

810 Market Avenue  
Richmond, CA 94801

## Green Products Company Safety Data Sheet

Effective Date:  
November 1, 2013

### SECTION 1 - IDENTIFICATION

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Product Name: Hydrogen Peroxide 3%  
Other Names/Synonyms: H2O2; Hydrogen Peroxide 3% Solution; Hydrogen Peroxide Topical Solution  
Product Use: For topical use as an antiseptic for minor burns, scraps & cuts; disinfectant  
Hazard class: None for mixture  
Emergency #: 1-800-535-5053  
NDC-3-37775-365-51  
CAS #: 7722841

Manufacturer: Green Products Company  
810 Market Avenue  
Richmond, CA 94801  
United States  
[www.coppergreen.com](http://www.coppergreen.com)  
510-235-9667

### SECTION 2 - HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

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#### Warning

#### Potential Acute Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of eye contact (irritant). Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant, permeator), of ingestion, of inhalation (lung sensitizer). Non-corrosive for skin. Non-corrosive to the eyes. Non-corrosive for lungs. Prolonged exposure may result in skin burns and ulcerations. Over-exposure by inhalation may cause respiratory irritation.

#### Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A3 (Proven for animal.) by ACGIH [Hydrogen Peroxide].

#### MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:

Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Hydrogen Peroxide]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Hydrogen Peroxide].

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to blood, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

### SECTION 3 - COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

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#### Composition:

#### Name CAS # % by Weight

Water 7732-18-5 97

Hydrogen Peroxide 7722-84-1 3

**Toxicological Data on Ingredients:** Hydrogen Peroxide: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2000 mg/kg [Mouse].  
DERMAL (LD50): Acute: 4060 mg/kg [Rat]. 2000 mg/kg [pig]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 2000 mg/m 4 hours  
[Rat].

#### SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

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**Eye Contact:** Check for and remove any contact lenses. In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Cold water may be used. Get medical attention.

**Skin Contact:** In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.

**Serious Skin Contact:** Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek medical attention.

**Inhalation:** If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

**Serious Inhalation:** Not available.

**Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

**Serious Ingestion:** Not available.

#### SECTION 5 – FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

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**Flammability of the Product:** Non-flammable.

**Auto-Ignition Temperature:** Not applicable.

**Flash Points:** Not applicable.

**Flammable Limits:** Not applicable.

**Products of Combustion:** Not available.

**Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:** Not applicable.

**Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances:** Non-explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of shocks, of heat, of reducing materials, of combustible materials, of organic materials, of metals, of acids, of alkalis.

**Fire Fighting Media and Instructions:** Not applicable.

**Special Remarks on Fire Hazards:** Most cellulose (wood, cotton) materials contain enough catalyst to cause spontaneous ignition with 90% Hydrogen Peroxide. Hydrogen Peroxide is a strong oxidizer. It is not flammable itself, but it can cause spontaneous combustion of flammable materials and continued support of the combustion because it liberates oxygen as it decomposes. Hydrogen peroxide mixed with magnesium and a trace of magnesium dioxide will ignite immediately.

**Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards:** Soluble fuels (acetone, ethanol, glycerol) will detonate on a mixture with peroxide over 30% concentration, the violence increasing with concentration. Explosive with acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetone, alcohols, carboxylic acids, nitrogen containing bases, As<sub>2</sub>S<sub>3</sub>, Cl<sub>2</sub> + KOH, FeS, FeSO<sub>4</sub> + 2 methylpyridine + H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, nitric acid, potassium permanganate, P<sub>2</sub>O<sub>5</sub>, H<sub>2</sub>Se, Alcohols + H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>, Alcohols + tin chloride, Antimony trisulfide, chlorosulfonic acid, Aromatic hydrocarbons + trifluoroacetic acid, Azelaic acid + sulfuric acid (above 45 C), Benzenesulfonic anhydride, tert-butanol + sulfuric acid,

Hydrazine, Sulfuric acid, Sodium iodate, Tetrahydrothiophene, Thiodiglycol, Mercurous oxide, mercuric oxide, Lead dioxide,

Lead oxide, Manganese dioxide, Lead sulfide, Gallium + HCl, Ketenes + nitric acid, Iron (II) sulfate + 2-methylpyridine + sulfuric acid, Iron (II) sulfate + nitric acid, + sodium carboxymethylcellulose

#### SECTION 6 – ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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**Small Spill:** Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate

waste disposal container. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and dispose of according to local and regional authority requirements.

Large Spill: Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and allow to evacuate through the sanitary system. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

#### SECTION 7 – HANDLING AND STORAGE

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Precautions: Keep locked up.. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Storage: Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Separate from acids, alkalies, reducing agents and combustibles. See NFPA 43A, Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers. Do not store above 30°C (86°F).

Sensitive to light. Store in light-resistant containers.

#### SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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Engineering Controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Personal Protection: Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill:

Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

#### SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Bitter.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

Color: Colorless. Clear

pH (1% soln/water): Neutral.

Boiling Point: The lowest known value is 100°C (212°F) (Water). Weighted average: 101.56°C (214.8°F)

Melting Point: May start to solidify at -0.43°C (31.2°F) based on data for: Hydrogen Peroxide.

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: Weighted average: 1.01 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: The highest known value is 2.3 kPa (@ 20°C) (Water). Weighted average: 2.24 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: The highest known value is 1.2 (Air = 1) (Hydrogen Peroxide). Weighted average: 0.64 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, diethyl ether.

Solubility: Soluble in cold water, diethyl ether.

