SAFETY DATA SHEET
Hydrogen Peroxide 90% HTP

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Name Hydrogen Peroxide 90% HTP

Other means of identification

CAS-No 7722-84-1

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use: Monopropellant and bipropellant systems; fuel for rocket engines; rocket boosters / propellants / power source for aircraft; steam generation; rapid source of heat; electronics IC circuits and other military uses

Restrictions on Use: Use as recommended by the label.

Manufacturer/Supplier

PeroxyChem LLC
2005 Market Street
Suite 3200
Philadelphia, PA 19103
Phone: +1 267/ 422-2400 (General Information)
E-Mail: sdsinfo@peroxychem.com

PeroxyChem Canada
PG Pulp Mill Road
Prince George, BC V2N2S6
1+ 250/ 561-4200 (General Information)

Emergency telephone number

For leak, fire, spill or accident emergencies, call:
1 800 / 424 9300 (CHEMTREC - U.S.A.)
1 703 / 527 3887 (CHEMTREC - Collect - All Other Countries)
1 613/ 996-6666 (CANUTEC - Canada)
1 303/ 389-1409 (Medical - U.S. - Call Collect)
1 281 / 474-8750 (Bayport, Texas Plant)
1 250 / 561-4221 (Prince George, BC, Canada Plant)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

OSHA Regulatory Status
This material is considered hazardous by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Acute toxicity - Oral</th>
<th>Category 4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute toxicity - Inhalation (Vapors)</td>
<td>Category 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skin corrosion/irritation</td>
<td>Category 1 Sub-category A</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

**Hazard Statements**
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H302 - Harmful if swallowed
H332 - Harmful if inhaled
H335 - May cause respiratory irritation
H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**
P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area
P260 - Do not breathe mist, vapours or spray.
P280 - Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
P283 - Wear fire/ flame resistant/ retardant clothing
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces; - No smoking
P220 - Keep/Store away from clothing/flammable materials/combustibles
P221 - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/flammables

**Precautionary Statements - Response**
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
P330 + P361 + P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower
P306 + P360 - IF ON CLOTHING: rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes
P304 + P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing
P312 - Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
P301 + P330 + P331 - IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water for extinction
P371 + P380 + P375 - In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion

**Hazards not otherwise classified (HNOC)**
No hazards not otherwise classified were identified.

**Other Information**
Keep container in a cool place out of direct sunlight. Store only in vented containers. Do not store on wooden pallets. Do not return unused material to its original container. Avoid contamination - Contamination could cause decomposition and generation of oxygen which may result in high pressure and possible container rupture. Empty drums should be triple rinsed with water before discarding.
3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Formula

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No</th>
<th>Weight %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>7722-84-1</td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in section 8

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact
Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing. Seek immediate medical attention/advice.

Skin Contact
Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Inhalation
Move to fresh air. If person is not breathing, contact emergency medical services, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. If conscious, give 2 glasses of water. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Hydrogen peroxide irritates respiratory system and, if inhaled, may cause inflammation and pulmonary edema. The effects may not be immediate. In case of accidental ingestion, necrosis may result from mucous membrane burns (mouth, esophagus and stomach). Oxygen rapid release may cause stomach swelling and hemorrhaging, which may result in major, or even fatal, injury to organs if a large amount has been ingested. Corneal lesions and irreversible damage if contact with the eyes

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Hydrogen peroxide at these concentrations 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.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media
Water. Do not use any other substance.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
In closed unventilated containers, risk of rupture due to the increased pressure from decomposition. Contact with combustible material may cause fire. Non-flammable but vapor phase decomposition occurs at 7.6 vol. % for 90% based on flash point.

Hazardous Combustion Products
A severe detonation hazard when mixed with organics. Contact with combustibles will cause fire. While not flammable by OSHA and DOT definitions, contamination, contact with incompatible materials, or high temperatures could cause a rapid decomposition that yields heat and oxygen, which support combustion and will cause a rapid overpressure if confined.

Explosion data
Not sensitive.

Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact
Static discharge can potentially initiate decomposition in vapor mixtures.

Protective equipment and
Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and protect personnel. Move containers from
Hydrogen Peroxide 90% HTP

precautions for firefighters

fire area if you can do it without risk. As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal Precautions

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wear personal protective equipment. Isolate and post spill area. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak. Eliminate all sources of ignition and remove combustible materials.

