

Research and Development Department.

SUGEST Detergent and disinfectants Division.

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Biostar classic 300GS

MULTIPURPOSE CLEANER

MANUFACTURER:

German metal surface treatment (SUGEST)

P.O. Box 2951, Riyadh 11461, K.S.A.

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1. Product and Company Identification

NAME Biostar classic 300GS

USE Multipurpose cleaner disinfectant.

LABEL Biostar classic 300GS

Company German metal surface treatment chemicals co.

2. Product Description

Biostar classic 300 GS is a highly effective synergetic blend of Oxygen resource for general purpose cleaning and surface disinfectant

3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

DANGER! STRONG OXIDIZER. CONTACT WITH OTHER MATERIAL MAY CAUSE FIRE. CORROSIVE. CAUSES BURNS TO SKIN, EYES, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED.

NO Fragrance added

HMIS RATING:

Health Rating:3 - Severe (Life)Flammability Rating:0 - NoneReactivity Rating:1 - Severe (Oxidizer)Contact Rating:4 - Extreme (Corrosive)



Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES Storage Color Code: White (Corrosive)





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Potential Health Effects

Inhalation:

Vapors are corrosive and irritating to the respiratory tract. Inhalation of mist may burn the mucous membrane of the nose and throat. In severe cases, exposures may result in pulmonary edema and death.

Ingestion:

Corrosive and irritating to the mouth, throat, and abdomen. Large doses may cause symptoms of abdominal pain, vomiting, and diarrhea as well as blistering or tissue destruction. Stomach distention (due to rapid liberation of oxygen), and risk of stomach perforation, convulsions, pulmonary edema, coma, possible cerebral edema (fluid on the brain), and death are possible.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive. Symptoms of redness, pain, and severe burn can occur.

Eye Contact:

Vapors are very corrosive and irritating to the eyes. Symptoms include pain, redness and blurred vision. Splashes can cause permanent tissue destruction.

Chronic Exposure:

No information found.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

4. Chemical Composition		
Ingredient	CAS No	Percent
Citric acid	77 – 92 - 9	1 – 5
Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	1 – 5
Nonionic Ethoxylated alcohol	68002-97-1	1 - 5
Linear Alkyl Benzene Sulfonic Acid	42615 - 29 - 2	1 - 5
Demineralized water	7732 – 18 - 5	To 100

5. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	Clear colored liquid
Odor	odorless, NO Fragrance added
pH at 20 ⁰C	2 – 3
pH for diluted 1:16	7



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6. First Aid Measures

Inhalation:

Remove person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen and get medical attention.

Skin contact:

If irritation is experienced, flush with water. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

Eye contact:

In case of contact with the eyes, remove contact lenses if easy to do, rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes, and seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion:

Seek medical advice. DO NOT induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. Give 2 to 4 glasses of water. Never give anything by mouth to a victim who is unconscious or is having convulsions.

Note to Physician:

Pulmonary edema may be delayed for 24 to 72 hours; keep under observation. Gastric lavage may be necessary if swallowed. Analysis of body fluids (particularly gastric aspirates) using the titanium chloride reaction, if done immediately, will reveal peroxides.

7. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire: Not combustible, but substance is a strong oxidizer and its heat of reaction with reducing agents or combustibles may cause ignition. Increases the flammability of combustible, organic and readily oxidizable materials.

Explosion: 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 when heated.

Fire Extinguishing Media: Water spray may be used to extinguish surrounding fire and cool exposed containers. Water spray will also reduce fume and irritant gases. Slightly explosive in presence of open flames and sparks, of heat, of organic materials, of metals, of acids.

Hazardous combustion products: Potential oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulfur when burned in a fire

Special information:

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.

8. Accidental Release Measures

CAUTION! Caustic material. Causes fires with organic material. Ventilate area of leak or spill. Use personal protection recommended in Section 10, isolate the hazard area and deny entry to unnecessary and unprotected personnel.

Evacuate area. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools.

Environmental precautions:

- Avoid release to the environment.
- Limited quantity
- Flush into sewer with plenty of water.
- Large quantities:



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- If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities.

Clean-up methods:

Small Spill:

Dilute with water and mop up, or absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container.

Large Spill:

Corrosive liquid. Oxidizing material. Stop leak if without risk. Absorb with DRY earth, sand or other non-combustible material.

Do not get water inside container. Avoid contact with a combustible material (wood, paper, oil, clothing...). Keep substance damp using water spray. Do not touch spilled material. Use water spray curtain to divert vapor drift. Prevent entry into sewers, basements or confined areas; dike if needed. Call for assistance on disposal. Dilute with a large amount of water and hold in a pond or dyked area until the peroxide decomposes followed by discharge into a suitable treatment system. May be neutralized with sodium metabisulfite or sodium sulfite . Do not flush undiluted material to sewer. This oxidizing material can increase the flammability of adjacent combustible materials. Empty containers should be rinsed with water before discarding.

9. Handling and Storage

Handling:

Keep locked up.. Keep container dry. Keep away from heat. Keep away from sources of ignition. Keep away from combustible material.. Do not ingest. Do not breathe gas/fumes/ vapor/spray. Never add water to this product. 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. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, reducing agents, combustible materials, organic materials, metals, acids, alkalis.

Storage:

Store in a cool(< 35 °C), **Maximum Storage Period:** 24 Months. well-ventilated dark area separated from combustible substances, reducing agents, strong bases, organics. Do not store on wooden shelves or floors. Suggest rotation of stock. Containers must be vented, but check periodically for bulging containers which can burst from pressure. Protect containers from physical damage, contamination, heat and incompatibles. Contamination from any source (dust, metals) may cause rapid decomposition with generation of large quantities of oxygen gas and high pressures. 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); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

Store away from acids, store away from reach of small children. Keep product dry to maintain free-flowing granules. Keep away from food and drink.

Container Type Packaging must comply with requirements of Hazardous Substances (Packaging) Regulations 2001.

For information on product shelf life, please review labels on container.

10. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits:

-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 1 ppm (TWA). -ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 1 ppm (TWA), A3: Animal carcinogen. 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)]



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

Engineering controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are proximal to the work-station location.

Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. 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.

Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded, wear a supplied air, full-facepiece respirator, airlined hood, or full-facepiece selfcontained breathing apparatus. This substance has unknown warning properties.

Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact. CHEMICAL RESISTANT GLOVES: RUBBER OR NEOPRENE. LONG TYPE IF NEEDED. **Eve Protection:**

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full-face shield where splashing is possible. Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

11. Stability and Reactivity

- Stability: Stable under normal use conditions, 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.
- > Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. Avoid dust generation.
- Incompatible Materials: Do not mix with strong acids, oxidizable materials, organic materials, dirt, alkalis, rust, metals, metallic salts, acids, alkalis and reducing agents.
- > Hazardous Decomposition Products: Steam, oxygen and oxides of carbon, nitrogen and sulfur.
- > Possibility of Hazardous Reactions: Contains sodium percarbonate, an oxidizer.
- > Hazardous Reactions Polymerization is not expected to occur.

12. Toxicological information

Acute Toxicity: None known

Chronic Effects: Possible enzyme sensitization

Target Organs: Respiratory system

Carcinogenicity: While not tested as a whole, none of the components in this product have been found to be carcinogenic.

Component analysis - Oral LD50 Ingredient(s) Citric Acid LD50 5040 mg/kg mouse; 3000 mg/kg rat Hydrogen peroxide 75 mg/kg rat; 2000 mg/kg mouse

Ecotoxicity

While not tested as a whole, based on the ecotoxicity and biodegradability of the individual components in the powdered bleach, it is expected that this product will exhibit a non-hazardous order of toxicity at relevant environmental concentrations.

