

SAFETY DATA SHEET

TersOx™ Liquid



Creation Date: 2/14/2019
Revision Date: 6/1/2023
Version 1.3
SDS # 15A

1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product Identifier

Product Name: TersOx™ Liquid, Hydrogen Peroxide (34.5%)

1.2 Recommended Use of the Chemical

Product Use: Bleaching agent, Oxidizing agent, Cosmetics, and Water treatment.

1.3 Details of the Supplier

Supplier Tersus Environmental, LLC
 1116 Colonial Club Rd
 Wake Forest, NC 27587
 Phone: +1-919-453-5577
 Email: info@tersusenv.com

1.5 Emergency Telephone Number

For leak, fire, spill or accident emergencies, call:

+1-919-453-5577 (Tersus Office Hours, 8:00 AM to 5:00 PM Eastern)
+1-800-424-9300 (Chemtrec 24 Hour Service – Emergency Only)

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification

2.1.1 Physical hazards

Oxidizing liquids

Category 2, H272

2.1.2 Health hazards

Acute toxicity, oral

Category 4, H302

Skin corrosion/irritation

Category 1A, H315

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Category 1, H318

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Category 3, H335

Chronic aquatic toxicity

Category 3, H412

2.2 Label Elements



2.3 Signal Word

Danger

2.4 Hazard Statement

May intensify fire; oxidizer. Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye damage.

May cause respiratory irritation. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

H272 : May intensify fire; oxidizer.

H302 : Harmful if swallowed.

H318 : Causes serious eye damage.

H335 : May cause respiratory irritation.

H412 : Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

2.5 Precautionary Statement

2.5.1 Prevention: Keep away from heat. Keep/Store away from clothing and other combustible materials. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Wear eye protection/face protection. Wear protective gloves/eye protection/face protection.

P210 : Keep away from heat.

P220 : Keep/Store away from clothing/ combustible materials.

P221 : Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.

P261 : Avoid breathing gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 : Wash skin thoroughly after handling.

P270 : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

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

P273 : Avoid release to the environment.

P280 : Wear protective gloves/ eye protection/ face protection.

2.5.2 Response: If swallowed: Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a poison center/doctor. In case of fire: Use appropriate media to extinguish.

P301 + P312: IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell.

P304 + P340: IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

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/ physician.

P330: Rinse mouth.

P370 + P378: In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.

2.5.3 Storage: Store away from incompatible materials.

P403 + P233: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405: Store locked up.

2.5.4 Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

P501: Dispose of contents/ container to an approved waste disposal plant.

2.6 Hazard(s) not Otherwise Classified (HNOC): If swallowed: May cause: gastrointestinal symptoms, ulceration, burns, accumulation of fluid in the lungs which may be delayed for several hours. (Severity of effects depends on extent of exposure)

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Formula

H₂O₂

| Chemical Name | Identification Number (CAS-No.) | Concentration (%) | GHS Classification** |
|-------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| Hydrogen Peroxide | 7722-84-1 | 34.5 | H272, H302, H318, H335, H412 |
| Water | 7732-18-5 | 65.5 | Not classified |

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 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.

4.2 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. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse.

4.3 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.

4.4 Ingestion

If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Get medical attention immediately. If victim is fully conscious, give a cupful of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth.

4.5 Important Symptoms and Effects (Acute and Delayed)

Hydrogen peroxide irritates the 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 produce 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.

4.6 Indication of 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.

4.7 General Information

Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

4.8 Notes to Physician

Exposure to material may cause delayed lung injury resulting in pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. Exposed individuals should be monitored for 72 hours after exposure for the onset of delayed respiratory symptoms.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**5.1 Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Water spray, water fog. Do not use any other substance.

5.2 Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

In closed unventilated containers, there is the risk of rupture due to the increased pressure from decomposition. Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

5.3 Hazardous Combustion Products

On decomposition product releases oxygen which may intensify fire.

