1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product Name Hydrogen Peroxide 34%

Other means of identification

CAS-No 7722-84-1

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Recommended Use: Industrial bleaching, processing, pollution abatement and general oxidation reactions. Use as recommended by the label.

Restrictions on Use: Lab Alley LLC
1927 Lohmans Crossing STE 201
Austin TX 78734
customerservice@laballey.com
www.laballey.com

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Classification

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard</th>
<th>Category</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute toxicity - Oral</td>
<td>Category 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Serious eye damage/eye irritation</td>
<td>Category 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing Liquids</td>
<td>Category 2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

**EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

**Danger**

**Hazard Statements**
P318 - Causes serious eye damage
P302 - Harmful if swallowed
P272 - May intensify fire, oxidizer

**Precautionary Statements - Prevention**
P264 - Wash face, hands and any exposed skin thoroughly after handling
P280 - Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection
P210 - Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking
P220 - Keep/Store away from clothing/flammable materials/combustibles
P221 - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/flammables

**Precautionary Statements - Response**
P305 + P351 + P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing
P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
P301 + P312 - IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell
P330 - Rinse mouth
P370 + P378 - In case of fire: Use water for extinction

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

**Other Information**
IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if symptoms occur. IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Wash with plenty of water. Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
Keep container in a cool place out of direct sunlight. Store only in vented containers. Do not store on wooden pallets. Do not return unused material to its original container. Avoid contamination - Contamination could cause decomposition and generation of oxygen which may result in high pressure and possible container rupture. Empty drums should be triple rinsed with water before discarding.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

**Formula**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>CAS-No</th>
<th>Weight %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>7722-84-1</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>66</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

### 4. FIRST AID MEASURES
Hydrogen Peroxide 34%

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

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

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

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

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
Hydrogen Peroxide irritates respiratory system and, if inhaled, may cause inflammation and pulmonary edema. The effects may not be immediate. Overexposure symptoms are coughing, giddiness and sore throat. In case of accidental ingestion, necrosis may result from mucous membrane burns (mouth, esophagus and stomach). Oxygen rapid release may cause stomach swelling and hemorrhaging, which may product major, or even fatal, injury to organs if a large amount has been ingested. In case of skin contact, may cause burns, erythema, blisters or even necrosis.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary
Hydrogen peroxide at these concentrations is a strong oxidant. Direct contact with the eye is likely to cause corneal damage especially if not washed immediately. Careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered. Because of the likelihood of corrosive effects on the gastrointestinal tract after ingestion, and the unlikelihood of systemic effects, attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided. There is a remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or orogastric tube may be required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical
In closed unventilated containers, risk of rupture due to the increased pressure from decomposition. Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

Hazardous Combustion Products
On decomposition product releases oxygen which may intensify fire.

Explosion data
Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact
Not sensitive.

Sensitivity to Static Discharge
Not sensitive.

Protective equipment and precautions for firefighters
Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and protect personnel. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. As in any fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective gear.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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

Other
Combustible materials exposed to hydrogen peroxide should be immediately submerged in or rinsed with large amounts of water to ensure that all hydrogen peroxide is removed. Residual hydrogen peroxide that is allowed to dry (upon evaporation hydrogen peroxide can concentrate) on organic materials such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood or other combustibles can cause the material to ignite and result in fire.

Environmental Precautions
See Section 12 for additional Ecological Information.

Methods for Containment
Dike to collect large liquid spills. Stop leak and contain spill if this can be done safely. Small spillage: Dilute with large quantities of water.
**Methods for cleaning up**
Flush area with flooding quantities of water. Hydrogen peroxide may be decomposed by adding sodium metabisulfite or sodium sulfite after diluting to about 5%.

