

**DKSH**

SAFETY DATA SHEET

PROXITANE 15:10

Infosafe No.: X01V4

Version No.: 1.0

ISSUED Date : 11/02/2022

ISSUED by: DKSH Performance Materials
New Zealand Limited

Section 1 - Identification

Product Identifier

PROXITANE 15:10

Product Code

110945881

Company Name

DKSH Performance Materials New Zealand Limited

Address119 Carbine Road, Mt Wellington, Auckland, 1060
NEW ZEALAND**Telephone/Fax Number**

Telephone: +64 9 884 6380

Emergency Phone Number

0800 154 666

Email

regaffairs.anz@dksh.com

Recommended uses and any restrictions on use or supply

Disinfectants. Preservatives.

Section 2 - Hazard(s) Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Hazard Classification) Notice 2020, New Zealand.

Classified as Dangerous Goods for transport according to the New Zealand Standard NZS 5433:2020 Transport of Dangerous Goods on Land.

Flammable liquids: Category 4

Organic Peroxides: Type F

Acute oral toxicity: Category 4

Acute dermal toxicity: Category 4

Acute inhalation toxicity: Category 4

Corrosive to metals: Category 1

Skin corrosion/irritation: Category 1A

Serious eye damage Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure): Category 3 (Respiratory tract irritation)

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure: Category 1

Hazardous to the aquatic environment chronic Category 1

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H227 Combustible liquid

H242 Heating may cause a fire

H290 May be corrosive to metals

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H312 Harmful in contact with skin

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H332 Harmful if inhaled

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

H372 Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation

H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Pictogram (s)

Flame, Corrosion, Exclamation mark, Health hazard, Environment



Precautionary Statement – Prevention

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P234 Keep only in original packaging.

P235 Keep cool.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P264 Wash skin 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 protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection.

Precautionary Statement – Response

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

P391 Collect spillage.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use water, water spray to extinguish.

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor if you feel unwell.

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 [or shower].

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Precautionary Statement – Storage

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

P405 Store locked up.

P406 Store in a corrosion resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

P410 Protect from sunlight.

P411 Store at temperatures not exceeding the Manufacturer's specified temperature. °C/ °F.

P420 Store separately.

Precautionary Statement – Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Section 3 - Composition and Information on Ingredients

Chemical Characterization

Liquid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
Acetic acid	64- 19- 7	> = 30- <40 %
Peroxyacetic acid	79- 21- 0	> = 15- <20 %
Hydrogen peroxide	7722- 84- 1	> = 10- <15 %
Ingredients determined not to be hazardous		Balance

Section 4 - First Aid Measures

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Remove all contaminated clothing immediately. Wash gently and thoroughly with water and non-abrasive soap for 15 minutes. Ensure contaminated clothing is washed before re-use or discard. Seek immediate medical attention.

Eye

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

First-aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed if necessary

Notes to physician

Take victim immediately to hospital. Immediate medical attention is required. Consult with an ophthalmologist immediately in all cases. Burns must be treated by a physician.

If swallowed: avoid gastric lavage (risk of perforation), keep under medical supervision for at least 48 hours.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

In case of inhalation

Symptoms:

Breathing difficulties, cough, chemical pneumonitis, pulmonary oedema

Effects:

Corrosive to respiratory system

Repeated or prolonged exposure:

Nose bleeding, risk of chronic bronchitis

In case of skin contact

Symptoms:

Redness, swelling of tissue

Effects:

Corrosive, causes severe burns

In case of eye contact

Symptoms:

Redness, lachrymation, swelling of tissue

Effects: corrosive, causes severe burns, may cause irreversible eye damage, may cause blindness

In case of ingestion

Symptoms:

Nausea, abdominal pain, bloody vomiting, diarrhoea, suffocation, cough, severe shortness of breath

Effects:

If ingested, severe burns of the mouth and throat, as well as a danger of perforation of the oesophagus and the stomach, risk of respiratory disorder

