Safety Data Sheet
Hydrogen Peroxide 50% Solution
Revision 4, 22/08/24

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**Hydrogen peroxide, 50% Solution**
Other Names	No Data Available
Uses	Used as an oxidant in bleaching paper pulp, cotton, cotton/synthetic blends and wool fabrics. Used in wastewater and sewage treatment plants to reduce sulphide corrosion and odours and to supply supplemental dissolved oxygen.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	Unspecified
Chemical Name	Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution
Product Description	Aqueous solution, clear.

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Aurora Cleaning Supplies	F1 / 5 Bungaleen Court Dandenong South VIC 3175	03 9768 2669

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406 +64-4-9179888
Chemcall	Malaysia	+64-4-9179888
Chemcall	New Zealand	0800-243622 +64-4-9179888
National Poisons Centre	New Zealand	0800-764766
CHEMTREC	USA & Canada	1-800-424-9300 CN723420 +1-703-527-3887

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust) Schedule 6

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification

Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories

Oxidising Liquids - Category 2

Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 4

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4

Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1B

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3

Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 2

Pictograms

Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements

H272	May intensify fire; oxidizer.
H302 + H332	Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H401	Toxic to aquatic life.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention	**P210**	Keep away from heat.
	P221	Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/organic material.
	P260	Do not breathe mist/vapour/spray.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Response	**P370 + P378**	In case of fire: Use water for extinction.
	P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
	P310	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
	P305 + P351 + P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P391	Collect spillage.
	P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
Storage	**P403 + P233**	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
	P405	Store locked up.
Disposal	**P501**	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification

Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

HSNO Classifications	Physical Hazards	**5.1.1B**	Oxidising substances that are liquids or solids: medium hazard
	Health Hazards	**6.1D**	Substances that are acutely toxic - Harmful
		6.9B	Substances that are harmful to human target organs or systems
		8.2B	Substances that are corrosive to dermal tissue UN PGII
		8.3A	Substances that are corrosive to ocular tissue
	Environmental Hazards	**9.1D**	Substances that are slightly harmful to the aquatic environment or are otherwise designed for biocidal action
		9.3C	Substances that are harmful to terrestrial vertebrates

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Water	H2O	7732-18-5	40 - 80 %
Hydrogen peroxide	H2O2	7722-84-1	20 - 60 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed
IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth and immediately give a glass of water to drink. Do NOT induce vomiting. Do not administer activated charcoal. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advise. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. *Aspiration hazard due to potential foam formation. There is a risk of pulmonary edema! Release of oxygen with potential gas embolism.

Eye
IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately. DANGER: Possible loss of eyesight!

Skin
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advise. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. If skin irritation occurs, get medical advice/attention.
*Possible formation of white spots/patches on exposed skin.

Inhaled
IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advise. Apply resuscitation if victim is not breathing - Do not use direct mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; use alternative respiratory method or proper respiratory device - Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.

Advice to Doctor
Do not leave affected persons unattended. Keep victim calm and warm - Obtain immediate medical care. Ensure that attending medical personnel are aware of identity and nature of the product(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves. Health injuries may be delayed.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure
No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures
Evacuate personnel to safe areas; Keep unauthorised/unprotected personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Do not move cargo if cargo has been exposed

	to heat. Hydrogen peroxide in the proximity of an ongoing fire must be diluted with large volumes of water. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out - If impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. Use water spray to knock down vapours or divert vapour clouds. Dam fire control water for later disposal.
Flammability Conditions	OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: The product itself does not burn; However, will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. Product is fire-stimulating.
Extinguishing Media	In case of fires involving substantial quantities of Hydrogen peroxide, use flooding quantities of water for extinction - Do NOT use organic compounds, i.e. dry chemicals, Carbon dioxide (CO_2) or foam. For fires involving small amounts of Hydrogen peroxide, use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! May explode from heating, shock, friction or contamination. May ignite combustibles. Drying of product on clothing or combustible materials, such as paper, fabrics, leather or wood may cause fire. Mixtures of Hydrogen peroxide with flammable liquids (solvents) may possess explosive properties. Containers may explode when heated. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Decomposition products in case of thermal decomposition: water vapour, oxygen.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard and may pollute waterways. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. *Should concentrated solutions of hydrogen peroxide enter the sewage system, a spontaneous and explosive decomposition must be expected.
Personal Protective Equipment	Liquid-tight chemical protective clothing (splash suit) in combination with self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) should be used. Structural firefighter's uniform will provide limited protection.
Flash Point	Does not flash
Lower Explosion Limit	Hydrogen peroxide vapours (by weight): >40 %
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Hazchem Code	2P