5.4 Explosion data

Explosive when mixed with combustible material. Avoid breathing fumes from fire exposed material.

5.4.1 Sensitivity to Mechanical Impact

Not sensitive.

5.4.2 Sensitivity to Static Discharge

Not sensitive.

5.5 Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

Use water spray to cool fire exposed surfaces and protect personnel. Move containers from the fire area if you can do it without risk. Fire fighters and others who may be exposed to products of combustion should wear full firefighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self-contained breathing apparatus (pressure demand / NIOSH approved or equivalent).

5.6 Firefighter Advice

Oxidizing material in case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion. Decomposition will release oxygen, which will intensify a fire. Cool closed containers exposed to fire with water spray. Closed containers of this material may explode when subjected to heat from surrounding fire. Do not allow run-off from firefighting to enter drains or water courses. Firefighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**6.1 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.

6.2 Additional Information

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 can 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. Avoid contact with cellulose, paper, sawdust, or similar substances. Risk of self-ignition or promotion of fires. Contain and collect spillage with non-combustible absorbent material such as clean sand, earth, diatomaceous earth or non-acidic clay and place into suitable properly labeled containers for prompt disposal. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate state or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits.

6.3 Environmental Precautions

Prevent undiluted spillage from entering sewers, basements, or watercourses.

6.4 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.

6.5 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

7.1 Handling Practices

Do not taste or swallow. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Keep/Store away from clothing/combustible materials. Keep away from heat, sparks, and flames. Wear personal protective equipment. Reference to other sections. Never return unused hydrogen peroxide to original container. Use only with adequate ventilation. 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. **DO NOT CUT, DRILL, GRIND, OR WELD ON OR NEAR THIS CONTAINER.** Use only in well-ventilated areas. Hydrogen peroxide should be stored only in vented containers and transferred only in a prescribed manner. Observe all labeled safeguards until the container is cleaned, reconditioned or destroyed.

7.2 Safe 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. Storerooms or warehouses should be made of non-combustible materials with impermeable floors. Store in tightly closed container. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from sources of ignition such as flame, sparks, and static electricity. Store out of direct sunlight in a cool well-ventilated place. Store away from combustibles and incompatible materials. 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.). Refer to National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) 430, Code for the Storage of Solid and Liquid Oxidizers.

7.3 Incompatible Materials

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

8. EXPOSURE CONTROL / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Exposure guidelines, ingredients with workplace control parameters.

| Chemical name | ACGIH TLV | OSHA PEL | NIOSH | Mexico |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------|--|--|--|
| Hydrogen peroxide 7722-84-1 | TWA: 1 ppm | TWA: 1 ppm TWA: 1.4 mg/m ³ | IDLH: 75 ppm TWA: 1 ppm TWA: 1.4 mg/m ³ | Mexico: TWA 1 ppm Mexico: TWA 1.5 mg/m ³ Mexico: STEL 2 ppm Mexico: STEL 3 mg/m ³ |
| Chemical name | British Columbia | Quebec | Ontario TWAEV | Alberta |
| Hydrogen peroxide 7722-84-1 | TWA: 1 ppm | TWA: 1 ppm TWA: 1.4 mg/m ³ | TWA: 1 ppm | TWA: 1 ppm TWA: 1.4 mg/m ³ |

8.2 Appropriate Engineering Controls

8.2.1 Appropriate Engineering Controls

Good general ventilation (typically 10 air changes per hour) should be used. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Provide eyewash station.

8.3 Individual Protection Measures

8.3.1 Eye/Face Protection

Where there is potential for eye contact, wear a face shield, chemical goggles, and have eye flushing equipment immediately available.

8.3.2 Skin Protection (Hands)

Wear appropriate chemical resistant gloves. Suitable gloves can be recommended by the glove supplier. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable.

