ino solutions.

Safety Data Sheet

PRO wash 105 OXYMAX LIQUID

1. Identification

Product identifier: PRO wash 105 OXYMAX LIQUID

Other means of identification: INO-PROWSH105-LQD-20, INO-PROWSH105-LQD-55, INO-PROWSH105-LQD-210

Recommended use: Bleaching Agent.

Restriction on use: Any that differs from the recommended use

Supplier Name:
INO Solutions
9900 blvd du Golf
Anjou, Quebec
Canada, H1J 2Y7
info@inosolutions.net

Telephone: (514) 789-6363

Emergency tel. number: (514) 789-6363

Available hours: 8h00 - 17h00 Monday to Friday

2. Hazard identification

Signal word: DANGER

Product classification:

Oxidizing liquids - Category 3.

Serious eye damage - Category 1.

Acute toxicity-oral - Category 4.

Hazard statement(s):

H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer.

H318 - Causes serious eye damage.

H302 - Harmful if swallowed.

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Wash hands thoroughly after handling and any other part of the body that may have been exposed to the product. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye and face protection.

Response: IF SWALLOWED: Call a doctor. Rince mouth. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call a doctor. In case of fire: Use an appropriate extinguisher.

Storage: Not applicable

Disposal: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulations in force.

Other hazards: No other effects shown.

See toxicological information, section 11

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3. Composition / Information on ingredients

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	Concentration % (w/w)
1	7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide. Dihydrogen dioxide	10.00 - 30.00 *

* The actual concentration range is withheld as a trade secret.

4. First-aid measures

If swallowed, irritation, any type of overexposure or symptoms of overexposure occur during use of the product or persists after use, immediately contact a POISON CENTER, an EMERGENCY ROOM or a PHYSICIAN; ensure that the product safety data sheet is available.

Eye contact: Check for and remove any contact lenses. Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical attention as soon as possible.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash the skin with soap and water. Thoroughly wet contaminated clothing. If irritation, consult a doctor.

Inhalation: Move exposed person to fresh air. Keep this person warm and lying down. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Get medical attention immediately.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or label. Keep person warm and at rest. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed by medical personnel.

Symptoms: Sensation de brûlure aux yeux qui se manifeste par un larmoiement, et/ou une conjonctivite. The main symptoms of intoxication include headache, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of appetite, fatigue, sweating, fever, tachycardia and dyspnea. In the most severe cases, convulsions, hyperthermic coma, liver damage are reported and sometimes death.

Effects (acute or delayed): Contact with eyes may cause redness, tearing, edema, pain, corneal opacity and even blindness. Ingestion of high concentrations (> 35%) may cause embolism due to rapid release of oxygen, which may cause distention of the esophagus or stomach causing internal bleeding, cyanosis ischemia (decreased blood supply), gastrointestinal disturbances, vomiting and bloating. Ingestion of lower concentrations may cause nausea, vomiting, discolouration of the mouth, ulcers in the stomach and duodenum accompanied by vomiting of blood.

Immediate medical attention and special treatment: For eye splash, wash with 500 ml of Diphoterine® then apply the secondary therapeutic protocol. For late management, the Diphoterine® wash can be extended, 3 to 5 times the contact time if necessary or by performing regular spraying to maintain a moist environment and reduce pain.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media: Use water spray (fog)

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Jets of water can facilitate the spread of fire.

Specific hazards arising from the hazardous product: Oxidizer. Oxidizers can initiate or greatly accelerate the combustion of other materials.

Hazardous combustion products: Oxygen.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters: Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

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6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions: No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or if you do not have suitable training or protection. Evacuate surrounding areas. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all heating and ignition sources. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Provide adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8).

Protective equipment and emergency procedures: Avoid dispersal of spilled material, runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution. Use inert absorbent or retention tubes in the event of a large spill.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Contain leaks and pick up with non-combustible absorbent materials such as sand, earth or vermiculite. Then, place in an appropriate waste disposal container according to local regulations. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling: Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Do not ingest. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Conditions for safe storage: Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see section 10) and food and drink. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.

Incompatibility: Reductive agents. Finely divided metals (Ba, Be, Na, K, P, Al, Mg etc). Fire risk in contact with wood, paper and other combustible materials. Flammable liquids.

8. Exposure Controls/ Personal protection

Control parameters:

Occupational exposure limit values:

Alberta

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m^3	ppm	mg/m^3	ppm	mg/m^3
1	7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide. Dihydrogen dioxide	1	1.4	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

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British-Columbia

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
1	7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide. Dihydrogen dioxide	1	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Ontario

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
1	7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide. Dihydrogen dioxide	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Quebec

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
1	7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide. Dihydrogen dioxide	1	1.4	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

Saskatchewan

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	8-hour occupational exposure limit (TWA)		15-minute occupational exposure limit (STEL)		Ceiling occupational exposure limit	
			ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³	ppm	mg/m³
1	7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide. Dihydrogen dioxide	1	Not listed	2	Not listed	Not listed	Not listed

United States

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	IDLH NIOSH	Regulatory Limits			Recommended Limits	
				OSHA PEL		California / OSHA PEL	NIOSH REL	ACGIH ® 2025 TLV ®
				ppm	mg/m³	8-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling	Up to 10-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling	8-hour TWA (ST) STEL (C) Ceiling
1	7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide. Dihydrogen dioxide	Not listed	1	1.4	1 ppm	1 ppm	1 ppm

IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
NIOSH: National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
OSHA: Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PEL: Permissible Exposure Limits
California / OSHA: California Division of Occupational Safety and Health
REL: Recommended Exposure Limits
ACGIH ®: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
TLV ®: Threshold Limit Values

Appropriate engineering controls: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering

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controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits.

Individual protection measures: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eyes: DO NOT WEAR CONTACT LENSES. Wear anti-splash safety goggles.

Hands: Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn at all times when handling chemical products if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Considering the parameters specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are still retaining their protective properties.

Respiratory: If workers are exposed to concentrations above the exposure limit, they must use appropriate, certified respirators. Use a properly fitted, air-purifying or air-fed respirator complying with an approved standard if a risk assessment indicates this is necessary. Respirator selection must be based on known or anticipated exposure levels, the hazards of the product and the safe working limits of the selected respirator.

Others: Wear protective clothing with long sleeves and appropriate safety shoes at all times.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state: Liquid

Colour: Colorless

Odour: Slighly acidic

Melting/Freezing point: - 26 °C (-14.8 °F)

Initial boiling point/boiling range: 108 °C (226.4 °F)

Flammability: Not applicable

Lower flammable/explosive limit: Not applicable

Upper flammable/explosive limit: Not applicable

Flash point: Not applicable

Auto-ignition temperature: Not applicable

Decomposition temperature: 150 °C (302 °F)

pH: 1.5 - 2.5

Kinematic viscosity: ~1 mm^2/s (at 40 °C)

Solubility (in water): Miscible

Partition coefficient – n-octanol/water (Log Kow): -1.57

Vapour pressure: ~ 13.4 mm Hg at 20 °C

Density and relative density: 1.110 kg/L at 20 °C (water = 1)

Relative vapour density: < 1 (air = 1)

Particle characteristics: Not applicable

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10. Stability and reactivity

Reactivity: Stable under recommended conditions of storage and handling. Violent reaction or explosion in contact with incompatible compounds.

Chemical stability: Store in a closed container, the product decomposes slowly at room temperature; this results in an increase in the pressure inside the container and a risk of explosion. In the presence of impurities, hydrogen peroxide breaks down violently into oxygen and water; decomposition is accelerated by an increase in temperature.

Possibility of hazardous reactions: No dangerous or polymerization reactions will not occur under normal conditions of use. May react violently or explode upon contact many organic and inorganic compounds. May cause fire.

Conditions to avoid: Avoid contact with air. Keep away from incompatible products (see section 7).

Incompatible materials: This product can attack certain types of plastic, rubber or coatings.

Hazardous decomposition products: Oxygen.

11. Toxicological information

	Oral	Dermal	Inhalation gases	Inhalation vapours	Inhalation dusts/mists
$ATE_{product}$	1631.32 mg/kg	> 2000 mg/kg	N/A	> 20 mg/l	> 5 mg/l

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	LD_{50} oral mg/kg	LD_{50} skin mg/kg	LC_{50} inhalation ppmV 4h - gases	LC_{50} inhalation mg/l 4h - vapours	LC_{50} inhalation mg/l 4h - dusts-mist
1	7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide. Dihydrogen dioxide	500	> 2000	N/A	> 20.00	> 5.00

Routes of exposure: This product is absorbed through the respiratory tract and by the digestive tract.

