Material Safety Data Sheet
Hydrogen Peroxide, 30%

ACC# 91650

Section 1 - Chemical Product and Company Identification

**MSDS Name:** Hydrogen Peroxide, 30%
**Catalog Numbers:** BP2633-500, BP2633-500ML
**Synonyms:** Carbamide Peroxide; Hydrogen Dioxide; Peroxide; Hydperoxide; Urea Peroxide; Hydrogen Peroxide 100 Volumes.
**Company Identification:**
- Fisher Scientific
  - 1 Reagent Lane
  - Fair Lawn, NJ 07410
**For information, call:** 201-796-7100
**Emergency Number:** 201-796-7100
**For CHEMTREC assistance, call:** 800-424-9300
**For International CHEMTREC assistance, call:** 703-527-3887

Section 2 - Composition, Information on Ingredients

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS#</th>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>Percent</th>
<th>EINECS/ELINCS</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7722-84-1</td>
<td>Hydrogen Peroxide</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>231-765-0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>Water</td>
<td>Balance</td>
<td>231-791-2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hazard Symbols:** O C
**Risk Phrases:** 34 8

Section 3 - Hazards Identification

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance: clear, colorless liquid. **Danger!** Strong oxidizer. Contact with other material may cause a fire. Eye contact may result in permanent eye damage. May cause central nervous system effects. Causes eye and skin irritation and possible burns. Corrosive. May cause severe respiratory tract irritation with possible burns. May cause severe digestive tract irritation with possible burns. Light sensitive. May be harmful if swallowed. May cause blood abnormalities.
Target Organs: Blood, central nervous system.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Contact with liquid is corrosive to the eyes and causes severe burns. Contact with the eyes may cause corneal damage.

Skin: Causes severe skin irritation and possible burns. May cause discoloration, erythema (redness), swelling, and the formation of papules and vesicles (blisters).

Ingestion: Causes gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. Causes gastrointestinal tract burns. May cause vascular collapse and damage. May cause damage to the red blood cells. May cause difficulty in swallowing, stomach distension, possible cerebral swelling and death. Ingestion may result in irritation of the esophagus, bleeding of the stomach and ulcer formation.

Inhalation: Causes chemical burns to the respiratory tract. May cause ulceration of nasal tissue, insomnia, nervous tremors with numb extremities, chemical pneumonia, unconsciousness, and death. At high concentrations, respiratory effects may include acute lung damage and delayed pulmonary edema.

Chronic: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. Repeated contact may cause corneal damage.

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Eyes: Get medical aid immediately. Do NOT allow victim to rub or keep eyes closed. Extensive irrigation with water is required (at least 30 minutes).

Skin: Get medical aid immediately. Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Destroy contaminated shoes.

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting. If victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupfuls of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical aid immediately. Wash mouth out with water. Vomiting may occur spontaneously. If vomiting occurs and the victim is conscious, give water to further dilute the chemical.

Inhalation: Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure and move to fresh air immediately. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Do NOT use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If breathing has ceased apply artificial respiration using oxygen and a suitable mechanical device such as a bag and a mask.

Notes to Physician: Treat symptomatically and supportively. Attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be
avoided. In the event of severe distension of the stomach or esophagus due to
gas formation, insertion of a gastric tube may be required. To treat corneal
damage, careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility
of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered.

Section 5 - Fire Fighting Measures

**General Information:** As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing
apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and
full protective gear. Water runoff can cause environmental damage. Dike and
collect water used to fight fire. Strong oxidizer. Contact with combustible
materials may cause a fire. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may
be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion. Use water spray to
keep fire-exposed containers cool. Substance is noncombustible. Use water
with caution and in flooding amounts. Vapors may be heavier than air. They
can spread along the ground and collect in low or confined areas. Some
oxidizers may react explosively with hydrocarbons(fuel). May decompose
explosively when heated or involved in a fire. May accelerate burning if
involved in a fire.

**Extinguishing Media:** Use water only! Do NOT use carbon dioxide. Do NOT
use dry chemical. Do NOT get water inside containers. Contact professional
fire-fighters immediately. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water
until well after fire is out. For large fires, flood fire area with large quantities of
water, while knocking down vapors with water fog.

**Flash Point:** Noncombustible

**Autoignition Temperature:** Noncombustible

**Explosion Limits, Lower:** 40 vol %

**Upper:** 100 vol %

**NFPA Rating:** (estimated) Health: 2; Flammability: 0; Instability: 1; Special
Hazard: OX

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

**General Information:** Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated
in Section 8.

**Spills/Leaks:** Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to
waterways. Clean up spills immediately, observing precautions in the
Protective Equipment section. Use water spray to disperse the gas/vapor.
Remove all sources of ignition. Absorb spill using an absorbent,
non-combustible material such as earth, sand, or vermiculite. Do not use
combustible materials such as saw dust. Flush spill area with water. Provide
ventilation. Do not get water inside containers. Keep combustibles (wood, paper, oil, etc.,) away from spilled material.

**Section 7 - Handling and Storage**

**Handling:** Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Contents may develop pressure upon prolonged storage. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Keep container tightly closed. Avoid contact with clothing and other combustible materials. Do not ingest or inhale. Store protected from light. Discard contaminated shoes. Unused chemicals should not be returned to the container. Rinse empty drums and containers thoroughly with water before discarding.

**Storage:** Keep away from heat, sparks, and flame. Do not store near combustible materials. Keep container closed when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Store protected from light. Keep away from alkalis, oxidizable materials, finely divided metals, alcohols, and permanganates. Store below 35—C. Store only in light-resistant containers fitted with a safety vent.

**Section 8 - Exposure Controls, Personal Protection**

**Engineering Controls:** Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment. Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

**Exposure Limits**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical Name</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>OSHA - Final PELs</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen Peroxide</td>
<td>1 ppm TWA</td>
<td>1 ppm TWA; 1.4 mg/m3 TWA 75 ppm IDLH</td>
<td>1 ppm TWA; 1.4 mg/m3 TWA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>none listed</td>
<td>none listed</td>
<td>none listed</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**OSHA Vacated PELs:** Hydrogen Peroxide: 1 ppm TWA; 1.4 mg/m3 TWA Water: No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.

**Personal Protective Equipment**

**Eyes:** Wear appropriate protective eyeglasses or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA’s eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

**Skin:** Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

**Clothing:** Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.
Respirators: A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements or European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid
Appearance: clear, colorless
Odor: slight acid odor
pH: 3.3 (30% solution)
Vapor Pressure: 23 mm Hg @ 30C
Vapor Density: 1.10
Evaporation Rate: >1.0 (Butyl acetate=1)
Viscosity: 1.25 cP
Boiling Point: 108 deg C @ 760 mmHg
Freezing/Melting Point: -33 deg C
Decomposition Temperature: Not available.
Solubility: Miscible in water.
Specific Gravity/Density: 1.1-1.2 (30-50%)
Molecular Formula: H2O2
Molecular Weight: 34.0128

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Decomposes slowly to release oxygen. Unstable when heated or contaminated with heavy metals, reducing agents, rust, dirt or organic materials. Stability is reduced when pH is above 4.0.
Conditions to Avoid: Mechanical shock, incompatible materials, light, ignition sources, dust generation, excess heat, combustible materials, reducing agents, alkaline materials, strong oxidants, rust, dust, pH > 4.0.
Incompatibilities with Other Materials: Strong oxidizing agents, strong reducing agents, acetic acid, acetic anhydride, alcohols, brass, copper, copper alloys, finely powdered metals, galvanized iron, hydrazine, iron, magnesium, nitric acid, sodium carbonate, potassium permanganate, cyanides (e.g. potassium cyanide, sodium cyanide), ethers (e.g. dioxane, furfuran, tetrahydrofuran (THF)), urea, chlorosulfonic acid, alkalies, lead, nitrogen compounds, triethylamine, silver, nickel, palladium, organic matter, charcoal, sodium borate, aniline, platinum, formic acid, cyclopentadiene, activated carbon, tert-butyl alcohol, hydrogen selenide, manganese dioxide, mercurous chloride, rust, ketones, carboxylic acids, glycerine, sodium fluoride, sodium pyrophosphate, soluble fuels (acetone, ethanol, glycerol), wood, wood,
asbestos, hexavalent chromium compounds, salts of iron, copper, chromium, vanadium, tungsten, molybdeum, and platinum.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products:** Oxygen, hydrogen gas, water, heat, steam.