---

**7. HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**Handling**
Keep/Store away from clothing/ combustible materials. Wear personal protective equipment. Reference to other sections. Never return unused hydrogen peroxide to original container. Contamination may cause decomposition and generation of oxygen gas which could result in high pressures and possible container rupture. Empty drums should be triple rinsed with water before discarding. Utensils used for handling hydrogen peroxide should only be made of glass, stainless steel, aluminum or plastic. Pipes and equipment should be passivated before first use. Use only in well-ventilated areas. Hydrogen peroxide should be stored only in vented containers and transferred only in a prescribed manner.

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

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

---

**8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Control parameters**

**Exposure Guidelines**
Ingredients with workplace control parameters.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>ACGIH TLV</th>
<th>OSHA PEL</th>
<th>NIOSH</th>
<th>Mexico</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
<td>Mexico: TWA 1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7722-84-1</td>
<td>TWA: 1.4 mg/m³</td>
<td>TWA: 1.4 mg/m³</td>
<td>TWA: 1.4 mg/m³</td>
<td>Mexico: TWA 1.5 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>British Columbia</th>
<th>Quebec</th>
<th>Ontario TWAEV</th>
<th>Alberta</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
<td>TWA: 1 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7722-84-1</td>
<td>TWA: 1.4 mg/m³</td>
<td>TWA: 1.4 mg/m³</td>
<td>TWA: 1.4 mg/m³</td>
<td>TWA: 1.4 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Appropriate engineering controls**
Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Ensure adequate ventilation.

**Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment**

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

**Skin and Body Protection**
For body protection wear impervious clothing such as an approved splash protective suit made of SBR rubber, PVC (PVC Outershell w/Polyester Substrate), Gore-Tex (Polyester trilaminate w/Gore-Tex), or a specialized HAZMAT Splash or Protective Suite (Level A, B, or C). For foot protection, wear approved boots made of NBR, PVC, Polyurethane, or neoprene. Overboots made of Latex or PVC, as well as firefighter boots or specialized HAZMAT boots are also permitted. DO NOT wear any form of boot or overboot made of nylon or nylon blends. DO NOT USE cotton, wool or leather as these materials react rapidly with higher concentrations of hydrogen peroxide. Completely submerge hydrogen peroxide contaminated clothing or other materials in water prior to drying. Residual hydrogen
Hydrogen Peroxide 34%

Hydrogen peroxide, if allowed to dry on materials such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood or other combustibles, can cause the material to ignite and result in a fire.

Hand Protection

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

Respiratory Protection

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

Hygiene measures

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

General information

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

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>Clear, colorless liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical State</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Color</td>
<td>Colorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor</td>
<td>odorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odor threshold</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH</td>
<td>&lt;= 3.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point/freezing point</td>
<td>-32 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boiling Point/Range</td>
<td>108 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point</td>
<td>Not flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation Rate</td>
<td>&gt; 1 (n-butyl acetate=1)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability (solid, gas)</td>
<td>Not flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability Limit in Air</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor pressure</td>
<td>24 mm Hg @ 30 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vapor density</td>
<td>No information available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density</td>
<td>1.13 g/cm³ @ 20°C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Specific gravity</td>
<td>1.13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water solubility</td>
<td>completely soluble</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Solubility in other solvents</td>
<td>No information available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient</td>
<td>log Kow = -1.5 @ 20 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Autoignition temperature</td>
<td>Not combustible</td>
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<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>100 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity, kinematic</td>
<td>1.06 cP @ 20 °C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity, dynamic</td>
<td>No information available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>No information available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidizing properties</td>
<td>Strong oxidizer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bulk density</td>
<td>Not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity

Reactive and oxidizing agent.

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions. Decomposes on heating. Stable under recommended storage conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reactions

Contact with organic substances may cause fire or explosion. Contact with metals, metallic ions, alkalis, reducing agents and organic matter (such as alcohols or terpenes) may
Hydrogen Peroxide 34%

produce self-accelerated thermal decomposition.

Hazardous polymerization
Hazardous polymerization does not occur.

