Pola Office+

SDI Limited

Version No: **9.1**
Safety Data Sheet according to Work Health and Safety Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) 2023 and ADG requirements

Initial Date: **09/11/2015**
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Print Date: **26/11/2025**
L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Pola Office+
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 20% but not more than 60% 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	To remove discoloration of teeth, to be performed by a dentist.

Details of the manufacturer or importer of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	**SDI Limited**
Address	3-15 Brunsdon Street Bayswater VIC 3153 Australia
Telephone	+61 3 8727 7111 (Business Hours)
Fax	+61 3 8727 7222
Website	www.sdi.com.au
Email	info@sdi.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	**SDI Limited**
Emergency telephone number(s)	+61 3 8727 7111
Other emergency telephone number(s)	info@sdi.com.au

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S6
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3
Legend:	***1. Classification by vendor; 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)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Page 1 continued...

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

No further product hazard information.

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7722-84-1	30-37.5	hydrogen peroxide
9003-39-8	20-30	vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer
1310-73-2	<1	sodium hydroxide
2809-21-4	<1	hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid
Legend:	***1. Classification by vendor; 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	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▸ 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	If skin contact occurs: ▸ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). ▸ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	▸ 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	▸ 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

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

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- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	▸ Avoid storage with reducing agents. ▸ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ 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	▸ 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	2P

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	▸ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▸ Check regularly for spills and leaks. ▸ 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	▸ 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.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	For oxidisers, including peroxides. · 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.

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	· 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. Peroxides, in particular, in this form are extremely shock and heat-sensitive. Refrigerated storage of peroxides must ONLY be in explosion-proof units. · 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	**Do not** store in direct sunlight. Store in a dry and well ventilated-area, away from heat and sunlight. Store between 2 and 8 deg C.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▸ **DO NOT** repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous ▸ Avoid storage with reducing agents. ▸ Avoid strong acids, bases.

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
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
hydrogen peroxide	75 ppm	Not Available
vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	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: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. 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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure. Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
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)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

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	Within each range the appropriate value depends on: 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 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.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▸ Chemical goggles. ▸ Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes. ▸ 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]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▸ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. ▸ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. ▸ PVC Apron. ▸ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe. ▸ Eyewash unit. ▸ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

Respiratory protection

Type AB-P 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	AB-AUS P2	-	AB-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	AB-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	AB-2 P2	AB-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - 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 blue gel, mixes with water.

Physical state	Gel	**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)	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 Available	**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

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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	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▸ Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions. ▸ Prolonged exposure to heat. ▸ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur. Solutions of hydrogen peroxide slowly decompose, releasing oxygen, and so are often stabilised by the addition of acetanilide, etc.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
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	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as acutely toxic.
b) Skin Irritation/Corrosion	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as skin corrosive or irritating.
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	There is sufficient evidence to classify this material as toxic to specific organs through single exposure
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	Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation. In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system. 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	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.
Skin Contact	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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition Skin contact will result in rapid drying, bleaching, leading to chemical burns on prolonged contact Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
Eye	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
Chronic	Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Pola Office+	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Not Available	Not Available
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%

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vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >5.2 mg/L4h[2]	Not Available
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 1040 mg/kg[2]	
sodium hydroxide	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1350 mg/kg[2]	Eye (Primate - monkey): 1%/24H - Severe
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 325 mg/kg[1]	Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1% - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 100mg
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1mg/24H - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 1mg/30S - Severe
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 400ug - Mild
		Eye (Rodent - rabbit): 50ug/24H - Severe
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1]
		Skin (Human): 0.15%/96H
		Skin (Human): 10pph/24H - Severe
		Skin (Human): 2%/24H - Mild
		Skin (Human): 2.50%/24H
		Skin (Rodent - rabbit): 500mg/24H - Severe
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive)[1]
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >7940 mg/kg[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage)[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 2400 mg/kg[2]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]

