Acetic Acid

Safety Data Sheet

according to Federal Register / Vol. 77, No. 58 / Monday, March 26, 2012 / Rules and Regulations

Date of issue: 07/06/1998 Revision date: 09/06/2016 Supersedes: 09/06/2016 Version: 1.3

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1. Identification

Product form	:	Substance
Substance name	:	Acetic Acid
CAS No	:	64-19-7
Product code	:	1.1010
Formula	:	C2H4O2
Synonyms	:	Acetic acid, glacial / alcohol of vinegar / carboxylic acid C2 / ethanoic acid / ethylic acid / methanecarboxylic acid / pyroligneous acid / vinegar acid

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

Use of the substance/mixture	:	Chemical intermediate Solvent Food industry: additive Laboratory chemical Photographic chemical

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

NEUTRON PHARMACHEMICAL CO

98, 9th Floor, Borjsaz Building, Azadi Ave, Tehran, Iran.
T 021-66906732-3 - F 021-66581408
info@neutronpharmachemical.com -
www.neutronpharmachemical.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency number	:	CHEMTREC: 125

SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Flammable liquids Category 3	H226
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B	H314
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1	H318
Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3	H402

Full text of H statements : see section 16

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labeling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :

GHS02 GHS05

Signal word (GHS-US)	:	Danger
Hazard statements (GHS-US)	:	H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H402 - Harmful to aquatic life
Precautionary statements (GHS-US)	:	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 mist, vapors, spray P264 - Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling P273 - Avoid release to the environment P280 - Wear protective clothing, protective gloves, 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 (CO2), powder, alcohol-resistant foam to extinguish
P403 + P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool
P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local, state and federal regulations

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : None.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS US)

Not applicable

SECTION 3: Composition/Information on ingredients

3.1. Substance

Substance type : Mono-constituent

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Acetic Acid (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 64-19-7	100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 3, H402

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

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

First-aid measures general : Check the vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with labored breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital.

First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove the victim into fresh air. Immediately consult a doctor/medical service. Doctor: administration of corticoid spray.

First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents. Remove clothing while washing. Do not remove clothing if it sticks to the skin. Cover wounds with sterile bandage. Consult a doctor/medical service. If burned surface > 10%: take victim to hospital.

First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Do not apply neutralizing agents. Take victim to an ophthalmologist.

First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth with water. Immediately after ingestion: give lots of water to drink. Give milk to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give activated charcoal. Immediately consult a doctor/medical service. Call Poison Information Centre (www.big.be/antigif.htm). Take the container/vomit to the doctor/hospital. Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital. Do not give chemical antidote. Doctor: gastric lavage is not recommended.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. Coughing. EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Corrosion of the upper respiratory tract. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Respiratory difficulties. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract. Risk of pneumonia. Risk of lung edema.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Risk of aspiration pneumonia. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Possible esophageal perforation. Blood in vomit. Diarrhoea. Shock. Change in the blood composition. Change in urine composition. Decreased renal function.

Chronic symptoms	:	ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Red skin. May stain the skin. Slight irritation. Inflammation/damage of the eye tissue. Dry/sore throat. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract. Affection/discolouration of the teeth. Gastrointestinal complaints.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Obtain medical assistance.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	:	Water spray. Polyvalent foam. Alcohol-resistant foam. BC powder. Carbon dioxide.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	:	No unsuitable extinguishing media known.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Fire hazard	:	DIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Flammable. Gas/vapor flammable with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT FIRE HAZARD. May be ignited by sparks. Reactions involving a fire hazard: see "Reactivity Hazard".
Explosion hazard	:	DIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. Gas/vapour explosive with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. may be ignited by sparks. Reactions with explosion hazards: see "Reactivity Hazard".
Reactivity	:	On heating: release of corrosive/combustible gases/vapours (acetic acid vapours). Upon combustion: CO and CO2 are formed. Violent to explosive reaction with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire/explosion. Reacts violently with (some) bases. Reacts with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Firefighting instructions	:	Cool tanks/drums with water spray/remove them into safety. Do not move the load if exposed to heat. Dilute toxic gases with water spray. Take account of toxic fire-fighting water. Use water moderately and if possible collect or contain it.
Protection during firefighting	:	Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment	:	Gas-tight suit. Corrosion-proof suit. See "Material-Handling" to select protective clothing.
Emergency procedures	:	Keep upwind. Mark the danger area. Consider evacuation. Seal off low-lying areas. Close doors and windows of adjacent premises. Stop engines and no smoking. No naked flames or sparks. Spark- and explosion-proof appliances and lighting equipment. Keep containers closed. Wash contaminated clothes.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment	:	Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
Emergency procedures	:	Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent soil and water pollution. Prevent spreading in sewers.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