6.2 Other

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 fire.

6.3 Environmental Precautions

Prevent material from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways, and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information for more detailed information.

6.4 Methods for Containment

Dike to collect large liquid spills. Stop leak and contain spill if this can be done safely. Small spillage: Dilute with large quantities of water.

6.5 Methods for cleaning up

Flush area with flooding quantities of water. Hydrogen peroxide may be decomposed by adding sodium metabisulfite or sodium sulfite after diluting to about 5%.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Handling

CONSULT PEROXYCHEM FOR APPROVED PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT AND HANDLING AND STORAGE PROCEDURES. Wear chemical splash-type monogoggles and full face shield, Gortex®, polyester or acrylic full cover clothing and approved rubber or nitrile gloves and shoes. Do not use cotton, wool or leather for these materials react rapidly with hydrogen peroxide concentrations greater than 90%. Avoid contamination and heat as these will cause decomposition and generation of oxygen gas which will result in high pressures and possible container rupture. Hydrogen peroxide should be stored only in vented containers and transferred only in a prescribed manner (contact Peroxychem for procedures). Never return unused hydrogen peroxide to original container. Empty aluminum drums should be returned to Peroxychem. Utensils used for handling hydrogen peroxide should be made only of clean glass, pre-approved passivated aluminum or stainless steel, or approved plastics such as polytetrafluoroethylene. Do not discard 90% or higher concentrations without first diluting to less than 5%.

7.2 Storage

Keep containers in cool areas out of direct sunlight and away from combustibles. Provide mechanical general and/or local exhaust ventilation to prevent release of vapor or mist into work environment. Containers must be vented. Keep/store only in original container. Store rooms or warehouses should be made of non-combustible materials with impermeable floors. In case of release, spillage should flow to safe area. Containers should be visually inspected on a regular basis to detect any abnormalities (swollen drums, increases in temperature, etc.).

7.3 Incompatible products

Combustible materials. Copper alloys, galvanized iron. Strong reducing agents. Heavy metals. Iron. Copper alloys. Contact with metals, metallic ions, alkalis, reducing agents and organic matter (such as alcohols or terpenes) may produce self-accelerated thermal decomposition.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure Guidelines

Ingredients with workplace control parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
<td>IDLH: 75 ppm</td>
<td>Mexico: TWA 1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7722-84-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 1.4 mg/m³</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
<td>Mexico: TWA 1.5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 1.4 mg/m³</td>
<td>Mexico: STEL 2 ppm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>British Columbia</th>
<th>Quebec</th>
<th>Ontario TWAEV</th>
<th>Alberta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7722-84-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 1.4 mg/m³</td>
<td></td>
<td>TWA: 1.4 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mexico: STEL 3 mg/m³

Appropriate engineering controls

Engineering measures
Showers. Eyewash stations. Ventilation systems.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/Face Protection
Use chemical splash-type monogoggles and a full-face shield made of polycarbonate, acetate, polycarbonate/acetate, PETG or thermoplastic.

Skin and Body Protection
For body protection wear impervious clothing such as an approved splash protective suit made of SBR rubber, PVC (PVC Outershell w/Polyester Substrate), Gore-Tex (Polyester trilamine w/Gore-Tex), or a specialized HAZMAT Splash or Protective Suite (Level A, B, or C). DO NOT wear any form of splash suit or rainwear made of nylon or nylon-blends. For foot protection, wear approved boots made of NBR, PVC, Polyurethane, or neoprene. Overboots made of Latex or PVC, as well as firefighter boots or specialized HAZMAT boots are also permitted. DO NOT wear any form of boot or overboot made of nylon or nylon blends. DO NOT USE cotton, wool or leather as these materials react RAPIDLY with 90% or higher concentrations of hydrogen peroxide. 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.

Hand Protection
For hand protection, wear approved gloves made of nitrile, PVC, or neoprene. DO NOT use cotton, wool or leather for these materials react RAPIDLY with higher concentrations of hydrogen peroxide. Thoroughly rinse the outside of gloves with water prior to removal. Inspect regularly for leaks.

Respiratory Protection
If concentrations in excess of 10 ppm are expected, use NIOSH/DHHS approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) or other approved air-supplied respirator (ASR) equipment (e.g., a full-face airline respirator (ALR)). DO NOT use any form of air-purifying respirator (APR) or filtering facepiece (dust mask), especially those containing oxidizable sorbants such as activated carbon.

