

## Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Supersedes: 01/08/2018 Date of issue: 09/19/2012 Revision date: 04/15/2019 Version: 4.0 VELTEK ASSOCIATES, INC.

# **SECTION 1: Identification**

Identification

Product form : Mixture

Product name : DECON-SPORE® 200 Plus Product code SDS DS200-0397-01-01

Recommended use and restrictions on use

Recommended use : Concentrate

Restrictions on use : For professional use only

**Supplier** 

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Kanata, ONT K2M 2C6, Canada Telephone: 888-595-8070

**Emergency telephone number** 

: CARECHEM 24: 1-215-207-0061 **Emergency number** 

1-866-928-0789 (toll free) Canada: 1-800-579-7421 (toll free) Mexico: +52-55-5004-8763

**SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification** 

## Classification of the substance or mixture

## **GHS-US** classification

Flammable liquids Category 4 Organic Peroxide Category F Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4 Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1A Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) Category 3 Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2

Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1

Full text of H statements : see section 16

H227 Combustible liquid

H242 Heating may cause a fire.

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H335 May cause respiratory irritation H401 Toxic to aquatic life

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

## GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

## **GHS US labeling**

Hazard pictograms (GHS US)









Signal word (GHS US) : Danger

H227 - Combustible liquid Hazard statements (GHS US)

H242 - Heating may cause a fire. H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H318 - Causes serious eye damage H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS US) : P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No

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smoking.

P220 - Keep/Store away from clothing, combustible materials

P234 - Keep only in original container.

P260 - Do not breathe vapors.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P280 - Wear eye protection, protective gloves, protective clothing.

P301+P330+P331 - If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting

P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower

P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338 - If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P310 - Immediately call a doctor

P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use Water spray, Dry powder, carbon dioxide (CO2) to extinguish.

P391 - Collect spillage.

P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P235 - Keep cool.

P405 - Store locked up.

P410 - Protect from sunlight.

P411+P235 - Store at temperatures not exceeding (30 °C/86 °F). Keep cool

P420 - Store away from other materials.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to an authorized waste collection point

#### 2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

Other hazards not contributing to the classification

: May decompose on heating or on contact with incompatible materials.

### 2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

## **SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients**

## 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

## 3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Hydrogen peroxide	(CAS-No.) 7722-84-1	25.60 - 29.40	Ox. Liq. 1, H271 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Acetic acid	(CAS-No.) 64-19-7	5 - 10	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318
Peracetic acid	(CAS-No.) 79-21-0	5.25 - 6.40	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Org. Perox. D, H242 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

### **SECTION 4: First-aid measures**

## 4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Never g

: Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid measures after inhalation

: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If symptoms develop obtain medical attention.

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Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Obtain First-aid measures after skin contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water (for at least 15 minutes). Ensure that folded skin of First-aid measures after eye contact eyelids is thoroughly washed with water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do.

Continue rinsing. Obtain immediate medical attention.

First-aid measures after ingestion Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse

mouth. Obtain immediate medical attention.

#### Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Severe irritation or burns to the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach. Harmful if swallowed.

#### 4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

## **SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures**

#### Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

: Water spray. For small fire: Carbon dioxide. Suitable extinguishing media

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

: Organic peroxide. Heating may cause a fire. Combustible liquid and vapor. Fire may produce Fire hazard

irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Nitrogen oxides. Sulphur oxides. Phosphorus oxides.

Explosion hazard On heating, there is a risk of bursting due to internal pressure build-up. Cool down the

containers exposed to heat with a water spray.

Reactivity in case of fire On combustion, forms: oxygen. Oxygen will accelerate burning of combustible materials.

#### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters 5.3.

Firefighting instructions : Keep upwind. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. On heating, there is a risk of

bursting due to internal pressure build-up. Cool down the containers exposed to heat with a water spray. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Do not allow run-off from

fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Protection during firefighting Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Use

self-contained breathing apparatus when in close proximity to fire.