For containment	:	Contain released substance, pump into suitable containers. Consult "Material-handling" to select material of containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the liquid spill. Try to reduce evaporation. Measure the concentration of the explosive gas-air mixture. Dilute combustible/toxic gases/vapours with water spray. Take account of toxic/corrosive precipitation water. Provide equipment/receptacles with earthing. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills.
Methods for cleaning up	:	Take up liquid spill into inert absorbent material, e.g.: sand, earth, vermiculite or kieselguhr, powdered limestone. Scoop absorbed substance into closing containers. See "Material-handling" for suitable container materials. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Damaged/cooled tanks must be emptied. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority. Wash clothing and equipment after handling.

6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Comply with the legal requirements. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Clean contaminated clothing. Keep the substance free from contamination. Use corrosionproof equipment. Handle uncleaned empty containers as full ones. Thoroughly clean/dry the installation before use. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Do not use compressed air for pumping over. Use spark-/explosionproof appliances and lighting system. Take precautions against electrostatic charges. Keep away from naked flames/heat. Keep away from ignition sources/sparks. Observe very strict hygiene - avoid contact. Keep container tightly closed. Measure the concentration in the air regularly. Work under local exhaust/ventilation. Exhaust gas must be neutralised.

Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Incompatible products : Strong bases. Oxidizing agent. metals.

Incompatible materials : Direct sunlight. Heat sources. Sources of ignition.

Storage temperature : > 17 °C

Heat-ignition : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: heat sources. ignition sources.

Prohibitions on mixed storage : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: combustible materials. oxidizing agents. (strong) bases. metals. alcohols. amines. water/moisture.

Storage area : Store in a dry area. Ventilation at floor level. Keep out of direct sunlight. Fireproof storeroom. Keep locked up. Protect against frost. Provide for a tub to collect spills. Provide the tank with earthing. Detached building. Store only in a limited quantity. Meet the legal requirements.

Special rules on packaging : SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: closing. dry. clean. correctly labelled. meet the legal requirements. Secure fragile packagings in solid containers.

Packaging materials : SUITABLE MATERIAL: aluminium. glass. MATERIAL TO AVOID: steel. iron. zinc. lead. copper. bronze.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)		
ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm (Acetic acid; USA; Time-weighted average exposure limit 8 h; TLV - Adopted Value)
ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	15 ppm (Acetic acid; USA; Short time value; TLV - Adopted Value)
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m³)	25 mg/m³
OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm
IDLH	US IDLH (ppm)	50 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m³)	25 mg/m³
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m³)	37 mg/m³
NIOSH	NIOSH REL (STEL) (ppm)	15 ppm

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Material should be handled in a laboratory hood whenever possible.

Personal protective equipment : Protective goggles. Gloves. Protective clothing. Face shield. Gas mask with filter type E.

