



**SAFETY DATA SHEET
ACETIC ACID 80% PURE**

SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1. Product identifier

Product Name ACETIC ACID 80% PURE
Product No. CG11013

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

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier: THE CARBON GROUP
RINGASKIDDY
CORK
IRELAND
+353 21 437 8988
+353 21 437 8950
info@carbon.ie
Contact Person SDS Contact: DCM Compliance, info@dcmcompliance.com

1.4. Emergency telephone number

SECTION 2: HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)	Physical and Chemical Hazards	Not classified.
	Human health Environment	Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Not classified.
Classification (1999/45/EEC)	C;R34.	

2.2. Label elements

Contains: ETHANOIC ACID

Label In Accordance With (Ec) No. 1272/2008



Signal Word	Danger	
Hazard Statements	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Precautionary Statements	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	P305+351+338	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.
Supplementary Precautionary Statements	P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
	P301+330+331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

ACETIC ACID 80% PURE

P304+340

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

2.3. Other hazards

SECTION 3: COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.2. Mixtures

ETHANOIC ACID	80-90%
CAS-No.: 64-19-7	EC No.: 200-580-7
Classification (EC 1272/2008) Skin Corr. 1B - H314	Classification (67/548/EEC) C;R34.

The Full Text for all R-Phrases is Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16

SECTION 4: FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1. Description of first aid measures

Inhalation.

Remove victim immediately from source of exposure. Provide rest, warmth and fresh air. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Perform artificial respiration if breathing has stopped. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. If heartbeat is absent, give external cardiac compression. Get medical attention.

Ingestion

Wash out mouth with water. Give sips of cold water or milk to soothe the affected parts. Do not induce vomiting. Obtain medical attention urgently. Treatment may be needed for shock.

Skin Contact

Immediately flood the skin with large quantities of water, preferably under a shower. Remove contaminated clothing as washing proceeds. Continue washing for at least 10 minutes. Obtain medical attention if blistering occurs or redness persists.

Eye Contact

Immediately flush with plenty of water for up to 15 minutes. Remove any contact lenses and open eyes wide apart. Get medical attention immediately. Continue to rinse.

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

Inhalation.

Exposure to vapour at concentrations of 15ppm and above have the following effect: Irritation of the throat, nose and respiratory tract. Higher concentrations will have the following effects: Severe irritation of nose, throat and respiratory tract.

Ingestion

Swallowing may have the following effects; Corrosion of mouth, throat and digestive tract.

Skin Contact

May cause serious chemical burns to the skin.

Eye Contact

Liquid or vapour may cause severe damage and may result in loss of vision. An aqueous solution at concentrations above 10% will cause severe conjunctival irritation and corneal damage.

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

Corneal ulceration after eye contact: obtain immediate, ophthalmological opinion. Haematemesis and oesophageal or gastric perforation, after ingestion. Pulmonary oedema after inhalation: treat by positive pressure ventilation. Oesophageal stricture.

SECTION 5: FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1. Extinguishing media

Extinguishing Media

Water spray. Alcohol resistant foam. Dry chemicals. Carbon dioxide (CO₂).

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific Hazards

In case of fire, toxic and corrosive gases may be formed. Vapour explosion and poison hazard indoors, outdoors and in sewers.

ACETIC ACID 80% PURE

5.3. Advice for firefighters

Special Fire Fighting Procedures

Use special protective clothing. Regular protection may not be safe. Keep up-wind to avoid fumes. Use water to keep fire-exposed containers cool and disperse vapours. Move container from fire area if it can be done so without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water from the side until well after the fire is out. Do not get inside container. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discolouration of tanks due to fire. Use water spray to reduce vapours. Keep run-off water out of sewers and water sources. Dike for water control. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

Protective Measures In Fire

Self contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing must be worn in case of fire.

SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear suitable protective clothing. Wear respiratory protection. Remove all sources of ignition.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Do not allow to enter drains, sewers or watercourses.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Absorb in vermiculite, dry sand or earth and place into containers. Neutralise with sodium carbonate or bicarbonate. Finally flush area with plenty of water.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet.

SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Avoid spilling, skin and eye contact. Ventilate well, avoid breathing vapours. Use approved respirator if air contamination is above accepted level. Wear full protective clothing for prolonged exposure and/or high concentrations. Do not use contact lenses.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Flammable/combustible - Keep away from oxidisers, heat and flames. Isolate from other materials. May attack some plastics, rubber and coatings. Keep cool, dry, ventilated storage and closed containers. Keep above the chemical's freezing point. Glacial acetic acid should be stored in containers of aluminium, stainless steel, polythene or glass.

Storage Class

Corrosive storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

Ingredient Comments

OES = Occupational Exposure Standard.

8.2. Exposure controls

Protective Equipment



Engineering Measures

Exposure to this material may be controlled in a number of ways. The measures appropriate for a particular worksite depends on how the material is used and on the potential for exposure, engineering methods to prevent or control exposure are preferred. Methods include processor personnel enclosure, mechanical ventilation (dilution and local exhaust), and control of process conditions. If engineering controls and work practices are not effective in preventing or controlling exposure, then suitable personal protective equipment, which is known to perform satisfactorily, should be used.

Respiratory Equipment

Air supplied breathing apparatus if exposures above the hygiene standards are likely.

ACETIC ACID 80% PURE

Hand Protection

PVC or rubber gloves are recommended.

Eye Protection

Chemical goggles or face shield must be worn.

Skin Protection

If there is a danger or splashing, wear: PVC or rubber boots, PVC or other impermeable suit.

SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid
Colour	Colourless
Odour	Pungent, acidic, vinegar
Solubility	Soluble in: Water Acetone Benzene. Ethanol. Ether.
Melting Point (°C)	7
Relative Density	1070 kg/m ³ 20
Vapour Pressure	2.4 kPa 20
Flash Point (°C)	65 (PMCC)

9.2. Other information

No information required.

SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1. Reactivity

Reaction with: Alkalis. Incompatible specific chemicals: Acetaldehyde, ammonium nitrate, chlorine trifluoride, chlorosulphonic acid, chromic acid.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stable under normal temperature conditions and recommended use.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

No information required.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Heat, sparks, flames, moisture, air and oxidisers, contact with alkalis.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials To Avoid

Bases, alkalis (inorganic). Strong oxidising substances. Strong reducing agents. Massive, solid metal. Powdered metal. Alkali metals. Alkali earth metals. Amines. Azo, diazo, hydrazine comps. Dithiocarbamates. Inorganic cyanides. Cyanohydrines. Inorganic nitrides. Inorganic halides.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Vapours/gases/fumes of: Carbon monoxide (CO).

SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute Toxicity (Oral LD50)	3310 mg/kg Rat
Acute Toxicity (Dermal LD50)	1060 mg/kg Rabbit
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation LC50)	16000 ppmV (gas) Rat 4 hours

Skin Contact

This material is corrosive to the skin.

Eye Contact

This material is corrosive to the skin.

SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity:

The product is mildly toxic to aquatic organisms.

12.1. Toxicity

LC 50, 96 Hrs, Fish mg/l	5 (Bluegills)
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ACETIC ACID 80% PURE

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Degradability:

The product is biodegradable.

BOD5=51% of ThOD (Closed bottle test-BOD). There is evidence that it is degraded under anaerobic conditions.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative Potential:

Product is not expected to bioaccumulate. Predicted bioconcentration factor=<1.00

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility:

This product is involatile and water soluble and will partition to the aqueous phase. This product will leach into soil.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This product does not contain any PBT or vPvB Substances.

12.6. Other adverse effects

No information required.

SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information

Waste is classified as hazardous waste. Disposal to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the local Waste Disposal Authority.

13.1. Waste treatment methods

Product Disposal: Incineration. Landfill after ensuring that material is no longer reactive and has been neutralised. Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. If correctly incinerated this material will decompose to carbon dioxide and water only. Container Disposal: Labels should not be removed from containers until they have been cleaned. Empty containers may contain hazardous residues. Contaminated containers must be treated as household waste. Containers should be cleaned by appropriate methods and re-used or disposed of by landfill or incineration. So not incinerate closed containers.

SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID/ADN)	1760
UN No. (IMDG)	1760
UN No. (ICAO)	1760

14.2 UN Proper shipping name

Proper Shipping Name CORROSIVE LIQUID, N.O.S. (ETHANOIC ACID)

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/ADN Class	8
ADR/RID/ADN Class	Class 8: Corrosive substances.
ADR Label No.	8
IMDG Class	8
ICAO Class/Division	8
Transport Labels	



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/ADN Packing group	II
IMDG Packing group	II
ICAO Packing group	II

ACETIC ACID 80% PURE

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally Hazardous Substance/Marine Pollutant
No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

EMS F-A, S-B
Emergency Action Code 2X
Hazard No. (ADR) 80
Tunnel Restriction Code (E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL73/78 and the IBC Code

SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

Revision Date 02/06/2011
Revision 1
SDS No. CG11013
Risk Phrases In Full
R34 Causes burns.
Hazard Statements In Full
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.