Hygiene measures
Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Clean water should be available for washing in case of eye or skin contamination.

General information
Protective engineering solutions should be implemented and in use before personal protective equipment is considered.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Clear, colorless liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>odorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>&lt;= 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>-12 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point/Range</td>
<td>141 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Seta Closed Cup: (90%) 82 - 85°C. No visible flame observed. Reaction attributed to rapid decomposition.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>&gt; 1 (n-butyl acetate=1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Non-flammable but vapor phase decomposition occurs at 7.6 vol. % for 90 % based on flash point.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability Limit in Air</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Lower flammability limit:**
- Vapor pressure: 5 mm Hg @ 30 ºC
- Vapor density: No information available
- Density: 1.39 g/cm³ @ 20ºC
- Specific gravity: 1.39
- Water solubility: completely soluble
- Solubility in other solvents: No information available
- Partition coefficient: No data available
- Autoignition temperature: ASTM E 659-78: 99% - 210ºC (in air) 169ºC (in oxygen). Reaction was attributed to rapid decomposition of vapors.
- Decomposition temperature: 740 ºC
- Viscosity, kinematic: 1.15 cP @ 25 ºC
- Viscosity, dynamic: No information available
- Explosive properties: No information available
- Oxidizing properties: Powerful oxidizer
- Molecular weight: 34
- Bulk density: Not applicable

### 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

**Reactivity**
Reactive and oxidizing agent.

**Chemical Stability**
Stable under normal conditions. Decomposes on heating. Stable under recommended storage conditions.

**Possibility of Hazardous Reactions**
A severe detonation hazard when mixed with organics. Contact with combustibles will cause fire. While not flammable by OSHA and DOT definitions, contamination, contact with incompatible materials, or high temperatures could cause a rapid decomposition that yields heat and oxygen, which support combustion and will cause a rapid overpressure if confined.

**Hazardous polymerization**
Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

**Conditions to avoid**
Excessive heat; Contamination; Exposure to UV-rays; pH variations.

**Incompatible materials**
Combustible materials. Copper alloys, galvanized iron. Strong reducing agents. Heavy metals. Iron. Copper alloys. Contact with metals, metallic ions, alkalis, reducing agents and organic matter (such as alcohols or terpenes) may produce self-accelerated thermal decomposition.

**Hazardous Decomposition Products**
Oxygen which supports combustion. Liable to produce overpressure in container.

### 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

**Product Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Test</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| LD50 Oral       | 50% solution: LD50: > 225 mg/kg bw (rat)  
|                 | 35% solution: LD50: 1193 mg/kg bw (rat)    |
|                 | 70% solution: LD50: 1026 mg/kg bw (rat)    |
| LD50 Dermal     | 35% solution: LD50: > 2000 mg/kg bw (rabbit)   |
|                 | 70% solution: LD50: 9200 mg/kg bw (rabbit)  |
| LC50 Inhalation | 50% solution: LC50 > 170 mg/m³ (rat) (4-hr) |
|                 | Hydrogen Peroxide vapors: LC0 9400 mg/m³ (mouse) (5 - 15 minutes) |
|                 | Hydrogen Peroxide vapors: LC50 > 2160 mg/m³ (mouse) |

**Sensitization**
Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.

**Information on toxicological effects**
Vapors, mists, or aerosols of hydrogen peroxide can cause upper airway irritation, inflammation of the nose, hoarseness, shortness of breath, and a sensation of burning or tightness in the chest. Prolonged exposure to concentrated vapor or to dilute solutions can
cause irritation and temporary bleaching of skin and hair. Exposure to vapor, mist, or aerosol can cause stinging pain and tearing of eyes.

Delayed and immediate effects as well as chronic effects from short and long-term exposure

Carcinogenicity
This product contains hydrogen peroxide. The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that there is inadequate evidence for carcinogenicity of hydrogen peroxide in humans, but limited evidence in experimental animals (Group 3 - not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has concluded that hydrogen peroxide is a 'Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans' (A3).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mutagenicity
This product is not recognized as mutagenic by Research Agencies. In vivo tests did not show mutagenic effects

Reproductive toxicity
This product is not recognized as reprotox by Research Agencies.

STOT - single exposure
May cause respiratory irritation.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified.

Target organ effects
Eyes, Respiratory System, Skin.