8.3.3 Skin Protection (Body)

Wear appropriate chemical resistant protective clothing and chemical resistant gloves to prevent skin contact. When handling this material, gloves of the following type(s) should be worn: Neoprene, Polyvinylchloride, Impervious butyl rubber gloves. Wear a face shield, chemical goggles, and chemical resistant clothing such as an approved splash protective suit made of SBR Rubber, PVC, Gore-Tex or a HAZMAT Splash Protective Suit (Level A, B, or C) when splashing may occur (such as connecting/disconnecting, mechanical first break). For foot protection, wear 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 overboots made of nylon or nylon blends. DO NOT use cotton, wool, or leather, as these materials react RAPIDLY with higher concentrations of hydrogen peroxide. Rinse immediately if skin is contaminated. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Thoroughly rinse the outside of gloves and protective clothing with water prior to removal. Completely submerge hydrogen peroxide contaminated clothing or other materials in water prior to drying. Residual 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. Clean protective equipment before reuse. Provide a safety shower at any location where skin contact can occur. Wash thoroughly after handling.

8.3.4 Respiratory Protection Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Where airborne exposure is likely or airborne exposure limits are exceeded (if applicable, see above), use NIOSH approved respiratory protection equipment appropriate to the material and/or its components. Full facepiece equipment is recommended and, if used, replaces the need for face shield and/or chemical goggles. Consult respirator manufacturer to determine appropriate type equipment for a given application. Observe respirator use limitations specified by NIOSH or the manufacturer. For emergency and other conditions where there may be a potential for significant exposure or where exposure limit may be significantly exceeded, use an approved full face positive-pressure, self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respiratory protection programs must comply with 29 CFR § 1910.134.

8.3.5 General Hygiene Considerations Keep from contact with clothing and other combustible materials. Remove and wash contaminated clothing promptly. Keep away from food and drink. Always observe good personal hygiene measures, such as washing after handling the material and before eating, drinking, and/or smoking. Routinely wash work clothing and protective equipment to remove contaminants.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on Basic Physical and Chemical Properties

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|
| Appearance | Clear, colorless liquid |
| Physical State | Liquid |
| Color | Colorless |
| Odor | Pungent |
| Odor threshold | Not applicable |
| pH | Not applicable. |
| Freezing point | -33°C (-27°F) |
| Boiling Point/Range | 108°C |
| Flash point | Not flammable |
| Evaporation Rate | > 1 (n-butyl acetate=1) |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | Not flammable |
| Flammability Limit in Air | Not applicable |
| Upper flammability limit: | Not applicable |

| | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Lower flammability limit: | Not applicable |
| Vapor pressure | 24 mm Hg @ 20°C |
| Vapor density | Not determined. |
| Relative Vapor density | 1.0 |
| Density | 1.13 g/cm ³ @ 20°C |
| Autoignition temperature | Not combustible |
| Molecular weight | 34.01 g/mol |
| Bulk density | Not applicable |

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

- 10.1 Reactivity** Greatly increases the burning rate of combustible materials.
- 10.2 Chemical Stability** Material is stable under normal conditions.
- 10.3 Possibility of Hazardous Reactions** No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.
- 10.4 Conditions to Avoid** Material decomposes with the potential to produce a rupture of unvented closed containers.
- 10.5 Incompatible Materials** Metals, Organic materials, Reducing agents, Metallic oxides, Dusts, Combustible materials (e.g., wood, sawdust), Alkaline materials.
- 10.6 Hazardous Decomposition Products** This material decomposes if contaminated, causing fire and possible explosions. Oxygen can be liberated at temperatures above ambient.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on Likely Routes of Exposure

- 11.1.1 Inhalation** Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.
- 11.1.2 Skin Contact** No adverse effects due to skin contact are expected.
- 11.1.3 Eye Contact** Causes serious eye damage.
- 11.1.4 Ingestion** Harmful if swallowed.
- 11.1.5 Symptoms related to the Physical, Chemical and Toxicological Characteristics** Severe eye irritation. Symptoms may include stinging, tearing, redness, swelling, and blurred vision. Permanent eye damage including blindness could result.

