# SAFETY DATA SHEET

Classified in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200

## 1. Identification

**Product identifier:** SUPER-SAN

**Other means of identification**
None.

**Recommended restrictions**

**Recommended use:** Disinfectant for professional usersOxidizing agents. For industrial use
**Restrictions on use:** Not determined.

**Manufacturer/Importer/Distributor Information**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Company Name | : | IBA INC.<br>103 Gilmore Drive<br>Sutton, MA 01590<br>USA |
| Telephone | : | +1 508 865 6911 |

**Emergency telephone number:**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 24-Hour Health Emergency | : | +1 800 424 9300 (CHEMTREC - US & CANADA)<br>800 681 9531 (CHEMTREC MEXICO)<br>+1 703 527 3887 (CHEMTREC WORLD) |

## 2. Hazard(s) identification

**Hazard Classification**

**Physical Hazards**

| | |
|---|---|
| Organic peroxides | Type G |
| Corrosive to metal | Category 1 |

**Health Hazards**

| | |
|---|---|
| Acute toxicity (Oral) | Category 4 |
| Acute toxicity (Dermal) | Category 4 |
| Acute toxicity (Inhalation - dust and mist) | Category 4 |
| Skin Corrosion/Irritation | Category 1 |
| Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation | Category 1 |
| Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure | Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation.) |

**Environmental Hazards**

| | |
|---|---|
| Acute hazards to the aquatic environment | Category 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment | Category 1 |

**Label Elements**

**Hazard Symbol:**

**Signal Word:** Danger

**Hazard Statement:**

May be corrosive to metals.
Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
May cause respiratory irritation.
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary Statements**

**Prevention:** Keep only in original packaging. Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid release to the environment.

**Response:** IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower]. IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/ physician if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. Collect spillage.

**Storage:** Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Store locked up. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Disposal:** Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

**Hazard(s) not otherwise classified (HNOC):** None.

## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

**Mixtures**

| Chemical Identity | Common name and synonyms | CAS number | Content in percent (%)* |
|---|---|---|---|
| Peracetic acid | | 79-21-0 | 4.5 - 5.4% |
| Hydrogen peroxide | | 7722-84-1 | >=25 - <30% |
| Acetic acid | | 64-19-7 | >=7 - <13% |

* All concentrations are percent by weight unless ingredient is a gas. Gas concentrations are in percent by volume.

**Composition Comments:** Preparation of perethanoic acid, hydrogen peroxide, ethanoic acid and water in balance.

The exact concentration has been withheld as a trade secret.

## 4. First-aid measures

**Description of first aid measures**

**General information:** Pay attention to self-protection. Move out of dangerous area. Do not leave the victim unattended. Keep patient warm and at rest. Place patients who are unconscious but breathing in the stabilized lateral position.

**Inhalation:** Potential for exposure by inhalation if aerosols or mists are generated. Bring affected person outside and ensure that he/she is comfortable. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues. With labored breathing: Provide with oxygen. Consult a doctor immediately. If the casualty is not breathing: Perform mouth-to-mouth resuscitation, notify emergency physician immediately.

**Skin Contact:** Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash off affected area immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately.

**Eye contact:** IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention immediately.

**Ingestion:** Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth. Immediately give large quantities of water to drink. Do not administer activated charcoal. Get medical attention immediately.

**Personal Protection for First-aid Responders:** First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing, Avoid inhalation, ingestion and contact with skin and eyes.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

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|---|---|
| **Symptoms:** | Causes serious eye damage. Eyes: Depending on the intensity of exposure irritating/corrosive liquids cause injuries, destruction and detachment of connective tissue and corneal epithelium, corneal opacity, edemas and ulceration to a variable degree. Danger! Possible loss of eyesight! Causes skin burns. Causes respiratory tract burns. An irritation of the mucous membranes may develop and lead to coughing after inhalation. There is a risk of pulmonary edema! Aspiration hazard due to foam formation. Release of oxygen with potential gas embolism. After accidental absorption in the body, the pathology and clinical findings are dependent on the kinetics of the noxious substance (quantity of absorbed substance, the absorption time, and the effectiveness of early elimination measures (first aid)/ excretion - metabolism). Health injuries may be delayed. |
| **Hazards:** | Causes skin burns. Causes serious eye damage. Causes respiratory tract burns. |

**Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

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| **Treatment:** | Treat symptomatically. |

