

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

1.1 Product identifier

Product name ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
CAS-No. 64-19-7
Product code AR1002, BP1002, EP1002, GP1002, LC1002, RP1002, SM1002, VL1002

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

Identified uses Chemical for analysis and production.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Company Chem-Supply Pty Ltd
38 - 50 Bedford Street, Gillman SA 5013 Australia
Telephone number (08) 8440 2000
Fax number (08) 8440 2001

1.4 Emergency Telephone Number

Emergency phone
Monday - Friday 8:30am - 5:00pm ACST (08) 8440 2000
After hours: CHEMCALL 1800127406 / +6449179888

1.5 Manufacturer

Company RCI LABSCAN LIMITED.
24 Rama 1 Road, Pathumwan, Bangkok 10330 Thailand

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to WHS Regulations (Australia)

Flammable liquid and vapour (Category 3), H226
Skin corrosion (Category 1A), H314
For the full text of the H-Statements mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

Classification according to EU Directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

	Flammable	R10
C	Corrosive	R35

For the full text of the R-phrases mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

2.2 Label elements

Pictogram



Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statement(s)

P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces.- No smoking.
P233	Keep container tightly closed.
P240	Ground/Bond container and receiving equipment.
P241	Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting equipment.
P242	Use only non-sparking tools.
P243	Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P260	Do not breathe vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash hand thoroughly after handling.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301 + P330 + P331	IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303 + P361 + P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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 POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P370 + P378	In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam or water spray for extinction.
P403 + P235	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405	Store locked up.

2.3 Other hazards None

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Synonyms Acetic acid, Ethanoic acid, Ethylic acid, Methane carboxylic acid, Vinegar acid.

CAS-No	EC-No	EC-Index-No	Formula	Molecular Weight	Weight %
64-19-7	200-580-7	607-002-00-6	CH ₃ COOH	60.05 g/mol	>99

Hazardous ingredients according to WHS Regulations (Australia)

Component	Concentration	Classification
Acetic acid		
CAS-No 64-19-7 EC-No 200-580-7 EC-Index-No 607-002-00-6	>99%	Flammable liquid (Category 3), H226 Skin corrosion (Category 1A), H314

Hazardous ingredients according to Directive 1999/45/EC

Component	Concentration	Classification
Acetic acid		
CAS-No 64-19-7 EC-No 200-580-7 EC-Index-No 607-002-00-6	>99%	Flammable, R10 C, Corrosive, R35

For the full text of the H-Statements and R-Phrases mentioned in this Section, see Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice	Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.
Inhalation	Move to fresh air in case of accidental inhalation of vapors. Keep patient warm. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Apply artificial respiration only if patient is not breathing or under medical supervision. No artificial aspiration mouth to mouth or mouth to nose. Use suitable instruments/apparatus.
Skin contact	Remove contaminated clothing and wash affected skin with soap and water. Dab with polyethylene glycol 400. Obtain medical attention. If signs of poisoning appear, treat as for inhalation. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Contaminated combustible material, e.g. clothing ignites more readily and burns fiercely.
Eye contact	If the substance has got into the eyes, immediately wash out with plenty of water at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth. Do not induce vomiting. Keep patient warm. In case of shortness of breath, give oxygen. Apply artificial respiration only if patient is not breathing or under medical supervision. No artificial aspiration mouth to mouth or mouth to nose. Use suitable instruments/apparatus. Obtain medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in section 2.2 and section 11

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

After swallowing: make victim drink water (two glasses at the most), avoid vomiting (risk of perforation). Immediately call in physician. Do not attempt to neutralize.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Extinguish with carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam or water spray. In the event of fire, cool tanks with water spray.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. Vapors heavier than air. Forms explosive mixtures with air at ambient temperatures. Development of hazardous combustion gases or vapors possible in the event of fire. The following may develop in event of fire: Acetic acid vapors.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective suit.

5.4 Hazchem Code

•2P

5.5 Further information

Standard procedure for chemical fires.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear a positive-pressure supplied-air respirator, flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Shut off leaks if without risk. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Contain or absorb leaking liquid with sand or earth, consults an expert. Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and workpits. If substance has entered a water course or sewer or contaminated soil, advise police.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Spillage: May react with combustible substances creating fire or explosion hazard and formation of toxic fumes. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapors). Soak up with inert absorbent material (e.g. sand, silica gel). Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and workpits; vapor may create explosive atmosphere. Transfer to covered steel drums. Dispose of promptly.

6.4 Reference to other sections

For disposal see **Section 13**.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage**7.1 Precautions for safe handling**

Keep container tightly closed. Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge (which might cause ignition of organic vapors). Use only in area provided with appropriate exhaust ventilation. Do not breathe vapors or spray mist. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Do not empty into drains.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep tightly closed at room temperature in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition. Keep out of direct sunlight and away from incompatible materials. Store in original container. Electrical equipment should be protected to the appropriate standard. Requirements for containers, no metal containers.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**8.1 Control parameters****Exposure limit (Safe Work Australia)**

TWA: 10 ppm (25 mg/m³)

STEL: 15 ppm (37 mg/m³)

8.2 Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering controls**

The product should only be used in areas from which all naked lights and other sources of ignition have been excluded. Ventilation hoods and fans required when working with organic solvents or in hot melt applications.

Individual protection measures (Personal protective equipment, PPE)**Eye/face protection**

Goggles giving complete protection to eyes.

Skin protection

Chemical resistant apron / flame retardant antistatic protective clothing, heavy duty work shoes.

Handle with gloves

- Full contact wears gloves from butyl rubber material.
- Splash contact wears gloves from natural latex material.

The select protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686 EEC and standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. Required when vapor/aerosols are generated filter E-(P2) (EN 141 or EN 14387).

Environmental exposure controls

Prevent liquid entering sewers, basements and workpits.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance: From	Liquid
: Color	Colorless
Odour	Pungent
Odour Threshold	Not Available
pH	2.5 at 50g/l (H ₂ O) at 20°C
Melting point/range	17°C
Boiling point/range	118°C
Flash point	39 °C (closed cup)
Evaporation rate	Not Available
Flammability (solid, gas)	Not Available
Explosion limits: lower	4 %(V)
upper	19.9 %(V)
Vapor Pressure	15.4 hPa at 20°C
Relative Vapor Density	2.07
Density	1.05 g/ml at 20°C
Water solubility	Soluble at 20°C
Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	log Pow: -0.17
Auto-Ignition temperature	485 °C
Decomposition Temperature	Not Available
Viscosity	1.22 mPa.s at 25°C
Explosive properties	Not Explosive
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is not classified as oxidizing.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**10.1 Reactivity**

In flammable. Incompatible with various metals. Explosible with air in a vaporous/gaseous state.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Risk of explosion in contact with hydrogen peroxide, chromium (VI)-oxide, potassium permanganate, sodium peroxide, perchloric acid, phosphorus trichloride.

The substance polymerize in contact with acetaldehyde.

The substance can react dangerously with alcohols, strong oxidizing agents, strong lyes, alkali hydroxide, strong acids, nitric acid, 2-aminoethanol, ammonium nitrate (heat), bromine pentafluoride, chlorosulphuric acid, dichromate-sulfuric acid, diaminoethane, acetic anhydride, ethylene glycol, potassium-tert. Butoxide, oleum

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Strong heating, temperature <0 °C

10.5 Incompatible materials

Anhydrides/water, aldehydes, alcohols, halogen-halogen compounds, oxidizing agent, chromium(VI)-oxide, potassium permanganate, peroxide compounds, perchloric acid, chromosulfuric acid, metal (iron, zinc, magnesium are generation of hydrogen), alkali hydroxides, nonmetallic halides, ethanolamine.

Incompatible with various metals

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Acetic acid vapors, carbon monoxides, carbon dioxides (Hazardous decomposition products from under fire condition).

SECTION 11: Toxicological information**11.1 Information on toxicological effects****Acute toxicity**

LD₅₀ (oral, rat): 3310 mg/kg

LC₅₀ (inhalation, rat): 11.4 mg/l/4 h

LD₅₀ (dermal, rabbit): 1060 mg/kg

Acute oral toxicity

Burns in oesophagus and stomach. Gastric spasms, bloody vomiting, dyspnoea. Risk of perforation in the oesophagus and stomach. Pulmonary failure possible after aspiration of vomit. Shock, cardiovascular failure, acidosis, Damage of kidneys.

Acute inhalation toxicity

Irritation symptoms in the respiratory tract. Pneumonia bronchitis. Inhalation may lead to the formation of oedemas in the respiratory tract.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Burns

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Burns of mucous membranes. Risk of blindness and corneal clouding.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Not Available

Germ cell mutagenicity

Bacterial mutagenicity; Salmonella typhimurium is negative.

Carcinogenicity

Not Available

Reproductive toxicity

Not Available

Teratogenicity

No teratogenic effect in animal experiments.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

Not Available

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

Not Available

Aspiration hazard

Not Available

Further information

Systemic effects: gastric spasms, bloody vomiting, dyspnea, perforation in the oesophagus and stomach, shock, cardiovascular failure, acidosis. Damage of kidneys.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish	LC ₅₀ L. macrochirus: 75 mg/l/96h
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ Daphnia magna: 47 mg/l /24h
Toxicity to algae	IC ₅ Sc.quadricauda: 4000 mg/l/16h
Toxicity to bacteria	EC ₅ Ps. Putida: 2850 mg/l /16h EC ₅ Protozoa: E.sulcatum: 78 mg/l/72 h

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability	99%/30 d, Readily biodegradable.
Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD)	880 mg/g/5d.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient (n-octanol/water)	log Pow: -0.17
	No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P o/w <1)

12.4 Mobility in soil

Not Available

12.5 Other adverse effects

Biological effects; Harmful effect on aquatic organisms. Harmful effect due to pH shift. Caustic even in diluted form.

Do not allow to enter waters, waste water or soil.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product

There are no uniform EC Regulations for the disposal of chemicals or residues. Chemical residues generally count as special waste. The disposal of the latter is regulated in the EC member countries through corresponding law and regulations. We recommend that you contact either the authorities in charge or approved waste disposal companies which will advise you on how to dispose of special waste or burn in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable. Observe all federal, state, and local environmental regulations.

Contaminated packaging

Disposal in compliance with official regulations. Handle contaminated packaging as hazardous waste in the same way of the substance itself. If not officially specified differently, non-contaminated packaging may be treated like household waste or recycled.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Land Transport (ADG Code)

UN Number	2789
UN proper shipping name	ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
Transport hazard class(es)	8 (3)
Hazchem Code	•2P
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	No
Special precautions for user	Yes

Sea transport (IMDG)

UN Number	2789
UN proper shipping name	ACETIC ACID GLACIAL

Transport hazard class(es)	8 (3)
Packing group	II
Marine pollutant	No
Special precautions for user	Yes
EmS	F-E S-C

Air transport (IATA)

UN Number	2789
UN proper shipping name	ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
Transport hazard class(es)	8 (3)
Packing group	II
Environmental hazards	No
Special precautions for user	No

River transport (AND/ADNR)

(Not examined)

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

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

Regulatory Information	Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).
Poisons Schedule	S6

15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

For this product a chemical safety assessment was not carried out.

SECTION 16: Other information**Full text of H-Statements referred to under sections 2 and 3**

H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Full text of R-phrases referred to under sections 2 and 3

C	Corrosive
R10	Flammable
R35	Causes severe burns.

Recommended restrictions

Take notice of labels and safety data sheets for the working. Chemicals Take necessary action to avoid static electricity discharge.

Reference

Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS).
 Labelling according to Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (Safe Work Australia).
 Transportation information according to Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Goods, Model Regulations. Twelfth revised edition. United Nations.
 Institute for Occupational Safety and Health of the German Social Accident Insurance in Sankt Augustin/Germany,
 Source: IFA for Databases on hazardous substances (GESTIS).

Further information

Contact Chem – Supply Pty Ltd Ph. (08) 8440 2000.

Revision Date

12/12/2017

The information provided in this Safety Data Sheet is correct to the best of our knowledge, information and belief at the date of its publication. The information given is designed only as guidance for safe handling, use, processing, storage, transportation, disposal and release and is not to be considered a warranty or quality specification. The information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process unless specified in the text.