#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

## Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

: Avoid all contact with skin, eyes, or clothing General measures

#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

**Emergency procedures** : Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Do not breathe vapors. Do not get in eyes, on

skin, or on clothing. Evacuate unnecessary personnel.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Use chemically protective clothing.

Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Do not breathe vapors. Do not get in eyes, on **Emergency procedures** 

skin, or on clothing.

#### 6.2. **Environmental precautions**

Collect spillage. Avoid release to the environment. Prevent entry to sewers and public waters. Notify authorities if large amounts of the product enters sewers or public waters.

#### Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later

disposal.

#### Reference to other sections

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection. SECTION 13: Disposal considerations.

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## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling

: Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that occupational exposure limits are not exceeded. Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or

smoking and when leaving work. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures : Comply with applicable regulations.

Store in a well-ventilated place, Keep container tightly closed, Keep cool, Protect from sunlight, Storage conditions

Store locked up. Store at temperatures not exceeding 30 °C / 86 °F.

Incompatible materials Combustible materials. alkalis. Metals.

: < 86 (30 °C) Storage temperature

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### **Control parameters**

Hydrogen peroxid	e (7722-84-1)	
ACGIH	Local name	Hydrogen peroxide
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	Eye, URT, & skin irr
ACGIH	Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2019
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1.4 mg/m³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	1 ppm
OSHA	Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1
Acetic acid (64-19-	-7)	
ACGIH	Local name	Acetic acid
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	15 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	URT & eye irr; pulm func
ACGIH	Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2019
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	25 mg/m³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm
OSHA	Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1
Peracetic acid (79	-21-0)	
ACGIH	Local name	Peracetic acid
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	0.4 ppm
ACGIH	Remark (ACGIH)	A4 (Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen: Agents which cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for humans but which cannot be assessed conclusively because of a lack of data. In vitro or animal studies do not provide indications of carcinogenicity which are sufficient to classify the agent into one of the other categories)
ACGIH	Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2019

## **Appropriate engineering controls**

Appropriate engineering controls

: Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that occupational exposure limits are not exceeded. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

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Environmental exposure controls

: Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams.

### 8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

#### Personal protective equipment:

Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

#### Hand protection:

Wear chemically resistant protective gloves. The exact breakthrough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed. Gloves should be removed and replaced if there are any signs of degradation or breakthrough.

#### Eye protection:

Chemical goggles or safety glasses

#### Skin and body protection:

Use chemically protective clothing. Impervious footwear must be worn

#### Respiratory protection:

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment

#### Thermal hazard protection:

Not required for normal conditions of use.

#### Other information:

Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

## 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid
Appearance : Clear.
Color : Colorless

Odor : Pungent. Vinegar odor
Odor threshold : No data available

pH : < 2 - 3 (1% Aqueous solution) (25 °C/77 °F)

Melting point : No data available
Freezing point : -29.5 °C (-21 °F)
Boiling point : 99 °C (210 °F)

Flash point :  $\approx 83 \,^{\circ}\text{C} \, (181.4 \,^{\circ}\text{F}) (\text{Closed cup})$ 

Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1) : > 1

Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable.

Solubility : Water: Miscible

Log Pow : No data available

Auto-ignition temperature : > 270 °C (518 °F)

Decomposition temperature : > 55 °C (131 °F) (SADT)

Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Viscosity, dynamic : No data available

Explosion limits : Not applicable

Oxidizing properties : Oxidizer. Heating may cause a fire.

: Not explosive.

## 9.2. Other information

Explosive properties

No additional information available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

May intensify fire; oxidizer.

#### 10.2. **Chemical stability**

Organic peroxide. Heating may cause a fire. Combustible liquid and vapor.

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Risk of explosion on reaction with acetic anhydride. Risk of self-accelerated thermal decomposition in contact with: alkalis. Metals and metallic compounds. Reducing agents. Organic materials.

