

OXFORD LAB FINE CHEM LLP

ISO 9001-2008 Certified Company

Regd Office: Unit no 12, 1st Floor,
Neminath Industrial Estate No.6,
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Oxford
Range of
Laboratory Chemicals

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PALLADIUM ON ASBESTOS (5% Pd) MSDS CAS:

Section 1: Chemical Product and Company Identification

Section 1: Chemical Product

Product Name: PALLADIUM ON ASBESTOS (5% Pd)

CAS#: Not available.

Synonym: Hydrogen Peroxide 5% Solution

Chemical Name: PALLADIUM ON ASBESTOS (5% Pd)

Chemical Formula: Not available.

Brand : OXFORD

Details Of The Supplier Of The Safety Data Sheet :

Company identification: OXFORD LAB FINE CHEM LLP
Unit. No. 12, 1st Floor, Neminath Industrial Estate No. 6,
Navghar, Vasai (East). Palghar - 401 210.
Mumbai, Maharashtra, INDIA.
Tel: 91-250-2390989
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Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients

Composition:

Name	CAS #	% by Weight
Water	7732-18-5	97
Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	3

Section 2: Composition and Information on Ingredients (Continued)

**Toxicological Data on Ingredients: Hydrogen Peroxide: ORAL (LD50): Acute: 2000 mg/kg [Mouse].
DERMAL (LD50): Acute:
4060 mg/kg [Rat]. 2000 mg/kg [pig]. VAPOR (LC50): Acute: 2000 mg/m 4 hours [Rat].**

Section 3: Hazards Identification

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of eye contact (irritant), of ingestion, . Slightly hazardous in case of inhalation (lung sensitizer). Non-corrosive for skin. Non-permeator by skin. Non-corrosive to the eyes. Non-corrosive for lungs.

Potential Chronic Health Effects:

CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS: Classified A3 (Proven for animal.) by ACGIH [Hydrogen Peroxide].

MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:

Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Hydrogen Peroxide]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Hydrogen Peroxide].

TERATOGENIC EFFECTS: Not available. DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY: Not available. The substance may be toxic to blood, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS). Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce target organs damage.

Section 4: First Aid Measures

Eye Contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Do not use eye ointment. Get medical attention.

Skin Contact: In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water. Cover the irritated skin with an emollient. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Cold water may be used. Wash clothing before reuse. Thoroughly clean shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.

Serious Skin Contact: Wash with a disinfectant soap and cover the contaminated skin with an anti-bacterial cream. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation: If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Serious Inhalation: Not available.

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Section 4: First Aid Measures (Continued)

Ingestion: Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. Get medical attention if symptoms appear.

Serious Ingestion: Not available.

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data

Flammability of the Product: Non-flammable.

Auto-Ignition Temperature: Not applicable.

Flash Points: Not applicable.

Flammable Limits: Not applicable.

Products of Combustion: Not available.

Fire Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Not applicable.

Explosion Hazards in Presence of Various Substances: Non-explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of shocks, of heat, of reducing materials, of combustible materials, of organic materials, of metals, of acids, of alkalis.

Fire Fighting Media and Instructions: Not applicable.

Special Remarks on Fire Hazards: Most cellulose (wood, cotton) materials contain enough catalyst to cause spontaneous ignition with 90% Hydrogen Peroxide. Hydrogen Peroxide is a strong oxidizer. It is not flammable itself, but it can cause spontaneous combustion of flammable materials and continued support of the combustion because it liberates oxygen as it decomposes. Hydrogen peroxide mixed with magnesium and a trace of magnesium dioxide will ignite immediately.

Special Remarks on Explosion Hazards: Soluble fuels (acetone, ethanol, glycerol) will detonate on a mixture with peroxide over 30% concentration, the violence increasing with concentration. Explosive with acetic acid, acetic anhydride, acetone, alcohols, carboxylic acids, nitrogen containing bases, As₂S₃, Cl₂ +

Section 5: Fire and Explosion Data (Continued)

