Safe Foods Chemical Innovations





PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

PROMOAT RMTM

Product Name Manufactured and **Distributed By:**

Safe Foods Chemical Innovations 1501 E. 8th Street North Little Rock, AR 72114 (501) 758-8500 none **Antimicrobial Agent**

Synonyms Material Use

II

HAZARD SUMMARY

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<u>GHS Class</u> (Category)	oxidizer (2)	acute oral (3)	acute skin (3)	acute inhal. (4)	skin corrosive (1)	aquatic, acute (1)
Signal Words	DANGER	DANGER	DANGER	WARNING	DANGER	WARNING
Hazard Statements	may intensify fire, oxidizer (H272)	toxic if swallowed (H301)	toxic in contact with skin (H311)	harmful if inhaled (H332)	causes severe skin burns & eye damage (H314)	very toxic to aquatic life (H400)

GHS Precautionary Statements for Labelling

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III **COMPOSITION/ INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

COMPONENT	CAS NUMBER	% (w/w)
Hydrogen Peroxide	7722-84-1	4-12
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	30-50
Peracetic Acid	79-21-0	12-24
1-Hydroxyethane-1,1-diphosphonic acid	2809-21-4	0-0.8
Water	7732-18-5	balance

IV FIRST AID

SKIN: EYES:

Wash with plenty of water. Remove contaminated clothing and do not reuse until thoroughly laundered. Wash eyes with plenty of water, holding eyelids open. Seek medical assistance promptly if there is irritation. INHALATION: Remove from contaminated area promptly. CAUTION: Rescuer must not endanger himself! If victim's breathing stops, administer artificial respiration and seek medical aid promptly.

V

PLEASE ENSURE THAT THIS SDS IS GIVEN TO AND EXPLAINED TO PEOPLE USING THIS PRODUCT.

INGESTION: Give plenty of water to dilute product. Do not induce vomiting (*NOTE below*). Keep victim quiet. If vomiting occurs, lower victim's head below the hips to prevent inhalation of vomited material. Seek medical help promptly.

NOTE: Corrosive substance: apply first aid immediately! Indvertent inhalation of vomited material may seriously damage the lungs. This danger is greater than the risk of poisoning through absorption of this product. Only empty the stomach under medical supervision, after installing an airway to protect the lungs.

FLAMMABILITY & FIREFIGHTING

Flash Point	>82°C/180°F
Autoignition Temperature	not known
Flammable Limits	not known
Combustion Products	carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, oxides of sulfur, oxides of phosphorous
Firefighting Precautions	as for materials sustaining fire; firefighters must wear SCBA
Static Discharge	cannot accumulate a static charge
Suitable Extinguishing Media	water spray, fog, carbon dioxide, foam
Unsuitable Extinguishing	
Media	Do not use heavy water stream. Use of heavy stream of water may spread fire

VI ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Leak Precaution Handling Spill dyke to control spillage and prevent environmental contamination ventilate contaminated area; recover free liquid with corrosion-resistant pumps; absorb residue on an inert sorbent, sweep, shovel & store in closed containers for disposal **NOTE:** If spill is extensive, and ventilation is inadeguate, consider wearing an air-supplied respirator.

VII STORAGE & HANDLING

Store and use in a cool environment, away from alkalis. Never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, whether empty or full. <u>Always replace drum, pail or IBC cap prior to moving the container!</u>

Avoid generating or breathing product vapor or mist. If vapor or mist form in use install adequate ventilation to control airborne titre to regulated limits (*Part VIII, below*). If dealing with a spill, & ventilation is impractical, wear a suitable respirator with an acid gas cartridge. *WARNING – corrosive material;* avoid all contact with skin & wash work clothes often. An eye bath & safety shower must be available near the workplace.

VIII EXPOSURE CONTROL & PERSONAL PROTECTION

	Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	Hydrogen Peroxide (7722-84-1)	Peracetic Acid (79-21-0)
USA ACGIH TLV	TWA: 10 ppm	TWA: 1ppm	STEL: 0.4
	STEL: 15 ppm		ppm
USA OSHA PEL	TWA: 25 mg/m3	TWA: 1.4 mg/m3	
	TWA: 10 ppm	TWA: 1 ppm	
USA NIOSH REL	TWA: 25 mg/m3	TWA: 1.4 mg/m3	
	TWA: 10 ppm	TWA: 1 ppm	
	STEL: 37 mg/m3		
	STEL: 15 ppm		
USA NIOSH IDLH	IDLH: 50 ppm	75 ppm	

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Ventilation

mechanical ventilation is required to control airborne concentrations to regulated limits; a respirator with acid gas cartridge should be available for escape purposes, in case of a spill or should ventilation fail (*always store respirator in airtight container ["Tupperware"] to maintain cartridge freshness*)

Hands Eyes Clothing

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nitrile or neoprene, gauntlet-style gloves – always confirm suitability with supplier
 safety glasses with side shields or chemical goggles & a face shield – always protect eyes!
 impermeable (hands, above) apron, boots, hat & long sleeves; if splashing is possible consider wearing a one-piece impermeable overall with hood & a face shield

PHYSICAL CHARACTERISTICS

Odor & Appearance	clear, colorless, mobile liquid with a strong acetic acid (vinegar) odor
Odor Threshold	0.05ppm
Vapor Pressure	approx. 20mmHg / 2.7kPa (20°C/ 68°F)
Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)	not known – slightly slower than water
Vapor Density (air $= 1$)	mixture – all components, except water, are heavier than air
Boiling Point	above 100°C / 212°F
Freezing Point	below -20°C / -4°F
Specific Gravity	1.05 to 1.15 (20/20°C)
Water Solubility	complete
Viscosity	not known – <i>thin mobile liquid</i>
pH	below (<) 1 – <i>strongly acidic</i>

REACTIVITY

Dangerously Reactive Withreducing agents, metal salts, alkalis, may ignite flammable substances & organic solventsAlso Reactive Withcorrodes ferrous and non-ferrous metals, zinc, aluminumStabilitystable if not contaminated; will not polymerizeDecomposes in Presence ofheat, sunlightDecomposition Productsacetic acid, steam, oxygenSensitive to Mechanical Impactno

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i.EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE

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Skin Contact	corrosive to skin; will cause damage if not rinsed away promptly
Skin Absorption	slight; no toxic effects likely by this route
Eye Contact	liquid and vapor corrosive to eyes; will cause permanent damage if not rinsed promptly
Inhalation	severely irritating; may cause pulmonary edema which may become life-threatening
Ingestion	corrosive to mouth, throat & stomach; damage to digestive tract may be severe & life-threatening
	Ingestion is not a route of industrial exposure.
Calculated LD ₅₀ (oral)	39mg/kg (rat)
Calculated LD ₅₀ (skin)	818mg/kg (rabbit)
Calc. LC ₅₀ (inhalation)	470ppm (rat)

ii. EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE

General	prolonged or repeated exposure may cause skin cracking and dermatitis
	repeated absorption may damage liver and kidneys
Sensitizing	not a sensitizer
Carcinogen/Tumorigen	not known to be a tumorigen or a carcinogen in humans or animals
Reproductive Effect	no known effect on humans or animals
Mutagen	not known to be a mutagen or teratogen in humans or animals
Synergistic With	not known

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ENVIRONMENTAL INFORMATION

Bioaccumulation	this product is not a bioaccumulator
Biodegradation	once diluted to below bacteriostatic concentration, all components biodegrade readily & rapidly
Abiotic Degradation	hydrolyses rapidly at pH 7-9; its estimated ½-life in water 1 day; at pH 4, 7 days
Mobility in soil, water	water soluble; moves rapidly in soil & water; rapid hydrolysis & biodegradation is likely to prevent
	soil & water contamination
Aquatic Toxicity	Acetic Acid:
LC ₅₀ (Fish, 96 hr)	75mg/liter (Lepomis macrochirus), 251mg/liter (Gambusia affinis, neutralized to pH6.9-8.7)
	88mg/litre (Pimephelas promelas), 410mg/liter (Leuciscus idus)
LC ₅₀ (Crustacea, 48hr)	6000mg/liter (Daphnia magna), 42mg/litre (Artemia salina)
EC ₁₀₀ (Algae, 96hr)	720mg/liter (Euglena gracilis), 63mg/litre (Chlamydomonas dysomos)
LC ₅₀ (Bacteria)	11mg/liter (Photobacterium phosphoreum)
Aquatic Toxicity	Hydrogen Peroxide:
LC ₅₀ (Fish, 96 hr)	16mg/liter (Pimephelas promelas), 37mg/litre (Ictalurus punctatus)
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LC ₅₀ (Crustacea 48hr)	7.7mg/liter (Daphnia magna)
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XIII DISPOSAL / CONTAINERS

Waste Disposal do not flush to sewer; may be incinerated in approved facility with flue gas monitoring & scrubbing, mix with a suitable flammable waste before incineration; may be landfilled if local regulations permit
 Containers Drums should be reused. Recondition and pressure test by a licensed reconditioner prior to re-use.
 Pails must be vented and thoroughly dried prior to crushing and recycling.
 IBCs (intermediate bulk containers): polyethylene bottle must be pressure tested & recertified at 30 months.
 Replace at 60 months (5 years). Steel containers must be inspected, pressure tested & recertified every 5 years.
 Warning: never cut, drill, weld or grind on or near this container, even if empty.

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TRANSPORTATION CLASSIFICATION

USA 49 CFR & Canada TDG

Product Identificati	on Number	UN – 3109
Shipping Name	organic peroxide type F, liquid (contains peroxyacetic	
acid, hydrogen peroxide)		
Classification		Class 5.2 (8).
Reportable Quantities:		acetic acid – 5000lbs

Marine Pollution



EMERGENCY INFORMATION

In the U.S.A.	Call CHEMTREC	(800) 424-9300
In Canada	Call CANUTEC (collect)	(613) 996-6666

not a marine pollutant

XV REGULATIONS

Canada DSL	on inventory
U.S.A. TSCA	on inventory
Europe EINECS	on inventory

XVI OTHER INFORMATION

NFPA ratings (scale 0 – 4) Health = 3 Fire = 1 Instability = 1 Special Hazard = Oxidizer, Corrosive HMIS ratings (scale 0 – 4) Health = 3 Fire = 1 Reactivity = 1 Personal Protection = X (Consult your supervisor or SOP for special handling instructions)

Date of PreparationJanuary 30, 2023Prepared for Safe Foods Chemical Innovations

Resources: <u>CHEMINFO</u> (Canadian Centre for Occupational Health & Safety), <u>Hazardous Substances Data Bank</u> (US National Library of Science), <u>IUCLID Datasheet</u> (European Union), <u>ESIS European Chemical Substances Information System</u> (European Union), <u>OSHA Database</u> (US Dept. of Labor)