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. (0800 764 766)

Section 5 - Firefighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water, water spray.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including oxygen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Organic Peroxide, combustible. This product will burn if exposed to fire. Contact with incompatible materials or exposure to

temperatures exceeding the SADT may result in a self accelerating decomposition reaction with release of flammable vapours which may autoignite. Decomposition may be initiated when dry or by friction, shock or rapid heating. Contact with combustible materials, heating or friction may cause fire or explosion. Burns fiercely when ignited. Organic peroxides provide oxygen for combustion so simple smothering actions are not effective against established fires. Due to the possibility of re-ignition, extinguished residues must be thoroughly cooled before approaching.

Decomposition Temperature

SADT-Self Accelerating Decomposition Temperature.: $\geq 55^{\circ}\text{C}$

Lowest temperature at which the tested package size will undergo a self-accelerating decomposition reaction. This reaction may generate flammable vapours which may autoignite. The length of time to generate a decomposition reaction, after the SADT has been reached or exceeded, is dependent upon how much the SADT has been exceeded and the length of time needed for the reaction exotherm (heat spike from increasing decomposition rate) to initiate a rapid decomposition reaction. Typically, SADT is inversely proportional to package size. Larger packages will have a lower SADT due to smaller ratio to heat transfer area to volume of product.

Precautions in connection with fire

Fight fire with large amounts of water from a safe distance. Fire-fighters should wear full fire fighting turn out gear (full Bunker Gear) and self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode. In case of fire the product may be violently or explosively reactive. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool. Fire fighting equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. After a fire, wait until the material has cooled to room temperature before initiating clean-up activities. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

Section 6 - Accidental Release Measures

Emergency Procedures

Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Do not allow contact with skin and eyes. Do not breathe mist/vapour. Avoid exposure to spillage by collecting the material using explosion proof vacuum and transfer into suitable labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Peroxide residues must not be returned into original container, danger of decomposition! Peroxide-remains must never be returned into the storage vessel because contaminations can cause self-ignition or decomposition. Also they must never be left to themselves or placed into the domestic waste. It is essential to wear self-contained breathing apparatus (S.C.B.A) and full personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7 - Handling and Storage

Precautions for Safe Handling

Organic Peroxide, corrosive and combustible liquid. Attacks skin and eyes. Causes burns. Avoid breathing in mists or vapours and skin or eye contact. Exposure without protection must be prevented. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment and clothing to prevent exposure. Use in designated areas with local exhaust ventilation. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Do not use near welding or other ignition sources and avoid sparks. Contact with incompatible materials or exposure to temperatures exceeding the SADT may result in a self accelerating decomposition reaction with release of flammable vapours which may autoignite. Do not smoke. Do not pressurise, cut, heat or weld containers as they may contain hazardous residues. Never return unused product to original container. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Organic Peroxide, corrosive and combustible liquid. Store below the Manufacturer's specified temperature to maintain stability and active oxygen content. Detached storage is preferred. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated area away from foodstuffs, clothing, combustible and incompatible materials. Protect from contamination- Use only very clean containers and equipment free from traces of impurities. Keep only in original container. Never return unused product to original container. Do not reuse empty packaging to store other products. Keep containers closed when not in use, securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Provide a catch-tank in a bunded area. Limit quantity in storage. Restrict access to storage area. Post appropriate warning signs. Consider leak detection and alarm systems, as required. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the design of the storeroom reference should be made to Australian Standard AS 2714 - The storage and handling of organic peroxides, Australian Standard AS 3780 - The storage and handling of corrosive substances and Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids.

Corrosiveness

May be corrosive to metals.

Recommended Materials
Packaging material: approved grades of HDPE, stainless steel cleaned and passivated.