Materials for protective clothing	:	GIVE EXCELLENT RESISTANCE: butyl rubber. polyethylene/ethylenevinylalcohol. viton. GIVE GOOD RESISTANCE: neoprene. GIVE LESS RESISTANCE: natural rubber. PVC. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: polyethylene. PVA.
Hand protection	:	Gloves.
Eye protection	:	Safety glasses.
Skin and body protection	:	Head/neck protection. Corrosion-proof clothing.
Respiratory protection	:	Wear gas mask with filter type A if conc. in air > exposure limit. High vapour/gas concentration: self-contained respirator.
Thermal hazard protection	:	None necessary.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	:	Liquid
Appearance	:	Liquid.
Color	:	Colourless
Odor	:	Irritating/pungent odour Vinegar odour
Odor threshold	:	1 ppm 2.5 mg/m³
pH	:	2.4 (6 %)
pH solution	:	6 %
Melting point	:	17 °C
Freezing point	:	No data available
Boiling point	:	118 °C
Critical temperature	:	322 °C
Critical pressure	:	45300 hPa
Flash point	:	40 °C
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	:	0.97
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	:	11
Flammability (solid, gas)	:	No data available
Vapor pressure	:	16 hPa (20 °C)
Vapor pressure at 50 °C	:	75 hPa (50 °C)
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	:	2.1
Relative density	:	1.0
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	:	1.0
Specific gravity / density	:	1049 kg/m³
Molecular mass	:	60.05 g/mol
Solubility	:	Soluble in water. Soluble in ethanol. Soluble in ether. Soluble in acetone. Soluble in tetrachloromethane. Soluble in glycerol. Soluble in dimethyl sulfoxide. Water: Complete Ethanol: Complete Ether: Complete Acetone: Complete
Log Pow	:	-0.17 (Experimental value; 25 °C)
Auto-ignition temperature	:	485 °C
Decomposition temperature	:	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	:	1.168 cSt
Viscosity, dynamic	:	0.0012 Pa.s (20 °C)
Explosion limits	:	4 - 19 vol % 100 - 430 g/m³
Explosive properties	:	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	:	No data available.

9.2. Other information

Specific conductivity	:	600000 pS/m
VOC content	:	100 %
Other properties	:	Gas/vapour heavier than air at 20°C. Clear. Hygroscopic. Volatile. Substance has acid reaction.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

On heating: release of corrosive/combustible gases/vapours (acetic acid vapours). Upon combustion: CO and CO2 are formed. Violent to explosive reaction with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire/explosion. Reacts violently with (some) bases. Reacts with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen).

10.2. Chemical stability

Hygroscopic.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts violently with (some) bases: release of heat.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible materials.

10.5. Incompatible materials

May react violently with alkalis. May react with bases, copper, silver, mercury, magnesium, zinc and their alloys.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Likely routes of exposure : Inhalation; Skin and eye contact

Acute toxicity : Not classified

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
LD50 oral rat	3310 mg/kg body weight (Rat; Other; Read-across)
ATE US (oral)	3310.000 mg/kg body weight

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
pH: 2.4 (6 %)

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.
pH: 2.4 (6 %)

Respiratory or skin sensitization : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : Not classified
(Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. Coughing. EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Corrosion of the upper respiratory tract. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Respiratory difficulties. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract. Risk of pneumonia. Risk of lung edema.

Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin.

Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage.

Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Risk of aspiration pneumonia. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Possible esophageal perforation. Blood in vomit. Diarrhoea. Shock. Change in the blood composition. Change in urine composition. Decreased renal function.

Chronic symptoms : ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Red skin. May stain the skin. Slight irritation. Inflammation/damage of the eye tissue. Dry/sore throat. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract. Affection/discolouration of the teeth. Gastrointestinal complaints.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecology - general : Not classified as dangerous for the environment according to the criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Ecology - air	:	Not classified as dangerous for the ozone layer (Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009). Not included in the list of substances which may contribute to the greenhouse effect (Regulation (EC) No 842/2006). TA-Luft Klasse 5.2.5/II.
Ecology - water	:	Slightly harmful to fishes (LC50(96h) >100 mg/l). Slightly harmful to invertebrates (Daphnia) (EC50 (48h) > 100 mg/l). Not harmful to algae (EC50 (72h) >1000 mg/l). pH shift. Inhibition of activated sludge.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Biodegradable in the soil. Highly mobile in soil.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.6 - 0.74 g O_2/g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	1.03 g O_2/g substance
ThOD	1.07 g O_2/g substance

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
BCF fish 1	3.16 (BCF; Pisces)
Log Pow	-0.17 (Experimental value; 25 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Low potential for bioaccumulation (Log Kow < 4).