## 5. Fire-fighting measures

**Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media**

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|---|---|
| **Suitable extinguishing media:** | Water spray, foam, dry powder or carbon dioxide. |
| **Unsuitable extinguishing media:** | High volume water jet. Organic compounds. |
| **Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture:** | Fire or high temperatures may cause decomposition. Release of oxygen may support combustion. Risk of overpressure and burst due to decomposition in confined spaces and pipes. During fire, gases hazardous to health may be formed. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. In case of major fires: hazard of conflagration, explosions and shooting flames. |

**Special protective equipment and precautions for firefighters**

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| **Special fire fighting procedures:** | Use extinguishing measures that are appropriate to local circumstances and the surrounding environment. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Remove sources of ignition. Prior to approaching the source of fire confirm that the containers are undamaged and not in a state of beginning decay, e.g. by using a thermal imaging camera. In case of fire, remove the endangered containers and bring to a safe place, if this can be done safely. or In the case of fire, cool the containers that are at risk with water or dilute with water (flooding). Pay attention to flashback. In case of major fires: Due to the hazard of conflagration, explosions and shooting flames fire fighting must proceed from a safe distance and taking good cover. Expect spontaneous decomposition at all times. In case of major fires: Try to cool down containers below the decomposition temperature. In case of major fires: Under certain circumstances prefer controlled combustion to fire extinguishing. Ensure there are sufficient retaining facilities for water used to extinguish fire. Water used to extinguish fire should not enter drainage systems, soil or stretches of water. Sewer coverage. Fire residues and contaminated fire extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. |
| **Special protective equipment for fire-fighters:** | As in any fire, wear self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus, (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear. |

## 6. Accidental release measures

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|---|---|
| **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures:** | For personal protection see section 8. |
| **Accidental release measures:** | In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Evacuate area and do not approach spilled product. Sewer coverage. Make safe or remove all sources of ignition. |
| **For emergency responders:** | In the event of a spill or accidental release, notify relevant authorities in accordance with all applicable regulations. Use personal protective equipment. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Make safe or remove all sources of ignition. Isolate defective containers immediately, if possible and safe to do. Shut off leak, if possible and safe to do. Provide ventilation and confine spill. Do not allow runoff to sewer. Place defective containers in waste receptacle (waste packaging receptacle) made of plastic (not metal). Do not seal defective containers or waste receptacles airtight (danger of bursting due to product decomposition). Never return spilled product into its original container for re-use. (Risk of decomposition.). |

| | |
|---|---|
| **Methods and material for containment and cleaning up:** | In case of larger quantities: Sewer coverage. Collect product in suitable containers (e. g. made of plastic) using appropriate equipment (e. g. liquid pump). Keep away from flammable substances. Keep away from incompatible substances. Dispose of absorbed material in accordance with the regulations. Rinse away residue with plenty of water Ventilate room. With small amounts: Dam with sand or earth. Absorb with liquid-binding material (e.g. inert absorbent universalbinder) pick up. Do not use: textiles, saw dust, combustible substances. Dispose of absorbed material in accordance with the regulations. Rinse away residue with plenty of water Ventilate room. |
| **Environmental Precautions:** | Obey relevant local, state, provincial and federal laws and regulations. Do not contaminate any lakes, streams, ponds, groundwater or soil. If the product contaminates rivers and lakes or drains inform respective authorities. |

## 7. Handling and storage

### Handling

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| **Technical measures:** | Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of inhalation of vapors and mist.Ensure suitable suction/aeration at the work place and with operational machinery.Suitable measuring processes are: Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) OSHA method ID 006 OSHA method VI-6Acetic acid NIOSH method 1603 OSHA method ID 186 |
| **Local/Total ventilation:** | No data available. |
| **Safe handling advice:** | Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Do not breathe in vapours, aerosols, sprays. Ensure there is good room ventilation. Use personal protective equipment. Observe ergonomic requirements when selecting personal safety equipment. Check the proper condition of personal safety equipment before use. Immediately rinse contaminated or saturated clothing with water. Immediately change moistened and saturated work clothes. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. No eating, drinking, smoking, or snuffing tobacco at work. Wash face and/or hands before break and end of work. Use barrier cream regularly. Ensure stringent workplace cleanliness Avoid impurities and heat effect. Keep away from incompatible substances. Decant only the product quantities needed for current work. Do not empty container by means of pressure. Avoid splashing. Close containers immediately after use and return them to their proper place of storage. Avoid residues of the product on the containers. Never return spilled product into its original container for re-use. (Risk of decomposition.). Carry out fire/open flame operations with written authorization only. Carefully flush clear and render inert before working on containers and lines. Use non-sparking tools. Provide for installation of emergency shower and eye bath. Set up safety and operation procedures.In order to determine further specifications applicable to the personal protection |

equipment, a hazard assessment according to the OSHA standards (29 CFR 1910.132) for personal protection equipment (PPE) is recommended before the product is used.

