



# Oxy-Boost

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture  
Product name : Oxy-Boost  
Product code : 9335

#### 1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Hydrogen Peroxide Additive

#### 1.3. Supplier

Ace Chemical Products, Inc.  
8415 N. 87th Street  
Milwaukee, WI 53224 - USA  
T (414) 357-8515 - F (414) 357-8528  
[info@acechem.com](mailto:info@acechem.com) - [www.acechem.com](http://www.acechem.com)

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : For help in chemical emergencies, call Chemtrec day or night  
Chemtrec 1-800-424-9300

### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### GHS-US classification

Ox. Liq. 1	H272
Skin Corr. 1A	H314
Eye Dam 1	H318
Acute Toxicity (oral)	H302

Full text of H statements : see section 16

#### 2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

##### GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :



Signal word (GHS-US) :

Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US) :

H271 – May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer  
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage  
H302 – Harmful if swallowed

Precautionary statements (GHS-US) :

P220 - Keep/Store away from clothing and other combustible materials  
P221 - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.  
P260 - Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.  
P264 - Wash all exposed body parts thoroughly after handling  
P280 - Wear eye protection, face protection, protective clothing, protective gloves  
P283 – Wear fire/flame resistant/retardant clothing.  
P301+P330+P331 - If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting  
P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower  
P304+P340 - If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air and keep 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 doctor, POISON CENTER  
P321 - Specific treatment - see First Aid measures on this label  
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse  
P405 - Store locked up  
P406 - Store in corrosion-resistant container with a resistant inner liner  
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to proper treatment facilities in accordance with all applicable local, state & federal regulations

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### 2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

No additional information available

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

## SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
hydrogen peroxide, 20%=<conc<35%, aqueous solutions, stabilized	(CAS No) 7722-84-1	58.5 - 75	Ox. Liq. 1, H271 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Skin Corr. 1A, H314

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general	: Check the vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with laboured breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible). IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
First-aid measures after inhalation	: Remove the victim into fresh air. Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service.
First-aid measures after skin contact	: Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents. Remove clothing while washing. Do not remove clothing if it sticks to the skin. Cover wounds with sterile bandage. Consult a doctor/medical service. If burned surface > 10%: take victim to hospital.
First-aid measures after eye contact	: Rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Cover eyes aseptically. Take victim to an ophthalmologist. Do not apply neutralizing agents. Obtain medical attention if pain, blinking or redness persist.
First-aid measures after ingestion	: Rinse mouth with water. Immediately after ingestion: give lots of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give activated charcoal. Do not give chemical antidote. Immediately call a poison center or doctor/physician. Take the container/vomit to the doctor/hospital. Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Symptoms/injuries	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: Coughing. Dry/sore throat. Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Respiratory difficulties. Risk of lung oedema.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Corrosion of the eye tissue.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Nausea. Abdominal pain. Blood in vomit. AFTER ABSORPTION OF HIGH QUANTITIES: Shock.
Chronic symptoms	: ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Dry skin. Red skin.

### 4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

No additional information available

## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	: EXTINGUISHING MEDIA FOR SURROUNDING FIRES: Adapt extinguishing media to the environment.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	: No unsuitable extinguishing media known.

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### 5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

- Fire hazard : DIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Non combustible. INDIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Reactions involving a fire hazard: see "Reactivity Hazard".
- Explosion hazard : INDIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. Reactions with explosion hazards: see "Reactivity Hazard".
- Reactivity : Violent exothermic reaction with (some) bases. On heating: release of toxic and corrosive gases/vapours (sulphur oxides). Reacts violently with (some) bases: release of corrosive gases/vapours. Reacts exothermically with organic material: risk of spontaneous ignition. Reacts with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) reducers and with combustible materials. Reacts with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen).

### 5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

- Firefighting instructions : Cool tanks/drums with water spray/remove them into safety. Dilute toxic gases with water spray. Take account of toxic fire-fighting water. Use water moderately and if possible collect or contain it.
- Protection during firefighting : Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Gloves. Face-shield. Corrosion-proof suit. Large spills/in enclosed spaces: compressed air apparatus. Large spills/in enclosed spaces: gas-tight suit. See "Material-Handling" to select protective clothing.
- Emergency procedures : Mark the danger area. No naked flames. Wash contaminated clothes. Large spills/in confined spaces: consider evacuation. In case of hazardous reactions: keep upwind. In case of reactivity hazard: consider evacuation.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Emergency procedures : Ventilate area.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent soil and water pollution. Prevent spreading in sewers.

