



Pool and Spa Sanitiser

POPS Group (The POPS Group Pty Ltd as Trustee for The Pool Shops Trust)

Chemwatch: 5332-35

Version No: 4.1

Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 10/02/2025

Print Date: 13/02/2025

L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier

Product name	Pool and Spa Sanitiser
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 8% but less than 20% hydrogen peroxide (stabilised as necessary)
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Water sanitation, Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	POPS Group (The POPS Group Pty Ltd as Trustee for The Pool Shops Trust)
Address	10-12 Cairns Street Loganholme QLD 4129 Australia
Telephone	+61 7 3209 7884
Fax	+61 7 3209 8635
Website	https://www.poolpro.com.au/
Email	office@poolpro.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	IXOM	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 3 9663 2130 (International) (24 hours)	+61 1800 951 288
Other emergency telephone number(s)	+61 1800 033 111	+61 3 9573 3188

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S6
Classification ^[1]	Oxidizing Liquids Category 3, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

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P210	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P220	Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials.

Precautionary statement(s) 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/doctor/physician/first aider.
P370+P378	In case of fire: Use alcohol resistant foam or fine spray/water fog to extinguish.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7722-84-1	10-<20	<u>hydrogen peroxide</u>
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available	

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Seek medical advice.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Hydrogen peroxide at moderate concentrations (5% or more) 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 systemic effects attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided.
 - ▶ There is remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or orogastric tube may be required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation"
- Fisher Scientific SDS

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

For hydrogen peroxide

NOTE: Chemical extinguishing agents may accelerate decomposition. [CCINFO]

FOR SMALL FIRE:

- ▶ USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
- ▶ **DO NOT use dry chemical, CO2, foam or halogenated-type extinguishers.**

FOR LARGE FIRE

- ▶ Flood fire area with water from a protected position

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid storage with reducing agents. ▶ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Fight fire from a safe distance, with adequate cover. ▶ Extinguishers should be used only by trained personnel. ▶ Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. ▶ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ If fire gets out of control withdraw personnel and warn against entry. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Will not burn but increases intensity of fire. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. ▶ Heat affected containers remain hazardous. ▶ Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition. ▶ May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes.
HAZCHEM	2R