**Hazardous Polymerization:** Will not occur.

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**Section 11 - Toxicological Information**

**RTECS#:**
**CAS# 7722-84-1:** MX0887000; MX0888000; MX0890000; MX0899000; MX0899500; MX0900000
**CAS# 7732-18-5:** ZC0110000

**LD50/LC50:**
**CAS# 7722-84-1:**
Draize test, rabbit, eye: 1 mg Severe;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 2 gm/m3/4H;
Inhalation, rat: LC50 = 2000 mg/m3;
Oral, mouse: LD50 = 2000 mg/kg;
Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 820 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 1518 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 910 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 376 mg/kg;
Oral, rat: LD50 = 4050 mg/kg;
Skin, rat: LD50 = 3 gm/kg;
Skin, rat: LD50 = 4060 mg/kg;

**CAS# 7732-18-5:**
Oral, rat: LD50 = >90 mL/kg;

**Carcinogenicity:**
**CAS# 7722-84-1:**
**ACGIH:** A3 - Animal Carcinogen
**IARC:** IARC Group 3 - not classifiable
**CAS# 7732-18-5:** Not listed by ACGIH, IARC, NIOSH, NTP, or OSHA.

**Epidemiology:** No information available.

**Teratogenicity:** No information available.

**Reproductive Effects:** No information available.

**Neurotoxicity:** No information available.

**Mutagenicity:** CAS#: 7722-84-1 Mutation in Microorganisms: Salmonella typhimurium = 100 ug/plate.; Hyman, embryo = 50 umol/L.; Cytogenetic Analysis: Human, embryo = 20 umol/L. Mutation in Mammalian Somatic Cells:
Hamster, lung = 1mmol/L.
**Other Studies:** No data available.

### Section 12 - Ecological Information

**Ecotoxicity:** Fish: Carp: LC50 = 42 mg/L; 48 Hr; Unspecified Fathead Minnow: LC50 = 16.4 mg/L; 96 Hr; Fresh water Fathead Minnow: NOEC = 5 mg/L; 96 Hr; Fresh water flea Daphnia: EC50 = 2.4 mg/L; 48 Hr; Fresh water Channel catfish: LC50 = 37.4 mg/L; 96 Hr; Fresh water No data available.

**Environmental:** Rain washout is expected due to condensation of hydrogen peroxide on contact with water droplets. In the atmosphere, indirect photooxidation is predicted with a half-life of 10 to 20 hours. Non-significant evaporation and adsorption from water surfaces and soil/sediments is expected. Rapid and considerable aerobic biodegradation was determined with a half-life < 1 minute (biological treatment sludge) and 0.3 to 2 days (fresh water). Hydrogen peroxide is non-bioaccumulable.

**Physical:** No information available.

**Other:** No information available.

### Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste. US EPA guidelines for the classification determination are listed in 40 CFR Parts 261.3. Additionally, waste generators must consult state and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.

**RCRA P-Series:** None listed.

**RCRA U-Series:** None listed.

### Section 14 - Transport Information

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<th>IATA</th>
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<td><strong>UN Number:</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Packing Group:</strong></td>
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Section 15 - Regulatory Information

US FEDERAL

TSCA
CAS# 7722-84-1 is listed on the TSCA inventory.
CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on the TSCA inventory.