Section 8 - Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)					
Substance	Regulations	Exposure Duration	Exposure Limit	Units	Notes
Acetic acid	NZ OELs List	TWA	10	ppm	
Acetic acid	NZ OELs List	TWA	25	mg/m3	
Acetic acid	NZ OELs List	STEL	15	ppm	
Acetic acid	NZ OELs List	STEL	37	mg/m3	
Hydrogen peroxide	NZ OELs List	TWA	1	ppm	
Hydrogen peroxide	NZ OELs List	TWA	1. 4	mg/m3	

Biological Limit Values
No biological limits allocated.

Appropriate Engineering Controls
This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing vapours away from workers' breathing zone. A flame-proof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of vapours/mists below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning ventilation requirements.
Refer to AS 1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS/NZS 60079.10.1 Explosive atmospheres - Classification of areas - Explosive gas atmospheres, for further information concerning ventilation requirements.

Respiratory Protection
If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.
Recommended filter type: ABEK-P2 (respirator with a vapour filter (EN 141))
Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715 2009, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716 2012, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye Protection
Safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.
Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection
Wear gloves of impervious material such as butyl rubber. Breakthrough time: >480 min. Glove thickness: >=0.4 mm. Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.
Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body Protection
Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

Hygiene Measures
Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location. Take off contaminated clothing and shoes immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

Section 9 - Physical and Chemical Properties

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Liquid	Appearance	Colourless liquid
Colour	Colourless	Odour	Pungent
Decomposition Temperature		Melting Point	Not available

	<p>SADT-Self Accelerating Decomposition Temperature.: $\geq 55^{\circ}\text{C}$</p> <p>Lowest temperature at which the tested package size will undergo a self-accelerating decomposition reaction. This reaction may generate flammable vapours which may autoignite. The length of time to generate a decomposition reaction, after the SADT has been reached or exceeded, is dependent upon how much the SADT has been exceeded and the length of time needed for the reaction exotherm (heat spike from increasing decomposition rate) to initiate a rapid decomposition reaction. Typically, SADT is inversely proportional to package size. Larger packages will have a lower SADT due to smaller ratio to heat transfer area to volume of product.</p>		
Freezing Point	-42 °C (approximately) Method: Calculation method	Boiling Point	105 °C (approximately) Method: Calculation method
Solubility in Water	1,000 g/l (20 °C) Completely miscible	Solubility in Organic Solvents	Organic polar solvents: soluble
Specific Gravity	1.1	pH	<1.5 pKa: 8.2 (25 °C)
Vapour Pressure	32 hPa (25 °C) (approximate) Method: Calculation method	Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Refer to Section 9: Kinematic Viscosity and Dynamic Viscosity	Volatile Component	Not available
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Pow: -1.25 Method: Calculation method log Pow: -0.52 Method: Measured value	Flash Point	68-81 °C Method: closed cup
Flammability	Combustible, heating may cause a fire	Auto-Ignition Temperature	Not available
Flammable Limits - Lower	Not available	Flammable Limits - Upper	Not available
Explosion Properties	Not explosive	Oxidising Properties	Oxidiser
Kinematic Viscosity	Not available	Dynamic Viscosity	Not available
Particle Characteristics	Not applicable		

Other Information

Self-ignition: 270-430 °C

Peroxides: the substance or mixture is an organic peroxide classified as type F

Impact sensitivity: not explosive

Corrosion of Metals: corrosive to metals

Section 10 - Stability and Reactivity**Reactivity**

Refer to Section 10: Possibility of hazardous reactions

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Conditions to Avoid

Keep away from heat and sources of ignition (risk of self-accelerating exothermic decomposition).

Contamination. To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat.

Incompatible Materials

Strong oxidising agents, strong acids, transition metal salts, accelerators/promoters and reducing agents may result in a violent decomposition reaction or in product degradation. Strong bases. Metals, heavy metal salts and powdered metal salts. Organic materials. Flammable materials.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Temperatures at or above the SADT can result in the release of hazardous decomposition products which are flammable and may autoignite.

