

# Oxitox

## 1: Identification of the Material and Supplier

|                                      |   |                  |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|---|------------------|----------------------------------|
| <b>Product Identifier</b>            | Oxitox  |                  |                                  |
| <b>Other Means of Identification</b> | None allocated                                  |                  |                                  |
| <b>Recommended Use</b>               | Sanitiser for C.I.P systems                     |                  |                                  |
| <b>Supplier</b>                      | <b>Organisation</b>                             | <b>Location</b>  | <b>Contact Information</b>       |
|                                      | Chemform Pty Ltd                                | 7 Kirke St       | Phone: (08) 9240 7444            |
|                                      | ABN: 50 008 905 119                             | Balcatta WA 6021 | Fax: (08) 9344 4360              |
|                                      |   | Australia        | E-Mail:<br>admin@chemform.com.au |
|                                      |   |                  | Web: www.chemform.com.au         |
| <b>Emergency Phone Number</b>        | Poisons Information Centre (Australia) 13 11 26 |                  |                                  |

## 2: Hazard Identification

Classified as hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) criteria of Safe Work Australia and classified as dangerous good according to Australian Dangerous Goods Code.

|                                   |  |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| <b>GHS Classification</b>         | Oxidising liquid (category 1)<br>Eye damage (category 1)   |
| <b>Signal Word</b>                | Danger   |
| <b>Hazardous Statement(s)</b>     | May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidiser<br>Causes severe skin burns and eye damage  |
| <b>Precautionary Statement(s)</b> | Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Keep away from heat. Store locked up. Wear protective eyewear gloves and clothing. Wash hand thoroughly after handling. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF ON CLOTHING: Rinse immediately contaminated clothing and skin before removing clothes. IF ON SKIN(or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Immediately call A POISON CENTRE or doctor. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations. In case of major fire and large quantities: Evacuate area. Fire fight remotely due to risk of explosion. In case of fire: Use water for extinction. |

### 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients ☒

| Ingredient                | CAS Number | Proportion (%w/w) |
|---------------------------|------------|-------------------|
| Hydrogen peroxide         | 7722-84-1  | 10-<30%           |
| Acetic acid               | 64-19-7    | <10%              |
| Peracetic acid            | 79-21-0    | <10%              |
| Non-hazardous ingredients | -          | to 100%           |

### 4: First Aid Measures

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>General</b>                                 | For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26) or a doctor.  |
| <b>Ingestion</b>                               | If swallowed, DO NOT induce vomiting. If person is conscious, rinse mouth thoroughly with water first then give a glass of water to drink. If vomiting occurs, wash out mouth again with water and give another glass of water to drink. Seek medical attention urgently. |
| <b>Eyes</b>                                    | If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (Australia 13 11 26) or by a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.  |
| <b>Skin</b>                                    | If skin or hair contact occurs, remove contaminated clothing and flush skin and hair with running water. Saturate contaminated clothing with water (to prevent spontaneous ignition).   |
| <b>Inhalation</b>                              | If swallowed or inhaled, remove from contaminated area. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Do not give direct mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. To protect rescuer, use air-viva, oxy-viva or one-way mask. Resuscitate in a well-ventilated area.                |
| <b>Symptoms Caused by Exposure (Chronic)</b>   | Treat symptomatically   |
| <b>Medical Attention and Special Treatment</b> | Avoid gastric lavage, risk of perforation.  |

### 5: Fire Fighting Measures

|   |   |
|---|---|
| <b>Suitable Extinguishing Equipment</b>                               | Use only water in a spray or fog as this will knock down and absorb any vapors giving maximum cooling. DO NOT use foam, CO2 or Dry powder extinguishers as these are ineffective when dealing with Hydrogen Peroxide fires. |
| <b>Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical</b>                     | When heated to decomposition will release oxygen gas which may support combustion.  |
| <b>Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Fire Fighters</b> | The following protective equipment for fire fighters is recommended when this material is present in the area of a fire; Liquid-tight chemical protective suit with breathing apparatus.                                    |
| <b>Hazchem Code</b>   | 2P  |

## 6: Accidental Release Measures

|                                  |   |   |
|----------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>Personal Precautions</b>      | Evacuate all personnel. Use rubber boots, nitrile gloves, mono-goggles, overalls and half face respirator with a B/P2 cartridge.  |   |
| <b>Environmental Precautions</b> | Seek disposal options by a licensed waste contractor  |   |
| <b>Spills and Disposal</b>       | <b>Small Spills</b><br>Small spills – Never absorb with inert material. Do not use cloth, wood shavings, saw dust or other cellulose based combustible material. Always dilute with copious amounts of water. | <b>Large Spills</b><br>Large spills – Always dilute with copious amounts of water. Contaminated fire extinguisher water should be contained and disposed of in accordance with local authorities. |

## 7: Handling and Storage

|                                      |  |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| <b>Precautions for Safe Handling</b> | Minimise direct contact with product. Use only clean, plastic containers when measuring, dispensing or using the product. Do NOT add water to the product. Always add product to water while stirring. Store in a cool and well-ventilated area. Keep containers closed ensuring that the lid is a vented lid to prevent build-up of pressure. Store away from combustible materials, alkali, caustic, acids, metals and organic peroxides. Wash hands after use. Minimise direct contact with product. Use PPE as described in section 8. |
| <b>Conditions for Safe Storage</b>   | Always replace lid on container after use. Store out of direct sunlight and out of reach of children. Keep separated from caustic chemicals. Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. No smoking.  |

## 8: Exposure Controls – Personal Protection

|                                    |  |
|------------------------------------|--|
| <b>National Exposure Standards</b> | TWA of 1.4mg/m <sup>3</sup> as (hydrogen peroxide). TWA of 25mg/m <sup>3</sup> as (acetic acid). |
| <b>Engineering Controls</b>        | Use in open or well ventilated areas.  |
| <b>Individual Protection</b>       |  |
| <b>Eyes/Face</b>                   | Face shield and safety goggles.  |
| <b>Hands</b>                       | Nitrile gloves.  |
| <b>Skin</b>                        | Apron and chemical resistant boots or impervious overalls.                                       |
| <b>Respiratory</b>                 | Avoid generation of mists. Use in well-ventilated area. If mists are generated use a respirator. |

## 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

|                            |                                |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Appearance</b>          | Clear liquid                   |
| <b>Odour</b>               | Sharp, irritating vinegar like |
| <b>pH</b>                  | Less than 2                    |
| <b>Vapour Pressure</b>     | 32 hPa @25°C                   |
| <b>Vapour Density</b>      | No data available              |
| <b>Flash Point</b>         | No data available              |
| <b>Flammability Limits</b> | No data available              |
| <b>Boiling Point</b>       | No data available              |
| <b>Melting Point</b>       | <-30°C                         |
| <b>Specific Gravity</b>    | 1.13 – 1.15                    |
| <b>Solubility</b>          | Soluble in water               |

## 10: Stability and Reactivity

|  |   |
|--|---|
| <b>Chemical Stability</b>                | The product is stable under normal conditions   |
| <b>Possibility of Hazardous Reaction</b> | Reacts with combustible materials, organic solvents and acids liberating excessive heat or fire/explosion risk.   |
| <b>Conditions to Avoid</b>               | Avoid extreme heat or high temperatures. Spontaneous combustion hazard: Combustible materials exposed to hydrogen peroxide should be immediately submerged in or rinsed with large amounts of water to ensure that all hydrogen peroxide is removed. Residual hydrogen peroxide that is allowed to dry (upon evaporation hydrogen peroxide can concentrate) on organic materials such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood, or other combustibles, can cause the material to ignite and result in a fire. |
| <b>Incompatible Materials</b>            | Acids, bases, metals, heavy metal salts, powdered metal salts, reducing agents, organic solvents/ materials, flammable materials.   |
| <b>Hazardous Decomposition Products</b>  | Oxygen which may support combustion.  |

## 11: Toxicological Information

|                   |   |
|-------------------|---|
| <b>Ingestion</b>  | Ingestion of high concentrations causes rapid release of oxygen which may expand the oesophagus or stomach resulting in severe damage (bleeding, ulceration or perforation). Expected to cause burns to the gastrointestinal tract. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, resulting in lung injury. |
| <b>Eye</b>        | Corrosive. May cause conjunctivitis, corneal burns and permanent damage. Symptoms may occur with delay.   |
| <b>Skin</b>       | Highly corrosive to skin. May cause burns resulting in permanent damage. Prolonged exposure may cause severe irritation and white discoloration. Burning may result in localized erythema (redness) or even blistering of the skin.   |
| <b>Inhalation</b> | Causes severe respiratory irritation. Vapours may cause pulmonary oedema. Toxic effects may be delayed.   |

## 12: Ecological Information

|                                   |   |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| <b>Ecotoxicity</b>                | Fishes, <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> , LC50, 96 h, 1.1 mg/l (Peracetic acid)<br>LC50 (96 hr) fish : 37.4 mg/l (Hydrogen Peroxide) |
| <b>Persistence/Degradability</b>  | Degrades to oxygen and water.   |
| <b>Bio-accumulative Potential</b> | Does not bio-accumulate   |
| <b>Mobility in Soil</b>           | Mobile in soil in water.  |

## 13: Disposal Considerations

|                         |  |
|-------------------------|--|
| <b>Disposal Methods</b> | Disposal of this product and solutions of the product should at all times comply with requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation as well as requirements by local authorities. Dispose of via licensed waste disposal carriers. |
|-------------------------|--|

## 14: Transport Information

|                                      |  |
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| <b>UN Number</b>                     | 3149   |
| <b>Shipping Name</b>                 | HYDROGEN PEROXIDE AND PEROXYACETIC ACID MIXTURE with acid(s), and not more than 5% peroxyacetic acid, STABILISED |
| <b>Class</b>                         | 5.1  |
| <b>Subsidiary Risk</b>               | 8  |
| <b>Packing Group</b>                 | II   |
| <b>Special Precautions For Users</b> | Ensure containers are clearly labelled. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage.   |
| <b>Hazchem Code</b>                  | 2P   |
| <b>IERG Number</b>                   | 31   |

## 15: Regulatory Information

### Packaging & Labelling

This product is a Scheduled Poison (S5) and must therefore be stored, maintained and used in accordance with the relevant State Poisons Act. Defined as a Dangerous Good by the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.

## 16: Other Information

### Prepared By

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### Date of Previous Issue

May 2013

### Changes Made

Updated to comply with WHS regulations (GHS format)

### References

Australian Dangerous Goods Code

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice 2011

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines & Poisons (SUSMP)

Guidance on the Classification of Hazardous Chemicals Under the WHS Regulations (April 2012)

### Contact Person/Point

Australia 24 HOUR EMERGENCY CONTACT  
Poisons Information Centre 13 11 26

### Legal Disclaimer

The above information is believed to be correct with respect to the formula used to manufacture the product in the country of origin. As data, standards, and regulations change, and conditions of use and handling are beyond our control, NO WARRANTY, EXPRESS OR IMPLIED, IS MADE AS TO THE COMPLETENESS OR CONTINUING ACCURACY OF THIS INFORMATION.

**END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET**