

medilines

Acetic acid (glacial)

SAFETY DATA SHEET

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

Product name	Medilines Acetic acid (glacial)
Synonyms	Ethanoic acid; Ethylic acid; Methanecarboxylic acid; Vinegar acid; Glacial acetic acid.
CAS #	64-19-7
Formula	CH ₃ COOH
Molecular weight	60.05 g/mol
Pack size	500ml, 2.5 Litres.
Brand	Medilines

1.2	Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
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Identified uses	Chemical intermediate Solvent Food industry: additive Laboratory chemical Photographic chemical
Recommended use	Laboratory chemical
Restrictions on use	Not for food, drug or household use

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Web: www.medilines.com

1.3	Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
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Company	Diasonic, 31-Temple Road, Lahore.
Telephone	+92 42 37355780
E-mail	medilines@medilines.com
Web	www.medilines.com
Emergency mobile no.	+92 300 9467610

SECTION 2. Hazards identification	
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2.1	Classification of the substance or mixture
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Flammable liquids Category 3	H226 Flammable liquid and vapor
Acute toxicity (inhalation:vapor) Category 4	H332 Harmful if inhaled
Skin corrosion/irritation Category 1B	H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1	H318 Causes serious eye damage
Hazardous to the aquatic environment - Acute Hazard Category 3	H402 Harmful to aquatic life
Full text of H statements : see section 16	

The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

Skin corrosion produces an irreversible damage to the skin; namely, visible necrosis through the epidermis and into the dermis. The product is combustible and can be ignited by potential ignition sources.

2.2	Hazard pictograms: Label Elements
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Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H332 - Harmful if inhaled H402 - Harmful to aquatic life
Precautionary statements:	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.

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- 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.
- P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
- 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 person to fresh air and keep 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
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Other hazards not contributing to the classification : None

2.4	Unknown acute toxicity
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Not applicable

SECTION 3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1	Substances
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Substance type : Mono-constituent

Acetic acid (Main constituent) CAS number 64-17-7 EC number 200-580-7 Index number 607-002-00-6	100 %	Classification Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Acute Tox. 4 (Inhalation:vapour), H332 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318 Aquatic Acute 3, H402
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Full text of hazard classes and H-statements: see section 16

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3.2	Mixtures
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Not applicable

SECTION 4. First aid measures	
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4.1	Description of first aid measures
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General information	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.
Inhalation:	Remove the victim into fresh air. Immediately consult a doctor/medical service. Doctor: administration of corticoid spray.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth with water. Immediately after ingestion: give lots of water to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents without medical advice. Immediately consult a doctor/medical service. Call Poison Information Centre (www.big.be/antigif.htm). Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital. Take the container/vomit to the doctor/hospital.
Skin contact	Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents without medical advice. 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.
Eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents without medical advice. Take victim to an ophthalmologist.

4.2	Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed
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Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms	: Practically non-toxic if swallowed (LD50 oral, rat > 2000 mg/kg). Causes severe skin burns. Causes serious eye damage
Inhalation	Coughing. Dry/sore throat. Respiratory difficulties. Corrosion of the upper respiratory tract. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Risk of pneumonia. Risk of lung edema.
Ingestion	Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Possible esophageal perforation. Blood in vomit. Diarrhoea. Shock. Low arterial pressure. Enlargement/disease of the liver. Decreased renal function.
Skin contact	Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin.
Eye contact	Corrosion of the eye tissue.
Chronic symptoms	Affection/discolouration of the teeth.

4.3	Immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
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Obtain medical assistance.

SECTION 5. Fire fighting measures
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5.1	Extinguishing media
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Suitable extinguishing media Quick-acting ABC powder extinguisher. Quick-acting BC powder extinguisher. Quick-acting class B foam extinguisher. Quick-acting CO2 extinguisher. Class B foam (alcohol-resistant). Water spray if puddle cannot expand.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Water (quick-acting extinguisher, reel); risk of puddle expansion. Water; risk of puddle expansion.

5.2	Specific hazards arising from the substance or mixture
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Fire hazard DIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Flammable liquid and vapour. 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".

Hazardous decomposition products in case of fire. Upon combustion: CO and CO2 are formed.

5.3	Special protective equipment and precaution for fire-fighters
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Fire fighting instructions Cool tanks/drums with water spray/remove them into safety. Do not move the load if exposed to heat. 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/ Spillage Measures:	
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6.1	Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
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General measures Clean up any spills as soon as possible, using an absorbent material to collect it.

6.1.1 For non-emergency personnel

Protective equipment Gas-tight suit (EN 943). Corrosion-proof suit (EN 14605).

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. Corrosion-proof appliances. 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
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Prevent soil and water pollution. Prevent spreading in sewers.

6.3	Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
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For containment Contain released substance, pump into suitable 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. 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
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No additional information available.

SECTION 7. Handling and storage	
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7.1	Precautions for safe handling
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Additional hazards when processed Flammable vapors may accumulate in the container.

Precautions for safe handling Use spark-/explosionproof appliances and lighting system. Take precautions against electrostatic charges. Keep away from naked flames/heat. Keep away from ignition sources/sparks. Measure the concentration in the air regularly. Work under local exhaust/ventilation. Exhaust gas must be neutralised. 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. Keep container tightly closed.

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
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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. Keep container in a well-ventilated place. Keep out of direct sunlight. Fireproof storeroom. Keep locked up. 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.

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Packaging materials

SUITABLE MATERIAL: stainless steel. aluminium. LDPE (Low Density Poly Ethylene). HDPE. glass. MATERIAL TO AVOID: iron. zinc. lead. copper. bronze. natural rubber.

7.3	Specific end use(s)
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No information available.

SECTION 8. Handling, Exposure control / personal protection and storage
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8.1	Control parameters
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Acetic Acid (64-19-7) Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Acetic acid
ACGIH TWA (mg/m ³)	25 mg/m ³
ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
ACGIH STEL (mg/m ³)	37 mg/m ³
ACGIH STEL (ppm)	15 ppm
Remark (ACGIH)	TLV [®] Basis: URT & eye irr; pulm func
Regulatory reference	ACGIH 2020
OSHA-Occupational Exposure Limits	
Local name	Acetic acid
OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	25 mg/m ³
OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm
Regulatory reference (US-OSHA)	OSHA Annotated Table Z-1
IDLH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
US IDLH (ppm)	50 ppm
NIOSH - Occupational Exposure Limits	
NIOSH REL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	25 mg/m ³
NIOSH REL (TWA) [ppm]	10 ppm
NIOSH REL (STEL) (mg/m ³)	37 mg/m ³
NIOSH REL (STEL) [ppm]	15 ppm

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8.2	Appropriate engineering controls
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Appropriate engineering controls Ensure adequate ventilation. Ventilation rates should be matched to conditions. If applicable, use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. If exposure limits have not been established, maintain airborne levels to an acceptable level. Explosion proof exhaust ventilation should be used.

8.3	Individual protection measures/Personal protective equipment
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Personal protective equipment: Protective goggles. Gloves. Face shield. Gas mask with filter type E. Chemical resistant apron.

Materials for protective clothing: GIVE LESS RESISTANCE: natural rubber. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: polyethylene. PVA

Hand protection: Protective gloves against chemicals (EN 374)

Eye/face protection Protective goggles (EN 166)

Other skin and body protection Head/neck protection. Corrosion-proof clothing (EN 14605)

Respiratory protection: Full face mask with filter type A at conc. in air > exposure limit. High vapour/gas concentration: compressed air apparatus (EN 136 + EN 137)

Personal protective equipment symbol(s):



Thermal hazard protection: None necessary

SECTION 9. Physical and Chemical Properties	
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9.1	Information on basic physical and chemical properties
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Physical state : Liquid

Appearance : Liquid.

