# Safety Data Sheet

## HYDROXYSAN + NO. 494

according to 29 CFR § 1910.1200, Hazard Communication Standard (HCS)
Issue date: 3/21/2023
Revision date: 6/6/2025

## 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 #: 1-800-283-4459
CHEMTREC Emergency #: (800) 424-9300

## SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

### Classification of the substance or mixture

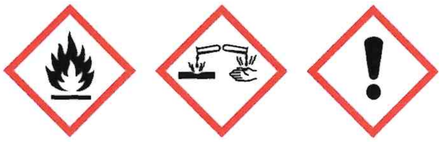
### GHS US classification

Organic peroxide, Type 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
Hazardous to the aquatic environment — Acute Hazard, Category 2

### 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
Toxic to aquatic life

## Precautionary statements (GHS US)

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| Prevention | : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.<br>Keep/Store away from clothing and other combustible materials<br>Keep only in original packaging.<br>Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors, spray.<br>Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling.<br>Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.<br>Avoid release to the environment.<br>Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection, face protection, and hearing protection. |
| Response | : If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.<br>If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.<br>IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.<br>IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.<br>Immediately call a poison center or doctor.<br>Specific treatment (see supplemental first aid instruction on this label).<br>Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.<br>Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage. |
| Storage | : Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.<br>Store locked up.<br>Store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner.<br>Protect from sunlight.<br>Store at temperatures not exceeding 30° C/86° F. Keep cool.<br>Store separately. |
| Disposal | : Dispose of contents and/or container to hazardous or special waste collection point, in accordance with local, regional, national and/or international regulations. |

## Hazards not otherwise classified

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|---|---|
| Hazards not otherwise classified | : Peroxyacetic acid is classified by GHS as an Organic Peroxide but is also a strong oxidizing agent, may intensify fire. |

## Hazards associated with known or reasonably anticipated uses

No additional information available.

## Unknown acute toxicity

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| Unknown acute toxicity | : 7.48% of the mixture consists of ingredient(s) of unknown acute toxicity (Dermal) |

## 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<br>Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302<br>Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H332<br>Skin Corr. 1A, H314<br>Eye Dam. 1, H318<br>STOT SE 3, H335<br>Aquatic Chronic 2, H411 |
| ACETIC ACID | CAS-No.: 64-19-7 | 7.0 - 7.75 | Flam. Liq. 3, H226<br>Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332<br>Skin Corr. 1A, H314<br>Eye Dam. 1, H318<br>Aquatic Acute 3, H402 |
| PERACETIC ACID | CAS-No.: 79-21-0 | 5.9 | Flam. Liq. 3, H226<br>Org. Perox. D, H242<br>Met. Corr. 1, H290<br>Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302<br>Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312<br>Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332<br>Skin Corr. 1B, H314<br>Eye Dam. 1, H318<br>STOT SE 3, H335<br>Aquatic Acute 1, H400 |
| SULFURIC ACID | CAS-No.: 7664-93-9 | 0.17 - 0.21 | Met. Corr. 1, H290<br>Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H330<br>Skin Corr. 1A, H314<br>Eye Dam. 1, H318<br>Carc. 1A, H350<br>STOT SE 3, H335<br>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

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| First-aid measures general | : Seek medical attention 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. Symptoms may be delayed. |
| 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. Shortness of breath. burning sensation. difficulty in breathing. Hoarseness. Cough. Nausea. vomiting. Pulmonary edema. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause: Nosebleeding. Bronchitis. Chronic exposure may cause: Lung damage. Tooth erosion.

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. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Direct contact may result in corneal injury. Possible effects following exposure: May cause destruction of eye tissue. disintegration, scarring, clouding, ulcerations, blindness, corneal damage. Permanent eye damage. Symptoms may include: redness, itching, tears. stinging. pain. blisters. Effects may vary depending on length of exposure, solution concentration, and first aid measures. 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. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in severe pulmonary injury.

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 : Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Water spray. Water only. 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.