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation. Prevent exposure to heat. ELIMINATE all ignition sources. Do not contaminate - Keep combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, oil, etc.) away from spilled material.
Clean Up Procedures	Large spill: Collect (pump) product into suitable containers using appropriate equipment or use a non-combustible material (e.g. vermiculite, sand or earth) to soak up the product and place it in suitable, labelled containers for disposal (see SECTION 13). Small spill: Dilute product with lots of water and rinse away. - Do NOT seal defective containers or waste receptacles air-tight (danger of bursting due to product decomposition). NEVER return spilled product into original container for reuse (risk of decomposition).
Containment	Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Isolate defective containers immediately and place into a plastic waste recepticle. Use water spray to knock down vapours or divert vapour clouds.
Decontamination	Rinse away residues with plenty of water - Dilute with large amounts of water to a concentration of about 5% Hydrogen peroxide; hold in diked area or pond until peroxide is completely decomposed or dispose of according to local regulations. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly. - Combustible materials exposed to Hydrogen peroxide should be immediately submerged in or rinsed with large amounts of water to ensure all Hydrogen peroxide is removed. Residual Hydrogen peroxide that is allowed to dry on organic materials (such as wood, paper, clothing, etc.) can cause the material to ignite.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff may be washed to drains with large quantities of water. Due care must be exercised to avoid unnecessary pollution of watercourses.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing (see SECTION 8).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Handle in accordance with good industrial

	hygiene and safety practice. Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Use personal protective equipment as required (see SECTION 8); Remove contaminated clothing immediately and rinse with large amounts of water. OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Do not contaminate - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/organic materials. Never return spilled product into its original container for reuse (risk of decomposition). Prior to first filling or operation of a tank installation, all parts of the facility, including all pipes, must be thoroughly cleaned and flushed through. Metal elements of the installation must first be pickled and passivated sufficiently. Avoid release to the environment.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep/store container in upright position only and closed to avoid leakage when not in use. Do not confine product in un-vented vessels or between closed valves - Risk of over-pressure and bursting due to decomposition in confined spaces and pipes. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep/store away from combustible/flammable substances. Keep away from organic and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up. - Maximum storage temperature: <= 40 °C.
Container	Keep only in the original container or containers specifically permitted for Hydrogen peroxide, i.e. Stainless steel, 1.4571 or 1.4541, passivated; aluminium, min. 99.5% passivated; aluminium magnesium alloys, passivated; polyethylene, polypropylene, polyvinyl chloride (PVC); polytetrafluoroethylene; glass, ceramics. Do not store in Iron, Mild steel, Copper, Bronze, Brass, Zinc, Tin. Use adequate venting devices on all packages, containers and tanks; check correct operation periodically. Packages, containers and tanks should be regularly checked for any signs of abnormality, e.g. corrosion, bulging, temperature increase, etc.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	COMPONENT: Hydrogen peroxide (CAS No. 7722-84-1): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 1 ppm (1.4 mg/m3). - New Zealand WES: TWA = 1 ppm (1.4 mg/m3). - NIOSH REL/OSHA PEL: TWA = 1 ppm (1.4 mg/m3). - Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration: 75 ppm.
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	No information available.
Engineering Measures	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: Wear respiratory protection in case of inadequate ventilation and/or large amounts are released and workplace exposure limit may be exceeded. Recommended: Filter type SA - supplied air. - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Chemical splash goggles and face-shield. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Impermeable gloves, e.g. Butyl rubber (0.7 mm), Break through time: >480 min; Natural rubber/NR (1 mm), Break through time: <120 min; Nitrile (0.33 mm), Break through time: <33 min. A hazard assessment should be conducted prior to use to ensure suitability of gloves for specific work environments and processes prior to use. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Acid-proof protective clothing, e.g. PVC, neoprene, nitrile rubber, rubber; Full chemical splash suit (PVC); Rubber or plastic boots. To identify additional PPE requirements, it is recommended that a hazard assessment be conducted before using this product.
Special Hazards Precaustions	Avoid protective gloves, clothes and shoes made from Leather. 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.
Work Hygienic Practices	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash face and hands before breaks and end of work. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately and rinse with large amounts of water.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Liquid
Odour	Stinging
Colour	Colourless
pH	>1 - 4
Vapour Pressure	2.99 hPa (Hydrogen peroxide, 100%) (@ 25 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available