Aspiration hazard
Aspiration risk: may cause lung damage if swallowed.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity
Ecotoxicity effects
Hydrogen peroxide is naturally produced by sunlight (between 0.1 and 4 ppb in air and 0.001 to 0.1 mg/L in water). Not expected to have significant environmental effects.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)</th>
<th>Duration</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Units</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>96 h LC50</td>
<td>Fish Pimephales promelas</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>72 h LC50</td>
<td>Fish Leuciscus idus</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>48 h EC50</td>
<td>Daphnia pulex</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>24 h EC50</td>
<td>Daphnia magna</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>72 h EC50</td>
<td>Algae Skeletonema costatum</td>
<td>1.38</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>21 d NOEC</td>
<td>Daphnia magna</td>
<td>0.63</td>
<td>mg/L</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Persistence and degradability
Hydrogen peroxide in the aquatic environment is subject to various reduction or oxidation processes and decomposes into water and oxygen. Hydrogen peroxide half-life in freshwater ranged from 8 hours to 20 days, in air from 10 - 20 hours, and in soils from minutes to hours depending upon microbiological activity and metal contamination.

Bioaccumulation
Material may have some potential to bioaccumulate but will likely degrade in most environments before accumulation can occur.

Mobility
Will likely be mobile in the environment due to its water solubility but will likely degrade over time.

Other Adverse Effects
 Decomposes into oxygen and water. No adverse effects.
13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste disposal methods
Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Can be disposed as waste water, when in compliance with local regulations.

US EPA Waste Number
D001 D002

Contaminated Packaging
Dispose of in accordance with local regulations.
Drums - Empty as thoroughly as possible. Triple rinse drums before disposal. Avoid contamination; impurities accelerate decomposition. Never return product to original container.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

DOT

UN/ID no 2015
Proper Shipping Name HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED
Hazard class 5.1 (Oxidizer)
Subsidiary class 8
Packing Group I

TDG

UN/ID no UN 2015
Proper Shipping Name HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED
Hazard class 5.1 (Oxidizer)
Subsidiary class 8
Packing Group I

ICAO/IATA

Hydrogen peroxide (>40%) is forbidden on Passenger and Cargo Aircraft.

IMDG/IMO

UN/ID no 2015
Proper Shipping Name HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILIZED
Hazard class 5.1
Subsidiary Hazard Class 8
Packing Group I

OTHER INFORMATION
Protect from physical damage. Keep drums in upright position. Drums should not be stacked in transit. Do not store drums on wooden pallets.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA 313
Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA). This product does not contain any chemicals which are subject to the reporting requirements of the Act and Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Part 372

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

Acute health hazard Yes
Chronic health hazard No
Fire hazard Yes
Sudden release of pressure hazard No
Reactive Hazard No

Clean Water Act
This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)
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CERCLA
This material, as supplied, contains one or more substances regulated as a hazardous substance under the Comprehensive Environmental Response Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) (40 CFR 302):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>Hazardous Substances RQs</th>
<th>Extremely Hazardous Substances RQs</th>
<th>SARA RQ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>7722-84-1</td>
<td>1000 lb</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hydrogen Peroxide RQ is for concentrations of > 52% only

International Inventories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>TSCA (United States)</th>
<th>DSL (Canada)</th>
<th>EINECS/EL INCS (Europe)</th>
<th>ENCS (Japan)</th>
<th>China (IECSC)</th>
<th>KECL (Korea)</th>
<th>PICCS (Philippines)</th>
<th>AICS (Australia)</th>
<th>NZIoC (New Zealand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide 7722-84-1</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mexico - Grade
Serious risk, Grade 3

CANADA

WHMIS Hazard Class
C - Oxidizing materials
D1B - Toxic materials
E - Corrosive material
F - Dangerously reactive material

16. OTHER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFPA</th>
<th>Health Hazards</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Stability</th>
<th>Special Hazards</th>
<th>Special precautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>OX</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NFPA/HMIS Ratings Legend
Severe = 4; Serious = 3; Moderate = 2; Slight = 1; Minimal = 0
Special Hazards: OX = Oxidizer
Protection = H (Safety goggles, gloves, apron, the use of supplied air or SCBA respirator is required in lieu of a vapor cartridge respirator)

Uniform Fire Code
Oxidizer: Class 3--Liquid

Revision date: 2015-05-28
Revision note: Initial Release

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Prepared By:

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End of Safety Data Sheet