



SAFETY DATA SHEET HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, >60% REVISION 6, DATE 01 JUL 2026

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Hydrogen peroxide, >60%
Other Names	No Data Available
Uses	Used as an oxidant in bleaching paper pulp, cotton, cotton/synthetic blends and wool fabrics. Used in wastewater and sewage treatment plants to reduce sulphide corrosion and odours and to supply supplemental dissolved oxygen. Restriction on use: No information available.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	H ₂ O ₂
Chemical Name	Hydrogen peroxide, >60% aqueous solution, stabilised
Product Description	No Data Available

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Redox Ltd	2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia	+61-2-97333000
Redox Ltd	11 Mayo Road Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand	+64-9-2506222
Redox Inc.	3960 Paramount Boulevard Suite 107 Lakewood CA 90712 USA	+1-424-675-3200
Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd	Suite 13A.03, Menara Summit Persiaran Kewajipan USJ1 47600 UEP Subang Jaya Selangor, Malaysia	+60-3-5614-2111

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Poisons Information Centre	Australia – Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406 +64-4-9179888
Chemcall	Malaysia	+64-4-9179888
National Poison Centre	Malaysia	+60-4-6536-999
Chemcall	New Zealand	0800-243622 +64-4-9179888
National Poisons Centre	New Zealand	0800-764766
CHEMTREC	USA & Canada	1-800-424-9300 CN723420 +1-703-527-3887

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION



Poisons Schedule (Aust)

6

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification

Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories

Oxidising Liquids - Category 1
 Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 4
 Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 4
 Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 1A
 Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 1
 Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Single Exposure) - Category 3
 Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 1
 Long-term Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 3

Pictograms



Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements

H271 May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer.
H302 + H332 Harmful if swallowed or if inhaled.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H335 May cause respiratory irritation.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat.
P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/organic material.
P260 Do not breathe mist/vapour/spray.
P283 Wear fire resistant or flame retardant clothing.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection and suitable respirator.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.

Response

P371 + P380 + P375 In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire remotely due to the risk of explosion.
P370 + P378 In case of fire: Use water jets for extinction.
P303 + P361 + P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
P305 + P351 + P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P306 + P360 IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes.
P301 + P330 + P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

	P391	Collect spillage.
Storage	P403 + P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
	P405	Store locked up.
Disposal	P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification

Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Safe Work Australia

National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals under the Model WHS Regulations

Hazard Classification

Hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia under Model WHS Regulations

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS*Ingredients*

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Hydrogen peroxide	H2O2	7722-84-1	60 - 80 %
Water	H2O	7732-18-5	20 - 40 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES*Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure***Swallowed**

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth with water, then provide water slowly in small sips. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor for advice. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed! If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay!

Eye

IF IN EYES: Do not rub affected area! Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Transport to hospital or doctor without delay!

*Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

*Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

Skin

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. Transport to hospital or doctor.

*Contaminated clothing may be a fire risk when dry.

*Suitable emergency safety shower facility should be immediately available.

Inhaled

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a Poison Centre or doctor/physician for advice. Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Transport to hospital or doctor.

*Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid

procedures.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically. Keep victim calm and warm. Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.

*Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Harmful if swallowed. Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.

*Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed: None known.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure No information available.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES**General Measures**

Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Do not move cargo or vehicle if cargo has been exposed to heat. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Do not get water inside containers: a violent reaction may occur! Dike fire-control water for later disposal. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire.

Flammability Conditions

OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: Not combustible; however, this substance will accelerate burning when involved in a fire.

Extinguishing Media

If material is involved in a fire, use water for extinction. DO NOT use dry chemical, Carbon dioxide (CO₂), foam or halogenated-type extinguishers.

*Large fire: Flood fire area with water from a distance.

Fire and Explosion Hazard

Risk of violent reaction or explosion! May explode from friction, heat or contamination. May ignite combustibles. May react explosively with hydrocarbons. Heating can cause expansion or decomposition of the material, which can lead to the containers exploding.

Hazardous Products of Combustion

If involved in fire, it may decompose yielding oxygen.

Special Fire Fighting Instructions

Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may cause pollution. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard!

Personal Protective Equipment

Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear chemical protective clothing - It may provide little or no thermal protection. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.

