



## Pola Day CP

### SDI (North America) Inc.

Version No: 8.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 23/12/2022

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L.GHS.USA.EN

#### SECTION 1 Identification

##### Product Identifier

Product name	Pola Day CP
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	Urea hydrogen peroxide
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

##### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	To remove discoloration of teeth under the supervision of a dentist.
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##### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	SDI (North America) Inc.	SDI Limited	SDI Germany GmbH
Address	1279 Hamilton Parkway Itasca IL 60143 United States	3-15 Brunson Street Bayswater VIC 3153 Australia	Hansestrasse 85 Cologne D-51149 Germany
Telephone	+1 630 361 9200	+61 3 8727 7111	+49 0 2203 9255 0
Fax	Not Available	+61 3 8727 7222	+49 0 2203 9255 200
Website	<a href="http://www.sdi.com.au">www.sdi.com.au</a>	<a href="http://www.sdi.com.au">www.sdi.com.au</a>	<a href="http://www.sdi.com.au">www.sdi.com.au</a>
Email	USA.Canada@sdi.com.au	info@sdi.com.au	germany@sdi.com.au

Registered company name	SDI HOLDINGS PTY LTD DO
Address	Rua Dr. Reinaldo Schmithausen 3141 – Cordeiros Itajaí – SC – CEP 88310-004 Brazil
Telephone	+55 11 3092 7100
Fax	Not Available
Website	<a href="http://www.sdi.com.au/">http://www.sdi.com.au/</a>
Email	Brasil@sdi.com.au

##### Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	SDI Limited	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE (24/7)
Emergency telephone numbers	131126 Poisons Information Centre	+1 855-237-5573
Other emergency telephone numbers	+61 3 8727 7111	+61 3 9573 3188

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

Una vez conectado y si el mensaje no está en su idioma preferido, por favor marque 02

#### SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

##### Classification of the substance or mixture

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1
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##### Label elements

## Pola Day CP

Hazard pictogram(s)	
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Signal word	<b>Danger</b>
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## Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

## Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

## Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
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.
P330	Rinse mouth.

## 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
124-43-6	35	<u>urea hydrogen peroxide</u>
Not Available		equivalent to:
7722-84-1	13	<u>hydrogen peroxide</u>

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

## 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"> <li>▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>▶ Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention in event of irritation.</li> </ul>
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical attention.</li> </ul>
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ <b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>▶ Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>▶ Seek medical advice.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

Continued...

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**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

Treat symptomatically.

**SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures****Extinguishing media**

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous
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**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

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

**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**

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

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

**SECTION 7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling**

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<b>Safe handling</b>	<p>For oxidisers, including peroxides.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapours.</li> <li>· Provide adequate ventilation.</li> <li>· Always wear protective equipment and wash off any spillage from clothing.</li> <li>· Keep material away from light, heat, flammables or combustibles.</li> <li>· Keep cool, dry and away from incompatible materials.</li> <li>· Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>· <b>DO NOT repack or return unused portions to original containers.</b> Withdraw only sufficient amounts for immediate use.</li> <li>· Use only minimum quantity required.</li> <li>· Avoid using solutions of peroxides in volatile solvents. Solvent evaporation should be controlled to avoid dangerous concentration of the peroxide.</li> <li>· <b>Do NOT allow oxidisers to contact iron or compounds of iron, cobalt, or copper, metal oxide salts, acids or bases.</b></li> <li>· <b>Do NOT use metal spatulas to handle oxidisers</b></li> <li>· <b>Do NOT use glass containers with screw cap lids or glass stoppers.</b></li> <li>· <b>Store peroxides at the lowest possible temperature, consistent with their solubility and freezing point.</b></li> <li>· <b>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.</b></li> <li>· 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,</li> <li>· 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.</li> <li>· 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,</li> <li>· Oxidisers should be added slowly and cautiously to the reaction medium. This should be completed prior to heating and with good agitation.</li> <li>· 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</li> <li>· 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.</li> <li>· When handling <b>NEVER</b> smoke, eat or drink.</li> <li>· Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>· Use only good occupational work practice.</li> <li>· Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this MSDS.</li> </ul>
<b>Other information</b>	<p><b>Do not</b> store in direct sunlight. Store between 2 and 8 deg C.</p>

**Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

<b>Suitable container</b>	▶ <b>DO NOT repack.</b> Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.
<b>Storage incompatibility</b>	▶ Avoid strong bases.

**SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection****Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)****INGREDIENT DATA**

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1	hydrogen peroxide	Hydrogen peroxide	1 ppm / 1.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	hydrogen peroxide	Hydrogen peroxide	1 ppm / 1.4 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

**Emergency Limits**

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
urea hydrogen peroxide	1.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	13 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	79 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
hydrogen peroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
urea hydrogen peroxide	Not Available	Not Available
hydrogen peroxide	75 ppm	Not Available


**Occupational Exposure Banding**

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
urea hydrogen peroxide	C	> 0.1 to ≤ milligrams per cubic meter of air (mg/m <sup>3</sup> )
<b>Notes:</b>	<i>Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.</i>	

**MATERIAL DATA****Exposure controls**

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	<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: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p>
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	<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. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 427 1487 678"> <thead> <tr> <th>Type of Contaminant:</th> <th>Air Speed:</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td> <td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>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)</td> <td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td> <td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td> </tr> <tr> <td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td> <td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td> </tr> </tbody> </table> <p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="384 719 1118 882"> <thead> <tr> <th>Lower end of the range</th> <th>Upper end of the range</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <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> </tbody> </table> <p>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.</p>	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.)	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
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<p><b>Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment</b></p>																					
<p><b>Eye and face protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Safety glasses with side shields.</li> <li>▶ Chemical goggles. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent]</li> <li>▶ 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].</li> </ul>																				
<p><b>Skin protection</b></p>	<p>See Hand protection below</p>																				
<p><b>Hands/feet protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.</li> <li>▶ Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber</li> <li>▶ Rubber Gloves</li> </ul>																				
<p><b>Body protection</b></p>	<p>See Other protection below</p>																				
<p><b>Other protection</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</li> </ul>																				

### 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(SO<sub>2</sub>), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH<sub>3</sub>), 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 gel with spearmint odour, mixes with water.

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<b>Physical state</b>	Gel	<b>Relative density (Water = 1)</b>	1.1
<b>Odour</b>	Not Available	<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</b>	Not Available
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not Available	<b>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>pH (as supplied)</b>	5.9	<b>Decomposition temperature (°C)</b>	Not Available
<b>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Viscosity (cSt)</b>	Not Available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Molecular weight (g/mol)</b>	Not Applicable
<b>Flash point (°C)</b>	Not Available	<b>Taste</b>	Not Available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not Available	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Flammability</b>	Not Available	<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Not Available
<b>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</b>	Not Available
<b>Lower Explosive Limit (%)</b>	Not Available	<b>Volatile Component (%vol)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour pressure (kPa)</b>	Not Available	<b>Gas group</b>	Not Available
<b>Solubility in water</b>	Miscible	<b>pH as a solution (1%)</b>	Not Available
<b>Vapour density (Air = 1)</b>	Not Available	<b>VOC g/L</b>	Not Available

## SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	See section 7
<b>Chemical stability</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.</li> <li>▶ Prolonged exposure to heat.</li> <li>▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.</li> </ul>
<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	See section 7
<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	See section 7
<b>Incompatible materials</b>	See section 7
<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	See section 5

## SECTION 11 Toxicological information

## Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Limited evidence or practical experience suggests that the material may produce irritation of the respiratory system, in a significant 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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	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. mucous membrane irritation
<b>Skin Contact</b>	Limited 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. 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.
<b>Eye</b>	When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.
<b>Chronic</b>	Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following.

<b>Pola Day CP</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Not Available	Not Available
<b>urea hydrogen peroxide</b>	<b>TOXICITY</b>	<b>IRRITATION</b>
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 700 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup> Oral (Mouse) LD50; 11500 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Eye: adverse effect observed (irreversible damage) <sup>[1]</sup> Skin: adverse effect observed (irritating) <sup>[1]</sup>

## Pola Day CP

hydrogen peroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available
	Inhalation(Mouse) LC50; 2800 mg/L4h <sup>[2]</sup>	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >225 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	

