

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations Issue date: 4/10/2015 Revision date: 9/16/2021 Supersedes: 10/29/2019 Version: 3.0

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form : Mixture

Product name : DECON-SPORE® 200 Plus (5% Sporicidal Dilution)

Product code : SDS VEL-120

1.2. Recommended use and restrictions on use

Use of the substance/mixture : Disinfectant and sporicide

For professional use only

This product is NOT to be used as a terminal sterilant / high-level disinfectant on any surface or instrument that (1) is introduced directly into the human body, either into or in contact with the bloodstream or normally sterile areas of the body, or (2) contacts intact mucous membranes but which does not ordinarily penetrate the blood barrier or otherwise enter normally sterile areas of the body. This product may be used to pre-clean or decontaminate critical or semi-critical

medical devices prior to sterilization or high-level disinfection.

1.3. Supplier

Veltek Associates, Inc.

15 Lee Blvd

Malvern, PA 19355-1234 USA

Telephone: +1 610-644-8335 - Fax: +1 610-644-8336

E-mail: vai@sterile.com

In Canada distributed by: Canada Clean Room (CCR) 20 Cope Dr.

Kanata, ON K2M 2V8, Canada Telephone: (888)595-8070

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number : CARECHEM 24: 1-215-207-0061

1-866-928-0789 (toll free)

Canada: 1-800-579-7421 (toll free) Mexico: +52-55-5004-8763

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS US classification

Oxidizing liquids Category 2	H272	May intensify fire; oxidizer
Organic Peroxide Category F	H242	Heating may cause a fire.
Acute toxicity (oral) Category 4	H302	Harmful if swallowed
Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 3	H331	Toxic if inhaled
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1	H318	Causes serious eye damage
Specific target organ toxicity — Single exposure, Category 3,	H335	May cause respiratory irritation

Respiratory tract irritation

Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 2 H401 Toxic to aquatic life

Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Chronic Hazard Category 1 H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Full text of H statements : see section 16

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2.2. GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS US)













Signal word (GHS US)

Hazard statements (GHS US)

: Danger

H242 - Heating may cause a fire.
 H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer
 H302 - Harmful if swallowed

H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H318 - Causes serious eye damage

H331 - Toxic if inhaled

H335 - May cause respiratory irritation

H401 - Toxic to aquatic life

H410 - Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

Precautionary statements (GHS US)

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

P221 - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with clothing, combustible materials

P234 - Keep only in original container.

P260 - Do not breathe vapors.

P264 - Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P273 - Avoid release to the environment.

P280 - Wear face protection, eye protection, protective clothing, protective gloves.

P301+P312 - If swallowed: Call a doctor if you feel unwell.

P301+P330+P331 - If swallowed: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P303+P361+P353 - If on skin (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

P304+P340 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338 - IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 - Immediately call a doctor.

P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use Water spray, carbon dioxide (CO2), foam, Dry chemical to extinguish.

P391 - Collect spillage.

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

P405 - Store locked up.

P410 - Protect from sunlight.

P411+P235 - Store at temperatures not exceeding (40 °C/104 °F). Keep cool.

P420 - Store away from other materials.

P501 - Dispose of contents/container to an authorized waste collection point.

2.3. Other hazards which do not result in classification

Other hazards which do not result in classification : Reacts with chlorinated materials (e.g. bleach) generating toxic chlorine gas.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Not applicable

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3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS US classification
Hydrogen peroxide	CAS-No.: 7722-84-1	1 - < 2.5	Ox. Liq. 1, H271 Acute Tox. 4 (Oral), H302 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation), H332 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 2, H401 Aquatic Chronic 3, H412
Acetic acid	CAS-No.: 64-19-7	0.1 - < 1	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318
Peracetic acid	CAS-No.: 79-21-0	0.1 - < 1	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Org. Perox. D, H242 Acute Tox. 3 (Oral), H301 Acute Tox. 4 (Dermal), H312 Acute Tox. 3 (Inhalation), H331 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 STOT SE 3, H335 Aquatic Acute 1, H400 Aquatic Chronic 1, H410 (M=10)

Full text of hazard classes and H-statements : see section 16

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

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First-aid measures general : Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Obtain immediate

medical attention.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. Obtain

immediate medical attention.

First-aid measures after eye contact

Rinse immediately with plenty of water (for at least 15 minutes). Ensure that folded skin of

es after eye contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water (for at least 15 minutes). Ensure that folded skin of eyelids is thoroughly washed with water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain immediate medical attention.

Do NOT induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth.
 Obtain immediate medical attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects (acute and delayed)

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : Toxic if inhaled. May cause irritation to the respiratory tract.

