

## Material Data Safety Sheet (MSDS) - Acetic Acid

### 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Synonyms:** Acetic acid, methane carboxylic acid; ethanoic acid

CAS No.: 64-19-7

Molecular Weight: 60.05

Chemical Formula: CH<sub>3</sub>COOH

### COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

**Supplier:**

**Pon Pure Chemicals Group**

CHENNAI, TAMILNADU, INDIA

**24 Hour Health Emergency**

(91) 8939878447

(91) 9444038694

**Transportation Emergency Phone**

(91) 8939768680

Company Name	Place	EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
Pon Pure Chemicals Group	India	Day Emergency - 044-26161803-26161809

### 2. Composition/Information on Ingredients

Ingredient	CAS #	Percent	Hazardous?
Acetic Acid	64-19-7	100	Yes

### 3. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

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POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. LIQUID AND MIST CAUSE SEVERE BURNS TO ALL BODY TISSUE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED. INHALATION MAY CAUSE LUNG AND TOOTH DAMAGE. FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.  
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Health Rating: 2 - Moderate

Flammability Rating: 2 - Moderate

Reactivity Rating: 2 - Moderate

Contact Rating: 3 - Severe (Corrosive)

Lab Protective Equip: GOGGLES & SHIELD; LAB COAT & APRON; VENT HOOD; PROPER GLOVES; CLASS B EXTINGUISHER

Storage Color Code: White Stripe (Store Separately)

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-Potential Health Effects  
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Inhalation:

Inhalation of concentrated vapors may cause serious damage to the lining of the nose, throat, and lungs. Breathing difficulties may occur. Neither odor nor degree of irritation is adequate to indicate vapor concentration.

Ingestion:

Swallowing can cause severe injury leading to death. Symptoms include sore throat, vomiting, and diarrhea. Ingestion of as little as 1.0 ml has resulted in perforation of the esophagus.

Skin Contact:

Contact with concentrated solution may cause serious damage to the skin. Effects may include redness, pain, skin burns. High vapor concentrations may cause skin sensitization.

Eye Contact:

Eye contact with concentrated solutions may cause severe eye damage followed by loss of sight. Exposure to vapor may cause intense watering and irritation to eyes.

Chronic Exposure:

Repeated or prolonged exposures may cause darkening of the skin, erosion of exposed front teeth, and chronic inflammation of the nose, throat, and bronchial tubes.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders or eye problems, or impaired respiratory function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

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#### **4. First Aid Measures**

Inhalation:

Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.

Ingestion:

DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING! Give large quantities of water or milk if available. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact:

In case of contact, immediately flush skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse. Call a physician.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

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**5. Fire Fighting Measures**

Fire:

Flash point: 40C (104F) CC

Auto ignition temperature: 427C (801F)

Flammable limits in air % by volume: LEL: 4.0; UEL: 16.0

Flammable Liquid and Vapor!

Explosion:

Above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Vapors can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back. Contact with strong oxidizers may cause fire. Reacts with most metals to produce hydrogen gas, which can form an explosive mixture with air.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Water, dry chemical, foam or carbon dioxide. Water spray may be used to keep fire exposed containers cool.

Special Information:

In the event of a fire, wear full protective clothing and NIOSH-approved self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Water may be used to flush spills away from exposures and to dilute spills to non-flammable mixtures. Water diluted acid can react with metals to form hydrogen gas.

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**6. Accidental Release Measures**

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Remove all sources of ignition. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Isolate hazard area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Use water spray to dilute spill to a nonflammable mixture. Contain and recover liquid when possible. Collect liquid in an appropriate container or absorb with an inert material (e. g., vermiculite, dry sand, earth), and place in a chemical waste container. Use non-sparking tools and equipment. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust. Do not flush to sewer!

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**7. Handling and Storage**

Protect against physical damage. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Separate from incompatibles. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Storage and use areas should be No Smoking areas. Use non-

sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Protect from freezing. Store above 17C (63 F). Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapors, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

## 8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

### Airborne Exposure Limits:

-OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 10 ppm (TWA).

-ACGIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 10 ppm (TWA); 15 ppm (STEL).

### Ventilation System:

A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the Airborne Exposure Limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Manual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details.

### Personal Respirators (NIOSH Approved):

If the exposure limit is exceeded, a full face piece respirator with organic vapor cartridge may be worn up to 50 times the exposure limit or the maximum use concentration specified by the appropriate regulatory agency or respirator supplier, whichever is lowest. For emergencies or instances where the exposure levels are not known, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator.

WARNING: Air purifying respirators do not protect workers in oxygen-deficient atmospheres.

### Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing, including boots, gloves, lab coat, apron or coveralls, as appropriate, to prevent skin contact.