#### SECTION 10 – STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Light, excess heat, combustible materials, incompatible materials (Hydrogen Peroxide)

Incompatibility with various substances: Slightly reactive to reactive with reducing agents, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Light Sensitive. Incompatible with reducing materials, ethers (dioxane, furfuran), oxidizing materials, Metals(eg. potassium, sodium lithium, iron, copper, brass, bronze, chromium, zinc, lead, silver), metal oxides (eg. cobalt oxide, iron oxide, lead oxide, lead hydroxide, manganese oxide), metal salts (eg. calcium permanganate), manganese, asbestos, vanadium, platinum, tungsten, molybdeum, triethylamine, palladium, sodium pyrophosphate, carboxylic acids, cyclopentadiene, formic acid, rust, ketones, cyanides, sodium carbonate alcohols, sodium borate, aniline, mercurous chloride, rust sodium pyrophosphate, hexavalent chromium compounds, tetrahydrofuran, sodium fluoride organic matter, potassium permanganate, urea, chlorosulfonic acid, manganese dioxide, hydrogen selenide, charcoal, coal, sodium borate, alkalies, cyclopentadiene, glycerine. Caused to decompose catalytically by metals (in order of decreasing effectiveness): Osmium, Palladium, Platinum, Iridium, Gold, Silver, Manganese, Cobalt, Copper, Lead (Hydrogen Peroxide) A solution of 3% Hydrogen peroxide is also incompatible with: Albumin, Alkali citrates, Balsam Peru, Phenol, Tinctures, and Lime water.

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

### SECTION 11 – TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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The information found in this section describes the potential hazards of the individual ingredients.

Acute toxicity: (Species, Route, End Point, Dose)

Hydrogen Peroxide

Rat	Oral	LD50	1232 mg/kg	
Rat	Inhalation	LC50 4h		2000 mg/m3

Irritation/Sensitization: (Study Type, Species, Severity)

Hydrogen Peroxide

Skin Irritation	Rabbit	Corrosive
Eye Irritation	Rabbit	Corrosive
Skin Irritation	Guinea Pig	Negative

Repeated Dose Toxicity: (Duration, Species, Route, Dose, End Point, Target Organ)

Hydrogen Peroxide

8 week(s)	Rat	Oral 1.5%	LOAEL	Dental
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Reproduction & Development Toxicity: (Duration, Species, Route, Dose, End Point, Effects)

Hydrogen Peroxide

Prenatal & postnatal Development	Rat	Oral 2%	NOAEL	Dental
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Genetic Toxicity : (Study Type, Cell Type/Organism, Result)

Hydrogen Peroxide

Bacterial Mutagenicity (Ames)	Salmonella	Positive
Chromosome Aberration	<i>In Vitro</i>	Positive
Chromosome Aberration	Mouse Bone Marrow	Negative
Sister Chromatid Exchange	<i>In Vitro</i> Human	Positive

Carcinogen Status: None of the components of this formula are listed as a carcinogen by IARC, NTP or OSHA.

Hydrogen Peroxide IARC: Group 3 (Not Classifiable)

### SECTION 12 – ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: May may affect genetic material. May cause cancer (be tumorigenic) based on animal data. IARC states that there is either no adequate human data or inadequate evidence for carcinogenicity in humans. (Hydrogen Peroxide)

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans: Acute Potential Health Effects: Skin: May cause skin irritation. May cause reddening of the skin and temporary discoloration/whitening of the skin. Absorption into skin may affect behavior, brain, respiration (pulmonary edema)

Eyes: Causes eye irritation. Symptoms may include burning sensation, redness, inflammation, pain and possible corneal edema, and corneal cloudiness. Vapors may cause eye irritation. Inhalation: Not expected to be a health hazard under normal conditions. May cause respiratory tract and mucous membrane irritation with coughing, laryngitis, bronchitis, pulmonary edema. May affect respiration (dyspnea). May also cause headache, nausea, and vomiting. Ingestion: Ingestion of large doses may cause digestive tract/gastrointestinal tract irritation (irritation or possible blistering of the tongue, buccal muosa/mouth, throat, and stomach) with nausea, vomiting, hypermotility, and diarrhea. May cause difficulty in swallowing, stomach distension. May affect blood (change in leukocyte count, pigmented or nucleated red blood cells). May affect behavior/central nervous system. May affect cardiovascular system and cause vascular collapse and damage.

Chronic Potential Health Effects: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated ingestion may affect metabolism (weight loss). Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect respiration, blood. Continue use of hydrogen peroxide solution as a mouth wash, even at half-strength, may cause hypertrophied filiform papillae of the tongue ("hairy tongue"). But these disappear after it is discontinued.

### SECTION 13 – DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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DISPOSAL METHOD: An acceptable method of disposal is to dilute with a large amount of water and allow the hydrogen peroxide to decompose followed by discharge in a suitable treatment system in accordance with all regulatory agencies. The appropriate regulatory agencies should be contacted prior to disposal.

### SECTION 14 – TRANSPORT INFORMATION

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DOT Classification: Not a DOT controlled material (United States)

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Identification: Not applicable

Special Provisions for transport: Not applicable

### SECTION 15 – REGULATORY INFORMATION

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#### Federal and State Regulations:

New York acutely hazardous substances: Hydrogen Peroxide Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Hydrogen Peroxide

Pennsylvania RTK: Hydrogen Peroxide Florida: Hydrogen Peroxide Minnesota: Hydrogen Peroxide Massachusetts RTK:

Hydrogen Peroxide New Jersey: Hydrogen Peroxide TSCA 8(b) inventory: Hydrogen Peroxide

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200).

Other Classifications: WHMIS (Canada): CLASS C: Oxidizing material.

DSCL (EEC):

This product is not classified according to the EU regulations. Not applicable.

HMS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 0

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 1

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Splash goggles.

### SECTION 16 – OTHER INFORMATION

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**Created:** 10/09/2005

**Last Updated:** 04/28/2015