**Contact avoidance measures:** see section 7, Precautions for safe handling.

**Storage**

**Safe storage conditions:** Store in cool, dry place. Avoid sun rays, heat, heat effect. Store in tightly closed original container in a well-ventilated place. Recommendation: Acid-proof floor. Only use containers which are specially permitted for: Peracetic acid. For detailed information on design specifications for the construction of tank- and dosing installations ask the producer for advice. Use adequate venting devices on all packages, containers and tanks and check correct operation periodically. Do not confine product in unvented vessels or between closed valves. Risk of overpressure and burst due to decomposition in confined spaces and pipes. Packages, containers and tanks should regularly be checked by visual observation for any sign of abnormality, e.g. corrosion, exert pressure (bulging), temperature increase etc. Transport and store container in upright position only. Store containers in such a manner that liquids released are collected in a catch vessel in case of leaks. Observe shelf-life of the product. Do not store together with: heavy metal compounds, amines and their mixtures, alkali compounds and solutions, reducing agents, metal salts and polymerizing substances (e.g. monomers like styrene, methyl methacrylate) (decomposition hazard). Do not store together with: inflammable substances (risk of fire). Do not store together with bases. Store separately from oxidants Keep away from incompatible substances. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take precautionary measures against static charges. Regularly verify the availability of water to deal with emergencies (for cooling, tank flooding, fire fighting) and check correct operation periodically.

**Safe packaging materials:** Suitable materials: Stainless steel (1.4571) Plastics Polyethylene. polytetrafluoroethylene Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Polypropylene glass ceramics. Unsuitable materials: Steel Iron. Copper brass bronze aluminium Zinc tin Lead Mild steel

## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

**Control Parameters**

**Occupational Exposure Limits**

| Chemical Identity | Type | Exposure Limit Values | | Source |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hydrogen peroxide | TWA | 1 ppm | | ACGIH (03 2016) |
| | REL | 1 ppm | 1.4 mg/m3 | NIOSH (2010) |
| | PEL | 1 ppm | 1.4 mg/m3 | OSHA Z1 (03 2016) |
| | IDLH | 75 ppm | | NIOSH IDLH (10 2017) |
| | TWA | 1 ppm | 1.4 mg/m3 | OSHA Z1A (1989) |
| | TWA | 1 ppm | 1.4 mg/m3 | TN OEL (06 2008) |
| | ST ESL | | 14 µg/m3 | TX ESL (11 2016) |
| | ST ESL | | 10 ppb | TX ESL (11 2016) |

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | AN ESL | | 1.4 µg/m3 | TX ESL (11 2016) |
| | AN ESL | | 1 ppb | TX ESL (11 2016) |
| Hydrogen peroxide - as H2O2 | TWA PEL | 1 ppm | 1.4 mg/m3 | US CA OEL (01 2015) |
| Peracetic acid - Inhalable fraction and vapor. | STEL | 0.4 ppm | | ACGIH (03 2016) |
| Acetic acid | TWA | 10 ppm | | ACGIH (03 2016) |
| | STEL | 15 ppm | | ACGIH (03 2016) |
| | STEL | 15 ppm | 37 mg/m3 | NIOSH (2010) |
| | REL | 10 ppm | 25 mg/m3 | NIOSH (2010) |
| | PEL | 10 ppm | 25 mg/m3 | OSHA Z1 (03 2016) |
| | IDLH | 50 ppm | | NIOSH IDLH (10 2017) |
| | TWA | 10 ppm | 25 mg/m3 | OSHA Z1A (1989) |
| | TWA | 10 ppm | 25 mg/m3 | TN OEL (06 2008) |
| | ST ESL | | 250 µg/m3 | TX ESL (11 2016) |
| | AN ESL | | 25 µg/m3 | TX ESL (11 2016) |
| | ST ESL | | 100 ppb | TX ESL (11 2016) |
| | AN ESL | | 10 ppb | TX ESL (11 2016) |
| | Ceiling | 40 ppm | | US CA OEL (01 2015) |
| | STEL | 15 ppm | 37 mg/m3 | US CA OEL (01 2015) |
| | TWA PEL | 10 ppm | 25 mg/m3 | US CA OEL (01 2015) |

Please refer to the latest edition of the appropriate source text and consult an industrial hygienist or similar professional, or local agencies, for further information.

**Biological Limit Values**

No biological exposure limits noted for the ingredient(s).