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

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

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

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Product Information

LD50 Oral
50% solution: LD50 > 225 mg/kg bw (rat)
35 % solution:LD50 1193 mg/kg bw (rat)
70 % solution: LD50 1026 mg/kg bw (rat)

LD50 Dermal
35% solution: LD50 > 2000 mg/kg bw (rabbit)
70 % solution: LD50 9200 mg/kg bw (rabbit)

LC50 Inhalation
50% solution: LC50 > 170 mg/m³ (rat) (4-hr)
Hydrogen Peroxide vapors: LC0 9400 mg/m³ (mouse) (5 - 15 minutes)
Hydrogen Peroxide vapors: LC50 > 2160 mg/m³ (mouse)

Serious eye damage/eye irritation
Corrosive. Severely irritating to the eyes.

Skin corrosion/irritation
Moderately irritating (rabbit).

Sensitization
Did not cause sensitization on laboratory animals.

Information on toxicological effects

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Chemical name</th>
<th>ACGIH</th>
<th>IARC</th>
<th>NTP</th>
<th>OSHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>A3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7722-84-1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Reproductive toxicity
This product is not recognized as reprotox by Research Agencies. No toxicity to reproduction in animal studies.

STOT - single exposure
Not classified.

STOT - repeated exposure
Not classified.
Hydrogen Peroxide 34%  

Target organ effects  Eyes, Respiratory System, Skin.  
Aspiration hazard  No information available.

### 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Ecotoxicity

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

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

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

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

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

#### Other Adverse Effects
Decomposes into oxygen and water. No adverse effects.

### 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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

#### US EPA Waste Number
D001

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

### 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

#### DOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN/ID no</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Proper Shipping Name</td>
<td>HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazard class</td>
<td>5.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subsidiary class</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Packing Group</td>
<td>II</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### TDG

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>UN/ID no</th>
<th>UN 2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Hydrogen Peroxide 34%

Proper Shipping Name: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Hazard class: 5.1
Subsidiary class: 8
Packing Group: II

ICAO/IATA
Air regulation permit shipment of Hydrogen Peroxide (<=40%) in non-vented containers for Air Cargo Only aircraft, as well as for Passenger and Cargo aircraft. HOWEVER, all PeroxyChem Hydrogen Peroxide containers are vented and therefore, air shipments of PeroxyChem H2O2 are not permitted. IATA air regulations state that venting of packages containing oxidizing substances is not permitted for air transport.

IMDG/IMO
UN/ID no: UN 2014
Proper Shipping Name: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Hazard class: 5.1
Subsidiary Hazard Class: 8
Packing Group: II

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

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S. Federal Regulations

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

SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories
Acute health hazard: Yes
Chronic health hazard: No
Fire hazard: Yes
Sudden release of pressure hazard: No
Reactive Hazard: No

Clean Water Act
This product does not contain any substances regulated as pollutants pursuant to the Clean Water Act (40 CFR 122.21 and 40 CFR 122.42)

CERCLA

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

Hydrogen Peroxide RQ is for concentrations of > 52% only

International Inventories

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>TSCA (United States)</th>
<th>DSL (Canada)</th>
<th>EINECS/EL (Europe)</th>
<th>ENCS (Japan)</th>
<th>China (IECSC)</th>
<th>KECL (Korea)</th>
<th>PICCS (Philippines)</th>
<th>AICS (Australia)</th>
<th>NZIoC (New Zealand)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hydrogen peroxide</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
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<tr>
<td>7722-84-1 (34)</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Mexico - Grade
Serious risk, Grade 3
Hydrogen Peroxide 34%

CANADA

WHMIS Hazard Class
- C - Oxidizing materials
- D2B - Toxic materials
- E - Corrosive material

16. OTHER INFORMATION

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NFPA</th>
<th>Health Hazards</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Stability</th>
<th>Special Hazards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>OX</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HMIS</th>
<th>Health Hazards</th>
<th>Flammability</th>
<th>Physical hazard</th>
<th>Special precautions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>H</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Uniform Fire Code
- Oxidizer: Class 2--Liquid

Revision date: 04/01/2019
Revision note: Updated

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End of Safety Data Sheet