Boiling Point	approx. 114 °C
Melting Point	-52.2 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Miscible with water
Specific Gravity	1.1914
Flash Point	Does not flash
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	1.196 g/cm3
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	34.02 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	log Pow: -1.57 (Hydrogen peroxide, 100%)
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	1.17 mPa.s (@ 20 °C)
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	Surface tension: approx. 75.68 mN/m (20 °C).
Potential for Dust Explosion	Not applicable.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! May explode from heating, shock, friction or contamination.
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	May ignite combustibles/organic materials. Drying of product on clothing or combustible materials, such as paper, fabrics, leather or wood may cause fire.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: The product itself does not burn; However, will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. Product is fire-stimulating.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Decomposition products in case of thermal decomposition: water vapour, oxygen.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Mixtures of Hydrogen peroxide with flammable liquids (solvents) may possess explosive properties.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Product is a(n) oxidizing agent and reactive. Decomposition hazard in case of temperature/heat exposure, contaminations or contact with incompatible materials. Risk of overpressure and burst due to decomposition in confined spaces and pipes. Release of oxygen may support combustion.
Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions. Product is supplied in stabilised form. Commercial products are stabilised to reduce risk of decomposition due to contamination.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid exposure to sun rays, heat, heat effect.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with impurities, decomposition catalysts, metals, metal salts, alkaline substances, hydrochloric acid, reduction agents, inflammable substances, organic solvents.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Decomposition products in case of thermal decomposition: water vapour, oxygen.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Hazardous polymerisation does not occur. *When coming in contact with the product, impurities, decomposition catalysts, incompatible substances,

combustible substances, may lead to self-accelerated, exothermic decomposition and the formation of oxygen.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information

- Acute toxicity: Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled. Symptoms such as drowsiness, irritation of the esophagus, burning sensation behind the breast bone (retrosternal burning, heartburn), foaming at the mouth, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea are possible.
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes skin irritation. The formation of white spots/patches on skin exposed is possible.
- Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye damage. Depending on the intensity of exposure irritating/corrosive liquids cause injuries, destruction and detachment of connective tissue and corneal epithelium, corneal opacity, edemas and ulceration to a variable degree. Possible loss of eyesight.
- Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Not a skin sensitizer (Guinea Pig).
- Germ cell mutagenicity: In vitro - positive and negative (literature). In vivo - negative (hydrogen peroxide, 35 %).
- Carcinogenicity: Up to date there is no evidence of increased tumour risk. Hydrogen peroxide is not a carcinogenic substance according to MAK, IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH.
- Reproductive toxicity: No information available.
- STOT (single exposure): May cause respiratory irritation. Signs of irritation affecting the respiratory tract such as coughing, burning sensations behind the breast bone (sternum), watering eyes, burning sensations of eyes or nose, necrosis formation in upper respiratory tract as well as shortness of breath (dyspnea) are possible.
- STOT (repeated exposure): No information available.
- Aspiration toxicity: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Aspiration hazard due to potential foam formation.

Acute

Ingestion

Acute toxicity (Oral):
- LD50, Rat: 1,193 mg/kg (male) & 1,270 mg/kg (female).

Other

Acute toxicity (Dermal):
- LD50, Rabbit (male/female): >2,000 mg/kg (analogous).

Inhalation

Acute toxicity (Inhalation):
- Acute toxicity estimate (ATE): 4.16 mg/l dust/mists/fume; 30.56 mg/l vapour.

Carcinogen Category

None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

COMPONENT: Hydrogen peroxide:
- EC50 microorganisms (activated sludge): 466 mg/l (0.5 h) [OECD 209].
- EC50 microorganisms (activated sludge): >1,000 mg/l (3 h) [OECD 209].
- NOEC, algae/aquatic plant (Skeletonema costatum): 0.63 mg/l (72 h).