**Appropriate Engineering Controls**

Observe occupational exposure limits and minimize the risk of inhalation of vapors and mist. Ensure suitable suction/aeration at the work place and with operational machinery. Suitable measuring processes are: Hydrogen peroxide (H2O2) OSHA method ID 006 OSHA method VI-6 Acetic acid NIOSH method 1603 OSHA method ID 186

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

**Eye/face protection:**

For monitoring tasks in factory and laboratory: Wear frame spectacles with side protection. Wear goggles when filling, decanting or eliminating faults, if splashing/spraying is likely. When handling larger amounts: Additionally wear protective shield.

**Skin Protection**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Hand Protection:** | Material: Polychloroprene (PCP)<br>Break-through time: > 480 min<br>Guideline: DIN EN 374Material: Natural Rubber/Natural latex (NR)<br>Break-through time: > 480 min<br>Guideline: DIN EN 374<br>Additional Information: disposable glovesAdditional Information: The above mentioned hand protection is based on knowledge of the chemistry and anticipated uses of this product but it may not be appropriate for all workplaces. A hazard assessment should be conducted prior to use to ensure suitability of gloves for specific work environments and processes prior to use., Personal protective equipment that provides a barrier to prevent dermal exposure to this substance is required.Additional Information: Wear chemical-resistant gloves. Contact glove manufacturer for specific information. |
| **Skin and Body Protection:** | Select materials and equipment for physical protection depending on the concentration and volume of hazardous substances and the workplace involved. Wear protective clothing, acid-proof. Suitable materials are: PVC, neoprene, nitrile rubber, natural rubber. Do not wear protective clothes containing cotton. Examples of protective clothing: For monitoring tasks in factory and laboratory: Wear the usual laboratory protective clothing, protective apron. When filling, decanting or eliminating faults, if splashing/spraying is likely: protective apron, chemical protective suit. When handling larger quantities: chemical protective suit, disposable protective suit. Foot protection: Wear safety boots, high, protection class S2 or S4 (DIN EN 20345) In order to determine further specifications applicable to the personal protection equipment, a hazard assessment according to the OSHA standards (29 CFR 1910.132) for personal protection equipment (PPE) is recommended before the product is used. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available. |

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| **Respiratory Protection:** | If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations below recommended exposure limits (where applicable) or to an acceptable level (in countries where exposure limits have not been established), an approved respirator must be worn. for example: Full face mask with combination filter A2B2E2K1P2 (Draeger) Full face mask with combination filter OV/AG (3M) Full face mask with combination filter ABEK2P3 (3M) A self-contained breathing apparatus must be worn if the ambient oxygen content is < 17 % (v/v) or if the situation is uncertain. Self-contained breathing apparatus (EN 133) Observe limited wearing time of 30 minutes. A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 or applicable federal/provincial requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use. NIOSH's "Respirator Decision Logic" may be useful in determining the suitability of various types of respirators. |
| **Hygiene measures:** | see section 7. |

## 9. Physical and chemical properties

**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

**Appearance**

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|---|---|
| **Physical state:** | liquid |
| **Form:** | liquid |
| **Color:** | Colorless |
| **Odor:** | stinging vinegar-like |
| **Odor Threshold:** | No data available. |
| **Freezing point:** | Approximate<br>-22 - -14.8 °F/ -30 - -26.0 °C |
| **Boiling Point:** | Approximate<br>> 140 °F/> 60 °C at 1,013 hPa<br>Estimated by calculation, Supporting study |
| **Flammability:** | Not classified as a flammability hazard<br>not investigated Not expected during handling from practical experience. |

**Upper/lower limit on flammability or explosive limits**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Explosive limit - upper:** | No data available. |
| **Explosive limit - lower:** | No data available. |
| **Flash Point:** | Method: ISO 2719 (Pensky-Martens (A and B Closed Cup))<br>not measureable (formation of foam) |
| **Auto-ignition temperature:** | 815 °F/435 °C<br>Method: DIN 51794 |
| **Decomposition Temperature:** | The substance or mixture is not classified self-reactive.<br><br>><br>167 °F/75 °C<br>SADT UN-Test H.4 50 kg transport package |

