

Safety Data Sheet

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 34% FG

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Issue date: 1/23/2008

Revision date: 10/28/2024

SECTION 1: Identification

Identification

Product Name : HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 34% FG
Product code : MI0847
CAS-No. : MIXTURE
Synonyms : No additional information available
Recommended use : No additional information available
Restrictions on use : No additional information available

Supplier

Hydrite Chemical Co.
17385 Golf Parkway
Brookfield, WI, 53045
T 262-792-1450

Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBERS:

24 Hour Emergency #: (414) 277-1311

CHEMTREC Emergency #: (800) 424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Oxidizing liquids Category 2

Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4

Skin corrosion/irritation Category 2

Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US)



Signal word (GHS US)

: Danger

Hazard statements (GHS US)

: May intensify fire; oxidizer
Harmful if swallowed
Causes skin irritation
Causes serious eye damage
May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statements (GHS US)

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Prevention	: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep/Store away from clothing and other combustible materials Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response	: If swallowed: Call a poison center or doctor if you feel unwell. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. 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. Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on the SDS). Rinse mouth. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention. Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. In case of fire: Use media other than water to extinguish.
Storage	: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a secure manner.
Disposal	: Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

Hazards not otherwise classified

Hazards not otherwise classified	: If swallowed may cause gastrointestinal symptoms, ulceration, burns, accumulation of fluid in the lungs which may be delayed for several hours. The severity of the effects depends on the extent of the exposure.
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Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)	: Not applicable
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SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

Substances/ Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	CAS-No.: 7722-84-1	~34	Ox. Liq. 1, H271 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335

Note: Any chemical identity and/or exact percentage not expressly stated is being withheld as a trade secret or is due to batch variation.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: Seek medical attention immediately.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: If inhaled: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY. Symptoms may be delayed.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: If on skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Do not reuse clothing and shoes until cleaned. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: If in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Tilt head to avoid contaminating unaffected eye. Get immediate medical attention. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Do not interrupt flushing. Continue flushing with water during transport to emergency care facility.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: If swallowed: If fully conscious, drink a quart of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. If unconscious or in convulsions, take immediately to a hospital or a physician. NEVER induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious victim. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs.

Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Vapors or mists may cause: Respiratory irritation. Shortness of breath. burning sensation. difficulty in breathing. Hoarseness. Cough. Somnolence. Nausea. vomiting. Pulmonary edema. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause: Nosebleeding. Bronchitis. Symptoms of pulmonary edema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Superficial irritations and damage up to ulcerations and scarring develop on the skin. Contact with concentrated liquid for a short period of time may cause a temporary whitening or bleaching of the skin and hair. Cover burnt skin with sterile gauze.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Direct contact may result in corneal injury. Possible effects following exposure: May cause destruction of eye tissue. disintegration, scarring, clouding, ulcerations, blindness, corneal damage. Permanent eye damage. Symptoms may include: redness, itching, tears. stinging. pain. blisters. Effects may vary depending on length of exposure, solution concentration, and first aid measures. Effects may be delayed.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal bloating, ulceration, burns, (concentrated solutions). May affect lungs and cause fluid to accumulate leading to pulmonary edema and possibly death. The rapid releasing of oxygen can cause distension and bleeding of the mucosa in the stomach and lead to severe damage of the intestinal organs, especially in the event of greater intake of the product.
Most Important Symptoms/Effects	: In case of accidental ingestion, necrosis may result from mucous membrane burns of the mouth, esophagus, and stomach. Drowsiness, heartburn, foaming at the mouth, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea may occur. Aspiration hazard due to foam formation. Oxygen rapid release may cause stomach hemorrhaging and swelling, which may produce major or even fatal injury to organs if a large amount is swallowed. In case of skin contact, may cause burns, erythema, blisters or even necrosis. Contact may quickly progress to deep tissue damage. Depending on the intensity of the exposure, various levels of irritation, destruction, and ablation of the epithelium and conjunctiva and cornea may occur with possible loss of eyesight.