Health & Safety Reporting List
None of the chemicals are on the Health & Safety Reporting List.

Chemical Test Rules
None of the chemicals in this product are under a Chemical Test Rule.

Section 12b
None of the chemicals are listed under TSCA Section 12b.

TSCA Significant New Use Rule
None of the chemicals in this material have a SNUR under TSCA.

SARA

CERCLA Hazardous Substances and corresponding RQs
None of the chemicals in this material have an RQ.

SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances
CAS# 7722-84-1: 1,000 lb TPQ (concentration > 52%)

SARA Codes
CAS # 7722-84-1: acute, flammable.

Section 313
No chemicals are reportable under Section 313.

Clean Air Act:
This material does not contain any hazardous air pollutants. This material does not contain any Class 1 Ozone depletors. This material does not contain any Class 2 Ozone depletors.

Clean Water Act:
None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Hazardous Substances under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Priority Pollutants under the CWA. None of the chemicals in this product are listed as Toxic Pollutants under the CWA.

OSHA:
None of the chemicals in this product are considered highly hazardous by OSHA.

STATE
CAS# 7722-84-1 can be found on the following state right to know lists:
California, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Minnesota, Massachusetts.
CAS# 7732-18-5 is not present on state lists from CA, PA, MN, MA, FL, or NJ.
California No Significant Risk Level: None of the chemicals in this product are
European/International Regulations
European Labeling in Accordance with EC Directives
**Hazard Symbols:**
O C
**Risk Phrases:**
R 34 Causes burns.
R 8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

**Safety Phrases:**
S 28 After contact with skin, wash immediately with...
S 3 Keep in a cool place.
S 36/39 Wear suitable protective clothing and eye/face protection.
S 45 In case of accident or if you feel unwell, seek medical advice immediately (show the label where possible).

**WGK (Water Danger/Protection)**
CAS# 7722-84-1: 0
CAS# 7732-18-5: No information available.

**Canada - DSL/NDSL**
CAS# 7722-84-1 is listed on Canada's DSL List.
CAS# 7732-18-5 is listed on Canada's DSL List.

**Canada - WHMIS**
This product has a WHMIS classification of C, E.

**Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List**
CAS# 7722-84-1 is listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List.

**Exposure Limits**
CAS# 7722-84-1: OEL-AUSTRALIA:TWA 1 ppm (1.5 mg/m3)
OEL-BELGIUM:TWA
1 ppm (1.4 mg/m3) OEL-DENMARK:TWA 1 ppm (1.4 mg/m3)
OEL-FINLAND:TWA
1 ppm (1.4 mg/m3); STEL 3 ppm (4.2 mg/m3) OEL-FRANCE:TWA 1 ppm (1.5 m
g/m3) OEL-GERMANY:TWA 1 ppm (1.4 mg/m3) OEL-THE NETHERLANDS:TWA
1 ppm (1.4 mg/m3) OEL-THE PHILIPPINES:TWA 1 ppm (1.4 mg/m3)
OEL-SWITZERL
AND: TWA 1 ppm (1.4 mg/m3); STEL 2 ppm (2.8 mg/m3) OEL-TURKEY:TWA 1 ppm
(1.4 mg/m3) OEL-UNITED KINGDOM:TWA 1 ppm (1.5 mg/m3); STEL 2 ppm (3
Section 16 - Additional Information

MSDS Creation Date: 9/07/2000
Revision #2 Date: 3/18/2003

The information above is believed to be accurate and represents the best information currently available to us. However, we make no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, express or implied, with respect to such information, and we assume no liability resulting from its use. Users should make their own investigations to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purposes. In no event shall Fisher be liable for any claims, losses, or damages of any third party or for lost profits or any special, indirect, incidental, consequential or exemplary damages, howsoever arising, even if Fisher has been advised of the possibility of such damages.