### Eye Protection:

Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible.

Maintain eye wash fountain and quick-drench facilities in work area.

## 9. Physical and Chemical Properties (Acetic Acid)

Appearance:	Clear, colorless liquid.
Odor:	Strong, vinegar-like.
Solubility:	Infinitely soluble.
Density:	1.05
pH:	2.4 (1.0M solution)

% Volatiles by volume @ 21C (70F):	100
Boiling Point:	118C (244F)
Melting Point:	16.6C (63F)
Vapor Density (Air=1):	2.1
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg):	11 @ 20C (68F)
Evaporation Rate (BuAc=1):	0.97

## 10. Stability and Reactivity

### Stability:

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Heat and sunlight can contribute to instability.

Releases heat and toxic, irritating vapors when mixed with water. Acetic acid contracts slightly upon freezing which may cause the container to burst.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products:

Carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide may form when heated to decomposition. May also release toxic and irritating vapors.

### Hazardous Polymerization:

Will not occur.

### Incompatibilities:

Acetic Acid is incompatible with chromic acid, nitric acid, ethylene glycol, perchloric acid, phosphorous tri-chloride, oxidizers, sodium peroxide, strong caustics, most metals (except aluminum), carbonates, hydroxides, oxides, and phosphates.

### Conditions to Avoid:

Heat, flame, ignition sources, freezing, incompatibles

## 11. Toxicological Information

Oral rat LD50: 3310 mg/kg; skin rabbit LD50: 1.06 g/kg; inhalation mouse LC50: 5620ppm/1-hr; investigated as a mutagen, reproductive effector.

<u>Ingredient</u>	<u>NTP Carcinogen</u>		<u>IARC Category</u>
	<u>Known</u>	<u>Anticipated</u>	
Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	No	No	None

## 12. Ecological Information

### Environmental-Fate:

When released into the air, this material may be moderately degraded by reaction with

photo chemically produced hydroxyl radicals. When released into air, this material is expected to have a half-life between 10 and 30 days. When released into water, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the water, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days. Standard dilution BOD5/TOD = 58% When released into the soil, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. This material is not expected to significantly bio-accumulate. This material has an estimated bio-concentration factor (BCF) of less than 100.

Environmental Toxicity:

This material is expected to be slightly toxic to aquatic life. The LC50/96-hour values for fish are between 10 and 100 mg/l.

For glacial acetic acid:

EC50 (wheat fumigation) = 23.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/2-hr, effect: leaf injury

LC50 (shrimp) = 100 - 300 mg/l/48-hr

LC50 (fathead minnow) = 88 mg/l/96-hr

This material may be toxic to aquatic life.

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### 13. Disposal Considerations

Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and sent to a approved waste facility. Processing, use or contamination of this product may change the waste management options. State and local disposal regulations may differ from federal disposal regulations. Dispose of container and unused contents in accordance with federal, state and local -requirements

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### 14. Transport Information Transport Information Land (DOT)

Basic shipping requirements:

UN number	UN2789
Proper shipping name	Acetic acid, glacial
Hazard class	8
Subsidiary hazard class	3
Packing group	II
Additional information:	
Special provisions	A3, A6, A7, A10, B2, IB2, T7, and TP2

Basic shipping requirements:

Labels required	8, 3
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#### Air (IATA)

Basic shipping requirements:

UN number	UN 2789
Proper shipping name	Acetic acid, glacial

Hazard class	8
Subsidiary hazard class	3
Packing group	II
Additional information:	
ERG code	8F

### **Sea (IMDG)**

Basic shipping requirements:

UN number	UN2789
Proper shipping name	ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
Hazard class	8
Subsidiary hazard class	3
Packing group	II

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### **15 - Regulatory Information**

Manufacture, Storage and Import of Hazardous Chemicals  
Rule, 1989.

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### **16. Other Information**

NFPA Ratings: Health: 3 Flammability: 2 Reactivity: 0

Label Hazard Warning:

POISON! DANGER! CORROSIVE. LIQUID AND MIST CAUSE SEVERE BURNS TO ALL  
BODY TISSUE. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED. HARMFUL IF INHALED. INHALATION  
MAY CAUSE LUNG AND TOOTH DAMAGE. FLAMMABLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.

Label Precautions:

Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

Do not breathe vapor or mist.

Keep container closed.

Use only with adequate ventilation.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

Label First Aid:

In case of contact, immediately flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at least 15  
minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.

Wash clothing before reuse.

If swallowed, DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING.

Give large quantities of water.

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled, remove to fresh air.

If not breathing, give artificial respiration.

If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

In all cases get medical attention immediately.

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**Disclaimer:**

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