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. 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 ***in vitro*** . Hydrogen peroxide induced DNA damage in bacteria (***E. coli***), and was mutagenic to bacteria (***Salmonella typhimurium)*** and the fungi, ***Neurospora crassa*** and ***Aspergillis chevallieri***, but not to ***Streptomyces griseoflavus***. It was not mutagenic to ***Drosophila melanogaster*** or to mammalian cells ***in vitro***. **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. **Reproductive Toxicity** A 1% solution of hydrogen peroxide (equivalent to 1900 mg/kg/day) given as the sole drinking fluid to three-month-old male mice for 7-28 days did not cause infertility.
VINYLPYRROLIDONE HOMOPOLYMER	Chronic toxicity ** Genetic toxicity: No mutagenic effect was found in various tests with microorganisms and mammalian cell culture. The substance was not mutagenic in studies with mammals. Carcinogenicity: In long-term animal studies in which the substance was given in high doses by feed, a carcinogenic effect was not observed. Developmental toxicity/teratogenicity: No indications of a developmental toxic / teratogenic effect were seen in animal studies * ISP MSDS **BASF MSDS
SODIUM HYDROXIDE	The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis.

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	Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
HYDROXYETHANEDIPHOSPHONIC ACID	for acid mists, aerosols, vapours Data from assays for genotoxic activity in vitro suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airways from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists, just as mucous plays an important role in protecting the gastric epithelium from its auto-secreted hydrochloric acid. In considering whether pH itself induces genotoxic events in vivo in the respiratory system, comparison should be made with the human stomach, in which gastric juice may be at pH 1-2 under fasting or nocturnal conditions, and with the human urinary bladder, in which the pH of urine can range from <5 to > 7 and normally averages 6.2. Furthermore, exposures to low pH in vivo differ from exposures ***in vitro*** in that, ***in vivo***, only a portion of the cell surface is subjected to the adverse conditions, so that perturbation of intracellular homeostasis may be maintained more readily than in vitro. For ATMP (aminotris(methylenephosphonic acid) and its salts: ATMP acid, Na salt and 6Na salts cause serious eye irritation whereas ATMP.2Na to 5Na salts are not classified for eye irritation. Low pH (<2) would predict that ATMP acid should be severely irritant or corrosive to skin as well as eyes, however available existing animal data indicating non-classification take precedence in accordance with EU regulation (EC) 1272/2008 criteria ATMP acid and some of its sodium salts may cause corrosion to metals to varying degrees dependent upon the pH/degree of neutralization. Acute Toxicity: Oral/ inhalation/ dermal Not classified for acute toxicity, based on available studies results on oral and dermal routes of exposure. In the rat, ATMP is poorly absorbed from the gut and rapidly eliminated after oral and i.v. administration. Elimination is primarily via the faeces following oral dosing with urine predominating after i.v. dosing. These differences demonstrate clear differences in systemic disposition of ATMP after enteral or parenteral administration. Bone is the only tissue that exhibits deposition of test substance-derived radioactivity, however this is unlikely to occur to any biologically significant extent in view of the low level of uptake reported. ATMP is of low acute toxicity in mammals. The acute oral LD50 is 2910 mg/kg while the dermal LD50 is >6310 mg/kg. The tetrasodium salt of ATMP was of lower toxicity with an oral LD50 of ~8610 mg/kg and a dermal LD50 of >5740 mg/kg. The pentasodium salt (20592-85-2) was of lower oral toxicity (7120 mg/kg) and dermal toxicity (>6320 mg/kg). Irritation / corrosion: Skin/Eye Based on available data, ATMP.4Na salt may be a mild irritant and 5Na may be slightly irritating to the skin, not resulting in classification. ATMP acid, Na and 6Na salts cause serious eye irritation. ATMP.2Na to 5Na salts are not classified for eye irritation. The tetra- and pentasodium salts of ATMP are mildly irritating. ATMP can be considered to be non-irritating to the skin. The tetra- and pentasodium salts of ATMP induced very slight skin irritation responses. Sensitisation Not classified for skin sensitization, based on animal data and human exposure reports (ATMP salts are not classified by analogy with ATMP acid). Toxicity after repeated exposure: Oral/ inhalation/ dermal Not classified for toxicity after repeated exposure, based on ATMP acid studies results. Repeated exposure in the diet to 500 mg/kg bw/day of the acid for 2 years resulted in no toxicological effects of concern. The systemic NOAEL for this good quality study conducted to OECD guideline 453 is therefore considered to be >500 mg/kg bw/day. Information available on the tetrasodium salt is less robust but similarly indicates that it is of low oral toxicity following repeat exposure with a NOAEL of >600 mg active acid/kg bw/day derived from a 28 day study or >175 mg/kg bw/d derived from a 90 day study. Genotoxicity / Mutagenicity Not classified either for mutagenicity or genotoxicity. Neither the acid nor the salt induced gene mutations in bacteria. ATMP.6Na salt did not induce chromosome damage either in vitro or in vivo and ATMP and its salts do not have any structural alerts for genotoxic activity. Neither the acid nor a sodium