SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF SUBSTANCE/MELANGE AND COMPANY/COMPANY

1.1 Chemical Name ID

Trade name

Synonyms most commonly used

Reach Substance IUPAC

Num. Registrazion REACH

C.A.S. Registry Number

EINECS Number

Peracetic Acid in Stabilized Aqueuse Solution - 0,1%w/w, PeroxyAcetic PeroxyAcetic Acid Equilibrium Stabilized Solution - 0.1%w/w, **APABIO MD** - Peracetic Acid in Stabilized Aqueuse Solution - 0,1%w/w

Acide Peracétique – PeroxyAcetic Acid equilibrium Stabilized Solution.

Ethaneperoxoic acid. Individual constitute of a multiconstituent Substance.

01-2119531330-56-0002

79-21-0 Formula molec. $C_2H_4O_3$ Formula CH_3COOOH

201-186-8 EINECS Name Peracetic acid TSCA Name Ethaneperoxoic acid

1.2 Relevant identified uses of substance or mixture and uses not recommended. Relevant identified uses of substance or mixture.

Industrial, Product for professional use. Product for Industrial use. Disinfectant - Decontaminant - Synthesis Intermediate - Ag. Oxydant - Ag. Whitening - Professional Use. Only for professional and industrial use. Only for industrial and business users. AISE-P801 - Cleaning for processes in agri-food industries. Cleaning in place (NEP). Uses not recommended: Uses other than those identified are not recommended. Chemical synthesis - Industrial: Synthesis of the intermediary, used under strictly controlled conditions (CCS). Peracetic acid: Industrial - Manufacturing. Peracetic acid: Industrial - Formulation. Peracetic acid: Industrial - Applications textile care. Peracetic acid: Professional - Applications textile care. Peracetic acid: Industrial - Paper pulp bleaching. Peractic acid: Industrial - adjuvant Food production processes (starches and sugars). Peracetic acid: Industrial/professional - Used in the laboratory. For this product have been identified uses under REACH. In order to improve legibility, uses are listed in the appendix to the security data sheet.

Information about 1.3 the supplier of the Security data MSDS

IBL SERVICE Sarl (IBL SPECIFIK) 69, Avenue Aristide Briand- 94230 Cachan - France

email contact@iblspecifik.com Subject: MSDS Last Edition: Rev. 04 01.09.2017

1.4 Emergency Call Number In case of **intoxication call: à :**

POISON CONTROL CENTER - MILAN - ITALY Tel. 02/39/66101029 TEL.

Nancy Poison control and toxicovigilance Centre - Base National Products and Compositions 33/ ((0)3/83323636

Orfila Tel. '33 145 42 59 59

SECTION 2: HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of substance or mixture

Classification Regulation 1272/2008:

The product is classified and labelled in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

Corrosive material for metals,	1	H290
Severe eye injury/severe eye irritation	1	H318
Chronic toxicity to the aquatic environment	3	H412

H290

2.2 Labelling elements

Labelling

Regulation No. 1272/2008 CE

Pictograms

Warning mention:

Attention - Warning

H- Code
Danger Warning Danger Mentions (GHS)

H290: Possibly corrosive for metals. **H318:** Causes severe eye damage. **H412:** Harmful to aquatic organisms, has long-term adverse effects.

P- Code
Cautionary Advice (GHS)

P220: Keep away from des acids, bases, heavy metal salts and agents Reducers, combustible materials, des pollutants. **P280:** Wear gloves/clothes protection/eye/face protection equipment. **P305 - P351 - P338:** IN CONTACT WITH EYES: Rinse carefully with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if the victim wears them and if they can be easily removed. **P337-P313:** If eye irritation persists: seek medical attention. **P501:** Eliminate content/container in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations.

Danger mentionsdanger
EU-specific
Special provisions:
Special provisions in Schedule XVII of reach regulation and the following adjustments: None
Product content: oxygen-based bleaching agents; 20% w/w.
Dangerous components Must be listed On Label: Peracetic Acid in Aqueuse Solution Stabilized - 0,1%w/w. Dangerous components: Acid AceticAcetic Acid CAS 64-19-7), Peracetic Acid(Peracetic Acid CAS 79-21-0), Peroxide (Hydrogen Peroxide CAS7722-84-1).

2.3 Other dangers

Health risks:

Effects Possible On The Health: Inhalation — Heat decomposition vapours of the product: Risk of irritation of the respiratory system.

Effects Possible On The Health: Skin contact: — Not harmful by contact with the skin.

Effects Possible On The Health: Eye contact: — It causes eye irritation.

Ingestion: Not harmful if swallowed.

Effects on the environment: Environmental effects: Harmful to fish. Harmful daphnies. Harmful to aquatic organisms, has long-term adverse effects. May have long-term adverse effects on aquatic organisms. Readily Biodegradable. Results of the PBT and VPVB evaluations: This mixture does not contain a substance that meets the PBT and vPvB criteria of the REACH Regulation, Schedule XIII. CE No. 1907/2006 (REACH).

Physical andchemical hazards: The product can decompose quickly when mixed with incompatible or heated chemicals. It can react quickly and violently if heated or mixed with incompatible materials (see section 10.5). Thermal decomposition giving flammable and toxic. Do not mix directly with amines, oxidants, acids and alkali especially if in a concentrated form, liquid oxygen, nitric acid, ozone, mineral acids. Keep in a cool place, away from heat or direct sunlight. Can ignite combustible materials. Decomposition products: See Chapter 10. Main negative effects: see sections 9 to 12.

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / COMPONENT/INGREDIENTS INFORMATION

3.1	Substances	Lack of relevance
3.2	Mixtures	Individual constitute of a multiconstituent Substance. Melange.
	Dangerous components (in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 and its amendment (453/2010):	

Dangerous components	CASE No.	EC No.	INDEX NUMBER	Number Registration	Classification REGLEED (EC) No 1272/2008			% p/p
PERACETIC ACID	79-21-0	201-186-8	607-094-00-8	01-2119531330-56-0002	Liquid Flammable Organic Peroxide Acute Oral Toxicity Acute Toxicity Skin Skin Corrosion/Irr. Acute Tox.. Inhalat [9] Aquatic Ac. Tox. [3] Aquatic Chron.Tox [4] STOT SE Respirat. Respiratory	3 D 4 4 1A 4 1 1 3 UHH071	H226 H242 H302 H312 H314 H332 H400 H410 H335	0.1%% w/w
ACIDO ACETIC [5]	64-19-7	200-580-7	607-002-00-6	01-2119475328-30-XXXX	Liquid Flammable Skin Corrosion/Irr.	3 1A	H226 H314	0.1%% w/w
HYDROGENE PEROXIDE	7722-84-1	231-765-0	008-003-00-9	01-2119485845-22-XXXX	Oxidising Liquid [1] Acute Oral Toxicity Skin Corrosion [2] Acute Tox.. Inhalat STOT GETS R. TRACT. [6] Aquatic Chr. Tox. [8] Aquatic Chro. Toxicity C - 63% w/w	1 4 1A 4 3 3	H271 H302 H314 H332 H335 H412	3%% w/w

[1] Ox. Fl. 1; H271: C - 70% ----- Ox. Fl. 2; H272: 50% - C-lt; 70%

[2] Skin Corr. 1A; H314: C - 70% ----- Skin Corr. 1B; H314: 50% - C-lt; 70% ----- Skin Irrit. 2. H315: 35% - C-lt; 50% ----- Eye Dam. 1. H318: 8% - C-lt; 50 % ----- Eye Irrit. 2. H319: 5% - C-lt; 8% ----- STOT SE 3; H335; C - 35%

[3] Aquatic Acute 1 - H400; M - 1: C - 25%

[4] Aquatic Chronic 1; H410; M - 10: C - 2.5% - Aquatic Chronic 2; H411: 0.25% - C-lt; 2.5% - Aquatic Chronic 3; H412: 0.025% - C-lt; 0.25%

[5] (10 C-lt; 25) Skin Irrit. 2, H315; (10) Eye Irrit. 2, H319; (25) Skin Corr. 1B, H314; (C -90) Skin Corr. 1A, H314.

[6] STOT SE 3; H335; C - 35%. [7] STOT SE 3; H335; C - 1%. [8] H412 C - 63%. [9] Acute Tox. Inhalation H331 C - 17%

Text of R/H sentences and classification acronyms (SGH/CLP) cf. section 16. In this paragraph, substances are mentioned with their corresponding effective classification! In other words, for substances listed in Appendix VI Table 3.1/3.2 of Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP Regulation), all possible notes mentioned were taken into account. In the current state of the supplier's knowledge and in the application concentrations, no other ingredient present is classified

hazardous to health or the environment, and therefore would require inclusion in this section. For the full text of the R sentences mentioned in this article, see chapter 16. For the full text of danger (H) sentences mentioned in this article, see Section 16. For more detailed information on health effects and symptoms refer to Article 11.

SECTION 4: FIRST AID

In the event of an accident or discomfort, seek medical attention immediately (if possible, show the label).

4.1 Description of First Aid

General advice:	Take action quickly. Intervene very quickly. Alert a doctor. Never do it drink or vomit if the patient is unconscious or has seizures. In the shower: Remove Contaminated clothing. including shoes. Risk of inflammation. In the event of projections, remove contaminated clothing and immediately plunge into water. Symptoms poisoning can occur after several hours. It is recommended to stay monitoring for at least 48 hours after the incident. In case of breathing or If breathing stops, practice artificial respiration. Symptoms poisoning can occur after several hours. It is recommended to have a follow-up 48 hours after the incident. Artificial breathing in case of breathing irregular or respiratory arrest. Unde r
Inhalation:	Keep the patient out of the polluted area. If she has respiratory failure, she does not practice artificial respiration using an inhaler mask (AMBU). Bringing the person in the emergency department. Put under medical supervision. Bringing the victim to the air free,using proper respiratory protection. Rest. Avoid cooling (cover). If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen (by an authorized person). If breathing stops, practice artificial respiration. Immediately consult a doctor. In case of trouble: Hospitalize. Call a CENTRE ANTIPOISON or a doctor.
Eye contact:	Immediate action. Immediately rinse eyes with lukewarm water with lukewarm water several minutes. Remove contact lenses if the victim is wearing them and if they can be easily removed. Continue to rinse. Rinse immediately with an eye solution or with water by keeping the eyelids apart for 15 minutes. Remove the lenses contact,if possible. Seek immediate consultation with an ophthalmologist. Don't treat the eye ointments or oils. Do not use eye drops or ointments of any kind before getting a review or advice. Seek immediate consultation with an ophthalmologist. Call a CENTRE ANTIPOISON or a doctor immediately.
Skin contact:	Immediately remove contaminated clothing, wash the contaminated clothes immediately and thoroughly affected body parts with lukewarm water and soap. In case of redness or irritation persistent, bring the person to the emergency department for treatment (burn). Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Seek immediate medical attention. Wash immediately and abundantly with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and footwear. Seek immediate medical attention.
Ingestion:	DON'T MAKE YOU VOMIT. If the victim is fully conscious/lucid. Rinse mouth. Seek immediate medical attention. Do not attempt to vomit, rinse thoroughly the mouth and lips to water if the subject is conscious, then hospitalize urgently. Don't perform gastric washing, danger of foam reflux. Ingestion of this corrosive material can cause severe ulceration, inflammation and the risk of perforation of the digestive tract, haemorrhage and fluid loss. Its inspiration during induced vomiting can lead to serious lung damage. DO NOT make you vomit. Rest. Immediately call a CENTRE ANTIPOISON or a doctor.
First Aid - Tips	If swallowed, do not vomit. Give to drink plenty of water for the patient, Call immediately a CENTRE ANTIPOISON or a doctor. Not sought to make vomit, rinse the mouth and lips to water if the person is conscious, then hospitalize hospital.