| | |
|---|---|
| | >=<br>140 °F/60 °C<br>SADT UN-Test H.4 1m³ HDPE-IBC<br><br>149 °F/65 °C<br>SADT Non-insulated 26m³ stainless-steel tank This information is derived from evaluation of or a test result for a similar compound (conclusion based on analogy). |
| **pH:** | 0.2 at 68 °F/20 °C<br>Concentration: 100 %<br>OECD 122, (undiluted) |
| **Viscosity** | |
| **Dynamic viscosity:** | No data available. |
| **Kinematic viscosity:** | 1.208 mm2/s at 68 °F/20 °C ,<br>Method: OECD 114<br><br>0.814 mm2/s at 104 °F/40 °C ,<br>Method: DIN 51562 |
| **Flow Time:** | No data available. |
| **Solubility(ies)** | |
| **Solubility in Water:** | Miscible with water. |
| **Solubility (other):** | No data available. |
| **Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water):** | -0.26 at 68 °F/20 °C<br>Method: QSAR<br>pH 7 The data is based on the pure substance. |
| **Vapor pressure:** | 14.1 hPa at 68 °F/20 °C<br>The data is based on the pure substance. |
| **Relative density:** | No data available. |
| **Density:** | 1.1261 g/ml at 68 °F/20 °C<br>Method: OECD 109 |
| **Bulk density:** | No data available. |
| **Relative vapor density:** | Heavier than air |
| **Other information** | |
| **Explosive properties:** | Not explosive |
| **Oxidizing properties:** | The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.<br>UN Test O.2 (oxidizing liquids) |
| **Self-ignition:** | The substance or mixture is not classified as pyrophoric. |
| **Self-heating:** | The substance or mixture is not classified as self heating. |
| **Formation of Flammable Gases:** | Substance or mixture, which in contact with water, does not emit flammable gas |
| **Peroxides:** | The substance or mixture is an organic peroxide classified as type G. |
| **Metal Corrosion:** | <<br>6.25 mm/a<br>Method: UN Transport Regulation Test C.1<br>Aluminium (7075-T6) ><br>6.25 mm/a |

| | |
|---|---|
| | Method: UN Transport Regulation Test C.1<br>Steel (St 37-2) Corrosive to metal The data are derived from the evaluations or test results achieved with similar products (conclusion by analogy). |
| **Evaporation Rate:** | No data available. |
| **Miscible (water):** | completely miscible |
| **Surface tension** | 53.6 mN/m at 68 °F/20 °C |
| **Molecular weight:** | 76.05 g/mol<br>peracetic acid |
| **Other physical and chemical parameters:** | Hazardous polymerisation does not occur. |

## 10. Stability and reactivity

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|---|---|
| **Reactivity:** | Hazard of self-accelerating, exothermic decomposition under oxygen release due to temperature/heat exposure, contaminations or contact with incompatible materials. |
| **Chemical Stability:** | Stable under recommended storage conditions. Product is supplied in stabilised form. Commercial products are stabilised to reduce risk of decomposition due to contamination. |
| **Possibility of hazardous reactions:** | Hazardous polymerisation does not occur. Risk of overpressure and burst due to decomposition in confined spaces and pipes. Release of oxygen may support combustion. |
| **Conditions to avoid:** | sun rays, heat, heat effect |
| **Incompatible Materials:** | Impurities, decomposition catalysts, metals, non-ferrous metals, metal salts, reduction agents, alkaline solutions, amines, hydrocarbons, organic solvents, inflammable materials, polymerizing substances (monomers like styrene, methyl methacrylate, etc.). |
| **Hazardous Decomposition Products:** | Decomposition products in case of thermal decomposition: water vapor, oxygen, acetic acid. |

## 11. Toxicological information

**General information:** Symptoms may be delayed.

**Information on likely routes of exposure**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Inhalation:** | Relevant route of exposure. Information on effects are given below. |
| **Skin Contact:** | If handled correctly, not a relevant route of exposure. Information on effects are given below. |
| **Eye contact:** | If handled correctly, not a relevant route of exposure. Information on effects are given below. |
| **Ingestion:** | If handled correctly, not a relevant route of exposure. Information on effects are given below. |

**Acute toxicity (list all possible routes of exposure)**

**Oral**
**Product:** ATEmix, 757.4 mg/kg

**Dermal**
**Product:** LD 50, Rabbit, Female, Male, 1,147 mg/kg, US-EPA-method, peracetic acid 5 %

**Inhalation**
**Product:** ATEmix, 2.25 mg/l, Dust and mist
ATEmix, 36.93 mg/l, Vapour
Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

**Repeated dose toxicity**
**Product:** NOAEL Rat, Female, Male, Oral, 1.17 mg/kg
NOAEL Rat, Female, Male, Oral, 23.4 mg/kg

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation**
**Product:** Corrosive., Calculation method

**Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation**
**Product:** Corrosive., Calculation method

**Respiratory or Skin Sensitization**
**Product:** Magnussona i Kligmana., OECD 406, Guinea Pig, Not a skin sensitizer., peracetic acid 10 %

**Carcinogenicity**
**Product:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans:**
No carcinogens present or none present in regulated quantities

**US. National Toxicology Program (NTP) Report on Carcinogens:**
No carcinogens present or none present in regulated quantities

**US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053), as amended:**
No carcinogens present or none present in regulated quantities

**Germ Cell Mutagenicity**
no evidence of mutagenic effects

**In vitro**
**Product:** Ames test, OECD 471: , negative, peracetic acid 5 %
In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test, OECD 476: , negative, peracetic acid 11 %
Unscheduled DNA synthesis -test (UDS), OECD 482: , negative, peracetic acid 42 %
Ames test, OECD 471: , negative, peracetic acid 5 %
In vitro mammalian cell gene mutation test, OECD 476: , negative, peracetic acid 11 %
Unscheduled DNA synthesis -test (UDS), OECD 482: , negative, peracetic acid 42 %

**In vivo**

**Product:** In vivo micronucleus test, OECD 474, Oral, Mouse, Female, Male, negative, peracetic acid 5 %
Unscheduled DNA synthesis -test (UDS), OECD 486, Oral, Rat, Male, negative, peracetic acid 5 %
In vivo micronucleus test, OECD 474, Oral, Mouse, Female, Male, negative, peracetic acid 11 %

**Reproductive toxicity**

**Product:** No evidence of effects of reprodutive / developmental toxicity.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure**

**Product:** Respiratory tract irritation.

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure**

**Product:** No data available.

**Aspiration Hazard**

**Product:** Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

**Information on health hazards**

**Other hazards**

**Product:** No data available.

## 12. Ecological information

**Ecotoxicity:**

**Acute hazards to the aquatic environment:**

**Fish**

**Product:** No data available.

**Aquatic Invertebrates**

**Product:** No data available.

**Toxicity to Aquatic Plants**

**Product:**

**Toxicity to microorganisms**

**Product:** No data available.

**Chronic hazards to the aquatic environment:**

**Fish**

**Product:** No data available.

**Aquatic Invertebrates**

**Product:** No data available.

**Toxicity to microorganisms**

**Product:** No data available.

**Persistence and Degradability**

**Biodegradation**

**Product:** 98 %, 28 d, OECD 301 E, The product is easily biodegradable. At non-bacteriotoxic concentrations peracetic acid Under ambient conditions hydrolysis or decomposition occurs., aerobic
3 h, OECD 209, peracetic acid, aerobic, DT50 of 30 mg PAA/L = < 3 minutes

**BOD/COD Ratio**

**Product:** No data available.

**Bioaccumulative potential**

**Bioconcentration Factor (BCF)**
**Product:** low

**Partition Coefficient n-octanol / water (log Kow)**
**Product:** -0.26, 68 °F, QSAR, pH 7 The data is based on the pure substance.

**Mobility in soil:**

**Product:** No data available.

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment:**

**Product:** This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

**Other adverse effects:**

**Other hazards**
**Product:** No data available.

## 13. Disposal considerations

**General information:** Do not return unused product to original container (risk of decomposition). Review all local, state and federal regulations concerning health and pollution for appropriate disposal procedures. For disposal please observe the product properties.

**Disposal methods:** Pack and store waste like the pure substance and apply the label according to the contents for disposal. Both hazardous substance and dangerous goods classification & labelling must match the contents to be disposed of. Waste must be disposed of in accordance with local, state, provincial and federal laws and regulations. Empty containers must be handled with care due to product residue.

**Contaminated Packaging:** Unrinsed, fully emptied containers might catch fire due to decomposition of any residual amounts. Avoid accumulation in order to prevent or reduce fire hazard. Rinse empty containers before disposal; recommended cleaning agent: water. Offer rinsed packaging material to local recycling facilities. Do not reuse empty containers and dispose of in accordance with the regulations issued by the appropriate local authorities.

