Safety Data Sheet

HYDROXYSAN + NO. 494

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations
Issue date: 3/21/2023
Revision date: 7/8/2024

SECTION 1: Identification

Identification

Product Name	: HYDROXYSAN + NO. 494
Product code	: FP0494
CAS-No.	: MIXTURE
Synonyms	: No additional information available
EPA Registration number	: 2686-23
Recommended use	: EPA registered pesticide
Restrictions on use	: No additional information available

Supplier

Hydrite Chemical Co.
17385 Golf Parkway
Brookfield, WI, 53045
T 262-792-1450

Emergency telephone number

EMERGENCY RESPONSE NUMBERS:
24 Hour Emergency #: (414) 277-1311
CHEMTREC Emergency #: (800) 424-9300

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Organic Peroxide Category F
Corrosive to metals Category 1
Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 4
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Specific target organ toxicity – Single exposure, Category 3, Respiratory tract irritation

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US) :

Signal word (GHS US)	: Danger
Hazard statements (GHS US)	: Heating may cause a fire. May be corrosive to metals Causes severe skin burns and eye damage Harmful if inhaled May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statements (GHS US)

Prevention	: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep/Store away from clothing and other combustible materials Keep only in original container. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Response	: If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. 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. Immediately call a poison center or doctor. Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on the SDS). Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.
Storage	: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a secure manner. Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Protect from sunlight. Store at temperatures not exceeding 30° C/86° F. Keep cool. Store away from other materials.
Disposal	: Dispose of contents/container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulation.

Hazards not otherwise classified

Hazards not otherwise classified : No additional information available

Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US) : Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

Substances/ Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	CAS-No.: 7722-84-1	~27.3	Ox. Liq. 1, H271 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
ACETIC ACID	CAS-No.: 64-19-7	~7.0-7.75	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 2, H401
PERACETIC ACID	CAS-No.: 79-21-0	~5.9	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Org. Perox. D, H242 Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H330 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 1, H400
SULFURIC ACID	CAS-No.: 7664-93-9	~0.17-0.21	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H330 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Carc. 1A, H350 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412

Note: Any chemical identity and/or exact percentage not expressly stated is being withheld as a trade secret or is due to batch variation.

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Call a physician immediately.

First-aid measures after inhalation : If inhaled: Remove to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. GET MEDICAL ATTENTION IMMEDIATELY.

First-aid measures after skin contact : If on skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes but preferably 30 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Get medical attention immediately. Do not reuse clothing and shoes until cleaned. Discard items which cannot be decontaminated, including leather articles such as shoes, belts and watchbands. Do not interrupt flushing. For acid splashes over large areas of the body, transport quickly to an emergency care facility. If it can be done safely, continue flushing skin with water during transport to emergency care facility.

First-aid measures after eye contact : If in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while holding eyelids open. Tilt head to avoid contaminating unaffected eye. Get immediate medical attention. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Do not interrupt flushing. Continue flushing with water during transport to emergency care facility.

First-aid measures after ingestion : If swallowed: If fully conscious, drink a quart of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. CALL A PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. If unconscious or in convulsions, take immediately to a hospital or a physician. NEVER induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious victim. If vomiting occurs spontaneously, keep head below hips to prevent aspiration of liquid into the lungs. Rinse mouth out with water.

Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Vapors or mists may cause: Respiratory irritation. burning sensation. Shortness of breath. difficulty in breathing. Hoarseness. Cough. Nausea. vomiting. Pulmonary edema. Effects may be delayed. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause: Nosebleeding. Bronchitis. Chronic exposure may cause: Tooth erosion. Lung damage.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Contact with concentrated liquid for a short period of time may cause a temporary whitening or bleaching of the skin. Symptoms may inlude pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage. Effects will be worse if the skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Serious damage to eyes. Symptoms may include: redness, itching, tears. pain. stinging. Direct contact may result in corneal injury. disintegration, scarring, clouding, ulcerations, blindness, corneal damage. Effects may be delayed.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May cause: Burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. Nausea. vomiting. Blood in vomit. abdominal cramps. Cough. Shortness of breath. Suffocation. Gastric perforation. May perforate the esophagus or the digestive tract. The rapid releasing of oxygen can cause distension and bleeding of the mucosa in the stomach and lead to severe damage of the intestinal organs, especially in the event of greater intake of the product.

Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary : Exposure to material may cause delayed lung injury resulting in pulmonary edema and pneumonitis. Exposed individuals should be monitored for 72 hours after exposure for the onset of delayed respiratory symptoms. Hydrogen peroxide is a strong oxidant. Direct contact with the eye is likely to cause corneal damage, especially if not washed immediately. Careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered. Because of the likelihood of corrosive effects on the gastrointestinal tract after ingestion and the unlikelihood of systemic effects, attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided. There is a remote possibility, however, that a nasogastric or orogastric tube may be required for the reduction of severe distension due to gas formation.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water only. Water spray. Water fog. Flood with plenty of water.
Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use organic compounds.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard : Heating may cause a fire. Heated material can form flammable vapors with air. Decomposition will release oxygen, which will intensify a fire.

Explosion hazard : STRONG OXIDIZER. vapors may form explosive mixture with air. Forms explosive mixtures with combustible, organic, or other easily oxidizable materials. Exposure to fire may cause containers to rupture/explode. Decomposes on exposure to temperature rise. The rate of decomposition may exceed the vent capacity of storage containers and cause an explosion. May generate potentially explosive oxygen. Could be ignited by friction, heat, sparks or flames.

Hazardous decomposition products : Toxic fumes may be released. Corrosive vapors. Oxygen. Sulfur oxides (SOx). Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Firefighting instructions : Evacuate personnel to a safe area. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Stay upwind/keep distance from source. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without personal risk. Prevent runoff from entering drains, sewers or waterways.

Protection during firefighting : Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing. See section 8 of the SDS for more information on personal protective equipment.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Protective equipment	: Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. For further information refer to section 8: "Exposure controls/personal protection". Do not exceed the occupational exposure limits (OEL).
Emergency procedures	: CORROSIVE MATERIAL. STRONG OXIDIZER. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Remove all sources of ignition. Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate spillage area.

Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	: Avoid release to the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters.

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment	: Stop leak, if possible without risk. Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.
Methods for cleaning up	: Do not touch or walk on the spilled product. Do not place spilled materials back into the original container. Soak up residue with inert absorbent material. Place in non-leaking containers for immediate disposal. Do not absorb in sawdust, paper, cloth or other combustible absorbents. use non-sparking tools and equipment. Do not use metal containers. Use vented disposal containers. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Combustible materials exposed to hydrogen peroxide should be immediately submerged in or rinsed with large amounts of water to ensure that all hydrogen peroxide is removed. Residual hydrogen peroxide that is allowed to dry (upon evaporation hydrogen peroxide can concentrate) on organic materials such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood, or other combustibles, can cause the material to ignite and result in a fire. Flush remaining area with plenty of water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly.
Other information	: No additional information available

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling	: Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. Do NOT taste or swallow. Ground all equipment and containers before opening to prevent accumulation of static charge. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use only non-sparking tools. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. AVOID CONTAMINATION. NEVER RETURN UNUSED PRODUCT BACK TO CONTAINER. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.
Hygiene measures	: Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes and place in a metal container with water – fire hazard if allowed to dry. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : CORROSIVE MATERIAL. STRONG OXIDIZER. Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Store in a cool, well ventilated area, out of direct sunlight. Store in a dry location away from heat. Keep away from incompatible materials. Keep containers tightly closed. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep only in original container. Store in a secure manner. Avoid damage to containers. Keep closed at all times when not in use. Keep container out of direct sunlight. To maintain product quality, store at temperatures below 86 F. Do not store on wooden pallets. Store away from other materials. DO NOT STORE NEAR COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS. Reacts with most metals to form explosive/flammable hydrogen gas. Refer to the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA) Code for the Storage of Organic Peroxide Formulations.