- Hydrogen Peroxide

Toxicological data

Acute oral toxicity :LD50, rat, 1,034 mg/kg



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Acute inhalation toxicity: LC0, 1 h, rat, > 4,580 mg/m³ Acute dermal irritation/corrosion: LD 10, rabbit, > 2,000 mg/kg Skin irritation: rabbit, slight irritation Eye irritation: rabbit, Risk of serious damage to eyes. Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae - Acute Toxicity Data Hydrogen peroxide 7722-84-1 72 Hr EC50 Chlorella vulgaris: 2.5 mg/L Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Fish - Acute Toxicity Data Citric Acid 77-92-9 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 1516 mg/L [static] Hydrogen peroxide 7722-84-1 96 Hr LC50 Pimephales promelas: 16.4 mg/L; 96 Hr LC50 Lepomis macrochirus: 18-56 mg/L [static]; 96 Hr LC50 Oncorhynchus mykiss: 10.0-32.0 mg/L Ecotoxicity - Water Flea - Acute Toxicity Data Citric Acid 77-92-9 72 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 120 mg/L Hydrogen peroxide 7722-84-1 24 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 7.7 mg/L; 48 Hr EC50 Daphnia magna: 18 - 32 mg/L Ecotoxicity effects

Acute toxicity

- Fishes, Pimephales promelas, LC50, 71 mg/l
- Fishes, Pimephales promelas, NOEC, 96 h, 7.4 mg/l
- Crustaceans, Daphnia pulex, EC50, 4.9 mg/l
- Crustaceans, Daphnia pulex, NOEC, 48 h, 2 mg/l

13. Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal:

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

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a RCRA approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dilute with water and flush to sewer if local ordinances allow, otherwise, whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be managed in an appropriate and approved waste disposal facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local requirements.

14. Transport information

Shipping Name: Biostar classic 300 GS

Domestic (Land, D.O.T.)

Proper Shipping Name: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION (WITH 1 - 1.3% HYDROGEN PEROXIDE) Hazard Class: 8 UN/NA: UN1760, Corrosive liquids, n.o.s. (Citric acid, Hydrogen peroxide), Packing Group: III Information reported for product/size: 470LB

International (Water, I.M.O.)

Proper Shipping Name: HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION (WITH 1-2 % HYDROGEN PEROXIDE) Hazard Class: 8 UN/NA: UN1760, Corrosive liquids, n.o.s. (Citric acid, Hydrogen peroxide), Packing Group: III



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15. Other 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 SARA 302/304/311/312 extremely hazardous substances: Hydrogen Peroxide CERCLA: Hazardous substances.: Hydrogen Peroxide: 1 lbs. (0.4536 kg);

Other Regulations: OSHA: Hazardous by definition of Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). **Other Classifications:**

WHMIS (Canada): CLASS C: Oxidizing material. CLASS E: Corrosive liquid. CLASS F: Dangerously reactive material.

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

Health: 1 Flammability: 0 Reactivity: 1 Other: Oxidizer

Protective Equipment:

Gloves. Full suit. Vapor respirator. Be sure to use an approved/certified respirator or equivalent. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Face shield.

Label Hazard Warning:

DANGER! STRONG OXIDIZER. CONTACT WITH OTHER MATERIAL MAY CAUSE FIRE. CORROSIVE. CAUSES BURNS TO SKIN, EYES, AND RESPIRATORY TRACT. HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED OR INHALED.

Label Precautions:

Keep from contact with clothing and other combustible materials.

Do not store near combustible materials.

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapor or mist.

Store in a tightly closed container.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Remove and wash contaminated clothing promptly.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Avoid contamination from any source, metals, dust, and organic materials that may cause rapid decomposition, generation of large quantities of oxygen gas and high pressure. Drying of product on clothing or combustible materials may cause fire.

Label First Aid:

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Give large quantities of water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. In all cases get medical attention immediately.

16. Packing

Packaging type: HDPE containers and ventilated sealed cap.

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