## 14. Transport information

### Domestic regulation

**49 CFR**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| UN/ID/NA number | : | UN 3149 |
| Proper shipping name | : | Hydrogen peroxide and peroxyacetic acid mixtures, stabilized |
| Class | : | 5.1 |
| Subsidiary risk | : | 8 |
| Packing group | : | II |
| Labels | : | 5.1 (8) |
| ERG Code | : | 140 |
| Marine pollutant | : | no |
| Remarks | : | Protect from thermal radiation.<br>FOR USA ONLY: When shipping in, by or via USA note of the Reportable Quantity-Regulation! |

### International Regulations

**IATA-DGR**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| UN/ID No. | : | UN 3149 |
| Proper shipping name | : | Hydrogen peroxide and peroxyacetic acid mixture stabilized |
| Class | : | 5.1 |
| Subsidiary risk | : | 8 |
| Packing group | : | II |
| Labels | : | 5.1 (8) |
| Packing instruction (cargo aircraft) | : | 554 |
| Packing instruction (passenger aircraft) | : | 550 |
| Remarks | : | Protect from thermal radiation.<br>FOR USA ONLY: When shipping in, by or via USA note of the Reportable Quantity-Regulation! |

**IMDG-Code**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| UN number or ID number | : | UN 3149 |
| Proper shipping name | : | HYDROGEN PEROXIDE AND PEROXYACETIC ACID MIXTURE, STABILIZED |
| Class | : | 5.1 |
| Subsidiary risk | : | 8 |
| Packing group | : | II |
| Labels | : | 5.1 (8) |
| EmS Code | : | F-H, S-Q |
| Marine pollutant | : | yes |
| Remarks | : | Protect from thermal radiation.<br>IMDG Code segregation group 16 - Peroxides, SG59 - Stow “separated from” SGG14 – permanganates., SG16 - Stow “separated from” class 4.1., SG72 - See tables in 7.2.6.3., Stowage category D, Protected from sources of heat., FOR USA ONLY: When shipping in, by or via USA note of the Reportable Quantity-Regulation! |

**Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code**

Not applicable for product as supplied.

**Special precautions for user**

The transport classification(s) provided herein are for informational purposes only, and solely based upon the properties of the unpackaged material as it is described within this Safety Data Sheet. Transportation

classifications may vary by mode of transportation, package sizes, and variations in regional or country regulations.

## 15. Regulatory information

**US Federal Regulations**

**TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D)**
None present or none present in regulated quantities (on the basis of current knowledge of the product composition).

**US. Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Section 5(a)(2) Final Significant New Use Rules (SNURs) (40 CFR 721 and 725, Subpt E)**
None present or none present in regulated quantities (on the basis of current knowledge of the product composition).

**US. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053), as amended**
None present or none present in regulated quantities (on the basis of current knowledge of the product composition).

**CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4):**

| Chemical Identity |
|---|
| ACETIC ACID |
| SULFURIC ACID |

**Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)**

**Hazard categories**

Organic peroxide, Corrosive to metal, Acute toxicity (any route of exposure), Skin Corrosion or Irritation, Serious eye damage or eye irritation, Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

**US. EPCRA (SARA Title III) Section 304 Extremely Hazardous Substances Reporting Quantities and the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) Hazardous Substances**

| Chemical Identity |
|---|
| HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (CONC.> 52%) |
| Peracetic acid; Ethaneperoxoic acid |
| Sulfuric acid (aerosol forms only) |

**US. EPCRA (SARA Title III Section 313 Toxic Chemical Release Inventory (TRI) Reporting**

| Chemical Identity | % by weight |
|---|---|
| PERACETIC ACID | 1.0% |

**Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130):**

| Chemical Identity |
|---|
| PERACETIC ACID |

**Clean Water Act Section 311 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR 117.3)**

| Chemical Identity |
|---|
| ACETIC ACID |
| SULFURIC ACID |

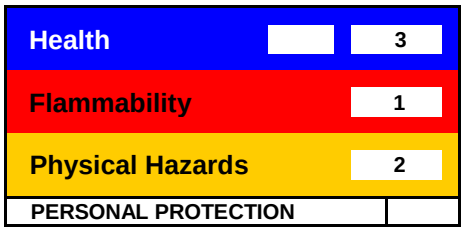
### US State Regulations

**US. California Proposition 65**

No ingredient requiring a warning under CA Prop 65.

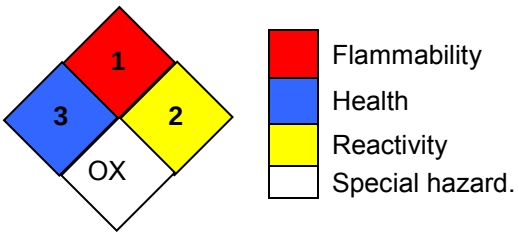
## 16.Other information, including date of preparation or last revision

**HMIS Hazard ID**




Hazard rating: 0 - Minimal; 1 - Slight; 2 - Moderate; 3 - Serious; 4 - Severe; RNP - Rating not possible; *Chronic health effect