12.4. Mobility in soil

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
Surface tension	0.028 N/m (20 °C)
Log Koc	log Koc,0.06; QSAR
Ecology - soil	May be harmful to plant growth, blooming and fruit formation.

12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Waste disposal recommendations	:	Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Hazardous waste shall not be mixed together with other waste. Different types of hazardous waste shall not be mixed together if this may entail a risk of pollution or create problems for the further management of the waste. Hazardous waste shall be managed responsibly. All entities that store, transport or handle hazardous waste shall take the necessary measures to prevent risks of pollution or damage to people or animals. Recycle by distillation. Remove for physico-chemical/biological treatment. Remove to an authorized waste incinerator for solvents with energy recovery. Do not discharge into drains or the environment. May be discharged to wastewater treatment installation.
Additional information	:	LWCA (the Netherlands): KGA category 06. Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC.

SECTION 14: Transport information

Department of Transportation (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description	:	UN2789 Acetic acid, glacial (with more than 80 percent acid, by mass), 8, II
UN-No.(DOT)	:	UN2789
Proper Shipping Name (DOT)	:	Acetic acid, glacial with more than 80 percent acid, by mass
Transport hazard class(es) (DOT)	:	8 - Class 8 - Corrosive material 49 CFR 173.136
Packing group (DOT)	:	II - Medium Danger

Hazard labels (DOT)	:	8 - Corrosive 3 - Flammable liquid

DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	:	202
DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx)	:	243
DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	:	A3 - For combination packaging, if glass inner packaging (including ampoules) are used, they must be packed with absorbent material in tightly closed metal receptacles before packing in outer packaging A6 - For combination packaging, if plastic inner packaging are used, they must be packed in tightly closed metal receptacles before packing in outer packaging A7 - Steel packaging must be corrosion-resistant or have protection against corrosion A10 - When aluminum or aluminum alloy construction materials are used, they must be resistant to corrosion B2 - MC 300, MC 301, MC 302, MC 303, MC 305, and MC 306 and DOT 406 cargo tanks are not authorized IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized T7 - 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3) TP2 - a. The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: (image) Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling, and a is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling (tf) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation (tr) both in degrees celsius. b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions may be calculated using the formula: (image) Where: d15 and d50 are the densities (in units of mass per unit volume) of the liquid at 15 C (59 F) and 50 C (122 F), respectively
DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx)	:	154
DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)	:	1 L
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)	:	30 L
DOT Vessel Stowage Location	:	A - The material may be stowed ‘‘on deck’’ or ‘‘under deck’’ on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel
Other information	:	No supplementary information available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory Not subject to reporing requirements of the United States SARA Section 313	
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	5000 lb

All components of this product are listed, or excluded from listing, on the United States Environmental Protection Agency Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) inventory

This product or mixture does not contain a toxic chemical or chemicals in excess of the applicable de minimis concentration as specified in 40 CFR §372.38(a) subject to the reporting requirements of section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372.

15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)	
WHMIS Classification	Class B Division 3 - Combustible Liquid Class E - Corrosive Material

EU-Regulations
No additional information available

National regulations

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)
Listed on the Canadian IDL (Ingredient Disclosure List)

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

SECTION 16: Other information

Revision date : 09/06/2016

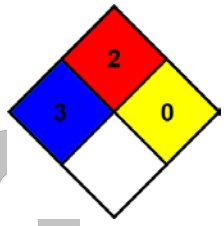
Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H402	Harmful to aquatic life

NFPA health hazard : 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.

NFPA fire hazard : 2 - Must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high temperature before ignition can occur.

NFPA reactivity : 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



HMIS III Rating

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

Flammability : 2 Moderate Hazard - Materials which must be moderately heated or exposed to high ambient temperatures before ignition will occur. Includes liquids having a flash point at or above 100 F but below 200 F. (Classes II & IIIA)

Physical : 0 Minimal Hazard - Materials that are normally stable, even under fire conditions, and will NOT react with water, polymerize, decompose, condense, or self-react. Non-Explosives.

Personal protection : H

H - Splash goggles, Gloves, Synthetic apron, Vapor respirator

SDS US LabChem

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