Color : Colourless

Odor : Irritating/pungent odour Vinegar odour

Odor threshold : No data available

pH : 2.4 (0.1 mol/l)

Melting point : 17 °C (1013 hPa)

Freezing point : No data available

Boiling point : 118 °C (1013 hPa)

Critical temperature : 322 °C

Critical pressure : 45300 hPa

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Flash point	: 39 °C (1013 hPa)
Relative evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1)	: 0.97
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: 11
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapor pressure	: 20.79 hPa (25 °C)
Relative vapor density at 20 °C	: 2.1
Relative density	: 1.04 (25 °C) Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture : 1
Specific gravity / density	: 1040 kg/m ³ (25 °C)
Molecular mass	: 60.05 g/mol
Solubility	: Complete Soluble in ethanol, ether, and acetone. Soluble in tetrachloromethane, glycerol.
Solubility in water	: 60.3 g/100ml (25 °C)
Log Pow	: -0.17 (Experimental value, 25 °C)
Auto-ignition temperature	: 463 °C (1013 hPa)
Decomposition temperature	: No data available in the literature
Viscosity, kinematic	: 1.168 mm ² /s
Viscosity, dynamic	: 1.056 mPa·s (25 °C)
Explosion limits	: 4 – 19.9 vol % : Lower explosive limit (LEL): 4 vol % : Upper explosive limit (UEL): 19.9 vol %
Explosive properties	: No data available.
Oxidizing properties	: No data available

9.2	Other information
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Specific conductivity	: 500000 pS/m (0 °C)
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	
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10.1	Reactivity
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Reactivity	Violent to explosive reaction with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire/explosion. Reacts violently with (some) bases.
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10.2	Chemical stability
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Stability	Hygroscopic.
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10.3	Possibility of hazardous reactions
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Possibility of hazardous reactions Reacts violently with (some) bases: release of heat.

10.4	Conditions to avoid
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Conditions to avoid Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible materials.

10.5	Incompatible materials
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Materials to avoid May react violently with alkalis. May react with bases, copper, silver, mercury, magnesium, zinc and their alloys

10.6	Hazardous decomposition products
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Hazardous decomposition products: Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

SECTION 11. Toxicological information

11.1	Information on toxicological effect
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Acute toxicity - oral : Not classified

Acute toxicity (dermal) : Not classified

Acute toxicity (inhalation) : Not classified

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
LD50 oral rat	3310 mg/kg body weight (Rat, Male / female, Experimental value, Oral, 6 day(s))
LC50 Inhalation - Rat	11.4 mg/l (Equivalent or similar to OECD 403, 4 h, Rat, Female, Experimental value, Inhalation (vapours), 14 day(s))
ATE US (oral)	3310 mg/kg body weight
ATE US (vapors)	11.4 mg/l/4h
ATE US (dust, mist)	11.4 mg/l/4h

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes severe skin burns. pH: 2.4 (0.1 mol/l)

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage. pH: 2.4 (0.1 mol/l)

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

STOT-single exposure : Not classified

STOT-repeated exposure : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

Viscosity, kinematic : 1.168 mm²/s

Likely routes of exposure : Inhalation. Skin and eye contact.

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Potential Adverse human health effects and symptoms : Practically non-toxic if swallowed (LD50 oral, rat > 2000 mg/kg). Causes severe skin burns. Causes serious eye damage.

Symptoms/effects after inhalation : Coughing. Dry/sore throat. Respiratory difficulties. Corrosion of the upper respiratory tract. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Risk of pneumonia. Risk of lung edema

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

Symptoms/effects after eye contact : Corrosion of the eye tissue.

Symptoms/effects after ingestion : Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Possible esophageal perforation. Blood in vomit. Diarrhoea. Shock. Low arterial pressure. Enlargement/disease of the liver. Decreased renal function.