salt induced gene mutations in bacteria. ATMP induced gene mutations in mouse lymphoma cells but this effect was not seen when a neutralized test solution was tested up to the solubility limit and is therefore considered to be an artefact of pH. The pentasodium salt of ATMP did not induce chromosome damage either ***in vitro*** or ***in vivo***. Both the acid and the salts are therefore considered to lack genotoxic potential. This is confirmed by a carcinogenicity study. Carcinogenicity Not classified for carcinogenicity. ATMP was not carcinogenic to rats treated with dose levels up to 500 mg/kg in the diet for 24 months ATMP sodium salts are not expected to be carcinogenic; by analogy with ATMP acid studies results. Toxicity for reproduction ATMP acid is not toxic for reproduction, based on rats three-generation study. By analogy, ATMP salts are not expected to have a toxic effect neither on fertility nor on development. ATMP is not selectively toxic to the male or female reproductive system, with a NOAEL of 275 mg/kg bw/day for males and 310 mg/kg bw/day for females. While no reproductive toxicity data were located for the salts, physico-chemical considerations suggest these will resemble those of the parent acid. ATMP and its salts are not fetotoxic or teratogenic in the rat or mouse with a consistent NOAEL of 1000 mg/kg body weight/day in both species. Overall the NOAEL for ATMP is > 500 mg/kg bw/day, based on a chronic toxicity study For phosphonic acid and its salts: Phosphonic acids and their salts have not been shown to induce skin sensitisation in guinea pigs. None of the studies however follow OECD guidelines or were GLP compliant. However, only the investigation on the disodium salt of HEDP was recorded to a standard sufficient to support the robustness and reliability of the study design and conduct. Most studies were not reported in great detail, but they stated the adherence to well established protocol such as Buehler or Magnusson and Kligman. The information available provided, however, a coherent picture in that these compounds should not be considered skin sensitisers. The acids or salts of ATMP, HEDP and DTPMP did not show any carcinogenic activity when tested in rodents. The effects of ATMP acid and its salts on the reproductive system can be evaluated on the basis of a well conducted 3-generation reproductive toxicity study. Although the study predated current guidelines (***e.g.***, no evaluation of the oestrus cycle, sperm parameters and developmental milestones), the overall evidence suggests that ATMP acid and its salts are not selectively toxic to the male or female reproductive system. The absence of effects on the reproductive organs in well conducted subchronic and chronic toxicity studies with ATMP provides further support to this assessment. On the basis of a 3-generation reproductive toxicity study and also a well conducted FDA segment II study, there is further no evidence for foetotoxic or teratogenic effects of ATMP. In the absence of any guideline compliant reproductive toxicity studies, the reproductive toxicity of HEDP acid can be evaluated on the basis of subchronic oral feeding studies in rats and dogs which did not reveal any effects on the reproductive system at exposures up to 1500-1800 mg/kg bw/d. There were also no effects on fertility (***i.e.***, indicated by the pregnancy rate) of the disodium salt of HEDP when fed at doses up to 447 mg/kg bw/d to rats in a 2-generation study. The reproductive toxicity of DTPMP acid and its salts can be evaluated on the basis of a well conducted 2-generation study in which Long Evan rats fed with DTPMP containing diet at levels up to 312 mg acid/kg bw/d. Although in this study, some alterations were observed with regard to a lower pregnancy rate in F2 (***i.e.***, not statistically significant) and reduced pup body weight in F2a (***i.e.***, statistically significant), these effects were not considered to be of biological significance as they were either not observed in F1 or could not be replicated in F2b. The absence of effects on the reproductive system could further be confirmed in an OECD guideline compliant subchronic toxicity study. Generally, from a structure activity standpoint, none of the phosphonates possess structural elements that indicate the potential for genotoxicity. Neither ATMP acid nor the salt induced gene mutations in bacterial systems. When testing ATMP acid in the acid form, it induced dose-dependent gene mutations in mouse lymphoma cells. However, this positive result was demonstrated to be an artefact of pH which was not observed when neutralized ATMP acid was tested in the ***in vitro*** mouse lymphoma assay up to the solubility limit. The pentasodium salt of ATMP did not induce chromosome damage either ***in vitro*** or ***in vivo***. The available data on ***in vivo*** and ***in vitro*** genotoxicity of HEDP and its salts indicate no potential of HEDP and its salts to cause mutagenicity in bacterial mutagenicity assays. Conflicting results were obtained in an ***in vitro*** mouse lymphoma assay. In this assay, a dose-dependent positive response was seen in the presence of metabolic activation which was, however, discounted because of high control values. Both, DTPMP acid and the salt were negative in well performed and guideline compliant bacterial mutagenicity assays. DTPMP acid was further negative for gene mutations at the HPRT locus in CHO cells. Similarly to HEDP acid, the evidence for mutagenic potential is conflicting. While the salt of DTPMP was negative for mammalian gene mutations, DTPMP acid, even when neutralised, induced