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Contain released substance, pump into suitable containers. Consult "Material-handling" to select material of containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the liquid spill. Hazardous reaction: measure explosive gas-air mixture. Reaction: dilute combustible gas/vapour with water curtain. Take account of toxic/corrosive precipitation water. Heat exposure: dilute toxic gas/vapour with water spray.
- Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into inert absorbent material, e.g.: sand/earth. Scoop absorbed substance into closing containers. See "Material-handling" for suitable container materials. Neutralize leftovers with slaked lime or soda ash. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Damaged/cooled tanks must be emptied. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority. Wash clothing and equipment after handling.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

See Heading 8. Exposure controls and personal protection.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Comply with the legal requirements. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Clean contaminated clothing. Keep the substance free from contamination. Thoroughly clean/dry the installation before use. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Keep away from naked flames/heat. Observe strict hygiene. Keep container tightly closed. Measure the concentration in the air regularly. Carry operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection.
- Hygiene measures : Wash all exposed body parts thoroughly after handling. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Technical measures : Comply with applicable regulations.
- Storage conditions : Keep only in the original container in a cool, well ventilated place away from : direct sunlight, heat sources. Keep container closed when not in use.
- Incompatible products : Strong bases. Do not mix with bleach or other chlorinated products - may generate dangerous chlorine gas.

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Incompatible materials	: Sources of ignition. Direct sunlight.
Heat-ignition	: KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: heat sources.
Information on mixed storage	: KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: (strong) bases. oxidizing agents.
Storage area	: Store in a cool area. Keep out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry area. Store in a dark area. Keep locked up. Provide for a tub to collect spills. Keep only in the original container. Meet the legal requirements.
Special rules on packaging	: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: closing. clean. correctly labelled. meet the legal requirements. Secure fragile packagings in solid containers.
Packaging materials	: SUITABLE MATERIAL: stainless steel. polyethylene. polypropylene. glass. stoneware/porcelain. MATERIAL TO AVOID: copper. zinc. nickel.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

hydrogen peroxide, 20%=<conc<35%, aqueous solutions, stabilized (7722-84-1)

Not applicable

#### 8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

No additional information available

#### 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

##### Materials for protective clothing:

GIVE EXCELLENT RESISTANCE: natural rubber. neoprene. polyethylene. PVC. tetrafluoroethylene. GIVE LESS RESISTANCE: nitrile rubber.  
GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: PVA

##### Hand protection:

Gloves

##### Eye protection:

Face shield

##### Skin and body protection:

Corrosion-proof clothing

##### Other information:

Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Clear.
Color	: Colourless
Odor	: There may be no odour warning properties, odour is subjective and inadequate to warn of overexposure. Mixture contains one or more component(s) which have the following odour: Almost odourless
Odor threshold	: No data available
pH	: No data available
Melting point	: No data available
Freezing point	: 0 °C
Boiling point	: 100 °C
Flash point	: No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: Non flammable.
Vapor pressure	: No data available
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: No data available

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Relative density	: No data available
Specific gravity / density	: 1.09 g/cm <sup>3</sup>
Solubility	: Soluble in water. Water: 100 %
Log Pow	: No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosion limits	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available.
Oxidizing properties	: No data available.

### 9.2. Other information

VOC content	: 0 %
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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

Violent exothermic reaction with (some) bases. On heating: release of toxic and corrosive gases/vapours (sulphur oxides). Reacts violently with (some) bases: release of corrosive gases/vapours. Reacts exothermically with organic material: risk of spontaneous ignition. Reacts with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) reducers and with combustible materials. Reacts with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen).

