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Infosafe No™ 1CH60 Issue Date : December 2020 RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name SODIUM PEROXIDE

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product

SODIUM PEROXIDE

Identifier

CHEMSUPPLY AUSTRALIA PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211) **Company Name**

38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN Address

SA 5013 Australia Tel: (08) 8440-2000

www.chemsupply.com.au

Telephone/Fax Number

Emergency phone number

E-mail Address Recommended use of the chemical and

restrictions on use

Oxidising agent; bleaching of miscellaneous materials including paper and textiles; deodorant; antiseptic; organic chemicals; water purification; pharmaceuticals; oxygen generation for diving bells and submarines; textile dyeing and printing; ore processing; analytical reagent; calorimetry;

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

germicidal soaps and laboratory reagent.

Other Names Product Code

> SODIUM PEROXIDE AR SA111

Sodium dioxide, Sodium superoxide

Other Information

ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

Oxidizing Solids: Category 1 GHS classification of

Skin Corrosion/Irritation: Category 1A the

substance/mixture

DANGER Signal Word (s)

Hazard Statement (s) H271 May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser.

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Flame over circle, Corrosion Pictogram (s)





Precautionary statement -Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.

P220 Keep/Store away from clothing/.../combustible materials. P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash thoroughly after handling.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face

protection.

P283 Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.

Fire Precautionary

P306+P360 IF ON CLOTHING: rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin

statement – Response

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with plenty of water before removing clothes.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol resistant

foam for extinction.

P405 Store locked up.

P371+P380+P375 In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area.

Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all

contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a

position comfortable for breathing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes.

Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary

statement - Storage

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

Precautionary statement - Disposal

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Information on Composition

Active oxygen content about 20% by weight.

Ingredients Name CAS Proportion

1313-60-6 93-100 % Sodium peroxide

4. First-aid measures

If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply Inhalation

artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give

oxygen. Consult a physician.

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Wash out mouth with water. Seek immediate medical Ingestion

attention.

Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove Skin

contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical attention.

Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eye contact

Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical attention.

Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area. First Aid Facilities

Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of **Advice to Doctor**

the patient.

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor. Other Information

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion

May liberate toxic fumes in fire such as carbon and sodium oxides.

Products

Specific Methods DO NOT USE WATER OR FOAM.

Small fire: Use dry chemical, soda ash, lime or dry sand. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area.

Large fire: Use DRY sand, dry chemical, soda ash or lime or withdraw and let

fire burn.

Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is

out. Avoid getting water inside containers.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Has a fire-promoting effect due to the release of oxygen, may ignite combustibles (wood, paper, clothing, etc). May react with water producing

hydrogen peroxide. May react explosively with hydrocarbons (fuels).

Hazchem Code 1W

750 °C **Decomposition Temp.**

Precautions in connection with Fire

Wear SCBA and fully-encapsulating, gas/liquid-tight suit when handling these substances. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these

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materials.

Other Information Prevent fire-fighting water from entering surface water or groundwater.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal

ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames) within at least $15\,\mathrm{m}$.

Do not touch or walk through spilled material.

Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined

areas.

Water spray may be used to knock down vapours or divert vapour clouds.

DO NOT GET WATER inside containers or in contact with substance.

Small spill

Cover with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material followed by a

plastic sheet to minimize spreading or contact with rain.

Large Spill

SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.

Personal Precautions

Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.

Personal Protection

Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Environmental Precautions

Avoid release to the environment.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling Avoid substance contact and generation and inhalation of dust.

Conditions for safe storage, including

Store in well ventilated area. Keep containers closed at all times. Keep dry and protect from direct sunlight. Store at room temperature (15 - 25 $^{\circ}$ C). Store away from combustible materials. Prevent all contact with water and with moist atmosphere. Store away from sources of heat or ignition.

any incompatibilities

Storage Regulations

Refer Australian Standard AS 4326 - 1995 'The storage and handling of oxidizing agents'.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Other Exposure Information

No exposure standards have been established for this product by Safe Work Australia, however, the TWA exposure standard for dusts/mists not otherwise specified is 10 mg/m3. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.

Appropriate engineering controls

TWA - the Time-Weighted Average airborne concentration over an eight-hour working day, for a five-day working week over an entire working life.

Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.

Respiratory Protection

Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.

Eye Protection

The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational

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protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous

waste.

Personal Protective Equipment Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand

or other approved standards.

Footwear Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should

comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection,

care and use. Recommendation: Enclosed footwear.

Body Protection Clean impervious clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron for extra

protection. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS

3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Hygiene Measures Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash

contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or

re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form Solid

Appearance Yellowish-white powder turning yellow when heated.