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources. ▶ Avoid all contact with any organic matter including fuel, solvents, sawdust, paper or cloth and other incompatible materials, as ignition may result. ▶ Avoid breathing dust or vapours and all contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with dry sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ DO NOT use sawdust as fire may result. ▶ Scoop up solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate area.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ May be violently or explosively reactive. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Consider evacuation (or protect in place). ▶ No smoking, flames or ignition sources. ▶ Increase ventilation. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or other clean, inert materials. ▶ NEVER use organic absorbents such as sawdust, paper, cloth; as fire may result. ▶ Avoid any contamination by organic matter. ▶ Use spark-free and explosion-proof equipment. ▶ Collect any recoverable product into labelled containers for possible recycling. ▶ DO NOT mix fresh with recovered material. ▶ Collect residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ Decontaminate equipment and launder all protective clothing before storage and re-use. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs advise emergency services. <p>For hydrogen peroxide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Dilute with large quantities of water (at least ten (10) times the volume of hydrogen peroxide). ▶ Sodium bicarbonate may be used to accelerate breakdown.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<p>For oxidisers, including peroxides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours. • Provide adequate ventilation. • Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing. • Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles. • Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials. • Avoid physical damage to containers. • DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original containers. Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use. • Use only minimum quantity required. • Avoid using solutions of peroxides in volatile solvents. Solvent evaporation should be controlled to avoid dangerous concentration of the peroxide. • Do NOT allow oxidisers to contact iron or compounds of iron, cobalt, or copper, metal oxide salts, acids or bases. • Do NOT use metal spatulas to handle oxidisers • Do NOT use glass containers with screw cap lids or glass stoppers. • Store peroxides at the lowest possible temperature, consistent with their solubility and freezing point. • CAUTION: Do NOT store liquids or solutions of peroxides at a temperature below that at which the oxidiser freezes or precipitates. <p>Peroxides, in particular, in this form are extremely shock and heat-sensitive. Refrigerated storage of peroxides must ONLY be in explosion-proof units.</p>
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">· The hazards and consequences of fires and explosions during synthesis and use of oxidisers is widely recognised; spontaneous or induced decomposition may culminate in a variety of ways, ranging from moderate gassing to spontaneous ignition or explosion. The heat released from spontaneous decomposition of an energy-rich compound causes a rise in the surrounding temperature; the temperature will rise until thermal balance is established or until the material heats to decomposition,· The most effective means for minimising the consequences of an accident is to limit quantities to a practical minimum. Even gram-scale explosions can be serious. Once ignited the burning of peroxides cannot be controlled and the area should be evacuated.· Unless there is compelling reason to do otherwise, peroxide concentration should be limited to 10% (or less with vigorous reactants). Peroxide concentration is rarely as high as 1% in the reaction mixture of polymerisation or other free-radical reactions,· Oxidisers should be added slowly and cautiously to the reaction medium. This should be completed prior to heating and with good agitation.· Addition oxidisers to the hot monomer is extremely dangerous. A violent reaction (e.g., fire or explosion) can result from inadvertent mixing of promoters (frequently used with peroxides in polymerisation systems) with full-strength oxidisers· Organic peroxides are very sensitive to contamination (especially heavy-metal compounds, metal oxide salts, alkaline materials including amines, strong acids, and many varieties of dust and dirt). This can initiate rapid, uncontrolled decomposition of peroxides and possible generation of intense heat, fire or explosion The consequences of accidental contamination from returning withdrawn material to the storage container can be disastrous.· When handling NEVER smoke, eat or drink.· Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.· Use only good occupational work practice.· Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Store in original containers.▶ Keep containers securely sealed as supplied.▶ Store in a cool, well ventilated area.▶ Keep dry.▶ Store under cover and away from sunlight.▶ Store away from flammable or combustible materials, debris and waste. Contact may cause fire or violent reaction.▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.▶ DO NOT stack on wooden floors or pallets.▶ Protect containers from physical damage.▶ Check regularly for leaks.▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. <p>In addition, Goods of Class 5.1, packing group III should be stored in packages and be separated from buildings, tanks, and compounds containing other dangerous goods in tanks, and from property boundaries by a distance of at least 5 metres.</p>

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Removable head packaging and▶ cans with friction closures may be used. <p>-</p> <p>Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>In addition, where inner packagings are glass and contain liquids of packing group I and II there must be sufficient inert absorbent to absorb any spillage *.</p> <p>-</p> <p>* unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions.▶ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous▶ Avoid storage with reducing agents.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	hydrogen peroxide	Hydrogen peroxide	1 ppm / 1.4 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH			
hydrogen peroxide	75 ppm		Not Available			

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.</p> <table><tr><td>Type of Contaminant:</td><td>Air Speed:</td></tr><tr><td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td><td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-</td></tr></table>	Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-
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	<div><div>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</div><div>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</div><div>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</div></div> <div>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</div> <table><tr><th>Lower end of the range</th><th>Upper end of the range</th></tr><tr><td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td></tr><tr><td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr><tr><td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr><tr><td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood-local control only</td></tr></table> <div>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</div>	Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only	<div>100 f/min)</div> <div>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</div> <div>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</div> <div>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</div>
Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range											
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents											
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity											
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use											
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only											
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	<div><div></div></div>											
Eye and face protection	<div><div><div>▶ Chemical goggles.</div><div>▶ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes.</div><div>▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]</div></div></div>											
Skin protection	<div>See Hand protection below</div>											
Hands/feet protection	<div><div>The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application. The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice. Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: · frequency and duration of contact, · chemical resistance of glove material, · glove thickness and · dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). · When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. · Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. · Contaminated gloves should be replaced.</div><div>As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: · Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min · Good when breakthrough time > 20 min · Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min · Poor when glove material degrades</div><div>For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: · Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. · Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. ▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber ▶ Where hydrogen peroxide exposure may occur do NOT wear PVA gloves. ▶ DO NOT use leather or cotton gloves, leather shoes as spill may cause fire. ▶ Care: Effects may be delayed. ▶ Hand cream offers no protection for hydrogen peroxide and should not be used.</div></div>											
Body protection	<div>See Other protection below</div>											
Other protection	<div><div>▶ Overalls.</div><div>▶ PVC Apron.</div><div>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</div><div>▶ Eyewash unit.</div><div>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</div></div>											

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- ▶ Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- ▶ For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets).
- ▶ Non sparking safety or conductive footwear should be considered. Conductive footwear describes a boot or shoe with a sole made from a conductive compound chemically bound to the bottom components, for permanent control to electrically ground the foot and shall dissipate static electricity from the body to reduce the possibility of ignition of volatile compounds. Electrical resistance must range between 0 to 500,000 ohms. Conductive shoes should be stored in lockers close to the room in which they are worn. Personnel who have been issued conductive footwear should not wear them from their place of work to their homes and return.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	A
NATURAL RUBBER	A
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE	A
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	A
NITRILE	A
PVC	A

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Respiratory protection

Type B Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	B-AUS	-	B-PAPR-AUS / Class 1
up to 50 x ES	-	B-AUS / Class 1	-
up to 100 x ES	-	B-2	B-PAPR-2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid; miscible with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	5.6-5.8	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available
Heat of Combustion (kJ/g)	Not Available	Ignition Distance (cm)	Not Available
Flame Height (cm)	Not Available	Flame Duration (s)	Not Available
Enclosed Space Ignition Time Equivalent (s/m3)	Not Available	Enclosed Space Ignition Deflagration Density (g/m3)	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions. ▶ Prolonged exposure to heat. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7

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Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

a) Acute Toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
c) Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as eye damaging or irritating
d) Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
e) Mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
f) Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
g) Reproductivity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
h) STOT - Single Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
i) STOT - Repeated Exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
j) Aspiration Hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.</p> <p>Hydrogen peroxide may cause blistering and bleeding from the throat and stomach. Ingested hydrogen peroxide may evolve large quantities of oxygen which could hyper-distend the gastro-intestinal tract and may cause internal bleeding. Ingestion of large amounts of hydrogen peroxide causes chest and stomach pain, loss of consciousness, and motor disorders in humans and has caused mortality in experimental animals.</p> <p>Ingestion of hydrogen peroxide containing/ generating materials may cause nausea, vomiting and, possibly, internal bleeding. Rapid evolution of oxygen in the acid environment of the stomach (up to 10 times the volume of the ingested solution) may result in severe organ damage. Large doses are presumed to produce gastritis and oesophagitis. Cases of rupture of the colon, proctitis and ulcerative colitis have been reported following hydrogen peroxide enemas. Powders and tablets that generate hydrogen peroxide, such as Oxone (KHSO₅), have caused oral and oesophageal burns when ingested.</p> <p>Large amounts of hydrogen peroxide taken orally by humans has caused apnea, dizziness, headache, tremors weakness or numbness in the extremities, convulsions, loss of consciousness and shock.</p> <p>Hydrogen peroxide concentrate is caustic and should not be tasted undiluted. Rats receiving 2.5% hydrogen peroxide (equivalent to approximately 3.5 g/kg/day) in their drinking water died within 43 days. Cases of rupture of the colon, inflammation of the anus or rectum, and ulcerative colitis have been reported following hydrogen peroxide enemas.</p> <p>In five persons who accidentally drank about 50 mL of a 33% hydrogen peroxide solution, symptoms included stomach and chest pain, retention of breath, foaming at the mouth, and loss of consciousness. Later, motor and sensory disorders, fever, microhaemorrhages and moderate leucocytosis were noted. All recovered completely within 2-3 weeks.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>
Eye	<p>When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.</p> <p>Corneal ulcerations due to hydrogen peroxide exposure may not appear for up to a week after exposure; concentrations above 10% are corrosive to the eye.</p>
Chronic	<p>Hydrogen peroxide as a human food additive is generally regarded as safe when used in certain limitations. In experimental animals, oral administration of hydrogen peroxide causes dental, liver, kidney, stomach, and intestinal damage. Inhalation exposure to hydrogen peroxide caused skin irritation and sneezing in dogs, and high mortality in mice.</p> <p>Hydrogen peroxide added to food is affirmed to be generally regarded as safe (GRAS) by the U.S. FDA when used to treat certain foods in specified limitations [FDA 21 CFR 184.1366 (4/1/93)]. Hydrogen peroxide may be used as a component of articles for use in packaging, handling, transporting, or holding food in accordance with prescribed conditions [FDA 21 CFR 175.105 (4/1/93)].</p> <p>Dose-related growth retardation, induction of dental caries, and pathological changes in the periodontium were observed in young male rats receiving 1.5% hydrogen peroxide as their drinking fluid (equivalent to approximately 2.1 g/kg/day)² for 8 weeks.</p> <p>Effects observed in mice treated for 35 weeks with 0.15% hydrogen peroxide as their drinking fluid (equivalent to approximately 0.29 g/kg/day)³ included degeneration of hepatic and renal tubular epithelial tissues, necrosis, inflammation, irregularities of tissue structure of the stomach wall, and hypertrophy of the small intestine wall. Concentrations in excess of 1% (equivalent to approximately 1.9 g/kg/day)⁴ resulted in pronounced weight loss and death within two weeks. In a sequential study of mice treated with 0.4% hydrogen peroxide in drinking water (equivalent to approximately 0.76 g/kg/day)⁵, gastric erosion was observed at 30 days and was present consistently throughout the 108 week study period.</p> <p>Dogs exposed 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 6 months at an average vapour concentration of 7 ppm (9.73 mg/3) of 90% hydrogen peroxide, developed skin irritation, sneezing, lacrimation, and bleaching of the hair. Autopsy disclosed pulmonary irritation and greatly thickened skin, but no hair follicle destruction. No significant changes in blood or urinary parameters were observed.</p> <p>Following eight 6-hour exposures to hydrogen peroxide at a concentration of 79 mg/m³ (56.88 ppm), 7/9 mice died. Following exposure to hydrogen peroxide at 93 mg/m³, 6 hours/day, 5 days/week for 30 exposures, 1/10 rats died.</p>