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Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary : Exposure to material may cause delayed lung injury resulting in pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. Exposed individuals should be monitored for 72 hours after exposure for the onset of delayed respiratory symptoms. Hydrogen peroxide 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.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. Water fog. Water only. Flood with plenty of water.
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use organic compounds.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard : May intensify fire; oxidizer. Could be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flames.
Explosion hazard : Mixtures of hydrogen peroxide with flammable liquids may possess explosive properties. Contamination of this product can cause rapid decomposition, release of oxygen and pressure. Contact with incompatible materials will cause hazardous decomposition resulting in the release of large quantities of heat, steam, and oxygen gas. Danger of decomposition under influence of heat. Risk of overpressure and burst due to decomposition in confined spaces or pipes. This product can spontaneously decompose above 150 °C. A detonation hazard exists when mixed with organic liquids like kerosene or gasoline. Yields oxygen when in a fire situation, in the event of a fire dilute this product with large volumes of water.
Reactivity in case of fire : Contact with metals could evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Decomposition will release oxygen, which will intensify a fire.
Hazardous decomposition products : Toxic fumes may be released. Oxygen. Carbon oxides (CO, CO₂).
Firefighting instructions : Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Stay upwind/keep distance from source. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without personal risk. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Prevent runoff from entering drains, sewers or waterways. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Under fire conditions closed containers may rupture or explode.
Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing.
Other information : Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Protective equipment : STRONG OXIDIZER. CORROSIVE MATERIAL. Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection". Do not exceed the occupational exposure limits (OEL).
Emergency procedures : Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate spillage area. Avoid contact with : Cellulose. Sawdust. Paper and cardboard. Remove all sources of ignition.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions : Avoid release to the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment	: Stop leak, if possible without risk. Dike to collect large liquid spills. Dilute spill with large amounts of water to a concentration of 5% hydrogen peroxide; hold in a pond or diked area until peroxide is completely decomposed. Flush remaining area with water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly. 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 amounts left to dry on organic materials such as paper, cotton, fabric, leather, wood, or other combustibles can cause the material to ignite and cause a fire because hydrogen peroxide concentrates when evaporated. Small amounts can be dammed with sand or earth, rinse away residue with plenty of water. Use proper ventilation during all cleanup activities. Do not touch or walk on the spilled product.
Methods for cleaning up	: Do not place spilled materials back into the original container. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Do not absorb in sawdust, paper, cloth or other combustible absorbents. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Soak up residue with inert absorbent material. Place in non-leaking containers for immediate disposal. Flush remaining area with plenty of water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly.
Other information	: Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site. 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 a fire.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Additional hazards when processed	: Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice.
Precautions for safe handling	: Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid dust or mist formation. Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Do NOT taste or swallow. Ground all equipment and containers before opening to prevent accumulation of static charge. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. Avoid contamination. never return unused product back to container. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing. Keep only in original container. Do not use pressure to transfer. NOTE: As the water content of hydrogen peroxide evaporates, cotton, rayon, and wool fibers are particularly subject to spontaneous combustion. Where there is significant risk of sudden splash or spray, it is advised that an apron or rubber suit be worn. Any contaminated clothing, including gloves, shoes, aprons, coveralls, etc, should be removed immediately and thoroughly flushed with water to eliminate any traces of hydrogen peroxide before cleaning and reuse. Residual hydrogen peroxide, if allowed to dry on material such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood or other combustibles can cause the material to ignite and result in fire.
Hygiene measures	: Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes and place in a metal container with water – fire hazard if allowed to dry.

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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions	: CORROSIVE MATERIAL. STRONG OXIDIZER. Keep in a cool, well-ventilated place away from heat. Store in a dry place. Keep out of direct sunlight. Protect from physical damage. Store away from other materials. Do not store near combustible materials. Reacts with most metals to form explosive/flammable hydrogen gas. Do not confine product in unvented vessels or between closed valves. Packages, containers, and tanks should be regularly inspected for signs of abnormalities like corrosion, bulging from pressure, and temperature increases. Store in upright position. Do not store with incompatibles, organics, combustibles, alkalies, reducing agents, metals or metallic salts, solvents. Keep away from ignition sources. Take measures against static discharges. Tank storage and dosing installations require specific measures, consult your supplier for information. Regularly verify the access to water to deal with emergencies and inspect operation. Refer to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 430 Code for the Storage of Solid and Liquid Oxidizers. DO NOT STORE ON WOODEN PALLETS.
Incompatible materials	: Combustible materials. Keep away from incompatibles. Refer to Section 10 on Incompatible Materials.
Storage temperature	: No additional information available
Heat-ignition	: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
Storage area	: Do not store with: Acids. alkalis. reducing agents. Combustible materials. Organic materials. Metallic oxides.
Packaging materials	: Keep only in the original container. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a secure manner. Unsuitable packaging materials: copper, lead, brass, magnesium, iron, silver, bronze, zinc, tin, and mild steel.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Component	ACGIH	OSHA
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	1 ppm TWA	1.4 mg/m ³ TWA

Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls	: Process enclosures or other engineering controls may be needed to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. General room ventilation and local exhaust are required. Avoid creating dust or mist. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Do not use in closed or confined spaces. Keep levels below exposure limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly.
Environmental exposure controls	: Avoid release to the environment.

Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment	: Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers. Avoid cotton, wool and leather clothing and shoes.
Hand protection	: Chemical-resistant. Impervious. Butyl-rubber protective gloves. Polyvinyl chloride. Neoprene. Check gloves for leaks before use. Thoroughly wash the outside of gloves with soap and water before removal.
Eye protection	: Wear chemical safety goggles and a full face shield while handling this product. Do not wear contact lenses. Wear a full-face respirator, if needed. Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers.
Skin and body protection	: Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use. Rubber Apron. Rubber boots. Avoid cotton, wool and leather clothing and shoes.
Respiratory protection	: Respiratory protection must be worn if ventilation does not eliminate symptoms or keep levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits are exceeded, wear: NIOSH-Approved respirator. Organic vapor/acid gas cartridge. DO NOT exceed limits established by the respirator manufacturer. All respiratory protection programs must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements and must be followed whenever workplace conditions require a respirator's use.

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Other information

: Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored or consumed where this material is in use. NOTE: As the water content of hydrogen peroxide evaporates, cotton, rayon, and wool fibers are particularly subject to spontaneous combustion. Where there is significant risk of sudden splash or spray, it is advised that an apron or rubber suit be worn. Any contaminated clothing, including gloves, shoes, aprons, coveralls, etc, should be removed immediately and thoroughly flushed with water to eliminate any traces of hydrogen peroxide before cleaning and reuse. Residual hydrogen peroxide, if allowed to dry on material such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood or other combustibles can cause the material to ignite and result in fire. Immediately change moistened and saturated work clothes. Immediately rinse contaminated or saturated clothing with water. 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. Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Good manufacturing practices require gross amounts of any chemical be removed from skin as soon as practical, especially before eating or smoking.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Color	: Clear. Colorless.
Odor	: Slight odor.
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: 3
pH solution concentration	: 100 %
Melting point	: Not applicable
Freezing point	: No data available
Crystallization (Salt Out) Temperature	: No data available
Boiling point	: No data available
Flash point	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Not applicable.
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20°C	: No data available
Relative density	: 1.128 @ 20 °C
Solubility	: Complete.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosion limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Information on stability and reactivity

Reactivity	: May intensify fire; oxidizer. Contamination from any source may cause rapid decomposition, oxygen gas release and dangerous pressure. Heat may also cause self-accelerating exothermic decomposition with oxygen gas and steam release that can cause dangerous pressures.
Chemical stability	: Stable under normal conditions.

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Possibility of hazardous reactions	: Contact with organic materials may cause fire and explosions. Readily oxidizes combustible, organic or other readily oxidizable materials. May react with certain metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas. Contact with metals, metallic ions, alkalis, reducing agents, and organic matter (such as alcohols or terpenes) may produce self-accelerated thermal decomposition. Material decomposes with the potential to produce a rupture of unvented closed containers. This material decomposes if contaminated, causing fire and possible explosions. Oxygen can be liberated at temperatures above ambient. 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 a fire.
Conditions to avoid	: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Protect from sunlight. Incompatible materials. Contamination may cause decomposition and generation of oxygen gas which could result in high pressure and possibly container rupture. Utensils used for handling hydrogen peroxide should only be made of glass, stainless steel, aluminum or plastic. Immediately change moistened and saturated work clothes. Immediately rinse contaminated or saturated clothing with water. 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.
Incompatible materials	: Easily oxidizable materials. iron. copper. brass. bronze. chromium. zinc. silver. lead. manganese. organic materials. reducing agents. alkaline materials. metal oxides. hydrochloric acid. flammable materials. combustible materials.
Hazardous decomposition products	: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Material decomposes with the potential to produce a rupture of unvented closed containers. This material decomposes if contaminated, causing fire and possible explosions. Oxygen can be liberated at temperatures above ambient.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Harmful if swallowed.
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Not classified

Numerical measures of toxicity			
Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	Rat: 1518 mg/kg	Rabbit: 9200 mg/kg	Rat: 2000 mg/m³

ATE Values: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 34% FG (MIXTURE)

ATE US (oral)	1193 mg/kg body weight
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Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified This product does not contain 0.1% or more of the known or potential carcinogens listed in NTP, IARC, or OSHA.
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
STOT-single exposure	: May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT-repeated exposure	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Likely routes of exposure	: Skin and eye contact. Ingestion. Inhalation.