Thermal decomposition may result in the release of toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including oxygen, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts with incompatible materials. Contact with combustible material may cause fire. Contact with flammables may cause fire or explosions. Risk of explosion if heated under confinement. Fire or intense heat may cause violent rupture of packages. Decomposes on heating. Heating may cause a fire. Potential for exothermic hazard.

Hazardous Polymerization

Not available

Section 11 - Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information

Toxicity data for material given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

LD50 (rat) : 652 mg/kg

Test substance: 11.7% PAA mixture

Acute Toxicity - Inhalation

LC50 (rat): 4mg/l/4h (dust/mist)

Test substance: 5% PAA mixture

Acute Toxicity - Dermal

LD50 (rabbit): 1957 mg/kg

Test substance: 11.7% PAA mixture

Ingestion

Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of this product will cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain and chemical burns to the mouth, throat and stomach.

Inhalation

Harmful if inhaled. May cause respiratory irritation. Inhalation will result in respiratory irritation and possible harmful corrosive effects including lesions of the nasal septum, pulmonary edema, pneumonitis and emphysema.

Skin

Harmful in contact with skin. Product can be absorbed through skin with resultant harmful systemic effects. Causes burns. Corrosive to the skin. Skin contact can cause redness, itching, irritation, severe pain and chemical burns with resultant tissue destruction.

Eye

Causes serious eye damage. Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain and possible burns, necrosis, permanent damage and blindness.

Skin Corrosion/Irritation

Species: unknown

Result: corrosive after 3 minutes or less of exposure

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation

Species: rabbit

Result: causes serious eye damage

Respiratory Sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitiser.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitiser.

Peroxyacetic acid

Maximisation Test

Species: guinea pig

Result: does not cause skin sensitisation

Method: OECD Test Guideline 406

Unpublished reports

Germ Cell Mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Peroxyacetic acid

Genotoxicity in vitro:

Positive results were obtained in some in vitro tests.

Genotoxicity in vivo:

In vivo tests did not show mutagenic effects.

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Hydrogen peroxide is listed as a Group 3: Not classifiable as to carcinogenicity to humans according to International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT - Single Exposure

May cause respiratory irritation.

Peroxyacetic acid

Exposure routes: inhalation

Target Organs: Respiratory Tract

Result: may cause respiratory irritation

STOT - Repeated Exposure

Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation.

Peroxyacetic acid

Route: Ingestion

NOAEL (rat): 0.75 mg/kg/90d

Target Organs: gastrointestinal tract

Method: OECD Test Guideline 408

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Section 12 - Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability:

Aerobic

Biodegradable

Effects on waste water treatment plants

Inhibitor

Method: Abiotic degradation

Degradability assessment:

Acetic acid

The product is considered to be rapidly degradable in the environment.

Peroxyacetic acid

The product is considered to be rapidly degradable in the environment.

Hydrogen peroxide

The product is considered to be rapidly degradable in the environment.

Mobility

Mobility in soil

Adsorption potential (Koc)

Water

Soluble

Mobile

Soil/sediments

non-significant adsorption

Known distribution to environmental compartments

Peroxyacetic acid

Ultimate destination of the product: water

Hydrogen peroxide

Ultimate destination of the product: water

Bioaccumulative Potential

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water

Acetic acid

Not potentially bioaccumulable

Peroxyacetic acid

Not potentially bioaccumulable

Hydrogen peroxide

Not potentially bioaccumulable

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): does not bioaccumulate.