Main symptoms and effects, acute and delayed.

4.2 Corrosive for mucous membranes, eyes and skin. Burns. See section 11 for more information on the effects on health and symptoms.

Inhalation	Heat decomposition vapours of the product: Risk of irritation of the respiratory system.
Skin contact	Not harmful by contact with the skin.
Eye contact	It causes eye irritation.
Ingestion	Not harmful if swallowed.
Main Symptoms And effects of overexposure	**Inhalation:** Harmful symptoms may possibly include: irritation airways, coughing. **Ingestion:** stomach pain. **Skin contact: peau:** harmful symptoms may possibly include: pain or irritation, redness, blisters can occur. **Eye contact: yeux:** Harmful symptoms may include the following: pain, tearing, redness.
Indication of possible care Medical Immediate And Treatments Special Necessary	Note to doctor: Treat all effects symptomatically. For the advice of a doctors should contact the poison control centre. Symptomatic treatment. In case large quantities have been ingested or inhaled, contact a poison control centre. This substance is highly corrosive to the eyes and can cause term a keratitis. If swallowed, do not cause vomiting. Rinse thoroughly mouth and lips to water if the subject is conscious, then hospitalize urgently. Ingestion of this corrosive substance can cause severe ulcerations, inflammation and perforation upper digestive system, with haemorrhage and fluid loss. The Inspiration of this substance during the induced emesis can cause serious damage to the lungs. Contact an anti-poison centre for further information on the treatment. The

4.3

People with pre-existing skin, eye or respiratory diseases may be at greater risk with irritating and corrosive properties or this material. Treat any other symptoms. Treat all additional effects symptomatically. Contact a poison control centre for more information about the treatment.

No information available on clinical trials and medical follow-up. For more details on health consequences and symptoms, see Section 11. If available, specific toxicological information of the substances, can be found in section 11.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Way to Extinction

Appropriate way of extinction

Adjusted Extinction Methods: Nebulized/Pulverized Water, Resistant Alcohol Foam, Dry Chemicals or Carbon Dioxide. Inadequate Extinction Methods: Halogens, Water Jet Direct. Intervene with water, preferably split, at a safe distance and in wind. Cool the containers exposed to the fire and the surrounding area. Do not perform remediation, cleaning or recovery operations until the entire area has been completely cooled. In case of decomposition, signalled by the formation of fumes and by the overheating of the containers, it is essential to cool with water. Use the right means to fight nearby fires. Water spraying. Foam. Dry chemical powder. Carbon dioxide. Use sand only to put out small fires.

Inappropriate extinction methods:

Inappropriate means of extinction: Halogens, direct water jet.

5.2 Specific hazards resulting from substance or mixture:

Specific risks: Promotes ignition of combustible materials. It can release oxygen during decomposition. The oxygen released accelerates the combustion of flammable materials If not properly cooled the fire can easily resume. Can release oxygen. Oxygen accelerates the combustion of flammable materials. If not properly cooled the fire can easily resume. Oxygen, which is developed during decomposition, can promote combustion in the event of a fire. Oxygen accelerates the combustion of flammable materials. Oxydantes/oxidizing materials. It's oxidizing materials.

Overheating of the product will cause an increase in pressure in containers that may explode. Can release oxygen. Oxygen accelerates the combustion of flammable materials. If not properly cooled the fire can easily resume. Oxygen, which is developed during decomposition, can promote combustion in the event of a fire. In the event of a fire or overheating of the product there will be an increase in the pressure of the containers that could cause an explosion. In the case of fresh hazard containers with water jets. Fire hazard for heating. Do not breathe fumes/fumes. The heat of the fire can break down the peroxides present in the area. Dangerous reactions: Avoid contact with reducing agents and fuels. Strong acid, which reacts violently with heat with release of the base product. General measures: Keep unnecessary staff away. Dangerous reactions: Avoid contact with reducing agents and fuels. Strong acid, reacts violently with heat release with basic products. General measures: Keep unnecessary staff away. Scatter gases/vapours with sprayed water. Approach the danger with your back to the wind. Cool containers exposed to fire. Be careful when fighting any chemical fire. Can release oxygen. In case of danger, cool the containers with water jets, risk of fire for heating. Do not breathe fumes/vapours. Cool dangerous packaging with sprayed water. The heat from the fire can break down the peroxides present in the area. Fight the fire from a distance (more than 15 m). Cool containers/tanks by spraying water. The development of oxygen during decomposition can facilitate combustion in the event of a fire. In case of fire or overheating, will increase the pressure of the tank that could cause the explosion. The main products of combustion are: Hydrocarbons, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Protoxyde, Water. Carbon oxides. Nitrogen oxides (NOx). Sulphur oxides. Phosphorus oxides. The main decomposition products: Oxygen, see no point 10 - Stability and responsiveness. Exposure to combustion or decomposition products can pose health risks.

5.3 Special protective equipment for firefighting personnel

In the event of a fire, wear breathing apparatus and appropriate clothing including gloves and face protection. Complete combination of chemical protection. Fight fire from a distance of more than 15 m. Cool dangerous packaging with sprayed water. In the event of a fire, remove all containers exposed to fire.. Ban all sources ofsparks and ignition - do not smoke.. Do not leave firefighting in sewers or streams.. Special protective equipment (seeSection 8):): Use airway protections. Firefighters must wear fire-resistant protective equipment. Use a full-face mask and air breathing apparatus (EN 317), will complete the flame (EN 469), fire retardant gloves (EN 659) Fireman boots (HO A29 - A30). Protective measures to be taken: Remove containers from the fire zone if possible safely, or cool because the substance is exposed to thermal radiation or directly involved can give rise to toxic fumes. Damaged containers must be handled only by qualified and authorized personnel. To extinguish the fire at a safe distance from the containers, using pipes or

Other Recommendations	Automatic sprinkler systems with nozzles placed above containers. Collect extinguishing water. Use carbon dioxide, powder, foam only for fires small scale. Cool closed containers with water. Cool by spraying water, standing remotely and with the wind in the back, the peroxide containers exposed to fire. The residue contaminated extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations in place. Keep unnecessary staff away. Scatter gases/vapours using sprayed water. Approach the danger with your back to the wind. Cool containers exposed to fire. Be careful when fighting any chemical fire. Warning: Decomposition under the effect of heat (See also Chapter dangerous products of decomposition). If you are involved in a fire, it supports combustion. In case fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. The development of oxygen decomposition can facilitate combustion in the event of a fire. In the event of a fire or overheating, will increase the pressure of the tank that could cause the explosion. The main products of combustion are: Hydrocarbons, Carbon dioxide, Protoxyde
Danger Fire And Explosion	Carbon, water. The main decomposition products: décomposition : Oxygen, see no point 10 - Stability and responsiveness. Exposure to combustion or decomposition products may present Health risks. In the event of fire and decomposition, gases and Irritating fumes. The main combustion/decomposition products are: Hydrocarbons, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Protoxyde, Water, Acetic Acid. Warning: may catch fire again. Decomposition under the effect of heat (See also Chapter dangerous decomposition products). In a fire, food burning. The vapours can form explosive mixtures with the air. In the event of a fire and/or explosion, do not inhale fumes/steam.

SECTION 6: MEASURES TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF DISPERSAL/ACCIDENTAL LEAKAGE

6.1 Individual precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Ensure adequate d'urgence : ventilation. Do not breathe dust or fumes. Wear appropriate protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. Wear appropriate protective clothing, gloves and eye or face protection. Wear a recommended breathing apparatus. Avoid contact with the skin and eyes. Do not breathe gases/vapours/fumes/aerosols. If spraying occurs on public roads, report the danger and notify local authorities. Ensure proper ventilation of the area. Evacuate and restrict access. Remove any source of ignition. Stop the leak without taking any chances.

Ensure adequate/sufficient ventilation. Do not breathe dust or fumes. Wear appropriate protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection. **For non-rescueworkers:** Remove people from the affected area not involved in the emergency response. Emergency services alert inside or a fire. If you need immediate action to refer to emergency personnel directions/instructions. **For emergency personnel:** Evacuate personnel not necessary or not equipped with personal protection. Prohibit any source of sparks and ignition - Do not smoke. Prohibit contact with the skin, eyes and inhalation of fumes. Use personal protective equipment. If there is insufficient ventilation, wear a suitable breathing apparatus. Clothing Appropriate Personal Protective Equipment: Respiratory equipment with air reserve or full gas mask with filter (AEBK). Protection Follows the evidence of acid gas. Turn off the ignition source if the operation is not safe. Ensure adequate ventilation of the premises concerned. Where can operate above the wind. Avoid coming into contact with the substance or handling containers without adequate protection. Use sprayed water to reduce vapors or divert movement from the cloud. Keep people away from the area of flow/leakage and against the wind. Isolate the area until the substance is completely dispersed. Cool by spraying water, keeping at a safe distance and with the wind in the back. Eliminate all sources of ignition and do not create flames or sparks. Avoid direct contact with the product and do not breathe fumes or fumes. Use a breathing mask with type A filter. Use personal protective equipment see section 8. See protection measures under Chapter 7 and 8.

6.2 Precautions for environmental protection

Do not allow products to enter drip pipes, streams or ditches and rivers. Do not allow sewers, surface water or groundwater to enter sewer systems, surface water. Do not enter the ground and basement. Contain and contain the application. Prevent release into the environment (sewers, rivers, soils). Immediately notify the appropriate authorities in the event of a major spill. Pump in a suitable emergency tank. Do not contaminate the water supply with the material. Do not contaminate groundwater and surface water. If the product contaminates rivers, lakes or sewers, inform the relevant authorities, in accordance with local laws. Stems the losses of large quantities with an inert absorbent (vermiculite or with an appropriate absorbent material) and/or the soil and inform the competent authority. Notify the appropriate authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air). Contain and contain the application. Prevent release into the environment (sewers, rivers, soils). Immediately notify the appropriate authorities in the event of a major spill. Pump in a suitable emergency tank. See section 8. See 7/8. la rubrique

Stop the leak if possible. Contain and collect leaks with non-combustible absorbent materials, for example: sand, earth, vermiculite, diatom earth, and dispose of the product in a container for disposal in accordance with Local regulations (see section 13).

6.3 Containment and cleaning methods and equipment: nettoyage :

Eliminate all sources of ignition if this is safe to do. Block the leak if it is safe to do so. Contain and collect material from non-combustible absorbent material (e.g. sand,p.eearth, kieselgur, vermiculite) and put it in a container for disposal in accordance with local/national regulations (see Chapter 13). Eliminate traces by dumpingwater In the event ofa major spill, block or contain spilled substances so that the flow does not reach the waterways. Collect the spilled and non-combustible absorbent product (perlite, vermiculite or sand) in clean open containers and polyethylene and/or polyethylene buckets. Keep the contents moist. Waste should not be collected in closed containers should not be contained. Never reintroduce the dispersed product into the original containers. It is absolutely not recommended to reuse them. The spilled material can be neutralized with sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate or sodium hydroxide. Cover the rest with inert absorbent (such as vermiculite) to remove later. Elimination by a licensed waste collection company. After collection, neutralize with soda or lime and dilute with water avoiding a large dispersion of liquid residues. After collection, ventilate and wash the affected area with water, neutralized with sodium carbonate, sodium bicarbonate or sodium hydroxide, before granting access. Large quantities must be diluted with appropriate products before being sent to the disposal. Recovery: Never reintroduce the spilled product into its original container for reuse. Collect in appropriate containers for disposal. For containment: Contain the product to recover or absorb it with an appropriate material. Remove leaks, if possible without risk to staff. For small leaks: Remove with an inert absorbent. Prohibit vermiculite. Don't confine. Use spark-proof tools. Elimination: Follow the recommendations of section 13.