Incompatible materials : Combustible materials. Metals. Keep away from incompatibles. Refer to Section 10 on Incompatible Materials.

Storage temperature : No additional information available

Heat-ignition : Keep away from all sources of ignition.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Component	ACGIH	OSHA
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	1 ppm TWA	1.4 mg/m³ TWA
ACETIC ACID	15 ppm STEL, 10 ppm TWA	25 mg/m³ TWA
SULFURIC ACID	0.2 mg/m³ TWA (thoracic particulate matter)	1 mg/m³ TWA
PERACETIC ACID	0.4 ppm STEL (inhalable fraction and vapor)	No data available

Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls : General room ventilation and local exhaust are required. Process enclosures or other engineering controls may be needed to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Maintain adequate ventilation. Do not use in closed or confined spaces. Avoid creating dust or mist. Keep levels below exposure limits. To determine exposure levels, monitoring should be performed regularly. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls : Avoid release to the environment.

Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment : Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Avoid cotton, wool and leather clothing and shoes. Provide readily accessible eye wash stations and safety showers.

Hand protection : Protective gloves made of rubber or PVC. Acid-proof. Chemical-resistant. Impervious. Check gloves for leaks before use. Thoroughly wash the outside of gloves with soap and water before removal.

Eye protection : Wear chemical safety goggles and a full face shield while handling this product. Wear a full-face respirator, if needed. Do not wear contact lenses.

Skin and body protection : Prevent contact with this product. Wear gloves and protective clothing depending on condition of use. Rubber Apron. Rubber boots. Full-rubber acid suit. Impervious.

Respiratory protection : Respiratory protection must be worn if ventilation does not eliminate symptoms or keep levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits are exceeded, wear: NIOSH-Approved respirator. NIOSH-Approved self-contained breathing apparatus. DO NOT use any form of air-purifying respirator (APR) or filtering facepiece (AKA dust mask), especially those containing oxidizable sorbants such as activated carbon. DO NOT exceed limits established by the respirator manufacturer.

Other information	Wash with soap and water before meal times and at the end of each work shift. Good manufacturing practices require gross amounts of any chemical be removed from skin as soon as practical, especially before eating or smoking. Food, beverages, and tobacco products should not be carried, stored or consumed where this material is in use. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. NOTE: As the water content of hydrogen peroxide evaporates, cotton, rayon, and wool fibers are particularly subject to spontaneous combustion. Where there is significant risk of sudden splash or spray, it is advised that an apron or rubber suit be worn. Any contaminated clothing, including gloves, shoes, aprons, coveralls, etc, should be removed immediately and thoroughly flushed with water to eliminate any traces of hydrogen peroxide before cleaning and reuse. Residual hydrogen peroxide, if allowed to dry on material such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood or other combustibles can cause the material to ignite and result in fire.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Color	Colorless.
Odor	Vinegar-like.
Odor threshold	No data available
pH	< 1 (as is)
Melting point	Not applicable
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point	212 °F
Flash point	None to decomposition.
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Heating may cause a fire.
Vapor pressure	22 mm Hg @ 25 °C
Relative vapor density at 20°C	No data available
Relative density	1.138 @ 25 °C
Solubility	Complete.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (Log Pow)	No data available
Auto-ignition temperature	> 518 °F
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	5 – 15 cSt @ 20 °C
Explosion limits	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available
SADT	70 °C tested in totes.
Volatility	> 99 %

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Information on stability and reactivity

Reactivity	Heating may cause a fire. Contamination from any source may cause rapid decomposition, oxygen gas release and dangerous pressure. Heat may also cause self-accelerating exothermic decomposition with oxygen gas and steam release that can cause dangerous pressures.
Chemical stability	Stable under normal conditions.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Contact with organic materials may cause fire and explosions. May react with certain metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas. Readily oxidizes combustible, organic or other readily oxidizable materials. Contact with metals, metallic ions, alkalis, reducing agents, and organic matter (such as alcohols or terpenes) may produce self-accelerated thermal decomposition.
Conditions to avoid	Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. UV light. Unstable on exposure to heat. pH variation. Incompatible materials.