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

Acute Toxicity - Fish

Acetic acid

LC50 (Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout)): >300 mg/l/96h (semi-static test)

Analytical monitoring: no

Not harmful to fish

Method: OECD Test Guideline 203

Unpublished reports

Peroxyacetic acid

LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill sunfish)): 1.1 mg/l/96h (semi-static test)

Analytical monitoring: yes

Toxic to fish

Unpublished reports

Hydrogen peroxide

LC50 (Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow)): 16.4 mg/l/96h (semi-static test)

Analytical monitoring: yes

Harmful to fish

Method: according to a standardised method

Unpublished internal reports

Acute Toxicity - Daphnia

Acetic acid

EC50 (Daphnia magna (water flea)): >300 mg/l/48h (semi-static test)

Analytical monitoring: yes

Not harmful to aquatic invertebrates

Method: OECD Test Guideline 202

Unpublished reports

Peroxyacetic acid

EC50 (Daphnia magna (water flea)) : 0.73 mg/l/48h (semi-static test)

Analytical monitoring: yes

Very toxic to aquatic invertebrates

Unpublished reports

Hydrogen peroxide

EC50 (Daphnia pulex (water flea)): 2.4 mg/l/48h (semi-static test)

Analytical monitoring: yes

Toxic to aquatic invertebrates

Method: according to a standardised method

Unpublished internal reports

Acute Toxicity - Algae

Acetic acid

ErC50 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): >300 mg/l/72h (static test)

Analytical monitoring: no

Not harmful to algae

Method: OECD Test Guideline 201

Unpublished reports

ErC10 (Skeletonema costatum (marine diatom)): 300 mg/l/72h (static test)

Analytical monitoring: yes
End point: Growth rate
No adverse chronic effect observed up to and including the threshold of 1 mg/l
Method: OECD Test Guideline 201
Unpublished reports
Peroxyacetic acid
ErC50 (*Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata* (green algae)): 0.16 mg/l/72h (static test)
Analytical monitoring: yes
Very toxic to algae
Unpublished internal reports
Hydrogen peroxide
ErC50 (*Skeletonema costatum* (marine diatom)): 2.62 mg/l/72h (static test)
Analytical monitoring: yes
Toxic to algae
Method: according to a standardised method
Unpublished internal reports

Acute Toxicity - Bacteria

Acetic acid
NOEC (*Pseudomonas putida*): 1150 mg/l/16h (semi-static test)
Analytical monitoring: no
Published data
Peroxyacetic acid
EC50 (Activated sludge): 5.1 mg/l/3h (static test)
Analytical monitoring: yes
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Unpublished internal reports
Hydrogen peroxide
EC50 (Activated sludge): 466 mg/l/0.5h (static test)
Analytical monitoring: yes
Method: OECD Test Guideline 209
Unpublished internal reports

Hazardous to the Ozone Layer

This product is not expected to deplete the ozone layer.

Other Information

Chronic toxicity to fish
Peroxyacetic acid
NOEC (*Danio rerio* (zebra fish)): 0.00069 mg/l/33d (flow-through test)
Analytical monitoring: yes
Very toxic to fish life with long lasting effects
Method: OECD Test Guideline 210
Unpublished internal reports
Chronic toxicity to daphnia
Peroxyacetic acid
NOEC (*Daphnia magna* (water flea)): 0.0121 mg/l/21d (flow-through test)
Toxic to aquatic invertebrates with long lasting effects
Analytical monitoring: yes
Unpublished internal reports
Hydrogen peroxide
NOEC (*Daphnia magna* (water flea)): 0.63 mg/l/21d (flow-through test)
Analytical monitoring: yes
Harmful to aquatic invertebrates with long lasting effects
Method: according to a standardised method
Published data
M-Factor
Peroxyacetic acid
Acute aquatic toxicity = 1
Chronic aquatic toxicity = 10
(according to the Globally Harmonized System (GHS))

Section 13 - Disposal Considerations

Disposal Considerations

Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. Do not allow into drains or watercourses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected. Wastes including emptied containers are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations.

Product Disposal:

Product wastes are controlled wastes and should be disposed of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. This product can be disposed through a licensed commercial waste collection service. Peroxide-remains must never be returned into the storage vessel because contaminations can cause self-ignition or decomposition. Also they must never be left to themselves or placed into the domestic waste. Personal protective clothing and equipment as specified in Section 8 of this SDS must be worn during handling and disposal of this product. The ventilation requirements as specified in the same section must also be followed, and the precautions given in Section 7 of this SDS regarding handling must also be followed. Do not dispose into the sewerage system. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or dispose where ground or surface waters may be affected. In New Zealand, the disposal agency or contractor must comply with the New Zealand Hazardous Substances (Disposal) Notice 2017. Further details regarding disposal can be obtained on the EPA New Zealand website under specific group standards.

