available
Boiling Point:	108°C (226.4°F)
Melting Point	-33°C (-27.4°F)
Critical Temperature:	Not available.
Specific Gravity	1.1 (Water = 1)
Vapor Pressure	3.1 kPa (@ 20°C)
Vapor Density	1.1 (Air = 1)
Volatility	Not available.

## 10. REACTIVITY

**Stability:** The product is stable.

**Instability Temperature:** Not available.

**Conditions of Instability:** Light, excess heat, combustible materials, incompatible materials (Hydrogen Peroxide)

**Incompatibility with various substances:** Slightly reactive to reactive with reducing agents, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis.

**Corrosivity:** Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

**Special Remarks on Reactivity:** Light Sensitive. Incompatible with reducing materials, ethers (dioxane, furfuran), oxidizing materials, Metals(eg. potassium, sodium lithium, iron, copper, brass, bronze, chromium, zinc, lead, silver), metal oxides (eg. cobalt oxide, iron oxide, lead oxide, lead hydroxide, manganese oxide), metal salts (eg. calcium permanganate), manganese, asbestos, vanadium, platinum, tungsten, molybdeum, triethylamine, palladium, sodium pyrophosphate, carboxylic acids, cyclopentadiene, formic acid, rust, ketones, cyanides, sodium carbonate alcohols, sodium borate, aniline, mercurous chloride, rust sodium pyrophosphate, hexavalent chromium compounds, tetrahydrofuran, sodium fluoride organic matter, potassium permanganate, urea, chlorosulfonic acid, manganese dioxide, hydrogen selenide, charcoal, coal, sodium borate, alkalies, cyclopentadiene, glycerine. Caused to decompose catalytically by metals (in order of decreasing effectiveness): Osmium, Palladium, Platinum, Iridium, Gold, Silver, Manganese, Cobalt, Copper, Lead (Hydrogen Peroxide) A solution of 3% Hydrogen peroxide is also incompatible with: Albumin, Alkali citrates, Balsam Peru, Phenol, Tinctures, and Lime water

**Special Remarks on Corrosivity:** Not available.

**Polymerization:** Will not occur.

## **11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Routes of Entry:** Absorbed through skin. Eye contact.

**Toxicity to Animals:** Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 66667 mg/kg (Mouse) (Calculated value for the mixture). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 66667 mg/kg (pig) (Calculated value for the mixture).

**Chronic Effects on Humans:** CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A3 (Proven for animal.) by ACGIH [Hydrogen Peroxide]. Classified 3 (Not classifiable for human.) by IARC [Hydrogen Peroxide]. MUTAGENIC EFFECTS: Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Hydrogen Peroxide]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Hydrogen Peroxide]. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS). Other

**Toxic Effects on Humans:** Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation (lung sensitizer). Non-corrosive for skin. Non-corrosive to the eyes. Non-corrosive for lungs.

## **12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Ecotoxicity:** Not available.

**BOD5 and COD:** Not available.

**Products of Biodegradation:** Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

**Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation:** The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

**Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation:** Not available.

## **13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste Disposal:** Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations

## **14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION**

Not classified as dangerous in the meaning of transport regulation.

## **15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**Federal and State Regulations:** New York acutely hazardous substances: Hydrogen Peroxide Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Hydrogen Peroxide Pennsylvania RTK: Hydrogen Peroxide Florida:

Hydrogen Peroxide Minnesota: Hydrogen Peroxide Massachusetts RTK: Hydrogen Peroxide New Jersey: Hydrogen Peroxide TSCA 8(b) inventory: Hydrogen Peroxide

**Other Regulations:** OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200)

## **16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Preparation Date :** 26-06-2015

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**Disclaimer:** The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. This document is intended as a guide to the appropriate precautionary handling of the material by a properly trained person using this product.