Incompatible materials	: alkalies. bases. hydroxides. flammable materials. combustible materials. organics. organic materials. organic compounds. organic solvents. acetic anhydride. acetaldehyde. potassium tert-butoxide. alcohols. paper. dust. wood. leather. dirt. copper or copper alloys. strong acids. nitric acid. hydrochloric acid. oxidizing agents. reducing agents. decomposition catalysts. metals. metal ions. metal oxides. heavy metals. metal salts. salts. iron. sodium peroxide. galvanized iron. carbonates. phosphates. amines.
Hazardous decomposition products	: oxygen. Material decomposes with the potential to produce a rupture of unvented closed containers. This material decomposes if contaminated, causing fire and possible explosions. Oxygen can be liberated at temperatures above ambient. Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. hydrogen sulfide gas. Sulfur oxide. Sulfur compounds. acetic acid. May generate flammable hydrogen gas. Corrosive vapors.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity (oral)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (dermal)	: Not classified
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Inhalation:dust,mist: Harmful if inhaled.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Component	Oral LD50	Dermal LD50	Inhalation LC50
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	Rat: 1518 mg/kg	Rabbit: 9200 mg/kg	Rat: 2000 mg/m³
ACETIC ACID	Rat: 3310 mg/kg	Rabbit: 1060 mg/kg	Rat: 11.4 mg/l/4h Rat (ppm): 16000 ppm
SULFURIC ACID	Rat: 2140 mg/kg	No data available	Rat: 0.375 mg/l/4h Rat (Dust/Mist): 0.375 mg/l
PERACETIC ACID	Rat: 1540 mg/kg	Rabbit: 1410 mg/kg Rat:> 2000 mg/kg	Rat: 186 mg/m³

ATE Values: HYDROXYSAN + NO. 494 (MIXTURE)

ATE US (oral)	4189 mg/kg
ATE US (dermal)	8896 mg/kg
ATE US (dust, mist)	2.212 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes severe skin burns.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: This product contains 0.1% or more of the following chemicals listed by NTP, IARC, or OSHA as known or possible carcinogens: *Sulfuric acid mist
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
STOT-single exposure	: May cause respiratory irritation.
STOT-repeated exposure	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Likely routes of exposure	: Skin and eye contact. Ingestion. Inhalation.
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Vapors or mists may cause: Respiratory irritation. burning sensation. Shortness of breath. difficulty in breathing. Hoarseness. Cough. Nausea. vomiting. Pulmonary edema. Effects may be delayed. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause: Nosebleeding. Bronchitis. Chronic exposure may cause: Tooth erosion. Lung damage.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Contact with concentrated liquid for a short period of time may cause a temporary whitening or bleaching of the skin. Symptoms may inlude pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage. Effects will be worse if the skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. Serious damage to eyes. Symptoms may include: redness, itching, tears. pain. stinging. Direct contact may result in corneal injury. disintegration, scarring, clouding, ulcerations, blindness, corneal damage. Effects may be delayed.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : CORROSIVE-CAUSES SEVERE IRRITATION AND BURNS. May cause: Burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. Nausea. vomiting. Blood in vomit. abdominal cramps. Cough. Shortness of breath. Suffocation. Gastric perforation. May perforate the esophagus or the digestive tract. The rapid releasing of oxygen can cause distension and bleeding of the mucosa in the stomach and lead to severe damage of the intestinal organs, especially in the event of greater intake of the product.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure : Lung disorders. Eye disorders. Skin disorders. Respiratory system disorders.