11.2 Information on Toxicological Effects

- 11.2.1 Acute Toxicity** Harmful if swallowed.
- 11.2.2 Skin Irritation** Prolonged skin contact may cause temporary irritation.
- 11.2.3 Serious Eye Damage** Causes serious eye damage.
- 11.2.4 Respiratory Sensitization** Not a respiratory sensitizer.
- 11.2.5 Skin Sensitization** This product is not expected to cause skin sensitization.
- 11.2.6 Germ cell Mutagenicity** No data available to indicate product or any components present at greater than 0.1% are mutagenic or genotoxic.

- 11.2.7 Carcinogenicity** Chronic drinking water administration to rat and mouse / affected organ(s): Gastro-intestinal tract / signs: Increased incidence of tumors was reported.
Classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer as: Group 3: Unclassifiable as to carcinogenicity in humans.
- 11.2.8 OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1050)** Not listed.
- 11.2.9v Reproductive toxicity** This product is not expected to cause reproductive or developmental effects.
- 11.2.10 Specific Target Organ Toxicity – Single / Repeated Exposure** Not classified.
- 11.2.11 Aspiration Hazard** Not an aspiration hazard.
- 11.2.12 Chronic Effects** Prolonged inhalation may be harmful.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Ecotoxicity Effects

| Active Ingredient | Duration | Species | Value | Units |
|-------------------|-----------|----------------------------|-------|-------|
| Hydrogen peroxide | 96 h LC50 | Fish Pimephales promelas | 16.4 | mg/L |
| Hydrogen peroxide | 72 h LC50 | Fish Leuciscus idus | 35 | mg/L |
| Hydrogen peroxide | 48 h EC50 | Daphnia pulex | 2.4 | mg/L |
| Hydrogen peroxide | 24 h EC50 | Daphnia magna | 7.7 | mg/L |
| Hydrogen peroxide | 72 h EC50 | Algae Skeletonema costatum | 1.38 | mg/L |
| Hydrogen peroxide | 21 d NOEC | Daphnia magna | 0.63 | mg/L |

12.2 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. Readily biodegradable. (0.02 d) biodegradation 99%.

12.3 Bioaccumulation

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

12.4 Mobility

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

12.5 Other Adverse Effects

Decomposes into oxygen and water. No adverse effects.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Disposal Instructions

Dilution with water is the preferred method of disposal. Dispose

of in accordance with federal, state and local regulations. Consult a regulatory specialist to determine appropriate state or local reporting requirements, for assistance in waste characterization and/or hazardous waste disposal and other requirements listed in pertinent environmental permits. Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations.

13.2 Local Disposal Regulations

13.3 Hazardous Waste Code

The waste code should be assigned in discussion between the user, the producer, and the waste disposal company.

13.4 Waste from Residues/Unused Products

Dispose of in accordance with local regulations. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner.

13.5 Contaminated Packaging

Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. Empty containers should be taken to an approved waste handling site for recycling or disposal.

14. TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

14.1 DOT

UN/ID no: 2014
Proper Shipping Name: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Hazard class: 5.1
Subsidiary class: 8
Packing Group: II
Marine pollutant: No
ERG Number: 140

14.2 TDG

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

14.3 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. IATA air regulations state that venting of packages containing oxidizing substances is not permitted for air transport.

14.4 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
Marine pollutant: No

14.5 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

15.1 U.S. Federal Regulations

SARA Title III – Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemicals:

Chemical Name : HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
 CAS-No.: 7722-84-1
 SARA Reportable Quantities: 1000 lbs
 SARA Threshold Planning Quantity: 1000 lbs

15.2 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.