Temperature

Boiling Point 657 °C (decomposes)

Solubility in Water 100 g/L @ 20 $^{\circ}$ C (violent decomposition).

Specific Gravity 2.805

pH 12.8 (100 g/1, H20)

Flammability Not combustible but assists combustion of other substances.

Molecular Weight 77.98

10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity Fire promoting effect due to the release of oxygen.

Chemical Stability Absorbs water and carbon dioxide from air. Hygroscopic.

Conditions to Avoid Do not allow water to enter container because of violent reaction. Exposure to

moisture. Strong heating.

Incompatible Materials

Acetic anhydride, acetic acid, acetic acid anhydride, acids, alcohols, aluminium, with ammonium persulphate, ammonium compounds, analine, anilines, antimony, arsenic, benzene, benzene derivatives, BN, boron, calcium carbide, carbides, carbon, carbon disulfide, charcoal, copper, potassium nitrate with

dextrose, ethanol, ethyl ether, hydrogen sulfide, glycerine,

hexamethylenetetramine, magnesium, manganese dioxide, metallic chlorides, organic or combustible material (risk of explosion), perchloric acid, performic acid, phosphorous, potassium, powdered metals, reducing agents, sodium, sodium thiosulphate, tin, zinc, SC1, selenium chloride, silver

chloride with charcoal and water. Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Contact with organic or combustible material may cause fire, may form explosive mixtures with combustible materials. Extremely violent explosion with perchloric acid. Reacts violently with acetic anhydride, acetic acid, aluminium, aniline, antimony, arsenic, benzene, BN, calcium carbide, charcoal,

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copper, potassium nitrate with dextrose, ethyl ether, hydrogen sulfide, glycerine, hexamethylenetetramine, magnessium, manganese dioxide, phosphorous, potassium, reducing agents, sodium, tin, zinc, SCl, selenium chloride, silver chloride with charcoal and water evolving oxygen and intense heat and producing a corrosive alkaline solution. Violent explosive reaction with ammonium persulphate if heated. Reacts readily with carbon dioxide and moisture to liberate hydrogen peroxide. Powdered metals will ignite if mixed with peroxides as will hydrogen sulfide.

Hazardous **Polymerization** Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Ingestion of material causes severe burns to the mucous membranes in the Ingestion

mouth, pharynx, oesophagus and gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include burning sensation in the mouth, vomiting, diarrhoea, pain, shock and collapse.

Risk of perforation in the oesophagus and stomach.

Inhalation Inhalation of dust causes burns and destruction to the tissues of the mucous

membranes of the respiratory tract. Symptoms include of coughing and dyspnoea.

Inhalation may lead to the formation of respiratory tract oedemas, i.e.

pulmonary oedema.

Causes severe skin burns. Causes poorly healing wounds. May be harmful if Skin

absorbed through the skin.

Causes severe eye burns. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Risk of blindness! Eye

Respiratory

Not classified based on available information.

sensitisation

Not classified based on available information. Skin Sensitisation

Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified based on available information.

Carcinogenicity Reproductive

Not classified based on available information. Not classified based on available information.

Toxicity STOT-single

Not classified based on available information.

exposure

Not classified based on available information.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information. Mutagenicity

12. Ecological information

Quantitative data on the ecological effect of this product are not available. **Ecotoxicity**

Product reacts with water. Hydrolysis leads to formation of: hydrogen

peroxide, sodium hydroxide.

Harmful effect due to pH shift. Do NOT allow to enter waters, waste water or

Persistence and degradability

Methods for the determination of biodegradability are not applicable to

inorganic substances.

Information on

Harmful to aquatic life / birdlife. Harmful effect due to pH shift.

Ecological Effects

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Environmental Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

Protection

13. Disposal considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of Disposal according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations. Considerations

14. Transport information

Dangerous goods of Class 5.1 (Oxidizing Agent) are incompatible in a placard **Transport** Information load with any of the following:

Class 1, Class 2.1, Class 2.3, Class 3, Class 4, Class 5.2, Class 7, Class 8,





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Fire risk substances and Combustible liquids.

U.N. Number

UN proper shipping

SODIUM PEROXIDE

name

Transport hazard

5.1

class(es)

1W **Hazchem Code** Ι **Packing Group** 5A1 **EPG Number**

IERG Number 28

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) regulations.

listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Poisons Schedule Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia.

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of

Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety

Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency

Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand.

Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe

Work Hazardous Substances'.

Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'

Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment'.

Contact Person/Point Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:

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Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Na202

...End Of MSDS...

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