**NFPA Hazard ID**




Hazard rating: 0 - Minimal; 1 - Slight; 2 - Moderate; 3 - Serious; 4 - Severe; RNP - Rating not possible
OX: Oxidizing agent

**Version #:** 1.2

**Generation date:** 05/13/2025

**Date of first report version:** 05/11/2020

**Abbreviations and acronyms:**

| | |
|---|---|
| ACGIH: | US. ACGIH Threshold Limit Values, as amended |
| NIOSH IDLH: | US. NIOSH. Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health (IDLH) Values, as amended |
| NIOSH/GUIDE: | US. NIOSH: Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, as amended |
| OSHA_TRANS: | US. OSHA Table Z-1 Limits for Air Contaminants (29 CFR 1910.1000), as amended |
| TN OEL: | US. Tennessee. OELs. Occupational Exposure Limits, Table Z1A, as amended |
| TX ESL: | US. Texas. Effects Screening Levels (Texas Commission on Environmental Quality), as amended |
| US CA OEL: | US. California Code of Regulations, Title 8, Section 5155. Airborne Contaminants, as amended |
| Z1A: | US. OSHA Table Z-1-A (29 CFR 1910.1000), as amended |
| ACGIH / STEL: | Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): |
| ACGIH / TWA: | Time Weighted Average (TWA): |
| NIOSH IDLH / IDLH: | Immediately dangerous to life or health (IDLH) concentration: |
| NIOSH/GUIDE / REL: | Recommended exposure limit (REL): |
| NIOSH/GUIDE / STEL: | Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): |

| | |
|---|---|
| OSHA_TRANS / PEL: | Permissible exposure limit: |
| TN OEL / TWA: | Time Weighted Average (TWA): |
| TX ESL / ST ESL: | Short-Term ESL: |
| TX ESL / AN ESL: | Annual ESL: |
| US CA OEL / Ceiling: | Ceiling Limit Value: |
| US CA OEL / STEL: | Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL): |
| US CA OEL / TWA PEL: | Time Weighted Average (TWA) Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): |
| Z1A / TWA: | Time Weighted Average (TWA): |

AIIC - Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals; ASTM - American Society for the Testing of Materials; bw - Body weight; CERCLA - Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act; CMR - Carcinogen, Mutagen or Reproductive Toxicant; DIN - Standard of the German Institute for Standardisation; DOT - Department of Transportation; DSL - Domestic Substances List (Canada); ECx - Concentration associated with x% response; EHS - Extremely Hazardous Substance; ELx - Loading rate associated with x% response; EmS - Emergency Schedule; ENCS - Existing and New Chemical Substances (Japan); ErCx - Concentration associated with x% growth rate response; ERG - Emergency Response Guide; GHS - Globally Harmonized System; GLP - Good Laboratory Practice; HMIS - Hazardous Materials Identification System; IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer; IATA - International Air Transport Association; IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk; IC50 - Half maximal inhibitory concentration; ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization; IECSC - Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances in China; IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods; IMO - International Maritime Organization; ISHL - Industrial Safety and Health Law (Japan); ISO - International Organisation for Standardization; KECI - Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory; LC50 - Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population; LD50 - Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose); MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships; MSHA - Mine Safety and Health Administration; n.o.s. - Not Otherwise Specified; NFPA - National Fire Protection Association; NO(A)EC - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Concentration; NO(A)EL - No Observed (Adverse) Effect Level; NOELR - No Observable Effect Loading Rate; NTP - National Toxicology Program; NZIoC - New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals; OECD - Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development; OPPTS - Office of Chemical Safety and Pollution Prevention; PBT - Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance; PICCS - Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances; (Q)SAR - (Quantitative) Structure Activity Relationship; RCRA - Resource Conservation and Recovery Act; REACH - Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; RQ - Reportable Quantity; SADT - Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature; SARA - Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SDS - Safety Data Sheet; TCSI - Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory; TECI - Thailand Existing Chemicals Inventory; TSCA - Toxic Substances Control Act (United States); UN - United Nations; UNRTDG - United Nations Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods; vPvB - Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative

**Further Information:** This chemical may be used as a pesticide product registered by the Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law. These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets, and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. Following is the hazard information as required on the pesticide label: ------ FIFRA--- Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals:--- DangerCorrosive CAUSES IRREVERSIBLE EYE DAMAGE AND SKIN BURNS May be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed. --- Physical and Chemical Hazards Strong oxidizing agents. --- Environmental Hazards THIS PESTICIDE IS TOXIC TO BIRDS, FISH, AND AQUATIC INVERTEBRATES

**Revision Information** Significant changes since the last version are highlighted in the margin. This version replaces all previous versions.

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