KOH, FeS, FeSO₄ + 2 methylpyridine + H₂SO₄, nitric acid, potassium permanganate, P₂O₅, H₂Se, Alcohols + H₂SO₄, Alcohols + tin chloride, Antimoy trisulfide, chlorosulfonic acid, Aromatic hydrocarbons + trifluoroacetic acid, Azeliac acid + sulfuric acid (above 45 C), Benzenesulfonic anhydride, tert-butanol + sulfuric acid, Hydrazine, Sulfuric acid, Sodium iodate, Tetrahydrothiophene, Thiodiglycol, Mercurous oxide, mercuric oxide, Lead dioxide, Lead oxide, Manganese dioxide, Lead sulfide, Gallium + HCl, Ketenes + nitric acid, Iron (II) sulfate + 2-methylpyridine + sulfuric acid, Iron (II) sulfate + nitric acid, + sodium carboxymethylcellulose (when evaporated), Vinyl acetate, trioxane, water + oxygenated compounds (eg: acetaldehyde, acetic acid, acetone, ethanol, formaldehyde, formic acid, methanol, 2-propanol, propionaldehyde), organic compounds. Beware: Many mixtures of hydrogen peroxide and organic materials may not explode upon contact. However, the resulting combination is detonatable either upon catching fire or by impact. **EXPLOSION HAZARD: SEVERE, WHEN HIGHLY CONCENTRATED OR PURE H₂O₂ IS EXPOSED TO HEAT, MECHANICAL IMPACT, OR CAUSED TO DECOMPOSE CATALYTICALLY BY METALS & THEIR SALTS, DUSTS & ALKALIES.**

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Small Spill:

Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and dispose of according to local and regional authority requirements.

Large Spill:

Absorb with an inert material and put the spilled material in an appropriate waste disposal. Finish cleaning by spreading water on the contaminated surface and allow to evacuate through the sanitary system. Be careful that the product is not present at a concentration level above TLV. Check TLV on the MSDS and with local authorities.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Precautions:

Keep locked up. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Wear suitable protective clothing. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

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Section 7: Handling and Storage (Continued)

Storage: Keep container tightly closed. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Separate from acids, alkalis, reducing agents and combustibles. See NFPA 43A, Code for the Storage of Liquid and Solid Oxidizers. Do not store above 30°C (86°F). Sensitive to light. Store in light-resistant containers.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Personal Protection: Splash goggles. Lab coat. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Gloves.

Personal Protection in Case of a Large Spill: Splash goggles. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Boots. Gloves. A self-contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

Exposure Limits: Hydrogen Peroxide TWA: 1 (ppm) from ACGIH (TLV) [United States] TWA: 1 (ppm) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 1

STEL: 2 [Canada] TWA: 1.4 (mg/m³) from NIOSH TWA: 1.4 (mg/m³) from OSHA (PEL) [United States] TWA: 1 (ppm) [United

Kingdom (UK)] TWA: 1.4 (mg/m³) [United Kingdom (UK)] Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical state and appearance: Liquid.

Odor: Not available.

Taste: Bitter.

Molecular Weight: Not applicable.

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Color: Colorless. Clear

pH (1% soln/water): Neutral.

Boiling Point: The lowest known value is 100°C (212°F) (Water). Weighted average: 101.56°C (214.8°F)

Melting Point: May start to solidify at -0.43°C (31.2°F) based on data for: Hydrogen Peroxide.

Critical Temperature: Not available.

Specific Gravity: Weighted average: 1.01 (Water = 1)

Vapor Pressure: The highest known value is 2.3 kPa (@ 20°C) (Water). Weighted average: 2.24 kPa (@ 20°C)

Vapor Density: The highest known value is 1.2 (Air = 1) (Hydrogen Peroxide). Weighted average: 0.64 (Air = 1)

Volatility: Not available.

Odor Threshold: Not available.

Water/Oil Dist. Coeff.: Not available.

Ionicity (in Water): Not available.

Dispersion Properties: See solubility in water, diethyl ether.

Solubility: Soluble in cold water, diethyl ether.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data

Stability: The product is stable.

Instability Temperature: Not available.

Conditions of Instability: Light, excess heat, combustible materials, incompatible materials (Hydrogen Peroxide) **Incompatibility with various substances:** Slightly reactive to reactive with reducing agents, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis.

Corrosivity: Non-corrosive in presence of glass.

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity Data (Continued)

Special Remarks on Reactivity: Light Sensitive. Incompatible with reducing materials, ethers (dioxane, furfuran), oxidizing materials, Metals (eg. potassium, sodium lithium, iron, copper, brass, bronze, chromium, zinc, lead, silver), metal oxides (eg. cobalt oxide, iron oxide, lead oxide, lead hydroxide, manganese oxide), metal salts (eg. calcium permanganate), manganese, asbestos, vanadium, platinum, tungsten, molybdenum, triethylamine, palladium, sodium pyrophosphate, carboxylic acids, cyclopentadiene, formic acid, rust, ketones, cyanides, sodium carbonate alcohols, sodium borate, aniline, mercurous chloride, rust sodium pyrophosphate, hexavalent chromium compounds, tetrahydrofuran, sodium fluoride organic matter, potassium permanganate, urea, chlorosulfonic acid, manganese dioxide, hydrogen selenide, charcoal, coal, sodium borate, alkalis, cyclopentadiene, glycerine. Caused to decompose catalytically by metals (in order of decreasing effectiveness): Osmium, Palladium, Platinum, Iridium, Gold, Silver, Manganese, Cobalt, Copper, Lead (Hydrogen Peroxide) A solution of 3% Hydrogen peroxide is also incompatible with: Albumin, Alkali citrates, Balsam Peru, Phenol, Tinctures, and Lime water

Special Remarks on Corrosivity: Not available.

Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

Routes of Entry: Absorbed through skin. Eye contact.

Toxicity to Animals: Acute oral toxicity (LD50): 66667 mg/kg (Mouse) (Calculated value for the mixture). Acute dermal toxicity (LD50): 66667 mg/kg (pig) (Calculated value for the mixture).

Chronic Effects on Humans: **CARCINOGENIC EFFECTS:** Classified A3 (Proven for animal.) by ACGIH [Hydrogen Peroxide]. **MUTAGENIC EFFECTS:** Mutagenic for mammalian somatic cells. [Hydrogen Peroxide]. Mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast. [Hydrogen Peroxide]. Contains material which may cause damage to the following organs: blood, upper respiratory tract, skin, eyes, central nervous system (CNS).

Other Toxic Effects on Humans: Hazardous in case of skin contact (irritant), of ingestion, Slightly hazardous in case of skin contact (permeator), of inhalation (lung sensitizer). Non-corrosive for skin. Non-corrosive to the eyes. Non-corrosive for lungs. **Special Remarks on Toxicity to Animals:** Not available.

Special Remarks on Chronic Effects on Humans: May cause cancer and may affect genetic material based on animal data. May be tumorigenic. (Hydrogen Peroxide)

Section 11: Toxicological Information (Continued)

Special Remarks on other Toxic Effects on Humans:

Acute Potential Health Effects: **Skin:** May cause skin irritation. May cause reddening of the skin and temporary discoloration/ whitening of the skin. Absorption into skin may affect behavior, brain, respiration (pulmonary edema) **Eyes:** Causes eye irritation. Symptoms may include burning sensation, redness, inflammation, pain and possible corneal edema, and corneal cloudiness. Vapors may cause eye irritation. **Inhalation:** Not expected to be a health hazard under normal conditions. May cause respiratory tract and mucous membrane irritation with coughing, laryngitis, bronchitis, pulmonary edema. May affect respiration (dyspnea). May also cause headache, nausea, and vomiting. **Ingestion:** Ingestion of large doses may cause digestive tract/gastrointestinal tract irritation (irritation or possible blistering of the tongue, buccal muosa/mouth, throat, and stomach) with nausea, vomiting, hypermotility, and diarrhea. May cause difficulty in swallowing, stomach distension. May affect blood (change in leukocyte count, pigmented or nucleated red blood cells). May affect behavior/central nervous system. May affect cardiovascular system and cause vascular collapse and damage.

Chronic Potential Health Effects: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis. Prolonged or repeated ingestion may affect metabolism (weight loss). Prolonged or repeated inhalation may affect respiration, blood.

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity: Not available.

BOD5 and COD: Not available.

Products of Biodegradation: Possibly hazardous short term degradation products are not likely. However, long term degradation products may arise.

Toxicity of the Products of Biodegradation: The product itself and its products of degradation are not toxic.

Special Remarks on the Products of Biodegradation: Not available.

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Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal: Waste must be disposed of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.

Section 14: Transport Information

Land transport (ADR-RID)

General information : Not regulated.

Sea transport (IMDG) [English only]

General information : Not regulated.

Air transport (ICAO-IATA) [English only]

General information : Not regulated.

Section 15: Other Regulatory Information

Federal and State Regulations: New York acutely hazardous substances: Hydrogen Peroxide Rhode Island RTK hazardous substances: Hydrogen Peroxide Pennsylvania RTK: Hydrogen Peroxide Florida: Hydrogen Peroxide Minnesota: Hydrogen Peroxide Massachusetts RTK: Hydrogen Peroxide New Jersey: Hydrogen Peroxide TSCA 8(b) inventory: Hydrogen Peroxide

Other Regulations: Not available.

Other Classifications:

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS C: Oxidizing material.

DSCL (EEC): This product is not classified according to the EU regulations. Not applicable.

HMIS (U.S.A.):

Health Hazard: 2

Fire Hazard: 0

Reactivity: 0

Personal Protection: h

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Section 15: Other Regulatory Information (Continued)

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.):

Health: 1

Flammability: 0

Reactivity: 0

Specific hazard:

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Lab coat. Dust respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Splash goggles.

Section 16 - Additional Information

References: Not available.

Other Special Considerations: Not available.

Disclaimer:

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