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No additional information available

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

No additional information available

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

No additional information available

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

No additional information available

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	: Not classified
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<b>hydrogen peroxide, 20%=&lt;conc&lt;35%, aqueous solutions, stabilized (7722-84-1)</b>	
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
ATE US (oral)	500 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (gases)	4500 ppmV/4h
ATE US (vapors)	11 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	1.5 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Not classified
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified

<b>hydrogen peroxide, 20%=&lt;conc&lt;35%, aqueous solutions, stabilized (7722-84-1)</b>	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable

Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure	: Not classified

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Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Symptoms/injuries	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: Coughing. Dry/sore throat. Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Respiratory difficulties. Risk of lung oedema.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Corrosion of the eye tissue.
Symptoms/injuries after ingestion	: Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Nausea. Abdominal pain. Blood in vomit. AFTER ABSORPTION OF HIGH QUANTITIES: Shock.
Chronic symptoms	: ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Dry skin. Red skin.

### SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

<b>hydrogen peroxide, 20%=&lt;conc&lt;35%, aqueous solutions, stabilized (7722-84-1)</b>	
LC50 fish 1	16.4 mg/l (LC50; 96 h)
EC50 other aquatic organisms 1	2.5 mg/l (72 h; Chlorella vulgaris)
EC50 Daphnia 2	7.7 mg/l (EC50; 24 h)

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

<b>Oxy-Boost</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Not established.

<b>hydrogen peroxide, 20%=&lt;conc&lt;35%, aqueous solutions, stabilized (7722-84-1)</b>	
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability: not applicable. No (test)data on mobility of the components available. Photolysis in the air.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	Not applicable
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	Not applicable
ThOD	Not applicable

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

<b>Oxy-Boost</b>	
Bioaccumulative potential	Not established.

<b>hydrogen peroxide, 20%=&lt;conc&lt;35%, aqueous solutions, stabilized (7722-84-1)</b>	
Log Pow	-1.36
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation: not applicable.

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

No additional information available

#### 12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information : Avoid release to the environment.

### SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Disposal methods

Waste treatment methods	: Consult supplier for specific recommendations.
Product/Packaging disposal recommendations	: Remove waste in accordance with local, state and/or national regulations. Remove for physico-chemical/biological treatment. Do not discharge into surface water. Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with local/national regulations. Dispose of contents/container to ...
Additional information	: LWCA (the Netherlands): KGA category 01. Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC.

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### SECTION 14: Transport information

#### Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN2014 Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solutions, 5.1 (8), II  
 UN-No.(DOT) : UN2014  
 Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solutions  
 Class (DOT) : 5.1 - Class 5.1 - Oxidizer 49 CFR 173.128  
 Packing group (DOT) : II - Medium Danger  
 Subsidiary risk (DOT) : 8 - Class 8 - Corrosive material 49 CFR 173.136  
 Hazard labels (DOT) : 5.1 - Oxidizer  
 8 - Corrosive



DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 202  
 DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 243  
 DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : A2 - Single packaging are not permitted on aircraft.  
 A3 - For combination packaging, if glass inner packaging (including ampoules) are used, they must be packed with absorbent material in tightly closed metal receptacles before packing in outer packaging.  
 A6 - For combination packaging, if plastic inner packaging are used, they must be packed in tightly closed metal receptacles before packing in outer packaging.  
 B53 - Packaging must be made of either aluminum or steel.  
 IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized.  
 IP5 - IBCs must have a device to allow venting. The inlet to the venting device must be located in the vapor space of the IBC under maximum filling conditions.  
 T7 - 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)  
 TP2 - a. The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: (image) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling, and a is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling (tf) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation (tr) both in degrees celsius. b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions may be calculated using the formula: (image) Where: d15 and d50 are the densities (in units of mass per unit volume) of the liquid at 15 C (59 F) and 50 C (122 F), respectively.  
 TP6 - The tank must be equipped with a pressure release device which prevent a tank from bursting under fire engulfment conditions (the conditions prescribed in CGA pamphlet S1.2 (see 171.7 of this subchapter) or alternative conditions approved by the Associate Administrator may be used to consider the fire engulfment condition), taking into account the properties of the hazardous material to be transported.  
 TP24 - The portable tank may be fitted with a device to prevent the build up of excess pressure due to the slow decomposition of the hazardous material being transported. The device must be in the vapor space when the tank is filled under maximum filling conditions. This device must also prevent an unacceptable amount of leakage of liquid in the case of overturning.  
 TP37 - IM portable tanks are only authorized for the shipment of hydrogen peroxide solutions in water containing 72% or less hydrogen peroxide by weight. Pressure relief devices shall be designed to prevent the entry of foreign matter, the leakage of liquid and the development of any dangerous excess pressure. In addition, the portable tank must be designed so that internal surfaces may be effectively cleaned and passivated. Each tank must be equipped with pressure relief devices conforming to the following requirements: Total Concentration of hydrogen peroxide solution \1\ 52% or less 11 Over 52%, but not greater than 60%22 Over 60%, but not greater than 72%32 \1\ Total venting capacity in standard cubic feet hour (S.C.F.H.) per pound of hydrogen peroxide solution.

DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : None  
 DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail : 1 L  
 (49 CFR 173.27)  
 DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 : 5 L  
 CFR 175.75)

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DOT Vessel Stowage Location	: D - The material must be stowed "on deck only" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length, but the material is prohibited on passenger vessels in which the limiting number of passengers is exceeded.
DOT Vessel Stowage Other	: 25 - Shade from radiant heat,66 - Stow "separated from" flammable solids,75 - Stow "separated from" permanganates
Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number	: 140
Other information	: No supplementary information available.

### TDG

Not applicable

### Transport by sea

Transport document description (IMDG)	: UN 2014 HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION, 5.1 (8), II
UN-No. (IMDG)	: 2014
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG)	: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Class (IMDG)	: 5.1 - Oxidizer
Packing group (IMDG)	: II - substances presenting medium danger
Subsidiary risks (IMDG)	: 8 - Corrosive substances
Limited quantities (IMDG)	: 1 L

### Air transport

Transport document description (IATA)	: UN 2014 Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution, 5.1, II
UN-No. (IATA)	: 2014
Proper Shipping Name (IATA)	: Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution
Class (IATA)	: 5.1 - Oxidizing Substances
Packing group (IATA)	: II - Medium Danger
Subsidiary risks (IATA)	: 8 - Corrosive substances

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

<b>hydrogen peroxide, 20%=&lt;conc&lt;35%, aqueous solutions, stabilized (7722-84-1)</b>	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Not subject to reporting requirements of the United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	1000 lb

### 15.2. International regulations

#### CANADA

No additional information available

#### EU-Regulations

No additional information available

#### National regulations

No additional information available

### 15.3. US State regulations

<b>hydrogen peroxide, 20%=&lt;conc&lt;35%, aqueous solutions, stabilized (7722-84-1)</b>
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

## SECTION 16: Other information

Other information : None.



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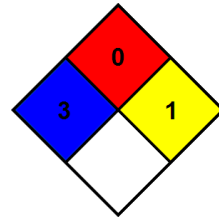
### Full text of H-phrases:

H271	May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H332	Harmful if inhaled

NFPA health hazard : 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.

NFPA fire hazard : 0 - Materials that will not burn.

NFPA reactivity : 1 - Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or may react with water with some release of energy, but not violently.



### HMIS III Rating

Health : 3 Serious Hazard - Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given

Flammability : 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that will not burn

Physical : 1 Slight Hazard - Materials that are normally stable but can become unstable (self-react) at high temperatures and pressures. Materials may react non-violently with water or undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.

Personal Protection : D

D - Face shield and eye protection, Gloves, Synthetic apron

### SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

*Terms and Conditions. This Safety Data Sheet (SDS) is designed only as guidance for the product to which it applies. To the greatest extent permitted by applicable law, nothing contained herein creates any legal obligation including contractual obligations, expressed or implied warranties, including any warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose; or confers any intellectual property rights, including rights to use trademarks or a license to use patents, issued or pending. The information contained herein is based on the manufacturer's own study and the work of others, and is subject to change at any time without further notice. There is no warranty, expressed or implied, as to the accuracy, completeness or adequacy of the information contained herein, and neither the provider nor the manufacturer (nor the agents, directors, officers, contractors or employees of either) are liable to any party for any damages of any nature, including direct, special, or consequential damages arising out of or in connection with the accuracy, completeness, adequacy or furnishings of any information in this SDS, or in any other way related (directly or indirectly) to this SDS. The receipt and use of this information constitutes consent to these terms and conditions.*