Flash Point

Does not flash

Lower Explosion Limit

No Data Available

Upper Explosion Limit

No Data Available

Auto Ignition Temperature

No Data Available

Hazchem Code

2P

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**General Response Procedure**

Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Prevent exposure to heat. ELIMINATE all sources of ignition. Do not contaminate - Keep combustibles/incompatible materials away from spilled material. Do not breathe mist/vapours and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing.

*Large spill: DO NOT CLEAN-UP OR DISPOSE OF, EXCEPT UNDER SUPERVISION OF A SPECIALIST.

Clean Up Procedures

Use a non-combustible material like vermiculite, sand or earth to soak up the product and place in a suitable container for later disposal (see SECTION 13). Rinse away any residue with plenty of water.

*Never return spilled product into its original container for re-use (risk of decomposition).

Containment

Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Isolate defective containers immediately.

*Place defective containers in contaminant free waste receptacle (waste packaging receptacle) made of plastic (not metal). Do not seal defective containers or waste receptacles airtight (danger of bursting due to product decomposition).

Decontamination	To handle a small quantity of spilt product, dilute with copious amounts of water to <3%. Drain to an approved chemical sewer, waste treatment system or municipal sewer. In the case of a larger spill or where there is insufficient water available for dilution, contain the spill and leave to decompose naturally until <3% is reached.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Small spillages and decontamination run-off (<3%) may be washed to drains with large quantities of water. Due care must however still be exercised to avoid unnecessary pollution of watercourses.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep unauthorised personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. *Large spill: Immediately contact Police or Fire Brigade; Consider initial downwind evacuation of areas within at least 100 m.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing (see SECTION 8).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not breathe mist/vapours/aerosols and prevent contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/(fire/flammable resistant/retardant) protective clothing/eye protection/face protection and suitable respirator (see SECTION 8). OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Do NOT empty container by means of pressure. Never return spilled product into its original container for re-use (risk of decomposition).
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep container tightly closed. Always close container tightly after removal of product. Avoid leakage and leaving residues of the product on containers. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources - No smoking. Keep/store away from clothing/other combustible/incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up.
Container	Only use containers which are specially permitted for hydrogen peroxide. Do NOT store in iron, mild steel, copper, bronze, brass, zinc, tin, platinum. Use adequate venting devices on all packages, containers and tanks and check correct operation periodically. Do NOT confine product in unvented vessels or between closed valves - Risk of over-pressure and burst due to decomposition in confined spaces and pipes. Packages, containers and tanks should regularly be checked by visual observation for any sign of abnormality, e.g. corrosion, exert pressure (bulging), temperature increase, etc. Transport and store container in upright position only.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	For Hydrogen peroxide (CAS No. 7722-84-1): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 1 ppm (1.4 mg/m ³). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: TWA = 1 ppm (1.4 mg/m ³). - ACGIH TLV: TLV-TWA = 1 ppm [1990]. - OSHA PEL: PEL-TWA = 1 ppm (1.4 mg/m ³).
Exposure Limits	No Data Available
Biological Limits	No information available.
Engineering Measures	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: In case of inadequate ventilation and if open handling is unavoidable, wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Respirator with A2B2E2K192 combination filter (Draeger), ABEK2P3 combination filter (3M) or OV/AG combination filter (3M); or self-contained breathing apparatus (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Tight fitting chemical splash goggles and full face shield. Hard hat with brim protects the head and reduces run down of splashed peroxide into the eyes. - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Gloves of synthetic rubber (neoprene, butyl rubber or vinyl). - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Wear synthetic clothing. Avoid natural fibre clothing such as cotton, rayon or wool. Use full splash suit or "acid" suit of neoprene, PVC, butyl rubber or polyethylene, when appropriate, to avoid exposure to peroxide. Wear synthetic rubber

boots (neoprene, butyl rubber or vinyl). Do NOT wear leather shoes or boots as they can catch fire within minutes after contact with peroxide, causing severe burns to the wearer.

Special Hazards Precautions

Prior to the first filling and operation of a tank installation, all parts of the facility, including all pipes, must be thoroughly cleaned and flushed through. Metal elements of the installation must first be pickled and passivated sufficiently. Regularly verify the availability of water to deal with emergencies (for cooling, tank flooding, fire fighting) and check correct operation periodically.