Pool and Spa Sanitiser	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (None) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
	Inhalation (None) LC50: >20 mg/l ^[2]	

Continued...

	Oral (None) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[2]	
hydrogen peroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1mg - Severe
	Inhalation (Mouse) LC50: 2800 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye (Rodent - rat): 7.5%
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >225 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (Rodent - mouse): 30%
		Skin (Rodent - rat): 15%
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search. Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. For hydrogen peroxide: Hazard increases with peroxide concentration, high concentrations contain an additive stabiliser.		
	Pharmacokinetics Hydrogen peroxide is a normal product of metabolism. It is readily decomposed by catalase in normal cells. In experimental animals exposed to hydrogen peroxide, target organs affected include the lungs, intestine, thymus, liver, and kidney, suggesting its distribution to those sites. Hydrogen peroxide has been detected in breath.		
	▶ Absorption: Hydrogen peroxide is decomposed in the bowel before absorption. When applied to tissue, solutions of hydrogen peroxide have poor penetrability.		
	▶ Distribution Hydrogen peroxide is produced metabolically in intact cells and tissues. It is formed by reduction of oxygen either directly in a two-electron transfer reaction, often catalysed by flavoproteins, or by an initial one-electron step to O2 followed by dismutation to hydrogen peroxide.		
	▶ Hydrogen peroxide has been detected in serum and in intact liver. based on the results of toxicity studies, the lungs, intestine, thymus, liver, and kidney may be distribution sites. In rabbits and cats that died after intravenous administration of hydrogen peroxide, the lungs were pale and emphysematous. Following intraperitoneal injection of hydrogen peroxide in mice, pyknotic nuclei were induced in the intestine and thymus (IARC 1985). Degeneration of hepatic and renal tubular epithelial tissue was observed following oral administration of hydrogen peroxide to mice.		
	▶ Metabolism Glutathione peroxidase, responsible for decomposing hydrogen peroxide, is present in normal human tissues (IARC 1985). When hydrogen peroxide comes in contact with catalase, an enzyme found in blood and most tissues, it rapidly decomposes into oxygen and water.		
	▶ Excretion Hydrogen peroxide has been detected in human breath at levels ranging from 1.0+/- .5 g/L to 0.34+/-0.17 g/L.		
	Carcinogenicity Gastric and duodenal lesions including adenomas, carcinomas, and adenocarcinomas have been observed in mice treated orally with hydrogen peroxide. Marked strain differences in the incidence of tumors have been observed. Papilloma development has been observed in mice treated by dermal application.		
	Genotoxicity Hydrogen peroxide induced DNA damage, sister chromatid exchanges and chromosomal aberrations in mammalian cells <i>in vitro</i> . Hydrogen peroxide induced DNA damage in bacteria (<i>E. coli</i>), and was mutagenic to bacteria (<i>Salmonella typhimurium</i>) and the fungi, <i>Neurospora crassa</i> and <i>Aspergillus chevallieri</i> , but not to <i>Streptomyces griseoflavus</i> . It was not mutagenic to <i>Drosophila melanogaster</i> or to mammalian cells <i>in vitro</i> .		
	Developmental Toxicity Malformations have been observed in chicken embryos treated with hydrogen peroxide, but experiments with mice and rats have been negative. Female rats that received 0.45% hydrogen peroxide (equivalent to approximately 630 mg/kg/day) ⁷ as the sole drinking fluid for five weeks produced normal litters when mated with untreated males. Doses of 1.4 to 11 mol/egg hydrogen peroxide (purity 30%) dissolved in water were injected into the airspace of groups of 20-30 white leghorn chicken eggs on day 3 of incubation. Embryos were examined on day 14. The incidence of embryonic deaths and malformations was dose-related and detected at doses of 2.8 mol/egg and above. The combined ED50 was 2.7 mol/egg.		

Acute Toxicity	✗	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✗	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity	Pool and Spa Sanitiser				
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not	Not Available	Not Available	Not	Not

Continued...

	Available			Available	Available
hydrogen peroxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.69mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.27mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1mg/l	1
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	16.4mg/l	2
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

For hydrogen peroxide:
log Kow: -1.36

Environmental fate:
Hydrogen peroxide is a naturally occurring substance (typical background concentrations < 1 - 30 g/l). Almost all cells with the exception of anaerobic bacteria produce it in their metabolism. Hydrogen peroxide is a reactive substance in the presence of other substances, elements, radiation, materials and can be degraded by micro-organisms or higher organisms.

Air: Hydrogen peroxide may be removed from the atmosphere by photolysis giving rise to hydroxyl radicals, by reaction with hydroxyl radicals, or by heterogenous loss processes such as rain-out. Significantly higher hydrogen peroxide concentrations are found in polluted atmospheres as compared with clean air. These concentrations are believed to arise from photochemically-initiated oxidation of reactive hydrocarbons. Under severe smog conditions, daytime levels of hydrogen peroxide as high as 0.18 ppm have been reported, but atmospheric night-time levels of 2-5 ppb did not correlate to smog intensity.

Soil: No information was found in the secondary sources searched regarding the transformation or persistence of hydrogen peroxide in soil, however, solutions of hydrogen peroxide gradually deteriorate.

Water: Hydrogen peroxide is a naturally occurring substance. Surface water concentrations of hydrogen peroxide have been found to vary between 51-231 mg/L, increasing both with exposure to sunlight and the presence of dissolved organic matter.

Hydrogen peroxide degrades by various mechanisms, including chemical reduction and enzymatic (catalase and peroxidase) decomposition by algae, zooplankton, and bacteria. Microorganisms, especially bacteria, account for the majority of degradation, significantly more than all other chemical and biological mechanisms. The rate at which hydrogen peroxide decomposes in natural water can vary from a few minutes to more than a week, depending on numerous chemical, biological, and physical factors.

Hydrogen peroxide is rapidly degraded in a biological waste water treatment plant. Hydrogen peroxide adsorbs poorly to sediment particles and is rapidly degraded, thus accumulation in the sediment is also not expected

Hydrogen peroxide (log Kow < -1) is an inorganic substance and therefore shows little potential to bioaccumulate.

Ecotoxicity:
Fish LC50 (96 h): catfish 37.4 mg/l
Fish LC50 (24 h): mackerel 89 mg/l; chameleon gobi 155 mg/l
Zebra mussel LC50 (28 h) 30 mg/l; (228 h): 12 mg/l

Ecotoxicity data show that microorganisms (i.e., bacteria, algae) and zooplankton present in aquatic ecosystems are generally less tolerant of hydrogen peroxide exposure than are fish or other vertebrates. Effects of short-term exposures on sensitive bacteria and invertebrates (e.g., *Daphnia pulex*) have been observed at concentrations in the low mg/L (ppm) range, while effects on sensitive algae have been reported at levels less than 1.0 mg/L. Algae are the most sensitive species for hydrogen peroxide. The algal EC50 of hydrogen peroxide was 1.6-5 mg/l, while the NOEC was 0.1 mg/l. In a 21-d continuous exposure study on *Daphnia magna*, the chronic no observable effect concentration (NOEC) for reproduction was 0.63 mg/L and the NOEC for mortality was 1.25 mg/L.

In chronic toxicity studies with invertebrates (zebra mussels) and hydrogen peroxide shows an NOEC of 2 mg/l. The PNEC of hydrogen peroxide is equal to 10 ug/l.

Risk mitigation is needed to ensure that use of hydrogen peroxide will not adversely impact aquatic life. An acute water quality criterion or "benchmark" has been determined. For hydrogen peroxide, the acute benchmark is 0.7 mg/L. This value was calculated using the extensive toxicity database for hydrogen peroxide and procedures in U.S. Environmental Protection Agency guidance for deriving numerical national water quality criteria. The use of hydrogen peroxide in intensive aquaculture in finfish (at up to 100 mg/L for 60 minutes) and finfish eggs (at up to 1,000 mg/L for 15 minutes) is not expected to have a significant impact on the environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
hydrogen peroxide	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
hydrogen peroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -1.57)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
hydrogen peroxide	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<p>Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.</p> <p>A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">ReductionReuseRecyclingDisposal (if all else fails) <p>This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. If it has been contaminated, it may be possible to reclaim the product by filtration, distillation or some other means. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.Where in doubt contact the responsible authority. <p>For small quantities of oxidising agent:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cautiously acidify a 3% solution to pH 2 with sulfuric acid.Gradually add a 50% excess of sodium bisulfite solution with stirring.Add a further 10% sodium bisulfite.
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► If no further reaction occurs (as indicated by a rise in temperature) cautiously add more acid.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2R

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. UN number or ID number	2984		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 8% but less than 20% hydrogen peroxide (stabilised as necessary)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	Class	5.1	
	Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	65	
	Limited quantity	5 L	

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	2984		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution with 8% or more but less than 20% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	5.1	
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
	ERG Code	5L	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A803	
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	555	
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	30 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	551	
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	2.5 L	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y541	
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L	

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	2984		
14.2. UN proper shipping name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 8% but less than 20% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)		
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	5.1	
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	Not Applicable	
14.4. Packing group	III		
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable		
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-H , S-Q	
	Special provisions	65	
	Limited Quantities	5 L	

14.7. Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
hydrogen peroxide	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
hydrogen peroxide	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

hydrogen peroxide is found on the following regulatory lists
Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 10 / Appendix C
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (hydrogen peroxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	All chemical substances in this product have been designated as TSCA Inventory 'Active'
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	10/02/2025
Initial Date	10/03/2020

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
4.1	10/02/2025	Toxicological information - Acute Health (skin), Hazards identification - Classification

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ES: Exposure Standard
- OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- LOD: Limit Of Detection
- OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- BEI: Biological Exposure Index

Pool and Spa Sanitiser

- DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- MARPOL: International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships
- IMSBC: International Maritime Solid Bulk Cargoes Code
- IGC: International Gas Carrier Code
- IBC: International Bulk Chemical Code

- AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- DSL: Domestic Substances List
- NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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