Chronic symptoms : Affection/discolouration of the teeth.

SECTION 12. Ecological Information	
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12.1	Toxicity
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Ecology - general : Not classified as dangerous for the environment according to the criteria of Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008.

Ecology - air : Not included in the list of substances which may contribute to the greenhouse effect (IPCC). Not included in the list of fluorinated greenhouse gases (Regulation (EU) No 517/2014). Not classified as dangerous for the ozone layer (Regulation (EC) No 1005/2009).

Ecology - water : Not harmful to crustacea. Not harmful to fishes. Not harmful to algae. Not harmful to bacteria. pH shift.

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
LC50 fish 1	> 1000 mg/l (Equivalent or similar to OECD 203, 96 h, Oncorhynchus mykiss, Semi-static system, Fresh water, Experimental value, GLP)
EC50 Daphnia 1	> 1000 mg/l (OECD 202: Daphnia sp. Acute Immobilisation Test, 48 h, Daphnia magna, Static system, Fresh water, Experimental value, GLP)

12.2	Persistence and degradability
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Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in the soil. Readily biodegradable in water.
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

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12.3	Bio accumulative potential
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Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
BCF fish 1	3.16 (Pisces, Fresh water, QSAR)
Log Pow	-0.17 (Experimental value, 25 °C)
Bioaccumulative potential	Not bio accumulative

12.4	Mobility in soil
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Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
Surface tension	26.3 mN/m (30 °C)
Ecology - soil	Highly mobile in soil. May be harmful to plant growth, blooming and fruit formation

12.5	Other adverse effect
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No additional information available.

SECTION 13. Disposal considerations

13.1	Disposal methods
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Waste disposal recommendations : Do not discharge into drains or the environment. Dispose of at authorized waste collection point. 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

Additional information : Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC, as amended by Regulation (EU) No 1357/2014 and Regulation (EU) No 2017/997.

SECTION 14. : Transport information

Department of Transport (DOT)

In accordance with DOT

Transport document description : UN2789 Acetic acid, glacial (with more than 80 percent acid, by mass), 8 (3), II

UN-No.(DOT) : UN2789

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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
Subsidiary risk (DOT) : 3 - Class 3 - Flammable and combustible liquid 49 CFR 173.120
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: t_r is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, t_f 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 (t_f) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation (t_r) both in degrees celsius. b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions may be calculated using the formula: (image) Where: d_{15} and d_{50} 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

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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 reporting requirements of the United States SARA Section 313
RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists)	5000 lb
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Physical hazard - Flammable (gases, aerosols, liquids, or solids) Health hazard - Skin corrosion or Irritation Health hazard - Serious eye damage or eye irritation Health hazard - Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)

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

15.2 International regulations**CANADA**

Acetic Acid (64-19-7) Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List)

EU-Regulations No additional information available

National regulations No additional information available

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

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

Revision date : 09/28/2020

Other information : None.

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

H226	Flammable liquid and vapor
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

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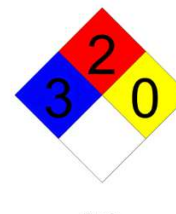
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H318	Causes serious eye damage
H332	Harmful if inhaled H402 Harmful to aquatic life

NFPA health hazard : 3 - Materials that, under emergency conditions, can cause serious or permanent injury.

NFPA fire hazard : 2 - Materials that must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high ambient temperatures before ignition can occur.

NFPA reactivity : 0 - Material that in themselves are normally stable, even under fire conditions



Hazard 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)

Further information

The information in this safety data sheet was obtained from current and reliable sources. However, the data is provided without warranty, expressed or implied, regarding its correctness or accuracy. Since the conditions for use, handling, storage and disposal of this product are beyond Pro-Lab Diagnostics control, it is the users responsibility to perform thorough testing of this product when used in combination with any other product. It is suggested that users familiarise themselves with this safety data sheet before handling the product.

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