Work Hygienic Practices

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash face (before removing goggles) and/or hands before break and end of work. Avoid contaminating clothes with product. Immediately change moistened and saturated clothes. Immediately rinse contaminated or saturated clothing with water. Any contaminated protective equipment is to be cleaned after use. Avoid protective gloves, clothes and shoes made from textiles or leather - Possible spontaneous ignition.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Clear liquid
Odour	Slightly pungent
Colour	Colourless
pH	<3
Vapour Pressure	175 Pa (Partial vapour pressure: H ₂ O ₂) - 1,470 Pa (Total vapour pressure: H ₂ O ₂ + H ₂ O) (@ 30 °C)
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Boiling Point	125 °C
Melting Point	-40 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	Completely miscible with water
Specific Gravity	No Data Available
Flash Point	Does not flash
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	No Data Available
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	1,288 g/cm ³
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	34.02 g/mol
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No Data Available
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	1.9 mPas (@ 0 °C)
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available
Additional Characteristics	No information available.
Potential for Dust Explosion	Not applicable.

Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	Risk of violent reaction or explosion! May explode from heating, shock, friction or contamination.
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	No information available.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	OXIDISING SUBSTANCE: Material itself is not combustible, but will accelerate burning when involved in a fire. May ignite combustibles.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Under conditions of thermal decomposition, releases steam, oxygen.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	No information available.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Product is a strong oxidising agent (very reactive). Commercial products are stabilised to reduce risk of decomposition due to contamination. Danger of decomposition if exposed to heat, impurities or contamination, leading to self-accelerated, exothermic decomposition and the formation of oxygen.
Chemical Stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/incompatible materials.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with alkalis, reducing agents, decomposition catalysts, metals, metallic salts, hydrochloric acid (risk of decomposition); flammable substances (risk of fire); organic solvents (risk of explosion).
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Under conditions of thermal decomposition, releases steam, oxygen.
Hazardous Polymerisation	No information available.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	Information on toxicological effects: - Acute toxicity: Harmful if swallowed and if inhaled. - Skin corrosion/irritation: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Strong corrosive (Rabbit) [Literature]. - Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye damage. Corrosive (Rabbit) [Literature]. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: Not sensitising (GPMT) [Literature]. - Germ cell mutagenicity: Negative [Lit]. - Carcinogenicity: Hydrogen peroxide is not a carcinogenic substance according to MAK, IARC, NTP, OSHA, ACGIH. - Reproductive toxicity: No information available. - STOT (single exposure): May cause respiratory irritation. - STOT (repeated exposure): Possible irritative effect: Gastrointestinal tract [Drinking water analysis (Mouse); OECD TG 408]. - Aspiration toxicity: No information available. Information on likely routes of exposure: - Ingestion: Swallowing can lead to bleeding of the mucosa in the mouth, oesophagus and stomach. The rapid releasing of oxygen can cause distension and bleeding of the mucosa in the stomach and lead to severe damage of the internal organs especially in the event of greater intake of the product. - Eye contact: Extreme irritation up to cauterisation. Can cause severe conjunctivitis, cornea damage or irreversible eye damage. Symptoms may occur with delay after any exposure. - Skin contact: Causes caustic burns. With increasing contact length, local erythema or extreme irritation (whitening) up to blistering (caustic burn) can occur. - Inhalation: Inhalation of vapour/aerosols can lead to irritation of the respiratory tract and cause inflammation of the respiratory tract and pulmonary oedema. Symptoms may occur with delay after any exposure.
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Chronic effects: No information available.