**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

<b>UREA HYDROGEN PEROXIDE</b>	No chronic human exposure data is available
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<b>HYDROGEN PEROXIDE</b>	<p>For hydrogen peroxide: Hazard increases with peroxide concentration, high concentrations contain an additive stabiliser.</p> <p><b>Pharmacokinetics</b> 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.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Absorption: Hydrogen peroxide is decomposed in the bowel before absorption. When applied to tissue, solutions of hydrogen peroxide have poor penetrability.</li> <li>▶ 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 O<sub>2</sub> followed by dismutation to hydrogen peroxide.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> <li>▶ 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>Carcinogenicity</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Genotoxicity</b> 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>.</p> <p><b>Developmental Toxicity</b> 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)<sup>7</sup> 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.</p> <p><b>Reproductive Toxicity</b> 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. The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans. Evidence of carcinogenicity may be inadequate or limited in animal testing.</p>
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<b>UREA HYDROGEN PEROXIDE &amp; HYDROGEN PEROXIDE</b>	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.
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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

Pola Day CP	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Continued...

## Pola Day CP

urea hydrogen peroxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	2mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	37.4mg/l	2
	EC0(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	0.9mg/l	2

hydrogen peroxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	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
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.1mg/l	1
	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*

**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 = -1.571)

## Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
hydrogen peroxide	LOW (KOC = 14.3)



## SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

## Waste treatment methods

<b>Product / Packaging disposal</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> <li>▶ <b>DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.</b></li> <li>▶ It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.</li> <li>▶ In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.</li> <li>▶ Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.</li> </ul> <p>Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. Bury residue in an authorised landfill.</p>
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## SECTION 14 Transport information

## Labels Required

	 
<b>Marine Pollutant</b>	NO

Shipping container and transport vehicle placarding and labeling may vary from the below information. Products that are regulated for transport will be packaged and marked as Dangerous Goods in Limited Quantities according to US DOT, IATA and IMDG regulations. In case of reshipment, it is the responsibility of the shipper to determine the appropriate labels and markings in accordance with applicable transport regulations.

## Land transport (DOT)

14.1. UN number or ID number	1511				
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Urea hydrogen peroxide				
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td> <td>5.1</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Subsidiary Hazard</td> <td>8</td> </tr> </table>	Class	5.1	Subsidiary Hazard	8
Class	5.1				
Subsidiary Hazard	8				
14.4. Packing group	III				

Continued...



## Pola Day CP

14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Hazard Label	5.1, 8
	Special provisions	A1, A7, A29, IB8, IP3, T1, TP33

## Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

14.1. UN number	1511	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	Urea hydrogen peroxide	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	5.1
	ICAO / IATA Subsidiary Hazard	8
	ERG Code	5C
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	563
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	100 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	559
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	25 kg
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y545
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	5 kg

## Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

14.1. UN number	1511	
14.2. UN proper shipping name	UREA HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	
14.3. Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	5.1
	IMDG Subsidiary Hazard	8
14.4. Packing group	III	
14.5. Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
14.6. Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-Q
	Special provisions	Not Applicable
	Limited Quantities	5 kg

## 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
urea hydrogen peroxide	Not Available
hydrogen peroxide	Not Available

## 14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
urea hydrogen peroxide	Not Available
hydrogen peroxide	Not Available

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 &amp; A163.

## SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

## urea hydrogen peroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

## hydrogen peroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic  
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
 US Department of Homeland Security (DHS) - Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Standards (CFATS) - Chemicals of Interest  
 US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

Continued...

## Pola Day CP

US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) Table Z-1

US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

**Additional Regulatory Information**

Not Applicable

**Federal Regulations****Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)****Section 311/312 hazard categories**

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	No
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

**US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)**

None Reported

**State Regulations****US. California Proposition 65**

None Reported

**National Inventory Status**

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	No (urea hydrogen peroxide)
Canada - NDSL	No (hydrogen peroxide)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (urea hydrogen peroxide)
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (urea hydrogen peroxide)
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
<b>Legend:</b>	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**

Continued...

## Pola Day CP

<b>Revision Date</b>	23/12/2022
<b>Initial Date</b>	09/11/2015

**SDS Version Summary**

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
7.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
8.1	23/12/2022	Classification review due to GHS Revision change.

**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.

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
  
- ▶ 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
- ▶ KECl: 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:**

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