#### **Conditions to avoid**

Avoid friction, sparks, or other means of ignition. Heat. Keep out of direct sunlight. Freezing.

#### Incompatible materials

Combustible materials. Alcohols. alkalis. Reducing agents. Strong oxidizing agents. Metals. Metallic salts. Acetic anhydride. Terpenes. Chlorinated hydrocarbons.

## **Hazardous decomposition products**

Acetic acid. On combustion, forms: oxygen. May intensify fire. Reacts with chlorinated materials (e.g. bleach) generating toxic chlorine gas.

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

: Harmful if swallowed. Acute toxicity (oral) Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)	
LD50 oral, rat	693.7 mg/kg (female)(70% Aqueous solution), (OECD 401 method)
LD50 dermal, rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg body weight (35% Aqueous solution), (OECD 402 method)
LC50 inhalation, rat (mg/l)	> 170 mg/m³ - 4 Hours (50% aerosol), (OECD 403 method)
Acetic acid (64-19-7)	
LD50 oral, rat	3310 mg/kg
LC50 inhalation, rat (mg/l)	11.4 mg/l - 4 Hours
Peracetic acid (79-21-0)	
LD50 oral, rat	50 - 500 mg/kg body weight (35% Aqueous solution)
LD50 dermal, rabbit	1147 mg/kg body weight (5% Aqueous solution)
LC50 inhalation, rat (mg/l)	204 mg/m³ air - 4 Hours (5% aerosol)
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

pH: < 2 - 3 (1% Aqueous solution) (25 °C/77 °F)

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.

pH: < 2 - 3 (1% Aqueous solution) (25 °C/77 °F)

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified Germ cell mutagenicity Not classified Carcinogenicity : Not classified

## Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)

IARC group 3 - Not classifiable

: Not classified Reproductive toxicity

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure : May cause respiratory irritation.

## Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure May cause respiratory irritation.

## Peracetic acid (79-21-0)

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure May cause respiratory irritation.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated

exposure

: Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

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Viscosity, kinematic : No data available

Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms

: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. May cause respiratory irritation. Severe irritation or

burns to the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach. Harmful if swallowed.

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)	
LC50 fish	16.4 mg/l - 96 Hours (Pimephales promelas)
EC50 Daphnia	2.4 mg/l - 48 Hours (Daphnia pulex)
NOEC chronic crustacea	0.63 mg/l - 21 days (Daphnia magna, reproduction)
NOEC chronic algae	0.63 mg/l - 72 Hours (Skeletonema costatum, Growth rate)
Acetic acid (64-19-7)	
LC50 fish	> 300.82 mg/l - 96 Hours (Oncorhynchus mykiss), (OECD 203 method)
EC50 Daphnia	> 300.82 mg/l - 48 Hours (Daphnia magna, Mobility), (OECD 202 method)
ErC50 (algae)	> 300.82 mg/l - 72 Hours (Skeletonema costatum, Mobility)
NOEC chronic algae	300.82 mg/l - 72 Hours (Skeletonema costatum, Mobility)
Peracetic acid (79-21-0)	
LC50 fish	0.53 mg/l - 96 Hours (Oncorhynchus mykiss), (OECD 203 method)
EC50 Daphnia	0.73 mg/l - 48 Hours (Daphnia magna, Mobility), (OECD 202 method)
EC50 other aquatic organisms 1	0.27 mg/l - 48 Hours (Mytilus edulis, Developmental toxicity)
LC50 fish 2	11 mg/l - 96 Hours (Pleuronectes platessa)
ErC50 (algae)	0.16 mg/l - 72 Hours (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Growth rate)
NOEC chronic fish	2.2 μg/L - 33 days (Danio rerio), (OECD 210 method)
NOEC chronic crustacea	0.012 mg/l - 21 days (Daphnia magna, immobilization, reproduction), (OECD 211 method)

## 12.2. Persistence and degradability

NOEC chronic algae

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation	> 99 % - 30 minutes (OECD 209 method)

0.061 mg/l - 72 Hours (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Growth rate)

Peracetic acid (79-21-0)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation	98 % - 28 days) (OECD 301E method)

# 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)		
Log Pow	-1.57 (20 °C), (calculated value)	
Acetic acid (64-19-7)		
BCF fish 1	3.16 Quantitative structure-activity relationship (QSAR)	
Log Pow	-0.17 (25 °C)	
Peracetic acid (79-21-0)		
Log Pow	-0.6 (25 °C, pH 7)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Low bioaccumulation potential.	

## 12.4. Mobility in soil

DECON-SPORE® 200 Plus		
Ecology - soil	Miscible with water.	
Acetic acid (64-19-7)		
Log Koc	0.062 (20 °C)	

## 12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information : Avoid release to the environment.

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Do not discharge into drains or the environment. Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with

local/national regulations. Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special

waste collection point.

Additional information : Handle empty containers with care. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery or

waste in accordance with local regulation.

Ecology - waste materials : Avoid release to the environment.

### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

## **Department of Transportation (DOT)**

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN3109 Organic peroxide type F, liquid (Peroxyacetic acid, type F, stabilized), 5.2 (8), II

UN-No.(DOT) : UN3109

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Organic peroxide type F, liquid (Peroxyacetic acid, type F, stabilized)

Transport hazard class(es) (DOT) : 5.2 - Class 5.2 - Organic Peroxide 49 CFR 173.128

Packing group (DOT) : II - Medium Danger

Subsidiary risk (DOT) : 8 - Class 8 - Corrosive material 49 CFR 173.136

Hazard labels (DOT) : 5.2 - Organic peroxide

8 - Corrosive





Dangerous for the environment : Yes

Marine pollutant : Yes



DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 225
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 225
DOT Symbols : G
DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : A61, IP5
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 152
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail : 10 L
(49 CFR 173.27)

DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 : 25 L

CFR 175.75)

DOT Vessel Stowage Location : D

DOT Vessel Stowage Other : 12, 25, 52, 53

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 145

Other information : No supplementary information available.

**Transportation of Dangerous Goods** 

Transport document description : UN3109 ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID (Peroxyacetic acid, type F, stabilized), 5.2

(8), II : UN3109

Proper Shipping Name (Transportation of

Dangerous Goods)

UN-No. (TDG)

: ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID (Peroxyacetic acid, type F, stabilized)

TDG Primary Hazard Classes : 5.2 - Class 5.2 - Organic Peroxides

Packing group : II - Medium Danger

TDG Subsidiary Classes : 8
TDG Special Provisions : 16

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Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index : 0.125 L Passenger Carrying Road Vehicle or Passenger : 10 L

Carrying Railway Vehicle Index

Passenger Carrying Ship Index : Forbidden

Transport by sea

Transport document description (IMDG) : UN 3109 ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID (Peroxyacetic acid, type F, stabilized), 5.2

(8), MARINE POLLUTANT/ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS

UN-No. (IMDG) : 3109

Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID (Peroxyacetic acid, type F, stabilized)

Class (IMDG) : 5.2 - Organic peroxides
Subsidiary risks (IMDG) : 8 - Corrosive substances

Marine pollutant : Yes



Air transport

Transport document description (IATA) : UN 3109 Organic peroxide type f, liquid (Peroxyacetic acid, type F, stabilized), 5.2,

**ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS** 

UN-No. (IATA) : 3109

Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Organic peroxide type f, liquid (Peroxyacetic acid, type F, stabilized)

Class (IATA) : 5.2 - Organic Peroxides
Subsidiary risks (IATA) : 8 - Corrosive substances

Special transport precautions : Air regulations permit shipment of peracetic acid in non-vented containers for Air Cargo Only

aircraft, as well as for Passenger and Cargo aircraft. HOWEVER, all peracetic acid containers are vented and therefore, air shipments of peracetic acid are not permitted. IATA air regulations state that venting of packages containing oxidizing substances is not permitted for air transport.

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

DECON-SPORE® 200 Plus	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Physical hazard - Organic peroxide Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)

All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)	
Not subject to reporting requirements of the United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	1000 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	1000 lb
Acetic acid (64-19-7)	
Not subject to reporting requirements of the United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	5000 lb
Peracetic acid (79-21-0)	
Subject to reporting requirements of United States SARA Section 313	
CERCLA RQ	500 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	500 lb

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#### 15.2. International regulations

#### **CANADA**

No additional information available

#### **EU-Regulations**

No additional information available

#### **National regulations**

No additional information available

## 15.3. US State regulations

California Proposition 65 - This product does not contain any substances known to the state of California to cause cancer, developmental and/or reproductive harm

Component	State or local regulations
Hydrogen peroxide(7722-84-1)	U.S New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List
Acetic acid(64-19-7)	U.S Massachusetts - Right To Know List; U.S New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List; U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Peracetic acid(79-21-0)	U.S New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List

## **SECTION 16: Other information**

Revision date : 04/15/2019

Data sources : US OSHA HazCom (GHS) 25 May 2012.

Other information : This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the United States Environmental Protection

Agency (#1677-129-68959) 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 (SDS), and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. The hazard information required on the pesticide label is KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER PELIGRO. The pesticide label also includes other important information, including

directions for use.

## Full text of H-phrases:

Flammable liquid and vapor
Combustible liquid
Heating may cause a fire.
May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer
Toxic if swallowed
Harmful if swallowed
Harmful in contact with skin
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Causes serious eye damage
Toxic if inhaled
Harmful if inhaled
May cause respiratory irritation
Very toxic to aquatic life
Toxic to aquatic life
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Abbreviations and acronyms:

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	ACGIH (American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists)	
	ATE (Acute Toxicity Estimate)	
	CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) number	
	EC50 (Effective Concentration 50%)	
	IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer)	
	IATA (International Air Transport Association)	
	IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code)	
	IMO (International Maritime Organisation)	
	LC50 (Lethal Concentration 50%)	
	LD50 (Lethal Dose 50%)	
	OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)	
	OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) (US)	
	PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic)	
	STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)	
	TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) (US) TWA (Time Weighted Average)	
	UNxxxx (Number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods)	
	vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative)	

NFPA health hazard

 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.

NFPA fire hazard

: 2 - Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.

NFPA reactivity

: 1 - Materials that in themselves are normally stable but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.

NFPA specific hazard

: OX - Materials that posses oxidizing properties.

Hazard Rating

Health

: 3 Serious Hazard - Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given

OX

Flammability

: 2 Moderate Hazard - Materials which must be moderately heated or exposed to high ambient temperatures before ignition will occur. Includes liquids having a flash point at or above 100 F but below 200 F. (Classes II & IIIA)

Physical

: 1 Slight Hazard - Materials that are normally stable but can become unstable (self-react) at high temperatures and pressures. Materials may react non-violently with water or undergo hazardous polymerization in the absence of inhibitors.

## Indication of changes:

Section	Changed item	Change	Comments
1	Identification	Modified	
2	Hazards identification	Modified	
3	Composition/Information on ingredients	Modified	
4	First aid measures	Modified	
5	Fire fighting measures	Modified	
6	Accidental release measures	Modified	
7	Handling and storage	Modified	
8	Exposure controls / Personal protection equipment	Modified	
10	Stability and reactivity	Modified	
11	Toxicological information	Modified	
12.	Ecological information	Modified	
15	Regulatory information	Modified	
16	Other information	Modified	

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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# Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

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This SDS has been translated into the official language of the country/region in which the product is to be placed on the market. Where no official translation exists, the regulatory text is reported in English, as it appears in the relevant regulatory text.

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