Other information : Sulfuric acid, per se, is not listed as a carcinogen by OSHA, the National Toxicology Program (NTP), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), or the ACGIH. IARC has concluded that there is sufficient evidence that occupational exposure to strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid is carcinogen to humans, resulting in an increased incidence of primary laryngeal cancers. The ACGIH lists strong inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid as a suspected human carcinogen (A2) and the NTP have classified inorganic acid mists containing sulfuric acid as a known human carcinogen. OSHA does not list sulfuric acid mist as a carcinogen.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

No additional information available

Persistence and degradability

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Regional waste regulation : D003 - (REACTIVE WASTE).
Waste treatment methods : Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.
Additional information : Do not re-use empty containers. DO NOT pressurize, cut, weld, solder, drill, grind or expose empty containers to heat, flame, sparks or other sources of ignition. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Modes of transport

DOT (Department of Transportation):

Identification Number (DOT) : UN3109
Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Organic peroxide type F, liquid (PEROXYACETIC ACID, TYPE F STABILIZED)
Hazard Class (DOT) : 5.2 (8)
Packing group (DOT) : Not regulated
Labels Required (DOT) : Organic peroxide, Corrosive

IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code):

Identification Number (IMDG) : UN3109
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID (PEROXYACETIC ACID, TYPE F STABILIZED)
Hazard Class (IMDG) : 5.2 (8)
Packing group (IMDG) : Not regulated
Labels Required (IMDG) : Organic peroxides, Corrosive substances

IATA (International Air Transport Association):

Identification Number (IATA) : UN3109
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Organic peroxide type F, liquid (PEROXYACETIC ACID, TYPE F STABILIZED)
Hazard Classes (IATA) : 5.2 (8)
Packing group (IATA) : Not regulated
Labels Required (IATA) : Organic Peroxides, Corrosive

Environmental hazards

No additional information available

Other transport information

Other information : The transportation classifications provided on this SDS are for informational purposes only and based upon the properties of the product as described in this document. The listed transportation classifications may not address variations due to changes in package size, mode of shipment, regional or country regulations, or other regulatory descriptors. Only for USA – Transports in tank containers: Transport under approval CA2023070503.

The transportation classifications provided on this SDS are for informational purposes only and based upon the properties of the product as described in this document. The listed transportation classifications may not address variations due to changes in package size, mode of shipment, regional or country regulations, or other regulatory descriptors.

DOT RQ Table

Name	DOT RQ
ACETIC ACID	5000 lbs RQ
SULFURIC ACID	1000 lbs RQ

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

US Federal regulations

All components of this product are present and listed as Active on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

PERACETIC ACID	CAS-No. 79-21-0	~5.9%

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (7722-84-1)	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	1000 lb
Section 302 EPCRA Reportable Quantity (RQ)	1000 lb concentration >52%
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	1000 lb (concentration >52%)

ACETIC ACID (64-19-7)	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb

SULFURIC ACID (7664-93-9)	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	1000 lb
Section 302 EPCRA Reportable Quantity (RQ)	1000 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	1000 lb

PERACETIC ACID (79-21-0)	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	500 lb
Section 302 EPCRA Reportable Quantity (RQ)	500 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	500 lb

FIFRA Labelling	
EPA Registration Number	2686-23

This chemical is 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.

SULFURIC ACID (7664-93-9)

Listed on IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)
Listed as carcinogen on NTP (National Toxicology Program)

US State regulations

Component	CAS No.	State or local regulations
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	7722-84-1	Wisconsin HAP
ACETIC ACID	64-19-7	Wisconsin HAP

SECTION 16: Other information

Hazard Rating System

Health: 3

Flammability:	2
Physical:	1

NFPA Rating System

NFPA health hazard:	3
NFPA fire hazard:	2
NFPA reactivity:	1
NFPA specific hazard:	OX

Abbreviations and acronyms	
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Total Average Weight
RQ	Reportable Quantity

Revision date: 7/8/2024
Supersedes: 3/25/2024
Issue date: 3/21/2023
Indication of changes: Change(s) made in section 14.
SDS Prepared by: AF