Reference to other sections: For emergency contact information, see section 1. See section 8 for information on personal protective equipment and section 13 for waste disposal. See 07, 08, 11, 12 and 13.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

The information in this section contains general advice andguidance. See the list of identified uses Section 1 for specific information available in the scenario or in the exhibition scenarios..

7.1 Precautions to take for safe handling:

Precautions for Safe handling:

Apply occupational safety and hygiene legislation. Use the equipment personal protection described in heading 8. Keep away from sources of ignition - Defence of smoking. Keep away from fire, sparks and hot surfaces. Establish a ban open flames, sparks and smoking in the areas where handling occurs and storage of the product. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the workplace. Avoid: contact direct with the skin and eyes; inhalation of fumes and fumes. Manipulating in well-looking areas ventilated. Avoid any kind of loss and/or theft. Do not leave containers open. Don't mix/pollute with other substances that can cause decomposition. Meticulously take care of cleaning containers used for pickup and draw. never reintroduce peroxide taken into the original container. Plan ahead use of local exhaust ventilation. Do not breathe gases, fumes, fumes or aerosols. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use. Washing your hands and any other exposed area with mild soap and water, before eating, drinking, drinking, smoking,and before you leave work. Wash clothes before reuse. An eye-rinseoeil emergency services and safety showers must be installed in the vicinity of any location where there is risk of exposure. Staff should be aware of the dangers of the product. Storage instructions applicable to products: Liquid organic peroxides. Harmful. Corrosive. Toxic to aquatic organisms, has long-term adverse effects. P Predict proper ventilation and evacuation at the equipment level. Plan showers, eye fountains. Plan water station nearby. Provide a self-contained breathing apparatus proximity. Provide fire coverage nearby. Avoid any kind of loss and/or leakage. Don't leave the containers open. Do not mix/pollute with other substances that may cause to rot. Do not reuse empty containers until they have been subjected to a cleaning. Before carrying out transfer operations, make sure that the tank does not contains no residues of incompatible substances. If there is insufficient ventilation, wear proper breathing apparatus. Remove contaminated clothing. Washing your hands afterwards manipulated. Staff should be warned of the dangers of the product. Provide necessary equipment to rinse or wash the eyes and body thoroughly quickly in case of contact or projection. If there is insufficient ventilation, wear a appropriate breathing apparatus. Send contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering the food court. Do not mix with a bleach or other chlorinated products - will release the chlorine gas. The appropriate materials that can be find in contact with peroxides, to be used for making containers, dosing, etc. are: ceramics, polyethylene (HDPE), polytetrafluoroethylene (ptFE), Polyfluoride vinylidene (PVDF), stainless steel AISI 304 or 316 these must be properly stripped and passed out before use. Recommended: high-density polyethylene. Compatible materials: they may come into contact with peracides, to be used for the construction of containers, dispensers, etc., materials such as glass or ceramics, polyethylene (PE), polypropylene (PP), polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE), steel stainless AISI 304 or 316; before using it must be properly stripped and

7.2 Conditions necessary to ensure storage security, taking into account possible inconsistencies:

passedsived. See also Article 8 to refer to recommended devices. See also section 8 to refer to the recommended features. See section 10.
Establishing a ban on entry to the entire staff did not authorize. Store in accordance with local and national regulations. Store only in the original container. Store in a closed container. Manipulate in well-ventilated areas. Ensure adequate general ventilation to reduce concentrations of fog and/or vapours. Plan water station nearby. Do not confine the commercial product to a circuit, between closed valves, or in a container without a safety valve. Never reintroduce the peracid taken into the original container. For conditions to avoid seeing paragraph 10.4. For conditions to avoid, see paragraph 10.4. For incompatible matters see paragraph 10.5. COMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Appropriate materials that may be in contact with peroxides, to be used for the manufacture of containers, dosing, etc. are: glass or ceramics, polyethylene (HDPE), polytetrafluoroethylene (the acronym PTFE), Polyfluoride vinylidene (PVDF), stainless steel AISI 304 or 316 these must be properly decapitated and passed out before use. Plastics (Polyethylene and polypropylene). Stainless steel. Pvc. Recommended: high-density polyethylene. Keep the product:

- ✓ In accordance with local/national rules;
- ✓ Keep away from food, food and beverages.
- ✓ In well-closed original containers;
- ✓ Keep/store away from clothing/combustible/incompatible materials.
- ✓ Keep away from heat sources (steam lines, flames, sparks).
- ✓ Keep containers closed and labelled.
- ✓ Keep away from incompatible substances: Amines, Acids, strong bases,,
- ✓ Keep

To maintain the characteristics of the product for a long time:

- ✓ Store in a cool, well-ventilated area.
- ✓ Keep containers closed. The product should be insulated stores to increase heat and avoid the direct impact of solar radiation.
- ✓ Store separate from other chemicals.
- ✓ Store in a dry, well-ventilated place, away from heat and sunlight.
- ✓ Store separate from other chemicals.
- ✓ Do not store with heavy metal salts (accelerators, siccatives).
- ✓ Do not store with reducing agents, heavy metal salts, acids, bases especially if in a concentrated form.
- ✓ Storage temperature: -10 degrees Celsius T-Lt; 30 degrees Fahrenheit.

Incompatible products: Alkalins. Chlorinated products. Strong reducing agents. Keep away from combustible materials. Flammable materials. Do not mix with a bleach or other chlorinated products - will release the chlorine gas. **Incompatible materials:** iron, copper, brass, bronze, aluminum,, zinc, strong bases,oxidizing agents, powdered metals, strong oxidants,metals, iron, copper, Amines, strong acids, reducing agents, heavymetals, organic substances, alcohols, permanganates,, for example potassium permanganate, Nickel,Copper Incompatible products: strong oxidants, strong reducing agents, strong acids,strongbases, amines,, acetone, sulfur compounds, heavy metals compounds,heavy metals (risk of exothermic decomposition).). (risque de Keep away from reducing agents (e.g.. Amines) , acids, bases and heavy metal compounds (e.g., accelerators, dryers). Iron (Fe). Zinc. Tin. Copper and its alloys. See also Section 8 to designate recommended devices.. See section 10. For conditions to avoid, see paragraph 10.4. For incompatible matters see paragraph 10.5.

7.3 Specific applicationsThe exception of those described in headings 1.2 no other specific uses are covered.

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/INDIVIDUAL PROTECTION MEASURES (DIRECTIVE 98/24/CE)

Other indications on the structure of technical facilities: No other data, see paragraph 07.

8.1 Control Settings: contrôle :

Exposure limit values

PERACETIC ACID CASE 79-21-0

Source	Date	Value	Value (ppm))	Value (mgmg/m3))	
OEL (IT)	–	–	–	–	AGCH
FR VLE	02 2005	VCLT	–	–	
ACGIH (US)	2012	TLV-ST	0.4 ppm	1.24 mg/m^3	Inhalable fraction and vapor TLV-STEL 15 min

ACETIC ACID CASE 64-19-7

Source	Date	Value	Value (ppm))	Value (mgmg/m3))	
ACGIH (US)	–	Stel	15 ppm	–	STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit
ACGIH (US)	–	Twa	10 ppm	25 mg/m^3	

Niosh	–	IDLH	50 ppm	–	
FR VLE	02 2005	VCLT	10 ppm	25 mg/m^3	VLE: Exposure limit value-VLCT, Limit value to short term
FR VLE	02 2005	Vme	1.5 ppm	1.5 mg/m^3	

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE CASE 7722-84-1

Source	Date	Value	Value (ppm))	Value (mgmg/m^3)	
INRS	02 2005	Vme	1	1,5	VME: Average exposure value-VLEP over 8 hours
ACGIH (US)	02 2012	Twa	1	1,4	–
FR VLE		Vme	1	1,5	

SULPHURIC ACID CASE 7664-93-3

Source	Date	Value	Value (ppm))	Value (mgmg/m^3)	
INRS	02 2005	Vme	–	1	VME: Average exposure value-VLEP over 8 hours
INRS	07 2012	VLCT	300	900	VLE: Exposure limit value-VLCT, Limit value to short term
INRS	07 2012	VLCT		0,05	VME (Thoracic Fraction)

Biological exposure limit values at the workplace

PERACETIC ACID CASE 79-21-0	No Values Biological Exposure Limits at the Workplace
ACETIC ACID CASE 64-19-7	No Values Biological Exposure Limits at the Workplace
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE CASE 7722-84-1	No Values Biological Exposure Limits at the Workplace
SULPHURIC ACID CASE 7664-93-3	No Values Biological Exposure Limits at the Workplace

TLV- Threshold Limit value; TWA - Time Weighted Average; STEL - Short Term Exposure Limit; ACGH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. OEL (EU):): Occupational Exposure Limit (EU). VME: Average exposure value - VLEP over 8 hours. VLE: Exposure limit value - VLCT, Short-term limit value. The information in this section contains general advice and advice. See the list of identified uses in section 1 for the specific information available in the given exposure scenarios or scenarios..

CAS 79-21-0 **- - DNELs - Derived No Effect Level**

	Inhalation - Way Exhibition	Oral - Exhibition path	Skin - Exhibition lane
Worker	0.6 mg/m3 (LT, SE) 0.6 mg/m3 (LT, LE) 0.6 mg/m3 (ST, SE) 0.6 mg/m3 (ST, LE)	Unlikely **	Eval. Qualitative High hazard (no threshold derived) ****
General population	----	----	----

ACIDE ACETIC CAS 64-19-7 **- DNELs - Derived No Effect Level**

	Inhalation - Way Exhibition	Oral - Exhibition path	Skin - Exhibition lane
Worker	25 mg/m3 (LT, SE) 25 mg/m3 (LT, LE) 25 mg/m3 (ST, SE) 25 mg/m3 (ST, LE)	Unlikely **	Eval. Qualitative ****
General population	25 mg/m3 (LT, SE) 25 mg/m3 (LT, LE) 25 mg/m3 (ST, SE) 25 mg/m3 (ST, LE)	Unlikely **	Eval. Qualitative ****

HYDROGEN PEROXYDE CAS 7722-84-1 **- DNELs - Derived No Effect Level**

	Inhalation - Way Exhibition	Oral - Exhibition path	Skin - Exhibition lane
Worker	3 mg/m3 (LE, ST) 1.4 mg/m3 (LE, LT)	Unlikely **	Eval. Qualitative ****
General population	1.93 mg/m3 (LE, ST) 0.21 mg/m3 (LE, LT)	Unlikely **	Eval. Qualitative ****

ACIDE SULFURIC CAS 7664-93-3 **- DNELs - Derived No Effect Level**

	Inhalation - Way Exhibition	Oral - Exhibition path	Skin - Exhibition lane
Worker	0.05 mg/m3 (LT, LE) 0.1 mg/m3 (ST, LE)	No-threshold effect and/or no dose-response information available	Hazard unknown (no further information necessary)
General population	No-threshold effect and/or no dose-response information available	No-threshold effect and/or no dose-response information available	Hazard unknown (no further information necessary)

LE: local effects, **SE:** systemic effects, **LT:** long term, **ST:** short term

* DNEL was calculated based on the toxicological information provided. We used prudent assessment factors.
Qualitative evaluation based on OC and RMM. Qualitative assessment based on OC and RMM (for eye risk). The substance does not meet the classification criteria for dermal systemic effects

PNECs - Expected concentration with no effect in the environment

	PERACETIC ACID CASE 79-21-0	*ACETIC ACID CASE 64-19-7*
Aquatic (fresh water)	0.094g/L	3,058 mg/l
Sediment (fresh water)	----	11.36 mg/kg

Aquatic (seawater) (Marine Wat.)	0.094g/L	0.3058 mg/l
Sediment (seawater)	0.00018 mg/l	1,136 mg/kg
Aquatic (intermittent release)	Rapid Degradation	30.58 mg/l
PNEC STP	0.051 mg/l	85 mg/l
PNEC Soil (mg/kg)	320g/kg soil dw	0.47 mg/kg