Symptoms/effects after skin contact : Causes burns.

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Causes serious eye damage.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Severe irritation or burns to the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach. Harmful if swallowed.

4.3. Immediate medical attention and special treatment, if necessary

Treat symptomatically.

First-aid measures after ingestion

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SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1. Suitable (and unsuitable) extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. Foam. Dry chemical. Carbon dioxide.

Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not use water jet.

5.2. Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Fire hazard : Organic peroxides. Heating may cause a fire. May intensify fire; oxidizer.

Explosion hazard : On heating, there is a risk of bursting due to internal pressure build-up. Cool down the containers

exposed to heat with a water spray.

Reactivity in case of fire : On combustion, forms: oxygen. Oxygen will accelerate burning of combustible materials.

Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire : Acetic acid. Oxygen. Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide. Phosphorus oxides.

5.3. Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Firefighting instructions : Keep upwind. Exercise caution when fighting any chemical fire. On heating, there is a risk of bursting due to internal pressure build-up. Cool down the containers exposed to heat with a

water spray. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers. Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

Protection during firefighting : Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection. Use

self-contained breathing apparatus when in close proximity to fire.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Emergency procedures : Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Do not breathe vapors. Do not get in eyes, on

skin, or on clothing. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ensure clean-up is conducted by trained

personnel only. Refer to protective measures in sections 7 and 8.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection. Use chemically protective clothing.

Emergency procedures : Remove all sources of ignition. Ventilate area. Do not breathe vapors. Do not get in eyes, on

skin, or on clothing.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Collect spillage. Avoid release to the environment. Do not allow to enter drains or water courses. Notify authorities if product enters sewers or public waters

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment : Stop leak, if possible without risk. Dam up the liquid spill. Do not allow to come in contact with incompatible materials.

Methods for cleaning up : Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers for later

disposal. Store away from other materials. Combustible materials exposed to this product should be rinsed immediately with large amounts of water to ensure that all product is removed.

Residual product which is allowed to dry on organic materials such as rags, cloths, paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood, or other combustibles may spontaneously ignite and result in a

fire.

6.4. Reference to other sections

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection. SECTION 13: Disposal considerations.

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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

Keep away from clothing and other combustible materials. Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that occupational exposure limits are not

exceeded. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors.

Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not eat, drink or

smoke when using this product. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate

vicinity of any potential exposure.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Technical measures : Comply with applicable regulations.

Storage conditions : Keep cool. Store at temperatures not exceeding 40 °C / 104 °F. Store in a well-ventilated place.

Keep container closed when not in use. Keep only in original container. Protect from sunlight. Store locked up. Keep/Store away from clothing and other combustible materials. Risk of

overpressure in insufficiently vented containers.

Incompatible materials : Combustible materials. Bases. Reducing agents. Metallic salts. Acetic anhydride.

Chlorinated compounds.

Storage temperature : -22 - 104 °F

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Hydrogen peroxide
ACGIH TWA (ppm)	1 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	Eye, URT, & skin irr
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name Hydrogen peroxide	
OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	1.4 mg/m³
OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	1 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1
Acetic acid (64-19-7)	
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Acetic acid
ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
ACGIH STEL (ppm)	15 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; pulm func
Regulatory reference ACGIH 2021	

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Acetic acid (64-19-7)		
USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	USA - OSHA - Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Acetic acid	
OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	25 mg/m³	
OSHA PEL (TWA) [2]	10 ppm	
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1	
Peracetic acid (79-21-0)		
USA - ACGIH - Occupational Exposure Limits		
Local name	Peracetic acid	
ACGIH STEL (ppm)	0.4 ppm	
Remark (ACGIH)	A4 (Not classifiable as a Human Carcinogen: Agents which cause concern that they could be carcinogenic for humans but which cannot be assessed conclusively because of a lack of data. In vitro or animal studies do not provide indications of carcinogenicity which are sufficient to classify the agent into one of the other categories)	
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2021	

8.2. Appropriate engineering controls

Appropriate engineering controls

- : Provide adequate ventilation, including appropriate local extraction, to ensure that occupational exposure limits are not exceeded. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.
- Environmental exposure controls
- Contain any spills with dikes or absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Refer to section 6.

8.3. Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment

Personal protective equipment:

Avoid all unnecessary exposure.

Hand protection:

Wear chemically resistant protective gloves. The exact breakthrough time has to be found out by the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed. Gloves should be removed and replaced if there are any signs of degradation or breakthrough.

Eye protection:

Chemical goggles or safety glasses

Skin and body protection:

Use chemically protective clothing. Impervious footwear or cover is recommended based on product usage

Respiratory protection:

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment

Thermal hazard protection:

Not required for normal conditions of use.

Other information:

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Do not eat, drink or smoke during use.

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid
Appearance : Clear.
Color : Colorless
Odor : Pungent.
Odor threshold : No data available

pH : 2 - 3
Melting point : 0 °C (32 °F)

Freezing point : No data available Boiling point : 212 °F (100 °C)

Flash point : Not applicable, does not sustain combustion

Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)

Flammability (solid, gas)

Vapor pressure

Relative vapor density at 20 °C

Relative density

Solubility

Log Pow

Solubility

Rodata available

No data available

1.004 (20 °C)(Water = 1)

Water: Miscible

No data available

Log Pow : No data available
Auto-ignition temperature : No data available
Decomposition temperature : 167 °F (75 °C)(SADT)
Viscosity, kinematic : No data available
Viscosity, dynamic : No data available
Explosion limits : Not applicable
Explosive properties : Not explosive.

Oxidizing properties : May intensify fire. Oxidiser.

9.2. Other information

Additional information : This diluted product is compatible with stainless steel and aluminium surfaces. For other

materials a smaller test area should be used to determine compatibility before use.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

May intensify fire; oxidizer.

10.2. Chemical stability

Organic peroxides. Heating may cause a fire.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Risk of explosion on reaction with acetic anhydride. Risk of self-accelerated thermal decomposition in contact with: Metals and metallic compounds. Bases. Reducing agents. Organic materials. Contamination may result in dangerous pressure increases - closed containers may rupture. Reacts with chlorinated materials (e.g. bleach) generating toxic chlorine gas.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Keep out of direct sunlight. Freezing.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Combustible materials. Bases. Reducing agents. Metals. Metallic salts. Chlorinated compounds. Acetic anhydride.

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10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Phosphorus oxides. Acetic acid. On combustion, forms: oxygen. May intensify fire. Reacts with chlorinated materials (e.g. bleach) generating toxic chlorine gas.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effe	cts control of the co
Acute toxicity (oral) Acute toxicity (dermal) Acute toxicity (inhalation)	: Harmful if swallowed.: Not classified: Toxic if inhaled.
Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)	
LD50 oral, rat	693.7 mg/kg (female)(70% Aqueous solution), (OECD 401 method)
LD50 dermal, rabbit	> 2000 mg/kg body weight (35% Aqueous solution), (OECD 402 method)
LC50 inhalation, rat (mg/l)	> 170 mg/m³ - 4 Hours (50% aerosol), (OECD 403 method)
Acetic acid (64-19-7)	
LD50 oral, rat	3310 mg/kg body weight (Read-across: Sodium acetate)
Peracetic acid (79-21-0)	
LD50 oral, rat	50 – 500 mg/kg body weight (35% Aqueous solution)(EPA OPP 81-1)
LD50 dermal, rabbit	1147 mg/kg body weight (5% Aqueous solution)(EPA OPP 81-2)
LC50 inhalation, rat (mg/l)	204 mg/m³ air - 4 Hours (5% aerosol)(EPA OPP 81-3)
Skin corrosion/irritation Serious eye damage/irritation Respiratory or skin sensitization Germ cell mutagenicity Carcinogenicity	 : Causes severe skin burns. pH: 2 – 3 : Causes serious eye damage. pH: 2 – 3 : Not classified : Not classified : Not classified
Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)	
IARC group	3 - Not classifiable
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Acetic acid (64-19-7)	
NOAEL (animal/female, F0/P)	74.3 mg/kg bodyweight/day - mouse (Maternal Toxicity) (EU method B.31)
NOAEL (animal/female, F1)	345 mg/kg bodyweight/day - male/female mouse (Developmental toxicity) (EU method B.31)
Peracetic acid (79-21-0)	
NOAEL (animal/female, F0/P)	30.4 mg/kg bodyweight/day - rat (Maternal Toxicity) (OECD 414 method)
NOAEL (animal/male, F1)	30 mg/kg bodyweight/day - male/female rat (Developmental toxicity) (OECD 414 method)
STOT-single exposure	: May cause respiratory irritation.
Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.
Peracetic acid (79-21-0)	
STOT-single exposure	May cause respiratory irritation.

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Peracetic acid (79-21-0)	
NOAEL (oral,rat,90 days)	23.4 mg/kg bodyweight/day (5% Aqueous solution) TWA (Time Weighted Average) (OECD 408 method)
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Symptoms/effects after inhalation	: Toxic if inhaled. May cause irritation to the respiratory tract.
Symptoms/effects after skin contact	: Causes burns.
Symptoms/effects after eye contact	: Causes serious eye damage.
Symptoms/effects after ingestion	: Severe irritation or burns to the mouth, throat, esophagus, and stomach. Harmful if swallowed.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)		
LC50 fish	16.4 mg/l - 96 Hours (Pimephales promelas)	
EC50 Daphnia	2.4 mg/l - 48 Hours (Daphnia pulex)	
NOEC chronic crustacea	0.63 mg/l - 21 days (Daphnia magna, reproduction)	
NOEC chronic algae	0.63 mg/l - 72 Hours (Skeletonema costatum, Growth rate)	
Acetic acid (64-19-7)		
LC50 fish	> 300.82 mg/l - 96 Hours (Oncorhynchus mykiss)(OECD 203 method)	
EC50 Daphnia	> 300.82 mg/l - 48 Hours (Daphnia magna, Mobility)(OECD 202 method)	
ErC50 algae	> 300.82 mg/l - 72 Hours (Skeletonema costatum, Mobility)	
NOEC chronic algae	300.82 mg/l - 72 Hours (Skeletonema costatum, Mobility)	
Peracetic acid (79-21-0)		
LC50 fish	0.53 mg/l - 96 Hours (Oncorhynchus mykiss)(5% Aqueous solution)(OECD 203 method)	
EC50 Daphnia	0.73 mg/l - 48 Hours (Daphnia magna, Mobility)(OECD 202 method)	
EC50 - Other aquatic organisms [1]	0.27 mg/l - 48 Hours (Mytilus edulis, Developmental toxicity)	
LC50 fish 2	11 mg/l - 96 Hours (Pleuronectes platessa)(12% Aqueous solution)	
ErC50 algae	0.16 mg/l - 72 Hours (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Growth rate)	
NOEC chronic fish	2.2 μg/L - 33 days (Danio rerio)(OECD 210 method)	
NOEC chronic crustacea	0.012 mg/l - 21 days (Daphnia magna, immobilization, reproduction)(OECD 211 method)	
NOEC chronic algae	0.061 mg/l - 72 Hours (Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata, Growth rate)	

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation > 99 % - 30 minutes (OECD 209 method)	
Acetic acid (64-19-7)	
Persistence and degradability Readily biodegradable.	

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Peracetic acid (79-21-0)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable.
Biodegradation	98 % - 28 days (OECD 301E method)

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)	
Log Pow	-1.57 (20 °C), (calculated value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low bioaccumulation potential.
Acetic acid (64-19-7)	
BCF - Fish [1]	3.16 (QSAR)
Log Pow	-0.17 (25 °C)
Peracetic acid (79-21-0)	
Log Pow -0.26 (25 °C, pH 7)(QSAR)	
Bioaccumulative potential	Low bioaccumulation potential.

12.4. Mobility in soil

DECON-SPORE® 200 Plus (5% Sporicidal Dilution)		
Ecology - soil	Miscible with water.	
Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)		
Mobility in soil Not expected to adsorb to soil		
Acetic acid (64-19-7)		
Log Koc 0.062 (20 °C)		

12.5. Other adverse effects

Other information : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Disposal methods

Waste disposal recommendations : Do not discharge into drains or the environment. Dispose in a safe manner in accordance with

local/national regulations. Dispose of this material and its container at hazardous or special

waste collection point.

Additional information : Handle empty containers with care. Empty containers should be taken for recycling, recovery or

waste in accordance with local regulation.

Ecology - waste materials : Avoid release to the environment.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with Department of Transport / Transportation of Dangerous Goods / IMDG / IATA

14.1. UN number

Not regulated for transport

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14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name (DOT) : Not applicable
Proper Shipping Name (TDG) : Not applicable
Proper Shipping Name (IMDG) : Not applicable
Proper Shipping Name (IATA) : Not applicable

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

DOT

Transport hazard class(es) (DOT) : Not applicable

TDG

Transport hazard class(es) (TDG) : Not applicable

IMDG

Transport hazard class(es) (IMDG) : Not applicable

IATA

Transport hazard class(es) (IATA) : Not applicable

14.4. Packing group

Packing group (DOT) : Not applicable
Packing group (TDG) : Not applicable
Packing group (IMDG) : Not applicable
Packing group (IATA) : Not applicable

14.5. Environmental hazards

Dangerous for the environment : Yes
Marine pollutant : Yes



Other information : No supplementary information available.

14.6. Special precautions for user

Special transport precautions : DO NOT TRANSPORT - This dilution of product is an on-site dilution in water by the user according to product label directions. It is not supplied nor transported in commerce at this

dilution, This dilution is classified as dangerous for transport. Details of this transport classification have not been provided, as the diluted form of this product shall not be transported,

See SDS DS200-0397-01-01 for hazards of undiluted product.

DOT

No data available

TDG

No data available

IMDG

No data available

IATA

No data available

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14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

DECON-SPORE® 200 Plus (5% Sporicidal	SPORE® 200 Plus (5% Sporicidal Dilution)	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Physical hazard - Oxidizer (liquid, solid or gas)	
	Physical hazard - Organic peroxides	
	Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	
	Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation	
	Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation	
	Health hazard - Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	

Chemical(s) subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 or Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

Peracetic acid CAS-No. 79-21-0 0.1 - < 1%

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	1000 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	1000 lb

Acetic acid (64-19-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
CERCLA RQ 5000 lb	

Peracetic acid (79-21-0)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	500 lb
SARA Section 302 Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	500 lb

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Hydrogen peroxide (7722-84-1)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

Acetic acid (64-19-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

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Peracetic acid (79-21-0)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations

No additional information available

National regulations

No additional information available

15.3. US State regulations

California Proposition 65 - This product does not contain any substances known to the state of California to cause cancer, developmental and/or reproductive harm

Component	State or local regulations
Hydrogen peroxide(7722-84-1)	U.S New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List; U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Acetic acid(64-19-7)	U.S Massachusetts - Right To Know List; U.S New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List; U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List
Peracetic acid(79-21-0)	U.S Massachusetts - Right To Know List; U.S New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List; U.S Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 09/16/2021

Data sources : US OSHA HazCom (GHS) 25 May 2012.

Other information : This chemical is a pesticide product registered by the United States Environmental Protection Agency and is subject to certain labeling requirements under federal pesticide law (FIFRA).

These requirements differ from the classification criteria and hazard information required for safety data sheets (SDS), and for workplace labels of non-pesticide chemicals. See SDS DS200-

0397-01-01 for hazards of undiluted product.

Full text of H-phrases	
H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H242	Heating may cause a fire.
H271	May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer
H272	May intensify fire; oxidizer
H301	Toxic if swallowed
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H312	Harmful in contact with skin
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H331	Toxic if inhaled
H332	Harmful if inhaled
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
H400	Very toxic to aquatic life

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Full text of H-phrases	
H401	Toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects

ACGIH (American Conference of Government Industrial Hygienists) ATE (Acute Toxicity Estimate) CAS (Chemical Abstracts Service) number EC50 (Effective Concentration 50%) IARC (International Agency for Research on Cancer) IATA (International Air Transport Association) IMDG (International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code) IMO (International Maritime Organisation) LC50 (Lethal Concentration 50%) LD50 (Lethal Dose 50%)
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IMO (International Maritime Organisation) LC50 (Lethal Concentration 50%)
LC50 (Lethal Concentration 50%)
LD50 (Lethal Dose 50%)
OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)
OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration) (US)
PBT (Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic)
SADT (Self-Accelerating Decomposition Temperature)
STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit)
TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) (US)
TWA (Time Weighted Average)
UNxxxx (Number assigned by the United Nations Committee of Experts on the Transport of Dangerous Goods)
vPvB (very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative)

NFPA health hazard

: 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.

NFPA fire hazard

0 - Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and

NFPA reactivity

: 1 - Materials that in themselves are normally stable but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures.

NFPA specific hazard

: OX - Materials that posses oxidizing properties.

Hazard Rating

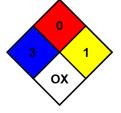
Health

: 3 Serious Hazard - Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given

Flammability

Physical

- : 0 Minimal Hazard Materials that will not burn
- : 2 Moderate Hazard Materials that are unstable and may undergo violent chemical changes at normal temperature and pressure with low risk for explosion. Materials may react violently with water or form peroxides upon exposure to air.



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Indication of	Indication of changes:		
Section	Changed item	Change	Comments
2	Hazards identification	Modified	
3	Composition/Information on ingredients	Modified	
4	First aid measures	Modified	
5	Fire fighting measures	Modified	
6	Accidental release measures	Modified	
7	Handling and storage	Modified	
8	Exposure controls / Personal protection equipment	Modified	
10	Stability and reactivity	Modified	
11	Toxicological information	Modified	
12.	Ecological information	Modified	
15	Regulatory information	Modified	
16	Other information	Modified	

Safety Data Sheet (SDS), USA

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This SDS has been translated into the official language of the country/region in which the product is to be placed on the market. Where no official translation exists, the regulatory text is reported in English, as it appears in the relevant regulatory text.