Continued...

	mutations at the thymidine kinase locus in mouse lymphoma L5178Y cells. Since pH effect has been excluded and increased osmolality is an unlikely cause (positive response was only seen in presence of S9 mix), it is possible that chelation of essential ions may have caused the positive response in the presence of S9. Iron chelation appears to play a role in contributing to positive responses in the mouse lymphoma assay. HERA (Human and Environmental Risk Assessment on ingredients of European household cleaning products) - Phosphonates Oral bisphosphonates (given in certain medical treatments) can give stomach upset and inflammation and erosions of the esophagus, which is the main problem of oral ***N***-containing preparations. This can be prevented by remaining seated upright for 30 to 60 minutes after taking the medication. Intravenous bisphosphonates can give fever and flu-like symptoms after the first infusion, which is thought to occur because of their potential to activate human T cells. Notably, these symptoms do not recur with subsequent infusions. There is a slightly increased risk for electrolyte disturbances, but not enough to warrant regular monitoring. In chronic renal failure, the drugs are excreted much slower, and dose adjustment is required. Bisphosphonates have been associated with osteonecrosis of the jaw; with the mandible twice as frequently affected as the maxilla and most cases occurring following high-dose intravenous administration used for some cancer patients. Some 60% of cases are preceded by a dental surgical procedure and it has been suggested that bisphosphonate treatment should be postponed until after any dental work to eliminate potential sites of infection. A number of cases of severe bone, joint, or musculoskeletal pain have been reported, prompting labeling changes. Bisphosphonates are incorporated into the bone matrix, from where they are gradually released over periods of weeks to years. The extent of bisphosphonate incorporation into adult bone, and hence, the amount available for release back into the systemic circulation, is directly related to the total dose and duration of bisphosphonate use. Although there are no data on foetal risk in humans, bisphosphonates do cause foetal harm in animals, and animal data suggest that uptake of bisphosphonates into foetal bone is greater than into maternal bone. Therefore, there is a theoretical risk of foetal harm (e.g., skeletal and other abnormalities) if a woman becomes pregnant after completing a course of bisphosphonate therapy. The impact of variables such as time between cessation of bisphosphonate therapy to conception, the particular bisphosphonate used, and the route of administration (intravenous versus oral) on this risk has not been established. The non-nitrogenous bisphosphonates(disphosphonates) are metabolised in the cell to compounds that compete with adenosine triphosphate (ATP) in the cellular energy metabolism. The osteoclast initiates apoptosis and dies, leading to an overall decrease in the breakdown of bone. Nitrogenous bisphosphonates act on bone metabolism by binding and blocking the enzyme farnesyl diphosphate synthase (FPPS) in the HMG-CoA reductase pathway (also known as the mevalonate pathway). Disruption of the HMG CoA-reductase pathway at the level of FPPS prevents the formation of two metabolites (farnesol and geranylgeraniol) that are essential for connecting some small proteins to the cell membrane. This phenomenon is known as prenylation, and is important for proper sub-cellular protein trafficking The material may produce respiratory tract irritation. Symptoms of pulmonary irritation may include coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, shortness of breath, headache, nausea, and a burning sensation. Unlike most organs, the lung can respond to a chemical insult or a chemical agent, by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage (inflammation of the lungs may be a consequence). The repair process (which initially developed to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens) may, however, cause further damage to the lungs (fibrosis for example) when activated by hazardous chemicals. Often, this results in an impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Therefore prolonged exposure to respiratory irritants may cause sustained breathing difficulties. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE & SODIUM HYDROXIDE & HYDROXYETHANEDIPHOSPHONIC ACID	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.
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE & VINYLPYRROLIDONE HOMOPOLYMER	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: **NOT** classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.
SODIUM HYDROXIDE & HYDROXYETHANEDIPHOSPHONIC ACID	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Pola Office+	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

