



SECTION 1: Identification

Product identifier: Bleach-X-Special
Other means of identification: Oxygen destainer
SDS number: 1325
Recommended use: Oxygen destainer
Recommended restrictions: Not for personal care

Manufacturer/Importer/Supplier/Distributor information

Company name: U.N.X. Incorporated
Address: 707 Arlington Blvd
Greenville, NC 27858
Telephone: Office hour (Mon-Fri)
8:00a.m. – 4:00p.m. (Eastern Time)
OFFICE NUMBER: 252-756-8616
Contact Person Jamie Singleton
E-mail: Jamie@unxinc.com
Emergency phone number: CHEMTEL (800) 255-3924 (24 HOURS)

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture:

Physical hazards

H271 May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer

Health hazards

Acute toxicity, Oral Category 4
Acute toxicity, Dermal Category 4
Acute toxicity, Inhalation Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 1A
Serious eye damage/eye irritation: Category 1

Label elements:



Signal word: Danger

Hazard statements

H302+H312+H332 Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H402 Harmful to aquatic life.
H412 Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification (continued)

Precautionary statements

Prevention:

- P101 If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.
P102 Keep out of reach of children.
P103 Read label before use.
P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/ hot surfaces. No smoking.
P220 Keep/Store away from clothing and combustible materials.
P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles.
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.
P262 Do not get in eyes, skin, or on clothing.
P264 Wash hands, arms, face and exposed skin thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this products.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.

Response:

- P301+312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
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.
P306+P360 IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin with plenty of water before removing clothes.
P308+P313 If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use water spray or water fog powder to extinguish.
P371+P380+P375 In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fight fire due to the risk of explosion.

Storage:

- P403 + P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P406 Store in corrosive resistant container or in a container with a resistant inner liner.

Disposal:

- P501 Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/ international regulations.

Hazard(s) not otherwise Classified (HNOC): Not classified

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

Substance/Mixtures

Chemical name	CAS No.	Concentration (%)	Hazardous
Water	7732-18-5	70-80	No
Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	20-30	Yes

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice: Remove victims from the danger zone without endangering your own safety. Remove contaminated clothing (including underwear and shoes) immediately.

Inhalation: Bring accident victims out into the fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.
WARNING: It may be hazardous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation when the inhaled material is toxic, infectious or corrosive. If patient has difficulty breathing, administer oxygen, keep the patient calm and warm. In case of unconsciousness place patient stably in side position for transportation. Call a physician immediately.

Skin contact: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before re-use. After contact with small amounts get medical attention if any discomfort or irritation continues. For large amounts, obtain medical attention.

Eye contact: Immediately flush eyes with gentle but large stream of water or eye wash solution for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. If possible remove any contact lenses and continue to wash. Call a physician, immediately.

Ingestion: If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious). Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. **DO NOT** induce vomit unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Call a physician, immediately.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed:

Notes to physician: The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependant on the concentration and the length of exposure. The substance is toxic to the nervous system, lungs, and mucous membranes.

Inhalation: May cause irritation of respiratory system, consisting of coughing, difficult breathing, stomatitis, and pulmonary edema. Excessive inhalation of vapors can cause nasal and respiratory damage, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and possible unconsciousness.

Ingestion: Corrosive. Ingestion can cause mucous membrane burns, perforation of the esophagus and stomach, and laryngeal edema. May cause sore throat, abdominal pain and nausea. May affect the urinary system, liver, and blood. Severe exposures can lead to shock, circulatory collapse, and death.

Skin contact/Skin irritation: Contact with vapors, mists, and liquid are corrosive to the skin, and may cause permanent skin damage, redness, pain and severe skin burns.

