

PERACETIC ACID (stabilized)**1031**
October 2000CAS No: 79-21-0
RTECS No: SD8750000
UN No: 3105
EC No: 607-094-00-8Peroxyacetic acid
Ethaneperoxyic acid
Acetyl hydroperoxide
C₂H₄O₃ / CH₃COOOH
Molecular mass: 76.1

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable. Explosive.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. NO contact with flammable substances. NO contact with hot surfaces.	Water spray.
EXPLOSION	Above 40.5/C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 40.5/C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Do NOT expose to friction or shock.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water. Combat fire from a sheltered position.

EXPOSURE	AVOID ALL CONTACT!		
Inhalation	Burning sensation. Cough. Laboured breathing. Shortness of breath. Sore throat. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes).	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Refer for medical attention. See Notes.
Skin	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness. Pain. Blisters. Skin burns.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	First rinse with plenty of water, then remove contaminated clothes and rinse again. Refer for medical attention.
Eyes	Redness. Pain. Severe deep burns.	Face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Abdominal pain. Burning sensation. Shock or collapse.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Collect leaking liquid in covered plastic containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Personal protection: chemical protection suit including self-contained breathing apparatus. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment.	O Symbol C Symbol N Symbol R: 7-10-20/21/22-35-50 S: (1/2-)3/7-14-36/37/39-45-61 Note: B, D UN Hazard Class: 5.2 UN Pack Group: II

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	SAFE STORAGE
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-52GP1-L NFPA Code: H3; F2; R4; ox	Fireproof. Provision to contain effluent from fire extinguishing. Separated from combustible and reducing substances, incompatible materials. See Chemical Dangers. Cool. Store only if stabilized.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

Chemical dangers

May explosively decompose on shock, friction, or concussion. May explode on heating. The substance is a strong oxidant and reacts violently with combustible and reducing materials. The substance is a weak acid. Attacks many metals including aluminium.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV not established.

MAK: Carcinogen category: 3B; (DFG 2004).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation, through the skin and by ingestion.

Inhalation risk

No indication can be given about the rate in which a harmful concentration in the air is reached on evaporation of this substance at 20/C.

Effects of short-term exposure

The substance is corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation of may cause lung oedema (see Notes).

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 105/C

Melting point: 0/C

Relative density (water = 1): 1.2

Solubility in water: miscible

Vapour pressure, kPa at 20/C: 2.6

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 2.6

Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.04

Flash point: 40.5/C o.c.

Auto-ignition temperature: 200/C

Explosive limits, vol% in air: see Notes

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

The substance is very toxic to aquatic organisms.

NOTES

Peracetic acid is always sold in solution with acetic acid and hydrogen peroxide.

Explosive limits are unknown in literature, although the substance is combustible and has a flash point <61/C.

Rinse contaminated clothes (fire hazard) with plenty of water.

The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential.

An added stabilizer or inhibitor can influence the toxicological properties of this substance, consult an expert.

Card has been partly updated in April 2005. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification, Emergency Response.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible