

Material Safety Data

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Product: CALCIUM PEROXIDE
Emergency-Telephone Nos.: (036) 251893 - 24 HOURS
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Product Information

Synonyms: Calcium Peroxide
Formula: CaO₂
Chemical Family: Peroxygen
Product Uses : It is a versatile chemical and is used extensively as an oxidising agent for food, environmental, cosmetics , starch modification and other applications.
Additional Info.: At room temperature, calcium peroxide is an extremely stable compound. The stability is affected if kept in elevated temperatures in humid atmosphere, or when wet.

Precautionary Information

Health: Airborne dust is irritating to eyes, nose, throat and lungs. No significant long term inhalation hazard; irritation subsides after exposure ceases.
Physical: Reacts with moisture to liberate oxygen which initiates or promotes combustion in other materials. Decomposes to release oxygen at elevated temperatures.

Ingredients

Material/Component: Calcium Peroxide
Percent : 50%
Hazard Class: Oxidizer

Physical Data

Melting Point: Decomposes on heating
Appearance and state: Cream colored powder
Odor: Odorless
Specific Gravity: Approx. 2.92
[Bulk density =27 Lbs/Cu. ft]
Solubility in water Insoluble
pH (1% slurry) : 12- 13

Fire, Explosion and Reactivity Data

Flash Point: Not - applicable
Auto-ignition Temperature: Not - applicable
Extinguishing Media: Water
Special Fire Fighting Procedures : Full protective clothing. Consider calcium peroxide as a strong oxidizer. Cool exposed containers with water.
Degree of Fire and Explosion Hazard: Non combustible, decomposes with liberation of oxygen.
Conditions To Avoid: Excessive heat, moisture and grinding mixtures with organics.
Major Contaminants that contribute to instability: Heat, moisture , Reducing-agents.
Incompatibility : With heavy metals.

Routes of Exposure

Eye Contact: Severely irritating to unwashed eyes; minimally irritating to washed eyes(rabbit)
Skin Contact: Non irritating (rabbit).
Skin Absorption: No significant hazard(rabbit).
Inhalation: 1 Hr LC50 above 17 mg/L(rat)
Ingestion: No significant hazard
Oral LD 50 above 5 gms/kg(rat)

Effects of Over Exposure

Acute Exposure: Dust irritating to eyes, nose, throat and lungs.

Emergency And First Aid Procedures

- Eyes:** Immediately flush with large amount of water for at least 15 minutes. Check immediately with eye specialist.
- Skin:** Wash with large amount of water. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention.
- Inhalation :** Remove to fresh air. Call a doctor.
- Ingestion :** If swallowed, drink plenty of water. See a doctor .
- Decontamination Procedure:** Wash with soap and water.
- Notes to Doctor:** Modest irritation is the only expected effect, and should have no serious consequences except perhaps in the case of direct eye contact. Contaminated external surfaces should be flooded with water, and direct eye contact deserves eye specialist check. If ingested, gastrointestinal irritation but not caustic burns are to be expected; dilution with water indicated as may be gastric evacuation via emesis or lavage if large doses or severe irritation is evident. Demulcents should be helpful. No systemic effects are expected.

Special Protection

- Ventilation:** Use only in well ventilated area. Control dust in work place at or below recommended TLV(5 MG/M3)

Recommended Personnel Protective Equipment

- Respiratory:** When exposure above established standard is likely, a respiratory protection such as dust mask be used.
- Eyes:** Cup type chemical goggles and/or full face mask.
- Gloves:** Rubber or neoprene gloves.
- Footwear:** Rubber or neoprene footwear.

Emergency Accident

- Precautions and Procedure:** Wash area with large amounts of water. Keep material cool and dry.

Storage and Handling

Avoid contamination and wear suitable protective clothing. Keep material dry. Store in a clean dry place. Do not store or expose to heat source such as steam pipe, radiant heaters, hot air vents, or near welding sparks. Avoid contact with reducing agents. Reacts with moisture. If compounded with organic or combustible material, be sure to exclude moisture. For storage requirements, refer to NFPA Bulletin 43A on Storage of liquid and solid oxidizing materials. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use. NFPA Hazard Class 1 Oxidizer IMCO Hazard Class 5.1 Oxidizer

Disposal, Spill or Procedures

- Procedure for Release of spill:** Dilute with a large volume of water. Hold in a pond or diked area Dispose of according to method outlined below for waste disposal.
- Waste Disposal Method:** An acceptable method of disposal is to dilute with a large amount of water and allow the discharge into a suitable treatment system in accordance with all local and state environmental laws, rules, regulations, standards and other requirements, because acceptable method of disposal may vary by location and because regulatory requirements may change. The appropriate regulatory agencies should be contacted prior to disposal.

Transportation

- Precautions** Drums / bags should be stacked properly in transit, make sure to avoid moisture and excessive heat.
- UN Number:** 1457

Type of Packages

Polyethylene bags / Fiber drums with polyliner meeting specifications according to USA DOT code 21C115.

Precautionary Labels:



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