Eye contact: Liquid and mist are corrosive to the eyes. May cause redness, pain, blurred vision, eye burns, and permanent eye damage. Brief contact of the liquid causes severe eye burns and possible blindness. May cause corneal damage, conjunctivitis, and/or lachrymation.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary:

Cases of eye contact and ingestion should be treated immediately. Have facilities in place to wash skin and eyes in case of exposure. Ingestion damages mucous membranes and tissues of gastro-intestinal tract.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Use any means suitable for extinguishing surrounding fire. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool. Water spray will also reduce fume and irritant gases.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Do not use water jet as this can spread the fire and may cause the splattering of this corrosive liquid. Do not use carbon dioxide in enclosed spaces with insufficient ventilation.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical: Not combustible, but substance is a strong oxidizer and its heat of reaction with reducing agents or combustibles may cause ignition. Hydrogen peroxide increases the flammability of combustible, organic and readily oxidizable materials. Contact with oxidizable substances may cause extremely violent combustion. Drying of concentrated hydrogen peroxide on clothing or other combustible materials may cause fire or explosion. Sealed containers may rupture or melt when heated and material will be combustible and provide fuel for the fire. In the event of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of tanks due to fire. Move containers from fire area if you can do so without risk.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. During fire-fighting respirator with independent air-supply and airtight garment is required. Fight fire in early stages if safe to do so. Provide ventilation and be wary of hydrogen generation upon reactions with some metals.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ventilate area of leak or spill. Ensure adequate ventilation/exhaust extraction. Put on protective equipment (see Section 8). Have emergency procedures in place for treating spillages, evacuating the area and informing the emergency services if necessary. Restrict access to non-emergency personnel until the spillage is treated, if large amounts of vapors are produced that will be hazardous to others, evacuate the area.

Environment precautions: Avoid unauthorized discharge of product into sanitary sewers system or to the environment. Clean up any spillages immediately; prevent material from spreading and entering drains or sewage systems. Large spillages or uncontrolled discharge to water systems must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other regulatory body. If the product has entered a foul drain or sewage system in significant amounts to cause a hazard then the local water treatment company must be informed.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain and recover liquid when possible. Small spillages should be absorbed with an inert, non-combustible absorbent. Large Spillages: Dam and absorb spillages with sand, earth or other inert material. Small quantities (< 1 gallon) can be flushed to drain with lots of water. Fit drain covers where they are available if the spillage is likely to enter the drainage system. Collect spillage in containers, seal securely and deliver for disposal according to local regulations. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labeled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Flush area clean with lots of water. Be aware of potential for surfaces to become slippery. Ventilate area and allow drying before allowing access. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

Reference to other sections: Refer to sections 8 and 13 for additional information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Keep in a closed container and protect from physical damage. Store in a cool, dry, and ventilated area. Keep away from sources of heat, moisture, incompatibilities, and away from direct sunlight. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product. Do not wash out container and use it for other purposes. Avoid ingestion and/or inhalation of any vapors/mists if produced, and any contact with skin or eyes. Wash at the end of each work shift, before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Remove contaminated clothing / footwear / equipment before entering eating areas or places that would expose others to the product. Avoid spilling the product. Do not use in areas close to drainage systems unless measures are in place to prevent access of product. Ensure emergency procedures are in place to treat spillages and cope with other situations such as evacuation. Provide eye washing and skin washing facilities, when handling large amounts a safety shower is recommended.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities: Store container in a well-ventilated dark area at temperatures between 40°F and 80°F. Store separate from combustible substances, reducing agents, strong bases, and organics. Do not store on wooden shelves or floors. Containers must be vented, but check periodically for bulging containers which can burst from pressure. Protect containers from physical damage, contamination, heat, moisture and incompatibles. Contamination from any source (dust, metals) may cause rapid decomposition with generation of large quantities of oxygen gas and high pressures. Avoid storage for long period because the product degrades over time. If the product is transferred to another container, this should be made of a compatible material to the original container. Rinse empty containers thoroughly with clean water. Glass, polyethylene, stainless steel and aluminum are recommended materials for storage containers. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid.) Store in a stable situation to avoid spillages. It is advisable to store in a bunded area or use other protective measures such as a sump pallet or storage tray.