Symptoms: Sensation de brûlure aux yeux qui se manifeste par un larmoiement, et/ou une conjonctivite. The main symptoms of intoxication include headache, nausea, vomiting, weakness, loss of appetite, fatigue, sweating, fever, tachycardia and dyspnea. In the most severe cases, convulsions, hyperthermic coma, liver damage are reported and sometimes death.

Delayed and immediate effects: Contact with eyes may cause redness, tearing, edema, pain, corneal opacity and even blindness. Ingestion of high concentrations (> 35%) may cause embolism due to rapid release of oxygen, which may cause distention of the esophagus or stomach causing internal bleeding, cyanosis ischemia (decreased blood supply), gastrointestinal disturbances, vomiting and bloating. Ingestion of lower concentrations may cause nausea, vomiting, discolouration of the mouth, ulcers in the stomach and duodenum accompanied by vomiting of blood.

Aspiration hazard	N/A
Skin corrosion - Skin irritation	N/A
Serious eye damage - Eye irritation - Serious eye irritation	Yes
Skin sensitization	N/A
Respiratory sensitization	N/A
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure	N/A
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure Category 3 Narcotic effects	N/A
Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure Category 3 Respiratory tract irritation	N/A
Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure	N/A

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No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	IARC	ACGIH	Mutagenicity	Effect on reproduction - Fertility	Effect on reproduction - Development
1	7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide. Dihydrogen dioxide	3	A3	The data do not allow for an adequate assessment of mutagenic effects.	The data do not allow for an adequate evaluation of the effects on fertility.	The data do not allow for an adequate evaluation of the effects on development.

Cancer classification under IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)

Group 1: carcinogenic to humans.
Group 2A: probably carcinogenic to humans.
Group 2B: possibly carcinogenic to humans.
Group 3: not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
Group 4: probably not carcinogenic to humans.

Cancer classification under ACGIH (American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists)

Group A1: confirmed human carcinogen.
Group A2: suspected human carcinogen.
Group A3: confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.
Group A4: not classifiable as a human carcinogen.
Group A5: not suspected as a human carcinogen.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	%	Aquatic Ecotoxicity short term	Aquatic Ecotoxicity long term	Terrestrial Ecotoxicity
1	7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide. Dihydrogen dioxide	10.00 - 30.00	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to aquatic life.	No known adverse effect to the environment.

Persistence and degradability. Bioaccumulative potential. Other adverse effects

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	%	Persistent	Bio-accumulation	Aquatic ecotoxicity
1	7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide. Dihydrogen dioxide	10.00 - 30.00	No	No	No

Degradability: N/A

Mobility in soil: N/A

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13. Disposal considerations

Methods of disposal: The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements.

14. Transport information

	TDG	DOT	IMDG	IATA
UN Number	2014	2014	2014	2014
Proper shipping name	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, AQUEOUS SOLUTION
Transport hazard class(es)	5.1 (8)	5.1 (8)	5.1 (8)	5.1 (8)
Packing group	II	II	II	II

Canada - ERAP

Not applicable

United States - Reportable Quantities (RQ)

Not applicable

Transport in bulk (according to Annex II of the International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships, 1973, as modified by the Protocol of 1978 (MARPOL 73/78), and the International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk (IBC Code)):
N/A

Marine pollutant: No

Exemption for limited quantity: 1 L

In accordance with the Canadian Transport of Dangerous Goods regulations by Road, we use the 1.17 exemption when applicable. In accordance with49 CFR article 172.315 for transportation by a mode other than air, we use the Limited quantities exemption when applicable.

Other exemptions: No other exemption.

Special precautions: Not applicable

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15. Regulatory information

Canada

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	%	DSL	NDSL	NPRI
1	7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide. Dihydrogen dioxide	10.00 - 30.00	X		

United States

No	CAS No :	Common name and synonyms	%	TSCA	PROP-65	RTK
1	7722-84-1	Hydrogen peroxide. Dihydrogen dioxide	10.00 - 30.00	X		X

The classification of the product and the SDS were developed in accordance with HPR 2015 (rev. 2022) and HCS 2024.

16. Other information

Date: 2026-03-09

Version: 1

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