Persistence/Degradability

Readily biodegradable (Hydrogen peroxide). Hydrogen peroxide quickly decomposes to oxygen and water.

Mobility

No information available.

Environmental Fate

Toxic to aquatic life - Avoid release to the environment.

Bioaccumulation Potential

Log Kow: -1,57 20 °C (QSAR) (pure substance).

Environmental Impact

No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national regulations. Pack and store waste like the pure substance and apply the label according to the contents for disposal. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company. Taking into account local regulations, small amounts of the product may be disposed of as waste water after neutralisation.

Special Precautions for Land Fill

Rinse empty containers before disposal; recommended cleaning agent: water. Offer rinsed packaging material to local recycling facilities. Do not reuse empty containers and dispose of in accordance with the regulations issued by the appropriate local authorities.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 20% but not more than 60% hydrogen peroxide (stabilised as necessary)
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	8 Corrosive Substances
EPG	31 Oxidizing Substances
UN Number	2014
Hazchem	2P
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (French Polynesia)

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 20% but not more than 60% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	8 Corrosive Substances
EPG	31 Oxidizing Substances
UN Number	2014
Hazchem	2P
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Indonesia)

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 20% but not more than 60% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	8 Corrosive Substances
EPG	31 Oxidizing Substances
UN Number	2014
Hazchem	2P
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)
ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 20% but not more than 60% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	8 Corrosive Substances
EPG	31 Oxidizing Substances
UN Number	2014
Hazchem	2P
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 20% but not more than 60% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	8 Corrosive Substances
EPG	31 Oxidizing Substances
UN Number	2014
Hazchem	2P
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)
US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 20% but not more than 60% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	8 Corrosive Substances
ERG	140 Oxidizers
UN Number	2014
Hazchem	2P
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 20% but not more than 60% hydrogen peroxide (stabilised as necessary)
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	8 Corrosive Substances
UN Number	2014
Hazchem	2P
Pack Group	II
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-H, S-Q
Marine Pollutant	Yes

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution > 40% and less than 60% hydrogen peroxide, stabilized as necessary
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	8 Corrosive Substances
UN Number	2014
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
Comments	FORBIDDEN FOR AIR TRANSPORT

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Schedule 6

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code	HSR001326

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AICS)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Listed
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Listed
Europe (EINECS)	Not Determined
Europe (REACh)	Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Not Determined
Korea (KECI)	Listed
Malaysia (EHS Register)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Listed
Switzerland (Giftliste 1)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)	Not Determined
Taiwan (NCSR)	Not Determined
USA (TSCA)	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	HYPERA1000, HYPERA2000, HYPERA2001, HYPERA2500, HYPERA2600, HYPERA3000, HYPERA3400, HYPERA3500, HYPERA3600, HYPERB5000, HYPERB5001, HYPERB5050, HYPERB5100, HYPERB6000, HYPERB6001, HYPERB6002, HYPERC1000, HYPERC9900, HYPERD3500, HYPERD4900, HYPERD5000, HYPERD5001, HYPERD5002, HYPERD5003, HYPERD5004, HYPERD5005, HYPERD5006, HYPERD5007, HYPERD5008, HYPERD5009, HYPERD5100, HYPERD5101, HYPERD5200, HYPERD5201, HYPERD5500, HYPERD5501, HYPERD5502, HYPERD5503, HYPERD5504, HYPERD5505, HYPERD5506, HYPERD5507, HYPERD5508, HYPERD6000, HYPERD6001, HYPERD6003, HYPERD6100, HYPERD6200, HYPERD6400,