Keep away from: acids, alkalis, reducing agents, and combustibles. Store separate from: organic materials and metallic oxides.

Suitable packaging material: stainless steel, aluminum, glass, and polyethylene.

Non suitable packaging material: lead, copper, zinc, bronze, tin and glass.

SECTION 8: Exposure control/personal protection

Control Parameters

Occupational exposure limits

US.OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000)

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Type	ppm	mg/m ³
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	PEL	1 ppm	1.4 mg/m ³

U.S. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values

Chemical Name	CAS-No.	Type	ppm	mg/m ³
Hydrogen peroxide	7722-84-1	TWA	1 ppm	

Appropriate engineering controls:

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the defined exposure limit requirements or guidelines. 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. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition for details.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield where dusting or splashing of solutions is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

Skin Protection: Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Butyl rubber, rubber (natural, latex), nitrile, polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Be aware that latex gloves can produce an allergic reaction in sensitive individuals. Gloves should have a breakthrough time sufficient for the amount of handling but allow dexterity for safe movement and handling. The most suitable glove must be chosen in consultation with the gloves supplier, who can inform about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. Be aware that the liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent change is advisable. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved): If the exposure limit is exceeded, a full face piece respirator with high efficiency dust/mist filter may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit. Wear suitable respiratory protection when vapors or mists are produced if the Workplace Exposure Limit is exceeded and there is insufficient ventilation or extraction. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator. Respirator must be fitted with a cartridge suitable for the chemical of concern. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system.

Thermal Hazards: Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary.

General hygiene considerations: Wash hands, change out of clothes as soon as possible. Wash clothes. Shower or bathe as soon as possible.

Other protective measures: Have an eye bath and safety shower close by.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Liquid
Colour:	Clear liquid
Odour:	Slight pungent odor
Odour Threshold:	No data available
pH:	2.1 – 4.0
Melting point/range:	No data available
Boiling point/range:	No data available
Flash point:	No data available
Evaporation rate:	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas):	No data available
Upper/lower flammability of explosive limits:	No data available
Vapour pressure (mm Hg):	No data available
Vapour density (Air=1):	No data available
Relative density:	No data available
Solubility(ies):	Excellent
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature:	No data available
Decomposition temperature:	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic:	25

Other Information: This product does not contain phosphates.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity and/or chemical stability: Normally stable if uncontaminated, but slowly decomposes to release Oxygen. Unstable with heat, may result in dangerous pressures. A strong oxidizer, reacts violently upon contact with many organic substances, particularly textile and paper. Avoid light and keep in a closed but vented container to prevent evaporation (concentration) and contamination. If stored and handled in accordance with standard industrial practices no hazardous reactions are known.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid heat, freezing, direct sunlight, and moisture. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Do not allow the storage container to be left exposed to the atmosphere. Avoid contact with combustible or organic material.

Incompatible materials: Heat, reducing agents, organic materials, dirt, alkalis, rust, and many metals. Spontaneous combustion may occur on standing in contact with readily flammable materials.

Hazardous decomposition products: Decomposes to water and oxygen with rapid heat release. The solution can decompose violently upon heating. Use vented containers.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity: Toxicological testing has not been conducted with this material. The toxicology information listed below is based on the components of this material.

Category 4- Oral, Dermal and Inhalation: Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.

Hydrogen Peroxide		
Oral LD50 1,232 mg/kg (Rat)	Dermal LD50 >2,000 mg/kg (Rabbit)	Inhalation LD50 2.0 mg/kg, 4h, (Rat)

Skin Corrosion/ irritation: Category 1: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Serious eye damage/irritation: Category 1: Causes serious eye damage.

Respiratory or skin sensitization: Classification not possible.

Germ cell mutagenicity: Classification not possible.

Carcinogenicity: Classification not possible.

Reproductive toxicity: Classification not possible.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure: Classification not possible.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure: Classification not possible.