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Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Vapors or mists may cause: Respiratory irritation. Shortness of breath. burning sensation. difficulty in breathing. Hoarseness. Cough. Somnolence. Nausea. vomiting. Pulmonary edema. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause: Nosebleeding. Bronchitis. Symptoms of pulmonary edema can be delayed up to 48 hours after exposure.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Superficial irritations and damage up to ulcerations and scarring develop on the skin. Contact with concentrated liquid for a short period of time may cause a temporary whitening or bleaching of the skin and hair. Cover burnt skin with sterile gauze.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Direct contact may result in corneal injury. Possible effects following exposure: May cause destruction of eye tissue. disintegration, scarring, clouding, ulcerations, blindness, corneal damage. Permanent eye damage. Symptoms may include: redness, itching, tears. stinging. pain. blisters. Effects may vary depending on length of exposure, solution concentration, and first aid measures. Effects may be delayed.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May cause gastrointestinal irritation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Ingestion may cause gastrointestinal bloating, ulceration, burns, (concentrated solutions). May affect lungs and cause fluid to accumulate leading to pulmonary edema and possibly death. The rapid releasing of oxygen can cause distension and bleeding of the mucosa in the stomach and lead to severe damage of the intestinal organs, especially in the event of greater intake of the product.
Most Important Symptoms/Effects	: In case of accidental ingestion, necrosis may result from mucous membrane burns of the mouth, esophagus, and stomach. Drowsiness, heartburn, foaming at the mouth, nausea, vomiting, and diarrhea may occur. Aspiration hazard due to foam formation. Oxygen rapid release may cause stomach hemorrhaging and swelling, which may produce major or even fatal injury to organs if a large amount is swallowed. In case of skin contact, may cause burns, erythema, blisters or even necrosis. Contact may quickly progress to deep tissue damage. Depending on the intensity of the exposure, various levels of irritation, destruction, and ablation of the epithelium and conjunctiva and cornea may occur with possible loss of eyesight.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	: Skin disorders. Eye disorders. Lung disorders. Respiratory system disorders.
Other information	: No additional information available

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

No additional information available

Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Regional waste regulation	: D001 - (IGNITABLE). D002 - (CORROSIVE WASTE).
Waste treatment methods	: Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.
Additional information	: Do not re-use empty containers. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Disposal methods identified are for the product as sold. For proper disposal of used material, an assessment must be completed to determine the proper and permissible waste management options permitted under applicable rules, regulations and/or laws governing your location. Avoid contamination. never return unused product back to container.

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SECTION 14: Transport information

Modes of transport

DOT (Department of Transportation):

Identification Number (DOT) : UN2014
Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Hazard Class (DOT) : 5.1 (8)
Packing group (DOT) : II
Marine pollutant : No

Labels Required (DOT) : Oxidizer, Corrosive



IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code):

Identification Number (IMDG) : UN2014
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Hazard Class (IMDG) : 5.1 (8)
Packing group (IMDG) : II
Marine pollutant : No

Labels Required (IMDG) : Oxidizing substances, Corrosive substances



IATA (International Air Transport Association):

Identification Number (IATA) : UN2014
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution
Hazard Classes (IATA) : 5.1 (8)
Packing group (IATA) : II
Marine pollutant : No

Labels Required (IATA) : Oxidizer, Corrosive



Other transport information

The transportation classifications provided on this SDS are for informational purposes only and based upon the properties of the product as described in this document. The listed transportation classifications may not address variations due to changes in package size, mode of shipment, regional or country regulations, or other regulatory descriptors.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

US Federal regulations

All components of this product are present and listed as Active on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements.

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This product or mixture is not known to contain a toxic chemical or chemicals in excess of the applicable de minimis concentration as specified in 40 CFR §372.38(a) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (7722-84-1)

RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	1000 lb
Section 302 EPCRA Reportable Quantity (RQ)	1000 lb concentration >52%
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	1000 lb (concentration >52%)

US State regulations

Component	CAS No.	State or local regulations
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	7722-84-1	Wisconsin HAP

SECTION 16: Other information

Hazard Rating System

Health: 3
Flammability: 0
Physical: 1

NFPA Rating System

NFPA health hazard: 3
NFPA fire hazard: 0
NFPA reactivity: 1
NFPA specific hazard: OX

Abbreviations and acronyms

HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Total Average Weight
RQ	Reportable Quantity

Revision date: 10/28/2024

Supersedes: 10/10/2024

Issue date: 1/23/2008

Indication of changes: Change(s) made in section 3.Change(s) made in section 7.

SDS Prepared by: AF

The data in this Safety Data Sheet relates to the specific material designated and does not relate to its use in combination with any other material or process. The data contained is believed to be correct. However, since conditions of use are outside our control it should not be taken as warranty or representation for which HYDRITE CHEMICAL CO. assumes legal responsibility. This information is provided solely for your consideration, investigation, and verification.