Acute

Ingestion	Acute toxicity (Oral): - LD50, Rat: 805 mg/kg [OECD TG 401; Supplier's SDS].
Other	Acute toxicity (Dermal): - LD50, Rabbit: >6,500 mg/kg [Supplier's SDS].
Inhalation	Acute toxicity (Inhalation): TEST SUBSTANCE: Hydrogen peroxide, 50%: - LCLo, Rat: 0.17 mg/l (4 h) [Supplier's SDS]. *No fatalities at the maximum dose attainable under experimental conditions.
Carcinogen Category	None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity	Aquatic toxicity: COMPONENT: Hydrogen peroxide: - LC50, Fish (Pimephales promelas): 16.4 mg/l (96 h) [IUS-EPA-method]. - EC50, Crustacea (Daphnia magna): 2.4 mg/l (48 h) [IUS-EPA-method]. - NOEC, Crustacea (Daphnia magna): 0.63 mg/l (21 d).
Persistence/Degradability	Photochemical degradation (air) takes place. The product can be degraded by abiotic (e.g. chemical or photolytic) processes.
Mobility	No information available.
Environmental Fate	Small spillages and decontamination run-off (<3%) may be washed to drains with large quantities of water. Due care must however still be exercised to avoid unnecessary pollution of watercourses.
Bioaccumulation Potential	None (hydrogen peroxide quickly decomposes to oxygen and water).
Environmental Impact	No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Dispose of surplus/waste product and non-recyclable solutions to a reputable disposal company and in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Rinse empty containers with water before disposal. Offer rinsed packaging material to local recycling facilities. Do NOT dispose of containers that have not been emptied completely and/or cleaned of substance.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**Land Transport (Australia)**

ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILISED with more than 60% hydrogen peroxide
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	8 Corrosive Substances
EPG	143 Oxidizers (Unstable)
UN Number	2015
Hazchem	2P
Pack Group	I

SAFETY DATA SHEET HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, >60% REVISION 6, DATE 01 JUL 2026

Special Provision No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)

ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILISED with more than 60% hydrogen peroxide
Class 5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) 8 Corrosive Substances
EPG 143 Oxidizers (Unstable)
UN Number 2015
Hazchem 2P
Pack Group I
Special Provision No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)

NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILISED with more than 60% hydrogen peroxide
Class 5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) 8 Corrosive Substances
EPG 143 Oxidizers (Unstable)
UN Number 2015
Hazchem 2P
Pack Group I
Special Provision No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)

US DOT

Proper Shipping Name HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILISED with more than 60% hydrogen peroxide
Class 5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) 8 Corrosive Substances
ERG 143 Oxidizers (Unstable)
UN Number 2015
Hazchem 2P
Pack Group I
Special Provision No Data Available

Sea Transport

IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILISED with more than 60% hydrogen peroxide
Class 5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s) 8 Corrosive Substances
UN Number 2015
Hazchem 2P
Pack Group I
Special Provision No Data Available
EMS F-H, S-Q
Marine Pollutant Yes

Air Transport

IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, STABILISED with more than 60% hydrogen peroxide
Class	5.1 Oxidising Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	8 Corrosive Substances
UN Number	2015
Hazchem	2P
Pack Group	I
Special Provision	No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)
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15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	6

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code	HSR001449
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National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIIC)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Listed
Canada (NDSL)	Not Listed
China (IECSC)	Listed
Europe (EINECS)	231-765-0
Europe (REACH)	Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Listed
Korea (KECI)	Listed
Malaysia (List of Classified Substances)	Listed
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Listed

Taiwan (TCSI)	Listed
USA (TSCA)	Listed
Mexico (INSQ)	Listed

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	HYPERB7000, HYPERO6300, HYPERV7000
Revision	6
Revision Date	01 Jul 2026
Key/Legend	< Less Than > Greater Than AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances atm Atmosphere CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) cm² Square Centimetres CO₂ Carbon Dioxide COD Chemical Oxygen Demand deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit g Grams g/cm³ Grams per Cubic Centimetre g/l Grams per Litre HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other. inHg Inch of Mercury inH₂O Inch of Water K Kelvin kg Kilogram kg/m³ Kilograms per Cubic Metre lb Pound LC50 LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. LD50 LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. ltr or L Litre m³ Cubic Metre mbar Millibar mg Milligram mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram mg/m³ Milligrams per Cubic Metre Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present. mm Millimetre mmH₂O Millimetres of Water mPa.s Millipascals per Second N/A Not Applicable NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Oz Ounce PEL Permissible Exposure Limit Pa Pascal ppb Parts per Billion ppm Parts per Million ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours

psi Pounds per Square Inch

R Rankine

RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure

STEL Short Term Exposure Limit

TLV Threshold Limit Value

tne Tonne

TWA Time Weighted Average

ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours

UN United Nations

wt Weight