PNECs - Expected concentration with no effect in the environment

	Per. HYDROGEN CASE 7722-84-1	***SULPHURIC ACID CASE 7664-93-3***
Aquatic (fresh water)	0.0126 mg/l	0,0025mg/l
Sediment (fresh water)	0.47 mg/kg	0.002 mg/Kg
Aquatic (seawater) (Marine Wat.)	0.0126 mg/l	0.00025 mg/l
Sediment (seawater)	0.47 mg/kg	0.002 mg/Kg
Aquatic (intermittent release)	0.0138 mg/l	----
Wastewater treatment plant - PNEC STP	4.66 mg/l	8.8 mg/l
PNEC Soil (mg/kg)	0.0023 mg/kg dw	----

8.2. **Professional exposure controls.**

Use personal protective equipment in accordance with the standards set by European and national reference. Consult the supplier in each case before making a final decision on the devices that are equipped.. The following information applies to the uses indicated in paragraph 1.2 of the Security Data Sheet. If available, refer to the product fact sheet for application and handling instructions. Normal conditions of use are supposed to apply for this section. Recommended safety measures for handling the pure product: Covering activities such as product transfer by application equipment, or filling bottles and buckets. The normal conditions of use are supposed to apply for this section. Have the occupational exposure of employees. Do not inhale fumes and avoid contact with the skin and eyes. Immediately remove any soiled clothing or splashed. When used do not eat, drink, smoke or wash hands after work. Emergency eyewashesoeil and safety showers should be installed in the vicinity of any area where there is a risk of exposure. Security measures recommended for handling the pure product: Covering activities such as product transfer by hardware filling bottles and buckets. If the product is diluted using specific dosing systems without the risk of splashing or direct skin contact, personal protective equipment as described in this section there is no need. Avoid direct contact and/or splashing when possible. Train staff.

Measures de Nature Technical.	Use in closed processes (for example, closed-circuit transfer). Plan a sufficient air renewal and/or exhaust in the work, equipping the environment proper ventilation to maintain a low concentration of product in the air environment. Good ventilation and ventilation system are required. If these measures are not sufficient to keep vapour concentrations below the limit et/or DNEL, it is necessary to make use of appropriate respiratory protection. Eye rinses and safety showers should be available in the vicinity immediate contact.
Personal protective equipment.	
Body protection (14605) (a))	Wear chemical-resistant clothing and boots if skin exposure direct and/or splashing may occur. Personal protection equipment including: suitable protective gloves, safety goggles with side protections and protective clothing. Appropriate protective shoes. Remove clothes and wash them before reuse.
Hand protection (IN 374) (b))	Gloves with adequate chemical resistance and en374 training activities specifics. Check the instructions for permeability and time-breaking, as shown by the glove supplier. Consider that, due to several factors, such as temperature and conditions of use, the time of passage may vary from those indicated to the standard. Use rubber butyl gloves (0.5 mm 8h), vinyl, nitrile, neoprene. Suggested gloves for prolonged contact: Material: butyle rubber across the Time: 480 min. Material thickness: 0.7 mm. Suggested gloves for protection Against Splashes: Material: Rubber nitrile Time of penetration: 30 min. Material thickness: 0.4 mm. To carry out basic staff training so that exposure is minimized and you can report skin problems. Check its condition before using it. Wear gloves when handling and check their condition before Useit. Gloves should be replaced immediately if you notice any degradation. Notes: After contact with the skin, clean well.
Eye/face protection: (166) (c))	It is recommended to wear safety goggles (EN 166). Use safety goggles protection and/or a face shield during transfers. Emergency showers and "eye-washing" devices must be easily accessible.
Respiratory protection: 141, 143, 14387) (d))	Respiratory protection is normally not necessary. No protection is required if concentrations in the air are kept below the exposure limit listed in the information on exposure limits. Use certified respiratory protection equipment compliant with European regulatory requirements (89/656/EEC), or equivalent, when respiratory risks cannot be avoided or cannot be sufficiently reduced by technical means of collective protection or by measures, methods or procedures related to the organisation of work. Respiratory protection is normally not necessary. In avoid inhaling fumes, aerosols and gases. In all cases Avoid inhalation of vapors and use only in well-ventilated areas. Use a device "A" filter during the emergency response. Gas filters / vapors IN 141. Under normal operating conditions and conditions of use of the

		product does not need a respirator. In some situations, such as an application of spraying in industrial environments, you need to use a protection for the airways (for example. Face mask with NO type cartridge). **Check exposure scenarios.** If there is insufficient ventilation, wear a device (respirator with filter A): European Cartridges Draeger multipurpose type (A2B2E2K1P2), 3M Combination Cartridge/Filter: 60922, 60923 or 60926, 3M multipurpose type (ABEK2P3), 3M Acid Gas (AG) 6002, Organic Vapor/Acid gas (OV/AG) 6003, Multigas (MG/V) 6006. Recommended filter: recommandé: ABEK.
(e))	Technical measures hygiene	Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reusing. **Hygiene measures: d'hygiène:** Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reusing it. Washing your hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product. Keep away from food and beverages and included animal animals.
	It's a professional. Measures Nature technique.	Use in closed processes (for example, closed-circuit transfer). Equipment adequate ventilation to maintain a low concentration of work produced in the air. Good ventilation and ventilation system are required. If these measures are not sufficient to keep vapour concentrations below exposure limit is necessary to make use of appropriate respiratory protection. eye rinses and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity any potential contact.
	Exposure controls related to environmental protection:	Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment must be verified to ensure that they comply with the requirements of the protection legislation environment. In some cases, you need to run the gas purifier, filters or engineering modifications to process equipment to reduce emissions to acceptable levels. Preferably use techniques to drop or download pumping. Avoid penetration into the basement. Do not contaminate surface water. In case of pollution of rivers, lakes or sewers, inform the competent authorities, in accordance with local laws. Do not allow the product to enter the sewers. Set up a holding tank in the storage area of the tanks. See section 6.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on Essential Physical and Chemical Properties

	Characteristic	Unit of measurement	Declared value
Has	Appearance - Physical condition at 20 and 1013 hPa	-	Liquid at 20oC and 101.3 kPa, clear, clear colorless
B	Smell	-	Pungent
C	Olfactory threshold:	-	Not applicable and/or undetermined for mixing
D	Ph		Acid (pH - 3.0) Pure pH - 2.0
E	Crystallization temperature:	℃	- 26 degrees Celsius to - 30 degrees Celsius. (Peracetic Sol. 5%)
F	Boiling point/interval:	℃	99C to 105C. (Peracetic Sol. 5%)
	ACETIC ACID	℃	103
	HYDROGENE PEROXIDE	℃	150.2
G	Flashpoint:	℃	Closed Cup: 80oC - ASTM D3278. EU Method A.9 (Flash-Point): 74 degrees Celsius - 83 degrees Fahrenheit. Open Cup: Not applicable.
h	Evaporation rate		1 (n-butyl acetate)
I	Flammability (solid,gas):		Not applicable and/or undetermined for mixing
	Limit		
J	upper/lower flammability or explosion:		Not applicable
	ACETIC ACID		Lower limit 4 (% flight) Upper limit 17 (% flight)
K	Steam pressure:	Hpa	20 degrees 2:00 p.m., Celsius
	ACETIC ACID	Hpa	at 20 degrees 1500 Pa, Celsius
	HYDROGENE PEROXIDE	Hpa	at 20 degrees 214 Pa, Celsius
L	Steam density		No data available.
Mr	Density	d 20/20	1.030-1,040 (APASAFE - Sol. 0.2% w/w.)
N	Water solubility		
	PERACETIC ACID		Hydrosolubility: completely miscible
	ACETIC ACID	g/l	Hydrosolubility: completely miscible
	HYDROGENE PEROXIDE	g/l	Hydrosolubility: completely miscible
O	Sharing coefficient: n-octanol/water:		
	PERACETIC ACID	Kow log	log Pow: pH 7: - 0.60
	ACETIC ACID	Pow log	log Kow: - 'lt; 1
	HYDROGENE PEROXIDE	Kow log	log Kow:-1.57 , at 20 degrees Celsius
P	Self-flammability temperature:	℃	Peracetic Sol. 5%)
Q	Decomposition temperature (SADT /): TDAA):	℃	65OC SADT(Peracetic Sol. 15%)
R	Viscosity, dynamic:		1,500 mm2/s Dinamique - 1.22 mm2/s (Static) (Sol. 5%)
s	Explosive properties:		Don't be explosive. The substance or mixture is classified N3149 Hydrogen peroxide and peroxyacetic acid mixtures, stabilized, with acids, water.
T	Oxidizing properties:		Organic peroxide, not applicable

U Dissociation constant pKa 20oC

PERACETIC ACID	Pka	8.24 (Sol. 15%)
ACETIC ACID		4,8
HYDROGENE PEROXIDE		11,75

9.2 Other information

Characteristic	Unit of measurement	Declared value
SADT (Self Accelerated Decomposition Temperature)	°C	65oC
Surface tension - EU Method A.5	mN/m at 20oC	54 (Peracetic Sol. 5%) at 20oC
Henry's law constant	Pa m^3 mol -1	0.217 Pa m^3 mol -1
VOC content	g/l	VOC - EU -lt; 35.0 g/l
	%	VOC - CH-lt; 03.00%
Active oxygen content	%	3.40% w/w
Peroxide content	%	0.20%
Shelf Life		12 Months
Miscibility with other solvents	-	n-Heptane: 'lt; 10 g/l, p-Xylene:'lt; 10 g/l, 1.2 Dichloroethane: 10 g/l, Propan-2-ol: 500 g/l Acetone: 500 g/l, Ethyl acetate:20-25 g/l, See Section 10.

The values presented above physical-chemical properties are typical values for the product and should not be interpreted as data on the characteristics of the product. The data contained in this fact sheet is exclusively safety information and does not replace any information about the products or specifications of the product itself.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1	Reactivity	Stable under recommended storage conditions. No known dangerous reactions under normal operating conditions. This product can react quickly and violently when mixed with incompatible or heated chemicals. Don't mix directly with metal salts, accelerators, acids and alkali particularly in concentrated form, reduction products and organic substances and flammable. Do not mix with a bleach or other chlorinated products - chlorine gas. Avoid contact with reducing agents and fuels. Acid strong,reacts violently with heat release with basic products. Keeping away products containing chlorine or sulphites.
10.2	Chemical stability	Stable under recommended storage conditions. Stable under normal conditions with slow release of gas. The product is stable under normal conditions storage and use. The product is stable under the recommended conditions of Storage and Handling at least six months of production data. No decomposition is obvious that if the product is used and stored, according to specifications. Contact with substances incompatible can cause decomposition at SADT temperature (SADT/TDAA (Self-accelerated decomposition temperature)) or below the same. Refer to SADT's value of 60oC. SADT/TDAA(Self-accelerated decomposition temperature): lowest temperature at which self-accelerated decomposition can occur with a substance in commercial packaging used in transportation. A reaction from dangerous self-accelerated decomposition, and, in certain circumstances, an explosion or a fire can be caused by thermal decomposition at an equal or higher value TDAA.
10.3	Opportunity for reactions Dangerous	The product is stable under normal storage and use conditions. This product can be used react quickly and violently when mixed with chemicals incompatible or heated. Promotes ignition of combustible materials. Contact with flammable products can cause fires or explosions. See section 10.1 Reactivity. Reacts with hypochlorites (chlorine release). Don't mix with salts, acids and alkali, especially in concentrated form, and organic and flammable substances. No dangerous reactions under normal conditions of use and storage. In the event of decomposition, observes an increase in temperature and a smoke emission. If you are involved in a fire, it will withstand the combustion. In the event of a fire and/or explosion not breathe the fumes. Oxygen that develops during decomposition, in the event of a fire, may promote the burning of flammable substances. The development of oxygen during decomposition can facilitate combustion in the event of a fire. In the event of a fire or overheating, will increase the pressure of the tank that could cause the rupture.
10.4	Conditions to avoid:	Store in a well-ventilated area. Store in a cool place. To avoid thermal decomposition, do not overheat. Store at a temperature of no more than 30 °C. Keep away from heat, direct sunlight and ignition sources (risk of exothermicdecomposition). Heat and sunlight. Sources of inflammation. Gel. The product can decompose quickly if mixed with chemicals incompatible or heated. Keep away from metal salts, metals, accelerators, acids and alkali, especially if in a concentrated form, in products that are reducing and organic and flammable. Store in a well-ventilated area. Keep in a cool place, away from the heat or direct sunlight. Store at a temperature of no more than 35oC. Keep away from heat and direct sunlight. Only compatible materials used listed at p. 7.

10.5	Incompatible materials:	Reacts with alkaline, organic matter and metals. Keep away from products containing chlorinated bleaches or sulphites. May lead to reactions explosives when they come into contact with acetic anhydride. Contact, especially if it metals, metal ions, alkali, reducing agents and organic substances (such as alcohol or terpenes) can begin the process of self-accelerated decomposition. It can give rise to violent reactions in contact with Strong oxidants, strong reducing agents, acids, bases, amines, metal salts compounds, rust, ash, dust (risk of self-accelerated exothermic decomposition). Organic materials. Fuels. Strong bases. Strong reducing agents. Metals.
10.6	Decomposition products Dangerous:	The main products of combustion/decomposition are: Oxygen, Acetic Acid, Gas / corrosive vapours, carbon oxides, nitrogen oxides (NOx), sulphur oxides, phosphorus. The release of other dangerous decomposition is possible. The decomposition under the influence of heat. If a fire, it can withstand the combustion. In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. The development of oxygen during decomposition can facilitate combustion in the event of a fire. In case of fire or overheating, will be an increase in the pressure of the tank that could cause the rupture.

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ON THE COMPONENTS OF THE PREPARATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects. All available data and relevant Article 3 products and/or elements were considered for risk assessment. Because of its composition and the basis of the information available: The substance or mixture are not classified as toxic substance for a target organ, repeated exposure. Oral: Not harmful if swallowed. ATE (Oral):): 4915 mg/kg bw. Dermal:: Not harmful by skin contact. ATE(Dermal):): 22440 mg/kg bw. Given that two acute studies of skin toxicity covering between 4.8 and 11.7% of AAP in concentrations are available and, Since no clear interdependence of AAP and LD50 concentrations in these studies has been observed, the classification stems from On the basis of these studies (e.g. Acute skin toxicity category 4, H312 according to the CLP criteria) is also applicable to biocides with a AAP concentration of 7.00-16.00% p/p. Inhalation: No harmful inhalation. ATE (Inhalation):): 16 mg/l/4h. Toxicological data on preparation as such provision. The toxicity data of the various components of the preparation are as follows:

PERACETIC ACID - CASE 79-21-0

a	Acute toxicity: - Inhalation:	LC50 Inhalation: (concconc. lethal - rat)	> 500 mg/m^3 4h (AAP 15%) - EPA OPP 81-3 ATE value 0.204 mg AAP/l
	Acute toxicity: - Ingestion:	LD50 oral (lethal dose - rat)	315 mg/Kg bw - 56.1-229 mg AAP/kg bw. 1147 and - 1957 mg/kg bw ATE value of 85 mg/kg bw
	Acute toxicity: - Dermal	LD50 Dermale Lethal Dose Rabbit	> 1900 mg/Kg bw (AAP 12%) - EPA OPP 81-2 ATE value of 56.1 mg/kg bw ATE value of 2000 mg/kg bw AAP - 16%
b	Local effects (Corrosion / Irritation / Skin Lesions):		Corrosive, causes burns, Irritating
c	Local Effects (Corrosion / Irritation / Injuries severe eye):	Rabbit	Corrosive, causes burns, extremely irritating
D	Respiratory or skin sensitization:	Rabbit	Has no sensitizing effect. Inhalation: No data available. Contact with the skin: Due to its composition, can be considered as: No skin sensitizer.
E	Mutagenicity:		No adverse effect Observed (Negative).
F	Carcinogenicity:		No adverse effect Observed (Negative).
G	Reproductive toxicity:		Oral: Drinking Water F1 - NOAELEffect level 5 mg/kg bw/day. Oral: Drinking Water P - NOAEL Effect level 5 mg/kg bw/day.
h	Specific toxicity for some Organs Targets: Unique exhibition:		STOT SE 3, H335. C - 1% Respiratory pathways.
I	Specific toxicity for Some Organs Targets: Repeated exposure:		Orally: No specific toxic effects. NOAEL and LOAEL - 200 mg/L drinking water Basis for effect level / Remarks based on AAP (15% in product). NOAEL and LOAEL 29 mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received) Basis for effect level / Remarks based on AAP. NOAEL and LOAEL - 38 mg/kg bw/day (actual dose received). No toxicity classification by suction.
J	Suction hazard:		Not applicable

Potential acute health effects. Inhalation: Irritating for the airways. The product is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. **Ingestion:** Harmful if swallowed. May cause burns to the mouth,throat and stomach. **Contact with the skin:** Severely corrosive to the skin, harmful by contact with the skin.
Eye contact: Causes severe burns.
Signs and symptoms of exposure: Inhalation: Irritation of the airways, cough. Ingestion: stomach pain.
Contact with the skin: pain or irritation, redness, blisters may form. **Eye contact: yeux:** pain, watery,redness.
More information No data available.

ACETIC ACID (ETHANOIC ACID) - CASE 64-19-7

Has	Acute toxicity: - Inhalation:	LC50 Inhalation: (concconc. lethal - rat)	> 16000 ppm 4h (Acetic Acid) - 200 ppm 1h ATE value of 11,400 mg/l/4h
	Acute toxicity: - Ingestion	LD50 oral (lethaldose - rat)	LD50 3310 mg/kg - LD50 4960 mg/kg ATE value of 3310 mg/kg bw > 1900 mg/Kg bw (Acetic Acid) ATE value of 1060 mg/Kg bw
	Acute toxicity: - Dermal	Dermale LD_{50}	1900 mg/Kg bw (Acetic Acid))
	Acute toxicity: - Dermal	Dermale LD_{50} Lethal Dose Rabbit	
b	Local effects (Corrosion / Irritation / Skin Lesions):	Rabbit	Corrosive C - 25% w/w
c	Local effects (Corrosion / Irritation / Severe Eye Injury):	Guinea pig	Corrosive C - 25% w/w
D	Respiratory or skin sensitization:		By its composition, can be considered as: No skin sensitizing. Not a skin sensitizer. peau . No, no, no Awareness is possible.
E	Mutagenicity:		No adverse effect Observed (Negative).
F	Carcinogenicity:		No adverse effect Observed (Negative).
G	Reproductive toxicity:		Screening tests on reproduction/development: negative. Based on the available data, the substance did not suspect to have re-toxic potential.
h	Specific toxicity for certain organs Targets: Unique exhibition:		The substance or mixture is not classified as toxic for some target organs, unique exposure
I	Specific toxicity for certain organs Targets: Repeated exposure:		Negative
J	Danger by suction:		Not applicable

Potential acute health effects. Inhalation: Irritating for the airways. The product is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract C - 25% w/w. **Ingestion:** May cause burns to the mouth, throat and stomach. **Skin contact: peau:** Severely corrosive to the skin. C 25% w/w. **Eye contact: yeux:** Causes severe burns. C 25% w/w.

Signs and Symptoms of Exposure: Inhalation: Inhalation of fumes or aerosols may cause irritation of the pathways inflammationof the airways and pulmonary edema. **Ingestion:** Ingestion may cause bleeding from the mucous membranes of the mouth, esophagus and stomach. **Skin contact: peau:** Cause of chemical burns. With increased duration of contact can occur severe local redness or irritation (white spots) until the formation of bubbles (corrosion). **Eye contact: yeux:** Highly irritating effect until corrosive.

More information No data available.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE - CASE 7722-84-1

Has	Acute toxicity: - Inhalation:	LC50 Inhalation: (concconc. lethal - rat)	CL50, 4 a.m., rat, 0.17 mg/l, vapours (H_2O_2 50%) High concentrations of vapours/fog, Risk ofpulmonaryedema. Possible delayed effects. High concentrations of vapours/fogs:brouillards: Technically maximum concentration possible. LC50/4 h/rat: 0.17 mg/l (Method: OECD 403) (50%). ATE value of 11 mg/l - ATE value is 1.5 mg/l vap. 1.5 mg/l/4h.
	Acute toxicity: - Ingestion	LD50 oral (lethaldose - rat)	LD50/rat:801mg/kg (Method:OECD401) (70%). DL50/Ratto:: 1,200 mg/kg (35%). ATE value of 431 mg/kg Risk of burns to the mouth,esophagus and stomach, By rapid release of oxygen: Risk of stomach dilation andhemorrhage,which can lead to serious injury, Deadly risk.
	Acute toxicity: - Dermal	Dermale LD_{50} Lethal Dose Rabbit	DL50, su Rabbit, 2,000 mg/kg (H_2O_2 70%) No mortality/Rabbit: 6,500 mg/kg (Method: OECD guideline 402) (70%). ATE value of 6500 mg/kg (70%)
B	Local effects Corrosion/Irritation/Skin Lesions	Rabbit	The effects of skin contact may include:, Discoloration, Eritrea, Oedema. In animals: (in water solution). Light skin irritation (After semi-occlusive contact, Rabbit, Exposure time: d'exposition: 4 h (C - 10%). Corrosive to skin (After semi-occlusive contact, rabbit, Exposure time: 3 min) (50 - 70%).
C	Local effects Corrosion/Irritation/Severe Eye Injury	Rabbit	May cause irreversible eye damage. In animals: (in water solution). Severe eye irritation (Rabbit) (10%). Corrosive to the eyes. In humans: May cause irreversible eye damage. In animals: Severe eye irritation (rabbit) (in solution in water, 35%) Eye corrosive (rabbit). Risk of serious eye damage. Severe eye irritation(rabbit)..
D	Respiratory or skin sensitization:	Guinea Pig	Does not have a sensitizing effect on laboratory animals. No skin sensitizing (guinea pig).
E	Mutagenicity:		In vivo: Genotoxic Test of micronoyau in vivo in the mouse: Inactive (Method: OECD 474). Repair test DNA on rat hepatocytes: Inactive (Method: OECD line

F	Carcinogenicity:	486). Experimental effects have been observed in animals at doses much higher than those with which humans come into contact under the usual conditions of use. Following repeated feedings with the product, stomach tumours are observed in the rodent by local irritating effect on the gastric lining.
G	Reproductive toxicity:	The substance is completely biotransformed (metabolized). Fertility: All available information does not suggest retrioxic potential. Fetal development: foetal: All available information does not suggest a potential for developmental toxicity.
h	Specific toxicity for certain target organs: Single exposure:	High concentrations ofvapours/fogs: Risk of irritation to the airways. Has high concentrations of steam/fog: brouillard: Irritating for the airways. 200 ppm). Inhalation , mouse , 665 mg/m^3 Notes: RD 50, Irritating for the airways, H2O2 50%.
I	Specific toxicity for certain target organs: Repeated exposure:	Oral, 90 days, rat, Target organs: pathways, 300 ppm, Gastrointestinal. LOAEL (pure substance). Oral, 90 days, rat, 100 ppm, NOAEL (pure substance) by inhalation, 28 days, rat, Target organs: Respiratory system, 10 ppm, LOAEL, steam (pure substance) by inhalation, 28 days , 2 ppm, LOAEL, water vapor (pure substance). Oral: orale: Irritation of the gastric mucosa, NOAEL - 26 mg/kg/d (rat, 3 months) (drinking water). Inhalation: Irritation of the upper airways, Irritating for the nose, local effects due to an irritating effect, LOAEL 0.0029 mg / l (Method: OECD Line 407, rat, repeated) No data available.
j	Danger by aspiration:	Not applicable

Potential acute health effects. Inhalation: Possible release of gas, steam which is very irritating to the system Respiratory. High concentrations of vapours/fogs:brouillards: Risk of irritation to the airways. Risk ofedema pulmonarylung disease. Possible delayed effects. **Ingestion:** Risk of burns to the mouth, esophagus and stomach, for rapid release of oxygen, risk of stomach dilation and bleeding with the possibility of serious injury, risk of death. **Skin contact: peau:** Causes severe burns. Corrosive to the skin. **Eye contact: yeux:** Causes severe eye damage. Corrosive to the eyes.

Signs/symptoms of overexposure: Inhalation: Irritation of the airways, cough. Risk of pulmonary edema, are possible late-effects. **Ingestion:** Stomach pain. **Skin contact: peau:** The effects of skin contact can Include:, discoloration, erythema, edema, pain or irritation, redness, blisters may form. **Eye contact: yeux:** Corrosive to the eyes. May cause irreversible damage to the eyes.

More information No data available.

For more information on hazardous components, see Step 2 and 8. For more information on hazardous components, see Step 2 and 8. **Not applicable** indication added when a chemical/physics/toxicology is not suitable for the chemical nature of the substance. Added indication not available when a chemical/physics/toxicology has not been determined experimentally, or when data from the literature do not provide information about the substance/mix tested. The EC 1907/2006 and CE 453/2010 Regulations Establish that the information entered in this section must be consistent with those provided in the registration file to ECHA.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

You must use the product according to working practices, avoiding its dispersion in the environment(see also sections 6,7,13,14 and 15). All available data on this product and/or components cited in Section 3 and/or similar substances/metabolites were taken into account in the hazard assessment. Chronic toxicity to the aquatic environment: aquatique: Harmful to aquatic organisms, results in long-term adverse effects. Fast and easy to degrade. In degradability tests all substances contained in the product of 60% DBO/DCO or CO_2release, or 70% reduction in COD. Tested according to: easy biodegradability/MITI, starting at 2 mg/l, 70%, 28 jr. This is within the limits for 'easily degradable/easily degradable' (e.g. OECD 301 methods). A substance/preparation contains no ingredients considered persistent, bio-accumulatable and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and highly bio-accumulatable (vPvB)at levels of 0.1% or more.

PERACETIC ACID - CASE 79-21-0

12.1 Acute toxicity: aiguë: EC100 bacteria (streptococcus fec.60m)	50 mg/l
Acute toxicity: EC50 Algae (Selenastrum capric. 72h)	0.16 mg/l (AAP 5%)
Acute toxicity: EC50 crustaceans(Daphnia magna 48h)	0.73 mg/l (AAP 5%)
Acute toxicity: LC50 fish (Oncorhynchus mykiss 96h)	0.53 mg/l
Acute toxicity: ErC10 (Raphidocelis subcapitata)	2.1 mg/l - OECD TG 201
NOEC(chronic Toxicity Fish)	0.001 (0.0001 - 0.001) mg/l
12.2 Persistence and degradability:	Easily biodegradable: 87% after 28 jr OECD TG301D aerobics, Tested according to: easy biodegradability/MITI, from 2 mg/l, 70%, 28 jr. Peracetic acid is totally miscible to water. Watery peracetic acid solutions are hydrolysis in acetic acid and peroxide

hydrogen. The product is biodegradable. Air Result: The product can be degraded by abiotic processes, for example chemical or photolytic processes. Water, t 1/2 (Hydrolyse) about 120 h. Result: Chemical degradation

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential: Non-bioaccumulating - log Pow its low octanol-water sharing coefficient and its rapid environmental degradation, this product is not Not bioaccumulating. Result: Does not show any bioaccumulation.

12.4 Mobility in the ground - Distribution between compartments Environmental: Ground In soils and sediments: - Soil, 99%, 0.5 h (Solution 1%) Result: Chemical degradation. The peracetic acid released into the environment is distributed almost exclusively (99%) for the aquatic environment. Only a small portion (up 1%) will remain in the atmosphere, where it is expected to undergo rapid decomposition with a half-life of 22 minutes.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB evaluations: This mixture does not contain substances that respond to PBT and vPvB criteria of reach regulation, Appendix XIII.

12.6 Other adverse effects: Noneto our knowledge. It does not contain any substances that deplete the diaper ozone.

ACETIC ACID (ETHANOIC ACID) - CASE 64-19-7

12.1 Acute toxicity: EC50 bacteria (Anabaena flos-aquae 72h) 55,22 mg/l
Acute toxicity: EC50 Algae (Sceletonema costatum 72h) 300 mg/l
Acute toxicity: LC50 crustaceans(daphnia magna 48 hours) 300 mg/l
Acute toxicity: LC50 fish (Oncorhynchus mykiss 96h) 300 mg/l

12.2 Persistence and degradability: Sand argilo: DT 50: 2 days. Water: 96% DBO after 20 days. Air: TD50: 20 days. Readily Biodegradable (30 jr - OECD TG 301 e).

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential: Non-bioaccumulating - log Pow- 1 (- 0.17) BCF 3.16

12.4 Mobility in the ground - Distribution between compartments Environmental: Groun d Koc 1,153

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB evaluations: This mixture does not contain substances that respond to PBT and vPvB criteria of reach regulation, Appendix XIII.

12.6 Other adverse effects: Noneto our knowledge. It does not contain any substances that deplete the diaper ozone.

HYDROGEN PEROXIDE

12.1 Acute Toxicity: aiguë: CE50 Static Test Activated Sludge(Batteri)) 466 mg/l - 30 min (HP100%)
Acute toxicity: ErC50, 72 h (Skeletonema costatum)) 1.38 mg/l (growth rate) Marine environment
Acute toxicity: CE50 Skeletonema costatum (Alghe)) 2.62 mg/l (HP100%) Growth speed, 72 hours
Acute toxicity: CE50 Crustacei (Daphnia pulex 48h) 2.4 mg/l, fresh water, semi-static (HP100%)
NOEC Test di ripro. Daphnia magna(Crostaceo)) 0.63 mg/l - 21 d (HP100%)
Acute toxicity: LC50 fish (Pimephales promelas)) 16.4 mg/l - 96 h (HP100%) (US EPA, pH: 6.6 - 7.2)
NOEC, fish(Pimephales promelas)) NOEC, 96 h, 5 mg/l (Pure Substance)

12.2 Persistence and degradability: Abiotic degradation:Air, indirect photooxidation, t 1/2 24 h Conditions: sensitizer: radicals OH. Water, redox, t 1/2 120 h Conditions: mineral and enzymatic catalysis, fresh water, brackish water. Soil, redox, t 1/2 12 h Conditions: mineral and enzymatic catalysis.
Biodegradation: aerobic, t 1/2, 2 min Conditions: Biodegradable biological sludge. Aerobic, t 1/2 from 0.3 to 5 d Conditions: fresh water Easily biodegradable. Anaerobic conditions: Soil / sediments not applicable. Aerobics, t 1/2, 12 p.m. Conditions: Easily biodegradable soil.
Readily Biodegradable (28 days - OECD TG 301 E)

12.3 Bioaccumulation potential: Non-bioaccumulating. Rapid degradationNon-otanolo/ water. Log Kow:: -1.57.

12.4 Ground mobility - Distribution between environmental compartments: environnementaux: Sollubility in water and mobility Soil / sediments, Koclog: 0.2 evaporation and adsorption are not significant. Air, Volatility, Henry's Constant, 0.75 kPa.m3 / mol Conditions: 20 C not significant

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB evaluations: This mixture does not contain substances that meet the PBT and vPvB criteria of the REACH Regulation, Schedule XIII. None to our knowledge. It does not contain substances that deplete the diaper

12.6 Other adverse effects:

ozone.

Results of PBT and vPvB: evaluations: The components of the mixture, based on the available information, do not respond PBT and vPvBcriteria. **Other** adverse **effects:** No data available. Component included in the present mixture and listed in SVHC: ***None.***

SECTION 13: ELIMINATION CONSIDERATIONS

Safety measures for handling surpluses and industrial waste are described in sections 7 and 8 of the Present Sheet. Eliminate in accordance with the European Directives on Waste and Hazardous Waste. The product and packaging must be disposed of in accordance with local regulations. The waste code must be allocated by the user, if possible in agreement with the authorities responsible for the disposal of waste.

13.1 Waste Treatment Methods

Safety measures in the treatment of excess and waste are described under articles 7 and 8 of this map. The product and packaging must always be disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Methods for treating Waste	Due to the high risk of contamination, recycling/recovery is not recommended. The elimination of this product, solutions and by-products must work both compliant environmental protection and waste disposal law and the requirements of a regional or local authority. Waste disposal in accordance with regulations (very likely controlled incineration). Eliminate this product and its container in a hazardous waste collection. Elimination must be carried out in accordance with the legislation vigor. This product cannot be dumped, nor can be disposed of in sewers,, les natural streamsor rivers. Concentrated content or packaging contaminated must be disposed of by the licensed company or in accordance with the author's locally. Waste release in sewers is strongly discouraged. The material Clean packaging is suitable for energy recovery or recycling in accordance with local legislation. Waste must be handled and disposed of according to how much local and national regulations in force. Eliminate as an unutilized product. The empty containers must be sent to an approved waste treatment site at recycling or disposal purposes. Do not reuse empty containers. Don't spill into sewers and/or the environment; waste disposal at a waste collection point. See: Directive 94/62/EC, D.L. 22/1997. Please refer to the European list (Decision no . 2000/532 / CE amended) and/or your waste allowed to identify the European refusal code (EWC) in an appropriate manner and be sure to comply with national regulations and regional regions. The European Waste Code: 16 09 03 - peroxides, for example peroxide hydrogen. For handling and measures in the event of an accidental dumping of waste,, generallyapply to theinformation provided in sections 6 and 7. Warnings and actions specifics need to be assessed in relation to the composition of the waste. Making it work in accordance with local and national regulations. For higher volumes,, les users can get in direct contact with the marketing manager..
Elimination of packaging	Empty and contaminated packaging must be disposed of in accordance with regulations Local and national in force. Directive 94/62/EC, Directive 2001/118/EC. Empty containers: Clean the container with water. Eliminate rinse water in accordance with regulations local and national governments. Do not rinse the shuttle packaging reserved for this product. The emptied and cleaned packaging can be reused in accordance with regulations. When it comes to recorded packaging, the empty packaging will be taken over by the supplier. After last use, the packaging will be completely emptied and closed. The use packaging is only intended for the packaging of this product. Don't eliminate packaging with household garbage. Because of the risk of explosion, do not weld, cut or burn drums or other containers containing or containing this product.
Elimination of the product	The product can be removed by combustion in authorized structures. Before the burning,it is advisable to dilute with appropriate phlegmatizers. Before treatment, it it is recommended to dilute with the appropriate stabilization agent. If handled properly, the product breaks down into carbon dioxide and water. Send to factories or incineration under controlled conditions. Making it work in accordance with local and national regulations. He asked for advice to call on the proper structure to check the correct EWC-Number. (Decision 2001/573/EC, Directive 2006/12/EEC, Directive 94/31/EEC).
More Information	Due to the risk of contamination is not recommended recycling/recovery. Waste disposal in accordance with regulations (most likely incineration controlled). Care must be taken when handling empty containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed. For handling and measures in the event of an accidental spill of waste, generally apply to the information provided in sections 6 and 7. Warnings and specific actions must be assessed in relation to the composition of the waste. Running according to local and national. In the introduction of acidic or alkaline products in the care of sewer systems must be taken as waste water discharged not to have a value of pH that comes out of field 6-10, because following the relocation of pH variations could cause problems in sewers and in biological purification systems. Having the priority to local guidelines in wastewater. The user's attention is drawn to the possible existence of local constraints and requirements, relating to elimination,concerning him. The elimination must be carried out in accordance with local legislation, regional or national. Fast and easy to degrade. In easy degradability tests all substances contained in the product of 60% DBO/DCO or release of

CO2, or 70% reduction in COD. This is within the limit values for 'easily degradable' (e.g. OECD 301 methods).

SECTION 14: INFORMATION ON TRANSPORTING PREPARATION

The product is subject to the provisions of existing legislation governing the transport of dangerous goods by road/rail (ADR/RID), by sea (IMDG Code) and by air (ICAO / IATA . The product was classified, labeled and packaged second to the requirements of the ADR and the provisions of the Code. IMDG Transportation Regulations include special provisions for certain categories of dangerous goods packaged in quantities. In accordance with the requirements of ADR / RID / IMDG / IATA / DNA

		ADR/RID	DNA/DNAR	Imdg	Iata
14.1	ONE Number	A 3265	A 3265	A 3265	A 3265
14.2	Name Appropriate Un expedition	A 3265, CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S., (8), II, (E)		A 3265, CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S. (8), II.	
14.3	Danger classes for the Transport and Etiquette Danger label	**8**		**8**	
	Danger classes for the Class Transport (UN)	8		8	
	Subsidiary risk (UN)	----		----	
		8		**8**	
	Code Rankings	C3	C3	C3	C3
14.4	Packing group	Ⅱ	Ⅱ	Ⅱ	Ⅱ
14.5	Dangers for environment	Nothingness		----	----
	Marine pollutant	----	----	Nothingness	
14.6	Special precautions for User	Nothingness		Nothingness	
	Subsidiary risk	Nothingness		Nothingness	
	EMS Code	Nothingness			
	ADR/RID Hazard No:	Mr.Haz. Id. Number Nothingness	----	----	----
	Tunnel Code	Tunnel Code: E	Tunnel Code: E	----	----
14.7	Bulk transport according to Appendix II MARPOL73/78 and the IBC collection	Not applicable for product as supplied.		Not applicable for product as supplied.	
	More information	----	----	----	
14.8	Land Transport				
	Danger No(Kemler Code)	Classification code (UN)	Transportation category (ADR)	Restriction code about tunnels	Special arrangement
	80	OC1	2	Tunnel Code: **E**	274
	Orange panels	Limited quantities (ADR)	Excepted quantities (ADR)	Packing instructions	Mixed packing provisions
	80 3265	1 L	E2	P001 IBC02	MP15
	Portable tank and bulk container instructions	Portable tank and bulk special container provisions	Tank codes for ADR Tanks	Vehicle for tank carriage	
	T11	TP2 TP27	L4BN	AT AT	
	The product has been classified, labeled according to ADR requirements and the provisions of the packaged IMDG Code. The transportation regulations include specific provisions for certain categories of dangerous goods packaged in limited quantities. limitées . Comply with transport provisions (ADR / RID , IATA / ICAO) . In the event of an accident, refer to the written transport instructions and chapters 5, 6 and 7 of this signage sheet. Special precautions for the user, see chapter: 6, 7 and 8. Transportation regulations include special provisions for certain categories of dangerous goods packaged in limited quantities. Special precautions for the user, see chapter: 6, 7, 8.				

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION - ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

15.1 **Regulations/legislation specific** to the substance or mixture **of safety, health and safety environment**

Chemical identity: peracetic acid . . . %.
Peracetic acid in Aqueuse Solution Stabilized - 0.25% w/w, in Mix

Directive No.2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and Council of 4 July 2012, Seveso III Directive. Decree No. 2014-285 of the March 3, 2014 amending the nomenclature of classified facilities, taking into account the provisions of the directive 2012/18/EU seveso III (Entry on 1 June 2015):): Accident hazard regulation (Classified Facilities Regulations). Decree No. 2014-285 of March 3, 2014, Section 4.

The product is subject to regulatory requirements for deposits of more than 50 tonnes. Seveso III: substances and substances mixtures and organic peroxides.

Order of 10/11/08 relating to general requirements for classified facilities subject to declaration under heading 1212 (Organic Peroxides, employment and storage):): applicable until 31 May 2015. This order was amended by the order of 11 May 2015 (OJ 122 of 29 May 2015) Decree No. 2014-285 of 3 March 2014 amending the nomenclature of facilities classified for the protection of the environment

Directive No.2012/18/EU of the European Parliament and Council of 4 July 2012, Seveso III Directive. Dangerous substances Categories in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008		Quantity1	Quantity 2
Nothingness	Nothingness	Nothingness	Nothingness
Nothingness	Nothingness	Nothingness	Nothingness

NOMENCLATURE OF CLASSIFIED INSTALLATIONS - (Decree No. 2014-285 of March 3, 2014)

Case		*No.*	*Name of topic*	*Code (1) A, B, C, D*	*Radius(2) Miles*
79-21-0	Peracetic acid	Nothingness	Oxidizing Liquids, Categories 1, 2, 3		
	The total amount likely to be present in the installation is:				
	1. 50 t or more			Nothingness	
	2. Higher or equal to 2 t but less than 50 t			Nothingness	
	Low threshold quantity within the meaning of section R. 511-10: 50 t. High threshold quantity within the meaning of section R. 511-10: 200 t.				
Case	*Peroxide Organic*	*No.*	*Name of topic*	*Code (1) A, B, C, D*	*Radius(2) Miles*
79-21-0	Peracetic acid	Nothingness	Chronic danger to the aquatic cat. 1 Middle		
	The total amount likely to be present in the facilities, including underground cavities being:				
	1. 1.00 t or more			Nothingness	Nothingness
	2. Higher or equal to 20 t but less than 100 t			Nothingness	Nothingness
	Low threshold quantity within the meaning of section R. 511-10: 100 t. High threshold quantity within the meaning of section R. 511-10: 200 t.				
	(1) A: authorisation, E: registration, D: declaration, C: subject to periodic monitoring under Article L. 512-11 of the environmental code. (2) Display radius in kilometers.				

Art 72 decies - Health checks are mandatory periodically When the risk is not moderated for chemical agents that are dangerous to health and when they comply with classification criteria such as: - toxic, highly toxic . - Harmful - Awareness - Irritant . Biological monitoring is mandatory when workers are exposed to agents for which a biological limit value has been set.

The organic components of the sound mix meet the biodegradability criteria as defined in THE 31/04 CE 648/2004 detergent regulation. The organic components of this mixture meet the biodegradability criteria set out in the EU regulation EC/648/2004 of 31/03/2004 relating to detergents.

Component		%
Oxygenated bleaching agents		20%
Phosphonates		5%
Disinfectants		2.5%

The product does not contain:

- Substances of Extreme Concern (SVHC) candidates for authorisation
- Substances of Extreme Concern (SVHC) under the Authorisation Procedure (Annex XIV)
- substances subject to the restriction procedure (Annex XVII)

EC Regulation No. 1907/2006 (REACH

The product does not contain:

- Substances subject to Regulation (EC) No. 649/2012 of the European Parliament and the Council on the export and importation of chemicals..
- hazardous substances subject to Regulation (EC) No. 1005/2009 for substances that reduces the ozone layer.
- Substances subject to Regulation (EC) No. 850/2004 for Persistent Organic Pollutants

Water hazard class (WGK - Germany) - water pollution class 2 (D) (self-assessment)

Water Pollution Class 2 (Germany) (self-assessment):): pollutant(VwVwS Anhang 4 No. 3). Dangerous for water.. Do not let,, however, that/or large amounts of the product undiluted and reach groundwater,, streams,, wastewater and wastewater treatment plants..

Restrictions on the product or substances contained in accordance with Schedule XVII of the EC Regulation 1907/2006 No ingredients included.

Substances of Extreme Concern (SVHC) according to REACH, Article 57 No ingredients included.

Candidate List Substances according to REACH, Article 56

No ingredients included

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

The ingredients in this product are listed in European EINECS Inventory.

Status of Carcinogicity

Not recognized as carcinogen by the IARC, NTP, and OSHA.

Rules and legislation on health and specific environment for mixing

- ✓ Council Directive 67/548/EEC, 27 June 1967, on bringing together legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of hazardous substances, and subsequent amendments;
- ✓ Council Directive 96/82/EC of 9 December 1996 on the control of the dangers associated with major accidents involving dangerous substances;
- ✓ Council Directive 98/24/EC of 7 April 1998 on the protection of workers' health and safety from the risks of chemical agents in the workplace (fourteenth special directive within the meaning of Article 16, paragraph 1, Directive 89/391/EEC), and subsequent amendments;
- ✓ Directive 1999/45/EC of the European Parliament and the Council of 31 May 1999 on the reconciliation of Member States' legislative, regulatory and administrative provisions relating to the classification, packaging and labelling of dangerous preparations, and subsequent amendments;
- ✓ Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 of 18/12/06 regarding the registration, assessment and authorisation of chemicals, as well as restrictions on chemicals (REACH), and subsequent amendments;
- ✓ Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH regulation) Anne XIV provides for mandatory authorisation for substances of extreme concern. These include category 1 and 2 carcinogens, mutagenic or reproductive toxic substances (CMR substances), persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic substances (PBT substances) and very persistent and highly bioaccumulable substances (vPvBsubstances).
- ✓ Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH Regulation) Anne XVII
- ✓ Legislative Order No. 81 of April 9, 2008 enforcing Law 123 of August 3, 2007, on the protection of occupational health and safety.
- ✓ Regulation 1272/2008 of 16/12/08 relating to the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC and amending Regulation (EC) No.1907/2006;
- ✓ European Parliament and Council Directive 2008/98/EC of 19 November 2008 on waste and repealing certain directives and subsequent amendments;
- ✓ Commission Regulation 790/2009/EC of 10 August 2009, amending, for the purpose of adapting to technical and scientific progress, regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and the Council on the classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures;
- ✓ Directive 96/82 of 09/12/96 on the control of the hazards associated with major accidents involving hazardous substances, and subsequent modifications.
- ✓ DIRECTIVE 2009/161/EU OF THE COMMISSION of 17 December 2009 establishing a third list of indicative values of occupational exposure under the Council's Directive 98/24/EC and amending the Commission's Directive 2000/39/EC.
- ✓ REGLEMENT (EU) 2015/830 OF THE COMMISSION of 28 May 2015 amending regulation (EC) 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and the Council on the registration, assessment and authorisation of chemicals, as well as restrictions on chemicals (REACH).

National Prescriptions

Occupational Diseases:

professionnelles: Not Concerned.

Instructions on work restrictions: Respecting employment restrictions for young people

Respect employment limitations for expectant mothers and breastfeeding Other prohibition requirements, restrictions and regulations

ICPE Seveso II Class: 1200.2 / Seveso III: 4441

Substances of Extreme Concern (SVHC) according to REACH, Section 57: Nothing.

Dangerous preparations

Labour Code (Article L 231-6 and 7, Articles R 231-51 to 58-2), order of 9 November 2004 defining classification criteria and conditions for labelling and packaging dangerous preparations).

Protecting Workers Occupational

Health and Safety

Labour Code: Article R 232-5 to 5-14 (aeration, sanitation), articles R 231-32 to 38 (safety training), Article R 233-43 (tanks, basins, tanks). Accepted values for concentrations in the atmosphere of workplaces: INRS ED 984 and

	ND 2098 and arrested on 9 February 2006. Protecting the environment Waste: Amended Law 75-633 (relating to waste disposal and material recovery), Decree 92-377, Decree 94-609 (relating to individual packaging waste), Decree 2002-540 (relating to the classification of hazardous waste), Decree 98-679 (relating to road transport, trading and waste brokerage).

~~Chemical safety assessment~~ - Chemical Safety **~~Assessment (CSA)~~**

A chemical safety assessment was conducted for the following substances in this mixture. For the Substance was carried out a risk assessment (CSA). The CSA is documented in the Chemical Safety Report (CSR) and the final ES is also planned along the supply chain through the long SDS. A Chemical Safety Assessment was made for this substance: Peracetic acid, acetic acid, hydrogen peroxide solution.

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Review of the securitydatasheet:
Review n° **03 01.09.2017**

Full text of sentences H, EUH mentioned under Chapters 2 and 3

H225	Liquid and highly flammable vapours.
H226	Liquid and flammable vapours.
H242	May ignite under the influence of heat
H271	May cause a fire or explosion; powerful oxidizer
H272	May aggravate a fire; oxidizing
H290	May be corrosive to metals
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H312	Harmful by skin contact
H314	Causes skin burns and severe eye damage.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H318	Causes Severe Eye Injury
H319	Causes severe eye irritation.
H331	Toxic by Inhalation
H332	Harmful by inhalation.
H335	May irritate the airways.
H400	Very toxic to aquatic organisms
H410	Highly toxic to aquatic organisms, has long-term adverse effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic organisms, has long-term adverse effects.
EUH071	Corrosive for the airways.

The main references and data sources:

- EC Regulation No. 1272/2008 (CLP) (and its subsequent modifications and adaptations).
- EC Regulation No. 1907/2006 (REACH) (and its subsequent modifications and adaptations).
- SDS raw materials.

Inventories:

Einecs	Compliant - Inventory compliant.
CH INV	Compliant
Tsca	All components of this product are on the list.
DSL/NDSL	Compliant - Inventory compliant. All components of this product are on the list.
AICS	Compliant - Inventory compliant.
NZIoC	Compliant - Inventory compliant.
ENCS	Compliant - Inventory compliant.
Miti	Compliant - Inventory compliant.
ISHL	Compliant - Inventory compliant.
KECI	Compliant - Inventory compliant.
PICCS	This product and/or component(s) are exempt or excluded from the Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS) under the Republic Act 6969 (RA 6969
IECSC	Compliant - Inventory compliant.

Update:
Sections of the security data sheet that have beenupdated:

2	Substance or Mixing Classification - Labeling Elements	Changes

General review Changes
1 - 16General update of Safety Data Sheet (REACH registration). Changes

REGOLAMENT REACH: This information was prepared on 01.09.2017 on the basis of the provisions of Regulation No. 1907/2006 of 18 December 2006 (REACH), implemented oeuvre by Law 6 April 2007 No. 46 and in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 Annex VI. Safety data sheet in accordance with Schedule II of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006 (REACH). Compliance with the file under the amended Regulations (EC) No. 1907/2006. This card cancels and replaces any previous edition. REACH is a European system of chemical inventory and collection of their goods in order to provide users with the necessary information
à responsible use of products. During the year 2013 was presented on the registration file that obtained the registration number 01-2119531330-56-0002 (Join submission). At the same time, it was verified that all raw material suppliers involved in their production cycles performed the same procedure for pre-registration and registration.

BIOCIDES PRODUITS DIRECTIVE: The Series of P500 Promox Products, PeroxyAcetic Stabilized Solution has been declared, according to everything
98/8/EC for the following Product Types: PT01: Human hygiene biocidal products, PT02:
Private area and public health zone disinfectants and other biocidal products, PT03: Veterinary hygiene biocidal products, PT04: Food and feed zone disinfectants, PT05:Drinking water disinfectants, PT06:In-Can preservatives, PT11:s for Preservative liquid-cooling processing systems, PT12: Slimicides.

Article 95 (1)
Promox Spa in the list List Article 95. According to Article 95 (1) of the Biocides Regulations, ECHA is publishing a list of the substances concerned and the substance in and the suppliers produced. The substances concerned are the active substances, and all substances generating an active substance, for which a file in accordance with Schedule II of the Regulation on Biocides or Schedule II of the Directive or IVA 98/8 / EC and, if applicable, Annex III bis of this directive ("the complete dossier of the substance") has been submitted and accepted or validated by a Member State in the procedures provided for by this regulation or directive.

References: IUCLID Data set; NIOSH, The Registry of Toxic Effects. ECDIN - Environmental Chemicals Data and Information Network - Joint Research Centre, Commission of the European Communities. Reach Registration File reference Number 2119531330-56-0002. ACGIH - Threshold Limit Values - 2010 edition. Registered product near J archive Prepared Dangerous - Higher Institute of Italian Salvation (ISS) - Italy with code: APABIO MD.

See also INRS sheets 123 (hydrogen peroxide) and 239 (peractic acid). Product reserved for exclusively professional use. Product compliant with the legislation on cleaning products of material that may be in contact with food (decree of 08.09.99)

Persistence and Degradability: Easy and Quick To Degrade. In easy degradability tests, all substances in the mixture obtained values of 60% BOD/COD, which is the CO2 evolution, which is 70% decrease in DOC. This falls within the limit values contemplated for 'easily degradable/easily degradable' (OECD Method 301).

Acronyms

DNA: European Agreement on the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Inland Shipping; **ADR:** European Agreement on the International Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road; **ASTM:** ASTM International, American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM). **ACGIH:** American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; **BCF:** BioConcentration Factor, factor, factor, factor, Bioconcentration factor (FBC). **BOD:** Biochemical Oxygen Demand. Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD). **CL50:**: Lethal Concentration 50. **Median lethal dose (DL_{50}),**or **median lethal concentration** (CL_{CL50}).). **CLP:** Classification, Labeling and Packaging (classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures). **COD:**: Chemical Oxygen Demand (request Oxygen Chemical (DCO)). **CSR:** Chemical Safety Report; Chemical safety report. **DL 50:** Lethal Dose 50 (median lethal dose (DL50), or median lethal concentration (CL50). **DMEL:** Derived Derived Effect Minimum Effect Level .**DMEL** A value attributed to so-called "threshold-free" dose substances (for carcinogens and mutagens in particular). "For these effects, the underlying assumption is that no level without effect can be established and therefore a DMEL expresses a level of exposure for which the probability of the effect is considered to be negligible or acceptable. **DNEL:** Derived no effect level. DNEL -Derived No Effect Level. It is a calculated dose for which no adverse effects should occur. It is advisable that no person be exposed beyond this dose. DNEL is based on results from animal studies, e.g. "no observed adverse effect doses" (NOAEL) or "benchmark doses") (BMD). **EC(0/50/100):** Effective Concentration 0/50/100 (median effective concentration (CE50)). The CE50 of a quantum dose-effect curve represents the concentration of a compound where 50% of the population presents a response. **EINECS:** European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances**.** European inventory of existing commercial chemicals. **IARC:** International Agency for Research on Cancer. **IATA:** International Air Transport Association. IATA code (or AITA code) is a code assigned by the International Air Transport Association to an airport. **ICAO:** International Civil Aviation Organization. The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO). **IC50:** Inhibitor Concentration 50. Median inhibitory concentration (CI50). **ImDG Code:** International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code à all those involved in shipping industries and services. **LCLo::** Lethal Concentration Low (where CLmin is the lowest lethal concentration in the air at which one of the experimenters died). **LD** (0/50/100):): Lethal Dose 0/50/100 (median lethal dose (DL50), or median lethal concentration (CL50). **LOAEC:** Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Concentration. Minimal concentration resulting in an observed adverse effect. Minimal concentration tested to which a statistically significant increase in the frequency or severity of adverse effects on exposed organisms compared to a control group was observed. **N.A.:**: Not applicable. **N.D.:**: Not available. **NOEC:** No Observed Effect Concentration. Maximum concentration tested to which no statistically significant effects on the exposed population compared to a control group were observed. **NOAEL:** No Observed Adverse Effect Level. Dose or concentration

to which no statistically significant increase in the frequency or severity of adverse effects on the exposed population compared to a control group was observed. **PBT:** Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic. Persistent, bioaccumulating and toxic substances that do not degrade rapidly in the environment, accumulate in the environment and organisms, e.g. in mammalian fatty tissues, and have the potential to cause serious and irreversible long-term damage. These substances are among the groups of substances classified as extremely of concern. **PNOS:** Particulates not Otherwise Specified. Particles not specified otherwise enters. **PNEC:** Predicted no effect concentration. Expected concentration of a substance below which adverse effects on the environment are not expected. **RID:** Regulations concern international rail transport of Dangerous goods. **STEL:** short term exposure limit. **STOT SE:** Specific toxicity of cibie organs (single exposure). **STOT RE:** Specific toxicity of target organs (repeated exposure). **ThOD:** Theoretical Oxygen Demand. Chemical oxygen demand (DCO). **TLV:** threshold limit value. Exposure value is a measure of the area of air pollution. atmosphérique. **TWA::** Time Weighted Average; **EU:** European Union;; **vPvB::** very persistent and very bioaccumulative - Very persistent substances with high bio-accumulation potential but not toxic. They remain in the environment and accumulate in the food chain. This is why they are among the substances of extreme concern in the sense of REACH.

Classification procedure

The classification of the mixture is generally based on methods of calculation using substance data, in accordance with Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008. If, for some products, the classification data on the mixture is available, for example the principles of extrapolation or the weights of the evidence of evidence, they can be used for classification, this will be indicated in the Safety Data Sheets. See Section 9 for Physical and Chemical Properties, Section 11 for Toxicological Information and Section 12 for Ecological Information.

This document applies to the product as itis,in accordance with the specifications provided by Promox S.p.A. This sheet completes the technical instructions but does not replace them and the characteristic sizes are indicative and unsecured. The information it contains is based on the state of our suppliers' knowledge of the product concerned at the time of writing. They are given in good faith. The list of regulatory requirements and applicable precautions is simply intended to assist the user

à fulfill its obligations when using the product. It is not exhaustive and cannot exempt the user from additional obligations related to other texts applicable to the detention or the specifics of the implementation for oeuvre which he remains solely responsible in the analysis of the risks he must carry out before any use of the product. Users' attention is also drawn to the risks that may be incurred when a product is used for purposes other than those for which it is designed. In case of combinations or mixtures, make sure that no new dangers appear. The information contained in this card is given in good faith and based on our latest knowledge of the product concerned, as of the date of publication. Users' attention is drawn to the risks that may be incurred when a product is used for purposes other than those for which it is intended. This card should only be used and reproduced for prevention and safety purposes. The enumeration of legislative, regulatory and administrative texts cannot be considered exhaustive. It is up to the recipient of the product to refer to all the official texts concerning the use, possession and handling of the product for which he is solely responsible. The user of the product must also bring to the knowledge of the people who may come into contact with the product (employment, storage, cleaning containers, various interventions) all the information necessary for the safety of work,

à protecting health and the environment by transmitting this safety data sheet to them. It is not possible to guarantee that this information is sufficient and/or valid in all cases, some data are still under investigation, their character is for information only, and do not constitute a guarantee as to the properties of the product and do not give rise to a legal contract. The list of legislative, regulatory and administered witnesses should not be viewed as exhaustive. For further clarification, users can contact the Regulatory Affairs Office Promox S.p.A.and/oror the Promox technical service. .

Changes since the previous edition: Introduction and policy changes in accordance with the Reg Regulations. CE 1907/2006 and its subsequent changes. Introduction criteria and changes in compliance with Reg. CE 1907/2006 and subsequent changes.

End of the Security Data Sheet