Aspiration hazard: Classification not possible.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity: Do not allow to escape into waterways, wastewater or soil. Ecotoxicological studies of the product are not available. Please find below the data available to us from raw materials:

Hydrogen Peroxide		
EC50- Algae: 2.5 mg/l (72 hrs)	EC50- Daphnia: 2.4 mg/l (48 hrs)	LC50 - Fish: 16.4mg/l (96 hrs)

Persistence and degradability: Expected to be readily biodegradable.

Bioaccumulative potential: No bioaccumulation expected.

Mobility in soil: This material is a mobile liquid.

Other adverse effects: No other adverse environmental effects (e.g. ozone depletion, photochemical ozone creation potential, endocrine disruption, global warming potential) are expected from this component.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

General information

Do not allow unauthorized disposal to the environment. If operators are exposed to vapors during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn.

Disposal methods:

Avoid unauthorized disposal. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water. All disposal practices must be in compliance with federal, state/provincial and local laws and regulations. For a small spill, immediately hose down with cool water and dispose to drain. For a large spill, dike, collect and contact local authorities about disposal.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number:	UN 2984
UN Proper Shipping Name:	Hydrogen peroxide, aqueous solution with no less than 8% but less than 20%.
Transport hazard class(es):	
DOT Hazard Class:	5.1
DOT Subsidiary Hazard Class:	Not Available
Label:	Oxidizer
Packing group, if available:	III
Environmental Hazards:	Yes
Special precautions for user:	Not available.

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78³ and the IBC Code ³: Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Unless otherwise noted, no components are SARA TITLE 3 SECTION 313 40 CFR listed materials. The ingredients of this product are listed on the TSCA inventory. This product is not made with VOC'S that could cause damage to the ozone layer.

SARA TITLE III- Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Chemicals:

SARA TITLE III- Section 311/312 Hazard Categories:

Acute Health Hazard, Fire Hazard, Reactivity Hazard

SARA TITLE III- Section 313 Toxic Chemicals

SARA 313: This material does not contain any chemical components with known CAS numbers that exceed the threshold (DE Minimis) reporting levels established by SARA Title III, Section 313.

Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA)- Reportable Quantity (RQ):

SECTION 15: Regulatory information (continued)

OSHA Regulated Carcinogens (NTP, IARC, OSHA Listed):

NTP: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a known or anticipated carcinogen by NTP.

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

OSHA: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen or potential carcinogen by OSHA.

United States- State Regulations

Massachusetts Right to Know

Chemical Name: Hydrogen Peroxide CAS-No.: 7722-84-1

Massachusetts Right to Know- Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance(s)

Chemical Name: Hydrogen Peroxide CAS-No.: 7722-84-1

New Jersey Right to Know

Chemical Name: Hydrogen Peroxide CAS-No.: 7722-84-1

New Jersey Right to Know- Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance(s)

Chemical Name: Hydrogen Peroxide CAS-No.: 7722-84-1

Pennsylvania Right to Know

Chemical Name: Hydrogen Peroxide CAS-No.: 7722-84-1
Water 7732-18-5

Pennsylvania Right to Know- Extraordinarily Hazardous Substance

Chemical Name: Hydrogen Peroxide CAS-No.: 7722-84-1

California Prop 65 Components: This product does not contain any chemicals known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects, or any other productive defects.

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

SECTION 16: Other information including date of preparation or last revision

Chemical State: Liquid
Chemical Type: Mixture

Issue Date: 7-1-2014
Revision Date: -
Version #: 01

3	Health
0	Flammability
2	Physical Hazard
C	Personal Protection

SECTION 16: Other information including date of preparation or last revision (continued)

To the best of our knowledge, the information contained herein is accurate. **However, neither U.N.X. Incorporated nor any of its subsidiaries assumes any liability whatsoever for the accuracy or completeness of the information contained herein.** Final determination of suitability of any material is the sole responsibility of the user. All materials may represent unknown hazards and should be used within caution. Although certain hazards are described herein, we cannot guarantee that these are the only hazards which exist.