hydrogen peroxide

Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1mg/l	1
LC50	96h	Fish	16.4mg/l	2

Continued...

	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.69mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	2.27mg/l	4

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
sodium hydroxide	EC50	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	144-267mg/l	4

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	EC50	48h	Crustacea	527mg/l	1
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	400mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	3mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	195mg/l	2

Legend: ***Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 4. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 5. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 6. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. Vendor Data***

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
hydrogen peroxide	LOW	LOW
vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer	LOW	LOW
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	HIGH	HIGH

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
hydrogen peroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -1.57)
vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer	LOW (LogKOW = 0.29)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.88)
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	LOW (BCF = 71)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
hydrogen peroxide	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)
vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer	LOW (Log KOC = 40.46)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	LOW (Log KOC = 20.81)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

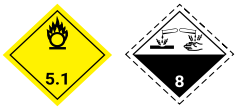
Product / Packaging disposal

- **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.

Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
Bury residue in an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required



Marine Pollutant NO

Continued...

HAZCHEM	2P

Land transport (ADG)

14.1. **UN number or ID number**	2014
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 20% but not more than 60% hydrogen peroxide (stabilised as necessary)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	Class: 5.1 Subsidiary Hazard: 8
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited quantity: 1 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. **UN number**	2014
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution with more than 40% but 60% or less hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary); Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution with 20% or more but 40% or less hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	ICAO/IATA Class: 5.1 ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard: 8 ERG Code: 5C
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5. **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	Special provisions: A2 A75 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 554; Forbidden Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 5 L; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 550; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y540; Forbidden Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 0.5 L; Forbidden

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. **UN number**	2014
14.2. **UN proper shipping name**	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION with not less than 20% but not more than 60% hydrogen peroxide (stabilized as necessary)
14.3. **Transport hazard class(es)**	IMDG Class: 5.1 IMDG Subsidiary Hazard: 8
14.4. **Packing group**	II
14.5 **Environmental hazard**	Not Applicable
14.6. **Special precautions for user**	EMS Number: F-H, S-Q Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited Quantities: 1 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 Applicable
vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer	Not Applicable
sodium hydroxide	Not Applicable
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	Not Applicable

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
hydrogen peroxide	Not Applicable
vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer	Not Applicable
sodium hydroxide	Not Applicable

Continued...

Product name	Ship Type
hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid	Not Applicable

If packed as Chemical kits the following classification may be considered if all ICAO/IATA transport requirements are met: Chemical Kit UN3316 - Class 9, SP A44 & A163.

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

vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

sodium hydroxide 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
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid 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 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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; vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer; sodium hydroxide; hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	No (vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer)
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
UAE - Control List (Banned/Restricted Substances)	No (vinylpyrrolidone homopolymer; sodium hydroxide; hydroxyethanediphosphonic acid)
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	21/02/2025
Initial Date	09/11/2015

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
8.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.
9.1	21/02/2025	Hazards identification - Classification, Composition / information on ingredients - Ingredients

Other information

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

Continued...

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
- 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

The information contained in the Safety Data Sheet is based on data considered to be accurate, however, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of the data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof.

Other information:
Prepared by: SDI Limited
3-15 Brunsdon Street, Bayswater Victoria, 3153, Australia
Phone Number: +61 3 8727 7111
Department issuing SDS: Research and Development
Contact: Technical Director

end of SDS