Container Disposal:

The container or packaging must be cleaned and rendered incapable of holding any substance. It can then be disposed of in a manner consistent with that of the substance it contained. In this instance the packaging can be disposed through a commercial waste collection service. Alternatively, the container or packaging can be recycled if the hazardous residues have been thoroughly cleaned or rendered non-hazardous. In New Zealand, the packaging (that may or may not hold any residual substance) that is lawfully disposed of by householders or other consumers through a public or commercial waste collection service is a means of compliance with regulations.

Section 14 - Transport Information

Transport Information

This material is classified as Dangerous Goods Division 5.2 Organic Peroxides and subsidiary Class 8 Corrosive Substances

Must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with:

Class 1: Explosives

Division 2.1: Flammable gases

Division 2.3: Toxic gases

Class 3: Flammable liquids

Division 4.1: Flammable Solids

Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances

Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet substances

Division 5.1: Oxidising substances

Division 5.2: Organic peroxides

Division 6.2: Infectious substances

Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted

Class 8: Corrosive substances

Food items

Note 1: Cyanides (Division 6.1) must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with acids (Class 8).

Note 2: Strong acids must not be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle with strong alkalis. Packing Group I and II acids and alkalis should be considered as strong.

Must not be loaded in the same freight container; and on the same vehicle must be separated horizontally by at least 3 metres unless all but one are packed in separate freight containers with:

Division 2.2: Non-flammable Non-toxic Gases

Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet substances

Division 6.1: Toxic substances

Class 7: Radioactive materials unless specifically exempted

Goods of packing group II or III may be loaded in the same freight container or on the same vehicle if transported in segregation devices with:

Class 3: Flammable liquids

Division 4.1: Flammable Solids

Division 4.2: Spontaneously combustible substances

Division 4.3: Dangerous when wet substances

Division 5.1: Oxidising substances

Division 5.2: Organic peroxides

Division 6.1: Toxic substances

Division 6.2: Infectious substances

Class 8: Corrosive substances

Food items

Special Precautions for User

Not available

UN Number

3109

Proper Shipping Name

ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID

Hazard Class

5.2

Subsidiary Risk

8

Hazchem Code

2W

UN Number (Air Transport, ICAO)

3109

IATA/ICAO Proper Shipping Name

ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID

IATA/ICAO Hazard Class

5.2

IATA/ICAO Subsidiary Hazard

8

IATA/ICAO Symbol

Organic Peroxide, Corrosive

IMDG UN Number

3109

IMDG Proper Shipping Name

ORGANIC PEROXIDE TYPE F, LIQUID(Peroxyacetic acid) MARINE POLLUTANT

IMDG Hazard Class

5.2

IMDG Marine pollutant

Yes

IMDG EMS

F-J,S-R

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Section 15 - Regulatory Information

Regulatory Information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Hazardous Substances (Minimum Degrees of Hazard) Notice 2017, New Zealand.
Group Standard: Organic Peroxides (Corrosive) Group Standard 2020.

HSNO Approval Number

HSR002630

New Zealand (NZIoC)

All components of this product are listed on the Inventory or exempted.

Tolerable exposure limit (TEL)

Not available

Environmental exposure limit (EEL)

Not available

Certified Handler

Not available

Controlled Substance Licence Requirements

Not available

Montreal Protocol

Not Listed

Stockholm Convention

Not Listed

Rotterdam Convention

Not Listed

Agricultural Compounds, including Veterinary Medicines (ACVM)

Not available

Section 16 - Any Other Relevant Information

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

SDS Created: February 2022

Literature References

Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Act 1996.

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Contact Person/Point

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