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| 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. |
| Reactivity in case of fire | : Contact with metals could evolve flammable hydrogen gas. |
| Hazardous decomposition products | : Sulfur oxides (SOx). Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Toxic fumes may be released. Corrosive vapors. Carbon oxides (CO, CO2). Oxygen. |
| 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. Move containers from fire area if it can be done without personal risk. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Prevent runoff from entering drains, sewers or waterways. |
| Protection during firefighting | : See section 8 of the SDS for more information on personal protective equipment. Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective equipment. Self-contained breathing apparatus. Complete protective clothing. |

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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| Protective equipment | : STRONG OXIDIZER. CORROSIVE MATERIAL. 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. Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate spillage area. Remove all sources of ignition. |

### Environmental precautions

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| Environmental precautions | : Avoid release to the environment. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters. Section 6 of the SDS refers to accidental release of concentrated product. |

### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

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| For containment | : Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Stop leak, if possible without risk. Do not touch or walk on the spilled product. |
| Methods for cleaning up | : 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. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Do not absorb in sawdust, paper, cloth or other combustible absorbents. Do not use metal containers. Use vented disposal containers. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Carefully neutralize remaining residue with a dilute solution of sodium carbonate (soda ash). Adequate ventilation is required if soda ash is used, because of the consequent release of carbon dioxide gas. Flush remaining area with plenty of water to remove trace residue and dispose of properly. |
| Other information | : Dispose of materials or solid residues at an authorized site. 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. |

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

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| Additional hazards when processed | : Ensure all procedures for handling, transfer, and other operations have been understood before use. Avoid contamination by any source including metals, dust, hard water, and organic materials. Do not return any product to container because of the risk of contamination. If contamination occurs, the container may become hot to the touch. Move the container to a ventilated area if possible without risk or spilling. Cool the container with water if possible. Use caution - if water enters the container, heat may be generated. |

Precautions for safe handling : Ensure good ventilation of the work station. Wear personal protective equipment. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Avoid dust or mist formation. Avoid breathing 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 : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands after handling the product. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes and place in a metal container with water – fire hazard if allowed to dry.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions : STRONG OXIDIZER. CORROSIVE MATERIAL. 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. 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 recommended in section 2 of this SDS. 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 heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Packaging materials : Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner. Keep only in the original container. Do not store in unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Keep container tightly closed. Store in a secure manner.

## 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.

### Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

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

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

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| 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. All respiratory protection programs must comply with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 requirements and must be followed whenever workplace conditions require a respirator's use. |
| 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

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| Physical state | : Liquid |
| Color | : Colorless. |
| Odor | : Vinegar-like. |
| pH | : < 1 (as is) |
| Melting point | : Not applicable |
| Freezing point | : No data available |
| Crystallization (Salt Out) Temperature | : No data available |
| Boiling point | : 212 °F |
| Flash point | : None to decomposition |
| Flammability (solid, gas) | : Heating may cause a fire. |
| Vapor pressure | : 22 mm Hg @ 25 °C |
| Relative vapor density at 20°C | : No data available |
| Particle characteristics | : 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 | : 156 °F |
| 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 275 gallon totes |

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Information on stability and reactivity

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| Reactivity | : Heating may cause a fire. May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer. 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. Readily oxidizes combustible, organic or other readily oxidizable materials. May react with certain metals to produce flammable hydrogen gas. 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 | : UV light. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Protect from sunlight. 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. strong acids. nitric acid. hydrochloric acid. oxidizing agents. sodium peroxide. reducing agents. decomposition catalysts. metals. metal ions. metal oxides. heavy metals. metal salts. salts. copper or copper alloys. iron. galvanized iron. carbonates. phosphates. amines. |
| Hazardous decomposition products | : oxygen. hydrogen sulfide gas. Sulfur oxide. Sulfur compounds. Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. acetic acid. Corrosive vapors. May generate flammable hydrogen gas. 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. |

### Information on toxicological effects

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| 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 | No data available | Rat: 11.4 mg/l/4h<br>Rat (ppm): 16000 ppm |
| SULFURIC ACID | Rat: 2140 mg/kg | No data available | Rat: 0.375 mg/l/4h<br>Rat (Dust/Mist): 0.375 mg/l |
| PERACETIC ACID | Rat: 1540 mg/kg | Rabbit: 1410 mg/kg<br>Rat:> 2000 mg/kg | Rat: 186 mg/m³ |

### ATE Values: HYDROXYSAN + NO. 494 (MIXTURE)

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|---|---|
| ATE US (dust, mist) | 2.212 mg/l/4h |

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| 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 |

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| 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. Shortness of breath. burning sensation. difficulty in breathing. Hoarseness. Cough. Nausea. vomiting. Pulmonary edema. Prolonged or repeated exposure may cause: Nosebleeding. Bronchitis. Chronic exposure may cause: Lung damage. Tooth erosion. |
| 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. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Direct contact may result in corneal injury. Possible effects following exposure: May cause destruction of eye tissue. disintegration, scarring, clouding, ulcerations, blindness, corneal damage. Permanent eye damage. Symptoms may include: redness, itching, tears. stinging. pain. blisters. Effects may vary depending on length of exposure, solution concentration, and first aid measures. 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. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in severe pulmonary injury. |
| Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure | : Eye disorders. Skin disorders. Lung 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

Ecology - general : Before neutralisation, the product may represent a danger to aquatic organisms.

| **HYDROXYSAN + NO. 494 (MIXTURE)** | |
|---|---|
| LC50 - Fish [1] | 17.48 mg/l P. Promelas (fathead minnow), EPA Method 2000, 96-hour |
| EC50 - Crustacea [1] | 9.47 mg/l D. magna, EPA Method 2021, 48-hour |
| NOEC chronic fish | 10 mg/l P. Promelas (fathead minnow), EPA Method 1000, 7-day |
| NOEC chronic crustacea | 5 mg/l C. dubia, EPA Method 1002, 7-day |

### Persistence and degradability

No additional information available.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### Disposal methods

Regional waste regulation : D002 - (CORROSIVE WASTE). D003 - (REACTIVE WASTE).

Waste treatment methods : Dispose of in accordance with all local, state and federal regulations.

Additional information : Disposal methods identified are for the product as sold. For proper disposal of used material, an assessment must be completed to determine the proper and permissible waste management options permitted under applicable rules, regulations and/or laws governing your location. Since emptied containers retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied. 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.

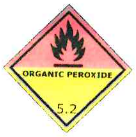
## SECTION 14: Transport information

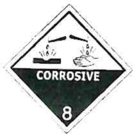
### Modes of transport

**DOT (Department of Transportation):**

Identification Number (DOT) : UN3109
Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Organic peroxide type F, liquid (PEROXYACETIC ACID, TYPE F STABILIZED)
Transport hazard class(es) (DOT) : 5.2 (8)
Packing group (DOT) : Not regulated
Marine pollutant : No

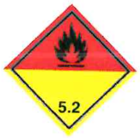
Hazard labels (DOT) : Organic peroxide, Corrosive

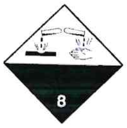




**IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code):**

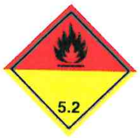
Identification Number (IMDG) : UN3109
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID (PEROXYACETIC ACID, TYPE F STABILIZED)
Transport hazard class(es) (IMDG) : 5.2 (8)
Packing group (IMDG) : Not regulated
Marine pollutant : No
Hazard labels (IMDG) : Organic peroxides, Corrosive substances

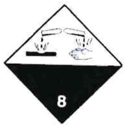




**IATA (International Air Transport Association):**

Identification Number (IATA) : UN3109
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Organic peroxide type F, liquid (PEROXYACETIC ACID, TYPE F STABILIZED)
Transport hazard class(es) (IATA) : 5.2 (8)
Packing group (IATA) : Not regulated
Marine pollutant : No
Hazard labels (IATA) : Organic Peroxides, Corrosive





### Other transport information

Other information : Only for USA – Transports in tank containers: Transport under approval CA2023070503 (FIRST REVISION).

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 or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements.

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% |

Sulfuric acid appears on the Section 313 List. However, the listing only applies to the aerosol forms of sulfuric acid.

### 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)

*Sulfuric acid mist

### 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 |

Revision date: 6/6/2025
Supersedes: 3/3/2025
Issue date: 3/21/2023
Indication of changes: Change(s) made in section 12.
SDS Prepared by: EP