HYPERD7000, HYPERD7001, HYPERD7150, HYPERD7200, HYPERD9000, HYPERE1000, HYPERE3500, HYPERE5000, HYPERE5001, HYPERE5500, HYPERF1000, HYPERF1500, HYPERF5000, HYPERF5500, HYPERF5501, HYPERL1800, HYPERL1900, HYPERL2000, HYPERL2600, HYPERL2700, HYPERL2701, HYPERL2750, HYPERL2800, HYPERL2900, HYPERL3000, HYPERL3500, HYPERL3501, HYPERL3502, HYPERL3503, HYPERL3504, HYPERL3505, HYPERL3506, HYPERL3507, HYPERO0400, HYPERO0500, HYPERO0501, HYPERO1000, HYPERO1001, HYPERO1002, HYPERO1003, HYPERO1004, HYPERO1005, HYPERO1006, HYPERO1007, HYPERO1008, HYPERO1009, HYPERO1010, HYPERO1011, HYPERO1012, HYPERO1013, HYPERO1014, HYPERO1015, HYPERO1016, HYPERO1017, HYPERO1018, HYPERO1019, HYPERO1020, HYPERO1021, HYPERO1022, HYPERO1023, HYPERO1024, HYPERO1025, HYPERO1026, HYPERO1027, HYPERO1028, HYPERO1029, HYPERO1030, HYPERO1031, HYPERO1032, HYPERO1033, HYPERO1034, HYPERO1500, HYPERO1800, HYPERO1801, HYPERO1802, HYPERO1803, HYPERO1804, HYPERO1805, HYPERO1806, HYPERO1807, HYPERO1808, HYPERO1809, HYPERO1810, HYPERO1811, HYPERO1812, HYPERO1813, HYPERO1814, HYPERO1815, HYPERO1816, HYPERO1817, HYPERO1818, HYPERO1819, HYPERO1820, HYPERO1821, HYPERO1822, HYPERO1823, HYPERO1824, HYPERO1825, HYPERO1826, HYPERO1827, HYPERO1828, HYPERO1829, HYPERO1830, HYPERO1831, HYPERO1832, HYPERO1833, HYPERO1834, HYPERO1835, HYPERO1836, HYPERO1837, HYPERO1838, HYPERO1839, HYPERO1840, HYPERO1841, HYPERO1842, HYPERO1843, HYPERO1844, HYPERO1845, HYPERO1846, HYPERO1847, HYPERO1848, HYPERO1849, HYPERO1850, HYPERO1851, HYPERO1852, HYPERO1853, HYPERO1854, HYPERO1855, HYPERO2000, HYPERO2001, HYPERO2050, HYPERO2055, HYPERO2056, HYPERO2200, HYPERO2500, HYPERO3000, HYPERO3500, HYPERO4000, HYPERO5000, HYPERO5001, HYPERO5002, HYPERO5003, HYPERO5004, HYPERO5005, HYPERO5006, HYPERO5007, HYPERO5008, HYPERO5009, HYPERO5010, HYPERO5100, HYPERO5500, HYPERO6000, HYPERO6003, HYPERO6005, HYPERO6060, HYPERO6200, HYPERO7000, HYPERO7100, HYPERO7200, HYPERO8010, HYPERO9506, HYPERT2000, HYPERT2020, HYPERT3500, HYPERT4000, HYPERT4100, HYPERT4500, HYPERT4900, HYPERT5000, HYPERT5001, HYPERT5100, HYPERT5200, HYPERT5300, HYPERT5400, HYPERT5500, HYPERT5600, HYPERT5700, HYPERT5800, HYPERT5900, HYPERT6000, HYPERT6001, HYPERT6002, HYPERT6003, HYPERT6100, HYPERT6200, HYPERT6201, HYPERT6202, HYPERT6205, HYPERT6206, HYPERT6209, HYPERT6210, HYPERT6500, HYPERT6501, HYPERT7000, HYPERV5000, HYPERV6000

Revision 4

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Reason for Issue SDS updated

Key/Legend

< Less Than
> Greater Than
AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
atm Atmosphere
CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
cm² Square Centimetres
CO2 Carbon Dioxide
COD Chemical Oxygen Demand
deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius
EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand
deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit
g Grams
g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre
g/l Grams per Litre
HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism
IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other.
inHg Inch of Mercury
inH2O Inch of Water
K Kelvin
kg Kilogram
kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre
lb Pound
LC50 LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.
LD50 LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.
ltr or **L** Litre
m³ Cubic Metre
mbar Millibar
mg Milligram
mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours
mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram
mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre
Misc or **Miscible** Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.
mm Millimetre
mmH2O Millimetres of Water
mPa.s Millipascals per Second
N/A Not Applicable
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission

OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Oz Ounce
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa Pascal
ppb Parts per Billion
ppm Parts per Million
ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi Pounds per Square Inch
R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value
tne Tonne
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight