peracide™ visibly better
PERACETIC ACID IN SITU

SKY CHEMICALS

3-in-1 Drain Disinfectant

All surfactants used in this product comply with the current European/GB Regulations concerning Biodegradability and protection of the environment.

Product Information

- Removes odours at the source
- Targets organic matter
- Tough on micro-organisms
- Gentle on drains
- Highly effective against spores, pseudomonas, legionella, and many others

Product Description

Peracide™ 3-in-1 Drain Disinfectant is a broad-spectrum biocide reacting to produce peracetic acid which is a high-level disinfectant with strong oxidizing properties. Peracide™ 3-in-1 Drain Disinfectant is extremely effective against a wide range of healthcare-associated pathogens including spore forming Clostridium difficile, MRSA, Norovirus, Established biofilms, Legionella, E. coli etc, with BS EN certifications 1276, 14476,13704 and over 60 more.

Peracide™ 3-in-1 Drain Disinfectant is environmentally friendly and safe to use. High level of sanitisation and disinfection of surfaces is achieved with PeracideTM 3-in-1 Drain Disinfectant as it cleans, disinfects, and deodorises in one operation. Upon breakdown, Peracide™ 3-in-1 Drain Disinfectant is completely bio-degradable producing carbon dioxide, water, and oxygen as its end products.

Application

Rinse water through for 10 seconds. Pour the full contents of the sachet down the drain, getting as much as possible into the drains directly. Gently rinse down any excess granules. Wait for at least 5 minutes for routine cleaning, or 15 minutes for outbreaks or first use. Rinse for 30 seconds before using the drain. Clean the full sink area with Peracide™ disinfectant tablets solution (sold separately).

Useful Information

Product Characteristics: Pale purple granules
Storage: Store container in a dry and cool place
Availability: Boxes of 48 x 20g sachets
Composition: Based on TAED, sodium percarbonate, adipic acid, dye and perfume

For any further information on this product or any other Sky Chemicals product, please contact us and we will be more than willing to help.

Sky Chemicals (UK) has developed the proprietary, stabilised peracetic acid on which Peracide is based. The combination of precursors, when added to water, create peracetic acid when it is needed reducing the risk in transporting and handling Peracide. The powerful biocide combination will oxidise and denature both the cell membranes and nucleic acids RNA and DNA, present in all known microorganisms. The oxidative pathway of disinfection achieves biocidal efficacy through disrupting equilibria, reacting with molecular structures and quickly causing irreversible damage to the microorganism. Biological mechanisms to generate resistance are not applicable since numerous biological sites are targeted simultaneously.

Use biocides safely. Always read the label, product information and available resources before use.

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company / undertaking

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	Peracide 3-in-1 Drain Disinfectant
Synonyms	In-situ peracetic acid, ISPAA
Other means of identification	Order code: Box of 48 sachets: SP-3342

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	Disinfectant and deodoriser for drains
Uses advised against	Professional Use Only – refer to guidance documents

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company name	Sky Chemicals (UK) Ltd
Address	Unit 1, Parkway Link, Kettlebridge Rd, Sheffield S9 3AJ
Telephone	0114 278 0222
Fax	0114 272 7750
Website	www.peracide.co.uk
Email	info@skychemicals.co.uk

1.4 Emergency telephone number

Emergency number	0114 278 0222

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to CLP

H302 - Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4
H315 - Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2
H318 - Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1

2.2 Label elements

Hazard pictograms

Signal word Danger

Hazard statements

H302 Harmful if swallowed.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Precautionary statement(s):

Prevention

P280 Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.
P264 Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.

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

Response 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 POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider.
P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Storage n/a

Disposal P501 Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.

2.3 Other hazards

The mixture does not contain Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

See 'Composition on ingredients' in Section 3.2

3.2 Mixtures

Name	CAS No.	EC No.	Classification	Percent
Adipic acid	124-04-9	204-673-3	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319	5-20
Sodium Lauryl Sulphate	151-21-3	205-788-1	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Specific Target Organ Toxicity - (Respiratory Tract Irritation) Category 3; H302, H315, H318, H335	<1
Sodium carbonate	7542-12-3	231-420-4	Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2; H319	5-20
Sodium percarbonate	15630-89-4	239-707-6	Oxidizing Solids Category 2, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1; H272, H302, H315, H318, EUH066	20-35

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Eye contact Immediately flush the eye with running water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if possible, otherwise removal of contact lenses should only be undertaken by skilled personnel. Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

Skin contact Flush skin with running water, and wash with soap if available. Seek medical attention in event of irritation. If clothing becomes contaminated, remove item and wash affected area.

Inhalation If dust from product is inhaled remove from contaminated area WITHOUT ENDANGERING YOURSELF. Lay patient down, and keep warm and rested. Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

Ingestion IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY.

Do not induce vomiting. Give water to sip. Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed as the generation of oxygen gas, combined with the surfactant, will generate bubbles in stomach. Vomiting may result in aspiration so patient must be kept under observation. Qualified first-aid personnel should treat the patient following observation and employing supportive measures as indicated by the patient's condition.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Eye contact There may be irritation and redness. The eyes may water profusely.

Skin contact There may be irritation and redness at the site of contact.

Inhalation Absorption through the lungs can occur causing symptoms similar to those of ingestion.

Ingestion There may be soreness and redness of the mouth and throat. Nausea and stomach pain may occur. There may be vomiting. Aspiration may occur due to generation of gas and bubbles.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For acute or short-term repeated exposures:

Ingestion Milk and water are the preferred diluents. No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult. Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound injury. Keep under observation in case of vomiting and related aspiration.

Skin and Eye Injury should be irrigated for at least 15 minutes. Eye injuries require saline.
Direct contact with the eye could cause corneal damage if not washed immediately / sufficiently.
The possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered if irritation persists.

Inhalation Respiratory stress is highly unlikely but is possible in case of dust inhalation.
Oxygen is given as indicated. Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure. Patient should be kept under observation.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

- Water spray / fog
- Foam
- Dry chemical powder
- BCF (where regulations permit)
- Carbon dioxide

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire Incompatibility Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. Prevent spillages from entering drains or water courses. Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

Fire/Explosion Hazard Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition could cause fire or explosion.
Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
In combustion may emit poisonous fumes.
In combustion may emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8.2

6.2 Environmental precautions

See section 12

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills Remove all ignition sources. Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
Control personal contact with the substance by using protective equipment.
Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

Major Spills Advise personnel to clear the area until spillage is contained.
Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
Prevent spillage from entering drains or water courses.
Recover product wherever possible.
IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
IF WET: Shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts of water and prevent runoff into drains.
If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise Emergency Services.
See section 13 for disposal information.

6.4 Reference to other sections

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.
If spillage, or clean-up of spillage, generates dust, wear P3 rated dust mask for cleaning procedure.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling Avoid all personal contact with the material, including inhalation.
Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
Store in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated area.
When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Avoid physical damage to containers.
Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Minimise airborne dust and eliminate all ignition sources. Ensure dust is not allowed to build up. Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, and flame. Do not use air hoses for cleaning. Minimise dry sweeping to avoid generation of dust clouds.
Empty containers may contain residual dust which can accumulate following settling.

Fire and explosion protection See section 5

Other information Store in a cool, dry area protected from environmental extremes.
Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed.
Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

Storage incompatibility Avoid storage with reducing agents.
Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.
Avoid storage with materials that could generate flammable vapours.

7.3 Specific end uses

See section 1.2 Industrial / professional use only

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Component data from existing sources. No additional animal testing has been carried out on Peracide tablets.

Ingredient	DNELs Exposure Pattern Worker	PNECs Compartment
Adipic acid	Dermal 38 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 264 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 5 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 38 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 264 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 5 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 19 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 65 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Oral 19 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 19 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 65 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Oral 19 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute)	0.126 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.013 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.46 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 0.484 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 0.048 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 0.023 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 59.1 mg/L (STP)
Sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate	Dermal 57.2 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 52 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 1.57 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 52 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 80 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 52 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 1.57 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) Inhalation 52 mg/m³ (Local, Acute)	0.693 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 1 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.654 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 27.5 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Fresh Water)) 2.75 mg/kg sediment dw (Sediment (Marine)) 25 mg/kg soil dw (Soil) 50 mg/L (STP) 20 mg/kg food (Oral)

	Dermal 28.6 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 26 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Oral 13 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.787 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 26 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 40 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 26 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Oral 13 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 0.787 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) Inhalation 26 mg/m³ (Local, Acute)	
Sodium carbonate	Dermal 33.8 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 4.6 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.79 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 4.6 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 40 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 4.6 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 0.79 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) Inhalation 4.6 mg/m³ (Local, Acute) Dermal 16.9 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Inhalation 2.3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Chronic) Oral 10 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Chronic) Dermal 0.394 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 2.3 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 20 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Inhalation 2.3 mg/m³ (Systemic, Acute) Oral 10 mg/kg bw/day (Systemic, Acute) Dermal 0.394 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) Inhalation 2.3 mg/m³ (Local, Acute)	Not Available
Sodium percarbonate	Dermal 12.8 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Inhalation 5 mg/m³ (Local, Chronic) Dermal 12.8 mg/cm² (Local, Acute) Dermal 6.4 mg/cm² (Local, Chronic) Dermal 6.4 mg/cm² (Local, Acute)	0.035 mg/L (Water (Fresh)) 0.035 mg/L (Water - Intermittent release) 0.035 mg/L (Water (Marine)) 16.24 mg/L (STP)

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls Ensure there is adequate ventilation in the working area.

Individual protection measures:

Eye and face protection Safety glasses recommended when handling tablets, and making up Peracide solution. Face shield is optional.

Skin protection See Hand protection below

Hands protection Protective gloves should be worn when handling tablets, or solutions.
There are no incompatibilities regarding the type of glove used.
Gloves must only be worn on clean hands.
After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly.
Gloves should be examined for wear and/or degradation, and replaced if damaged.

Body protection See other protection below

Other protection Eye wash unit should be available in case of eye contact.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance:	Pale blue / white granular powder	**Physical state:**	Solid
Odour:	Apple	**Flash point:**	>93˚C
pH:	n/a	**pH (as solution):**	8

9.2 Other information

Not applicable

SECTION 10: Stability and Reactivity

10.1 Reactivity	**See section 7.2**
10.2 Chemical stability	**Product is considered stable when correctly stored.**
10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions	**See section 7.2**
10.4 Conditions to avoid	**See section 7.2**
10.5 Incompatible materials	**See section 7.2**
10.6 Hazardous decomposition products	**See section 5.3**

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Component data from existing sources. No additional animal testing has been carried out on Peracide tablets.

COMPONENT	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Adipic acid	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >7940 mg/kg Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >7.7 mg/l4h Oral (Mouse) LD50; 1900 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 20 mg/24h-moderate
Sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.31 mg/L4h Oral (Rat) LD50: 438 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 0.25 mg/24hr-SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 1% - SEVERE Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) Skin (rabbit): 20 mg/24 hr-SEVERE Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)
Sodium carbonate	Dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg Oral (Rat) LD50: 2800 mg/kg	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h moderate Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/30s mild Eye (rabbit): 50 mg SEVERE Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h mild Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)
Sodium percarbonate	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg Oral (Rat) LD50: 893 mg/kg	Not Available

11.2 Information on other hazards

Endocrine disrupting properties No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties were found in the current literature

Other information See Section 11.1

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high-water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters. Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value
Adipic acid	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	31.3 mg/L
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	85.7 mg/L
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	26.6 mg/L
	LC50	96h	Fish	97 mg/L
	NOEC(ECx)	504h	Crustacea	6.3 mg/L
Sodium dodecyl benzene sulphonate	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	21 mg/L
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.065-0.085 mg/L
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.9 mg/L
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	0.065-0.085 mg/L
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.59 mg/L
Sodium carbonate	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>800 mg/L
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	156.6-298.9 mg/L
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	242 mg/L
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	0.0106 mg/L
	LC50	96h	Fish	300 mg/L
Sodium percarbonate	EC50	48h	Crustacea	4.9 mg/L
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	2 mg/L

12.2 Persistence and degradability: Biodegradable. Low persistence in soil/water, and air

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential: No potential to bioaccumulate

12.4 Mobility in soil: Low mobility in soil

12.5 PBT and vPvB assessment: This product, and its components, are not identified as PBT/vPvB substance(s).

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties: No evidence of endocrine disrupting properties found in the current literature.

12.7 Other adverse effects: No evidence of ozone depleting properties found in the current literature.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product disposal Unused / damaged Peracide tablets should be disposed of by an approved waste handler. Do not dispose of as general waste, or mix with other materials.

Packaging disposal Containers may contain residual dust when empty. Rinse before disposal. Containers are recyclable.

SECTION 14: Transport Information

14.1. UN number or ID number	Not applicable
14.2 UN proper shipping name	Not applicable
14.3 Transport hazard class(es)	Not applicable
14.4 Packing group	Not applicable
14.5 Environmental hazards	Not applicable
14.6 Special precautions for user	Not applicable
14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments	Not applicable

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Not applicable

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No information available

SECTION 16: Other information

Date of issue:	**5th January 2025**	**Version number:**	**Version 9**
Reason:	**Improved layout**		

Classification according to regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 [CLP] and amendments	**Classification Procedure**
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, H302	On basis of test data
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, H315	Calculation method
Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, H318	Calculation method

Full text Risk and Hazard codes

H272	May intensify fire; oxidiser
H302	Harmful if swallowed
H315	Causes skin irritation
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H319	Causes serious eye irritation
H335	May cause respiratory irritation
EUH066	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking