

## SAFETY DATA SHEET

### HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 20 VOL (6% w/v) LRG

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

##### 1.1. Product identifier

**Product name** HYDROGEN PEROXIDE 20 VOL (6% w/v) LRG

**Product number** 6008

##### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Identified uses** General chemical reagent Bleaching agent Water treatment chemical. Biocide Intermediate Cleaning agent. Dental care Sterilisation

**Uses advised against** Processes that would lead to occupational exposure without the use of personal protective equipment. Processes involving incompatible materials. Use as described within any supplied exposure scenarios.

##### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

###### Supplier

Reagent Chemical Services  
 18 Aston Fields Road  
 Whitehouse Industrial Estate  
 Runcorn  
 Cheshire WA7 3DL

T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00)  
 F: 01928 716425  
 E: info@reagent.co.uk

##### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

**Emergency telephone** OHES Environmental Ltd 24-7  
 Tel. 0333 333 9939 (24 hour)

#### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

##### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

###### Classification (EC 1272/2008)

**Physical hazards** Not Classified

**Health hazards** Eye Irrit. 2 - H319

**Environmental hazards** Not Classified

**Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)** Xi;R36.

**Human health** Irritating to the respiratory system and skin. Irritating to eyes. Irritation of the mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract. Ingestion may cause a feeling of nausea, larger amounts may produce vomiting.

**Environmental** The product is not classed as environmentally hazardous. The product is miscible with water and can spread in water systems.

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**Physicochemical** Can supply oxygen in the event of a fire due the breakdown of hydrogen peroxide. May be corrosive to metals

### 2.2. Label elements

#### Pictogram



**Signal word** Warning

**Hazard statements** H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

**Precautionary statements** P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.

**Supplementary precautionary statements** P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.

### 2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2. Mixtures

<b>HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION ... %</b>		<b>5-10%</b>
CAS number: 7722-84-1	EC number: 231-765-0	REACH registration number: 01-2119494219-28-0000
<b>Classification</b>	<b>Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)</b>	
Ox. Liq. 1 - H271	R5 O;R8 C;R35 Xn;R20/22	
Acute Tox. 4 - H302		
Acute Tox. 4 - H332		
Skin Corr. 1A - H314		
Eye Dam. 1 - H318		
STOT SE 3 - H335		

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

**General information** CAUTION! First aid personnel must be aware of own risk during rescue! Always consider any dangers in the vicinity before approaching to treat the casualty. First aid personnel must protect themselves with all necessary personal protective equipment during the assistance of casualties. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist the casualty by administering oxygen. Check airway for any blockages. Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If medical assistance is needed take as much detail as possible about the incident and hazardous materials involved with the casualty.

**Inhalation** Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. In case of severe exposure or if any discomfort continues get medical attention.

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<b>Ingestion</b>	Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with plenty of water. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Remove footwear if contaminated. Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. After contact with small amounts get medical attention if any discomfort continues. For large amounts, obtain medical attention.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water or eye wash solution while lifting the eyelids. If possible remove any contact lenses and continue to wash. Get medical attention immediately.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

<b>General information</b>	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	High concentrations of vapours may irritate the respiratory system. Coughing.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Nausea, vomiting. Irritation of the mouth, throat, oesophagus and gastrointestinal tract.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Bleaching of the skin May irritate the skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Causes irritation of the eyes. Possible corneal damage. May cause conjunctivitis Lachrymation.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

<b>Notes for the doctor</b>	Cases of eye contact and ingestion should be treated immediately. Have facilities in place to wash skin and eyes in case of exposure.
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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	The product is non-combustible. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Water spray, foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet as this can spread the fire. Do not use carbon dioxide in enclosed spaces with insufficient ventilation.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

<b>Specific hazards</b>	The mixture contains hydrogen peroxide which will promote the spread of fire by the supply of oxygen. Product containers can melt in the heat of a fire. Packaging materials will be combustible and provide fuel for the fire.
<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	The product in its normal state is not classed as combustible. In the heat of a fire it can produce: Oxygen.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

<b>Protective actions during firefighting</b>	Prevent run-off from entering drains and watercourses. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. Evacuate and keep non-emergency personnel away from the fire area until it is properly extinguished with no danger of re-ignition.
<b>Special protective equipment for firefighters</b>	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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### Personal precautions

Have emergency procedures in place for treating spillages, evacuating the area and informing the emergency services if necessary. Restrict access to the area until the spillage is treated, if large amounts of vapours are produced that will be hazardous to others, evacuate the area. When any other effects of spillages will affect the safety of others the area should be evacuated. Avoid ingestion, inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Spill control personnel should wear personal protective clothing and equipment as described in section 8 of this datasheet. Non-emergency personnel should be kept away from the area of spillage.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

#### Environmental precautions

Avoid unauthorised discharge to the environment. Clean up any spillages immediately, prevent material from spreading and entering drains or sewage systems. Large spillages or uncontrolled discharge to water systems must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other regulatory body. If spillages to land cannot be treated safely or if contamination will occur the Environment Agency must be alerted immediately. If the product has entered a foul drain or sewage system in significant amounts to cause a hazard then the local water treatment company must be informed.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Methods for cleaning up

Small quantities (< 0.5L) can be flushed to drain with lots of water. OR Small spillages should be absorbed with an inert, non-combustible absorbent. Large Spillages: Dam and absorb spillages with sand, earth or other inert material. Fit drain covers where they are available if the spillage is likely to enter the drainage system. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see Section 13. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery. Ventilate area and allow to dry before allowing access. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

#### Reference to other sections

Refer to sections 8 and 13 for additional information.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

#### Usage precautions

Avoid spilling the product. Avoid ingestion of the product, inhalation of any vapours/mists when produced and contact with skin and eyes. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash at the end of each work shift, before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Do not mix with incompatible substances or mixtures. Remove contaminated clothing/footwear/equipment before entering eating areas or places that would expose others to the product. Do not use in areas close to drainage systems unless measures are in place to prevent access of product. Ensure emergency procedures are in place to treat spillages and cope with other situations such as evacuation. Provide eye washing and skin washing facilities, when handling large amounts a safety shower is recommended.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

#### Storage precautions

Store in closed original container at temperatures between 5°C and 25°C. If the product is transferred to another container, this should be made of a compatible material that will not be affected preferably plastic or glass. Do not use metal containers. The packaging manufacturer will advise on suitable packaging. Store away from heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Store in a stable situation to avoid spillages. It is advisable to store in a bunded area or use other protective measures such as a sump pallet or storage tray.

#### Storage class

Chemical storage.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

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<b>Specific end use(s)</b>	The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2. Registered uses can be found on the ECHA website under Registered Substances.
<b>Usage description</b>	Use product under conditions described in this datasheet. Avoid exposure of operators and others who may be affected by its use. Avoid overuse of the product which would create waste and potential spillages. Always use recommended personal protective equipment. Only use the product for its intended use in a safe manner, do not use for other purposes.

### SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

##### Occupational exposure limits

##### HYDROGEN PEROXIDE SOLUTION ... %

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 1 ppm 1.4 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 2 ppm 2.8 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

<b>DNEL</b>	Industry - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 3 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Industry - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 1.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Consumer - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 1.93 mg/m <sup>3</sup> Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 0.21 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
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<b>PNEC</b>	- Fresh water; 0.0126 mg/l - Marine water; 0.0126 mg/l - Intermittent release; 0.0138 mg/l - STP; 4.66 mg/l - Sediment (Freshwater); 0.047 mg/kg - Sediment (Marinewater); 0.047 mg/kg - Soil; 0.0023 mg/kg
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#### 8.2. Exposure controls

##### Protective equipment

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	The mixture is non-volatile however provide adequate ventilation and appropriate extraction when vapours or sprays are produced to avoid personal exposure. Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation.
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<b>Eye/face protection</b>	Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.
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<b>Hand protection</b>	Wear protective gloves. Butyl rubber. Rubber (natural, latex). Nitrile rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Be aware that latex gloves can produce an allergic reaction in sensitive individuals. For gloves involving total immersion 1.0mm thickness (if available) are recommended, at least 0.5mm and breakthrough time of >480 minutes. For splash resistance use minimum 0.5mm thickness and breakthrough time > 240 minutes. Gloves should have a breakthrough time sufficient for the amount of handling but allow dexterity for safe movement and handling. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended. Gloves should carry the CE mark and conform to BS EN 374, chemicals and micro-organisms. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.
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<b>Other skin and body protection</b>	Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005; EN 14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. Wear suitable protective footwear during handling of the product. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots, consult with the supplier as to the compatibility. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Wear rubber or plastic apron and full length gauntlets if handling large amounts. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield. Have facilities in place to wash eyes in case of contact. If handling large amounts it is recommended to have a safety shower.
<b>Hygiene measures</b>	Any fume extraction equipment should be maintained according to the COSHH Regulations and serviced by a competent person within a fourteen month period. Remove clothing when contamination will result in exposure to the substance, segregate and wash before re-use. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing when entering eating areas or other places that could lead to contamination of others with the product.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	Wear suitable respiratory protection when vapours or mists are produced if the Workplace Exposure Limit is exceeded and there is insufficient ventilation or extraction. Respirator must be fitted with a cartridge suitable for the chemical of concern. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. BS EN 136: Full face masks. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941. Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	See section 6 for details.

### SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless.
<b>Odour</b>	Odourless.
<b>Odour threshold</b>	No information available. No information available.
<b>pH</b>	pH (concentrated solution): Approx. 3 - 4 pH (diluted solution): 6 @ 21°C 0.35%
<b>Flash point</b>	Scientifically unjustified.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No information available.
<b>Evaporation factor</b>	No information available.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Scientifically unjustified.
<b>Vapour density</b>	No information available.
<b>Bulk density</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Completely miscible with water @ °C Miscible with water.
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	log Pow: -1.57 pH7 @ 20°C. Model calculation

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<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Scientifically unjustified.
<b>Decomposition Temperature</b>	No information available.
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not explosive EU Method A.14 (Explosive properties)
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	The mixture is not classified as oxidising at this concentration, however it would still show oxidising properties.

### 9.2. Other information

<b>Other information</b>	All available information has been included in section 9.1.
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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	Can act as an oxidising agent and be reactive.
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### 10.2. Chemical stability

<b>Stability</b>	Stable under normal conditions. Thermal decomposition can occur.
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### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	May react vigorously or exothermically. Reactions in a sealed container may result in pressure build up with possible rupture of the container. May react explosively. Release of oxygen may support combustion. Will not polymerise.
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### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage near to unprotected drainage systems. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Do not allow the storage container to be left exposed to the atmosphere. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product.
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### 10.5. Incompatible materials

<b>Materials to avoid</b>	Metals. Metal salts Alkalis Acids. Reducing agents Organic solvents.
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### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5 for thermal decomposition products.
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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

<b>Toxicological effects</b>	The mixture has not been tested for toxicological properties, information is provided for relevant constituent substances where available as included in section 3.2. References have been taken from the ECHA website, List of Registered Substances - Toxicological Information.
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#### Acute toxicity - oral

<b>Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)</b>	US EPA Guidelines
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<b>ATE oral (mg/kg)</b>	9,090.91
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#### Acute toxicity - dermal

<b>Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)</b>	US EPA Guidelines
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#### Acute toxicity - inhalation

<b>Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)</b>	Hydrogen peroxide 50% w/w solution. US EPA Guidelines
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<b>ATE inhalation (gases ppm)</b>	81,818.18
<b>ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)</b>	200.0
<b>ATE inhalation (dusts/mists mg/l)</b>	27.27
<b><u>Skin corrosion/irritation</u></b>	
<b>Animal data</b>	Dose: 0.5ml of 35% w/w solution, 4 hours , Rabbit Primary dermal irritation index: 1.6 (mean) 4 hour exposure, 14 day observation period. Moderately irritating.
<b><u>Serious eye damage/irritation</u></b>	
<b>Serious eye damage/irritation</b>	Tests on rabbits, OECD Guideline 405, Acute eye Irritation / Corrosion. Extremely irritating; 10% w/w solution.
<b><u>Skin sensitisation</u></b>	
<b>Skin sensitisation</b>	No reliable information.
<b><u>Germ cell mutagenicity</u></b>	
<b>Genotoxicity - in vitro</b>	Gene mutation:: Positive without metabolic activation. OECD Guideline 476 (In vitro Mammalian Cell Gene Mutation Test). Hydrogen peroxide has the potential to induce mutations in mammalian cells.
<b>Genotoxicity - in vivo</b>	Chromosome aberration: Negative. OECD Guideline 474. 35% solution. No genotoxicity under the conditions of the test. Intraperitoneal route.
<b><u>Carcinogenicity</u></b>	
<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	Scientifically unjustified.
<b><u>Reproductive toxicity</u></b>	
<b>Reproductive toxicity - fertility</b>	Scientifically unjustified. No adverse effects to reproduction
<b>Reproductive toxicity - development</b>	Scientifically unjustified. Not toxic to reproductive development.
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - single exposure</b>	No information available.
<b><u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u></b>	
<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects 22 mg/kg/day 2.03 (NOEL) ppmV/6hr/day, Inhalation, Rat OECD 412 (Repeated dose Inhalation Toxicity: 28/14 day) Respiratory tract irritant
<b>General information</b>	
	Effects will be dependent upon the concentration and length of time of exposure. Higher concentrations will produce more pronounced effects.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Vapours or mists will irritate the nose, throat and respiratory tract. Coughing and difficulties in breathing. Severe exposure may cause pulmonary oedema and bronchitis.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Irritating. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Nausea, vomiting. Stomach pain.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Bleaching of the skin May irritate the skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Irritating to eyes. Lacrimation. Conjunctivitis may develop.

### SECTION 12: Ecological Information

**Ecotoxicity** The following information refers to hydrogen peroxide in general.



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### 12.1. Toxicity

<b>Acute toxicity - fish</b>	LC50, 96 hours: 16.4 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) Freshwater, semi-static.
<b>Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates</b>	NOEC, 48 hours: 1 mg/l, Daphnia pulex, semi-static, freshwater.
<b>Acute toxicity - aquatic plants</b>	EC <sub>50</sub> , 72 hours: 1.38 mg/l, Static, saltwater, Skeletonema costatum. Growth rate test.
<b>Acute toxicity - microorganisms</b>	EC <sub>50</sub> , 3 hours: > 1000 mg/l, Activated sludge OECD Guideline 209: Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition Test.
<b>Acute toxicity - terrestrial</b>	Scientifically unjustified.
<b>Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage</b>	Scientifically unjustified.
<b>Short term toxicity - embryo and sac fry stages</b>	NOEC, : 500 ppm , Salmo trutta Sac fry, 45 min exposure, static.
<b>Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates</b>	NOEC, 21 days: 0.63 mg/l, Daphnia magna Freshwater, flow through.
<b>Toxicity to terrestrial plants</b>	Scientifically unjustified.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

<b>Phototransformation</b>	Not available. No reliable information
<b>Stability (hydrolysis)</b>	Scientifically unjustified.
<b>Biodegradation</b>	Water - Degradation (%) 99%: 30 min. OECD Guideline 209: Activated Sludge, Respiration Inhibition Test. Aerobic; activated sludge, domestic. 30% solution.
<b>Biological oxygen demand</b>	Not available.
<b>Chemical oxygen demand</b>	Not available.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

<b>Bioaccumulative potential</b>	Study scientifically unjustifiable.
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	log Pow: -1.57 pH7 @ 20°C. Model calculation

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

<b>Adsorption/desorption coefficient</b>	Scientifically unjustified.
<b>Henry's law constant</b>	0.00075 Pa m <sup>3</sup> /mol @ @ 20°C
<b>Surface tension</b>	73.41 mN/m @ @ 20°C 17.05% w/w solution

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

<b>Results of PBT and vPvB assessment</b>	This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.
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### 12.6. Other adverse effects

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**Other adverse effects** Will affect drinking water supplies.

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

##### **General information**

Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licenced waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorised disposal to the environment. If operators are exposed to vapours during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn.

##### **Disposal methods**

Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorised disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimise waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options. Small amounts (<500ml) can be flushed to drain with plenty of water. Large amounts should be sent for disposal through a reputable hazardous waste company.

### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1. UN number

Not classified.

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Not applicable.

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

Not applicable.

#### 14.4. Packing group

Not applicable.

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

##### **Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant**

No.

#### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Not applicable.

#### 14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

Not applicable.

### SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

##### **National regulations**

Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).  
The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716).

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<b>EU legislation</b>	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended). Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended). Regulation (EU) 453/2010.
<b>Guidance</b>	Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. ECHA Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets 2014.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Information from the manufacturer of the raw material has not been received regarding Chemical Safety Assessments, Exposure Scenarios or a Chemical Safety Report.

### SECTION 16: Other information

<b>General information</b>	This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons. Toxicological and ecotoxicological information has been taken from the ECHA website of registered substances.
<b>Key literature references and sources for data</b>	Raw material safety data sheets. ECHA website. Health Protection Agency Information.
<b>Revision comments</b>	Change to section 15
<b>Revision date</b>	30/07/2015
<b>Revision</b>	1
<b>Supersedes date</b>	04/09/2012
<b>SDS number</b>	11807
<b>Risk phrases in full</b>	R20/22 Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed. R35 Causes severe burns. R36 Irritating to eyes. R37 Irritating to respiratory system. R5 Heating may cause an explosion. R8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
<b>Hazard statements in full</b>	H271 May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser. H302 Harmful if swallowed. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H318 Causes serious eye damage. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H332 Harmful if inhaled. H335 May cause respiratory irritation.