15.3 SARA 311/312 Hazard Categories

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----|
| Acute health hazard | Yes |
| Chronic health hazard | No |
| Fire hazard | Yes |
| Sudden release of pressure hazard | No |
| Reactive Hazard | Yes |

15.4 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)

15.5 CERCLA

| Chemical Name | Hazardous Substances RQs | Extremely Hazardous Substances RQs | SARA RQ |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------------|---------|
| Hydrogen peroxide 7722-84-1 | | 1,000 lbs. | |

Hydrogen Peroxide RQ is for concentrations of > 52% only

15.6 Other Federal Regulations

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List

Not regulated.

Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130)

Not regulated.

Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA)

Not regulated.

Food and Drug Administration (FDA)

Total food additive

Direct food additive

GRAS food additive

15.7 US State Regulations**15.7.1 US. California Controlled Substances. CA Department of Justice (California Health and Safety Code Section 11100)**

Not listed.

15.7.2 US. Massachusetts RTK - Substance List

Hydrogen peroxide (CAS 7722-84-1)

15.7.3 US. New Jersey Worker and Community Right-to-Know Act

Hydrogen peroxide (CAS 7722-84-1)

15.7.4 US. Pennsylvania Worker and Community Right-to-Know Law

Hydrogen peroxide (CAS 7722-84-1)

15.7.5 US. Rhode Island RTK

Hydrogen peroxide (CAS 7722-84-1)

15.7.6 California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins.

15.8 International Inventories

| Country(s) or region | Inventory name | On inventory (yes/no)* |
|-----------------------------|---|-------------------------------|
| Australia Australian | Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS) | Yes |
| Canada | Domestic Substances List (DSL) | Yes |
| Canada | Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL) | No |
| China | Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China (IECSC) | Yes |
| Europe European | Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) | Yes |
| Europe | European List of Notified Chemical Substances (ELINCS) | No |
| Japan | Inventory of Existing and New Chemical Substances (ENCS) | Yes |
| Korea | Existing Chemicals List (ECL) | Yes |
| New Zealand | New Zealand Inventory | Yes |
| Philippines | Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) | Yes |
| United States & Puerto Rico | Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory | Yes |

*A "Yes" indicates that all components of this product comply with the inventory requirements administered by the governing country(s)

A "No" indicates that one or more components of the product are not listed or exempt from listing on the inventory administered by the governing country(s).

| |
|------------------------------|
| 16. OTHER INFORMATION |
|------------------------------|

| | | | | |
|------|------------------|----------------|-------------------|--------------------------|
| NFPA | Health Hazards 3 | Flammability 0 | Stability 1 | Special Hazards OX |
| HMIS | Health Hazards 3 | Flammability 0 | Physical hazard 1 | Special precautions H |

16.1 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 cartridge respirator)

16.2 Uniform Fire Code Oxidizer

Class 2—Liquid

16.3 H-Statements referred in Section 2 and 3

H272: May intensify fire; oxidizer.

H302: Harmful if swallowed.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

H335: May cause respiratory irritation.

H412: Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Disclaimer: The information contained in this Safety Data Sheet (SDS), as of the issue date, is believed to be true and correct. However, the accuracy or completeness of this information and any recommendations or suggestions are made without warranty, express or implied, or guarantee. Tersus Environmental, LLC urges each customer or recipient of this SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this SDS and any hazards associated with the product. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. Since we cannot control the application, use or processing of the product, we do not accept responsibility. Therefore, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product and ensure that the intended use of the product will not infringe any party's intellectual property right. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped.

All recommendations for the use of our products, whether given by us, orally or to be implied from data or lab tests results by us, are based on the current state of our knowledge at the time those recommendations are made. When additional information is obtained, these recommendations may be updated. They may also be influenced by circumstances outside our control. Notwithstanding such recommendation the user is responsible for ensuring that the product supplied by us is suitable for the process or purpose he/she intends to use it.

Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer specific SDSs, we are not and cannot be responsible for SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.



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End of Safety Data Sheet