

# Safety data sheet Safety data sheet

acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



## Acetic acid 80 %, pure

article number: **6740**  
Version: **GHS 1.0 en**

date of compilation: 2021-08-19

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

### 1.1 Product identifier

Identification of the substance **Acetic acid 80 %, pure**  
Article number **6740**  
CAS number **[ 64-19-7 ]**

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

Relevant identified uses: **Laboratory chemical  
Laboratory and analytical use**

Uses advised against: **Do not use for squirting or spraying. Do not use for products which come into direct contact with the skin. Do not use for products which come into contact with foodstuffs. Do not use for private purposes (household).**

### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Carl Roth GmbH + Co KG  
Schoemperlenstr. 3-5  
D-76185 Karlsruhe  
Germany

**Telephone:**+49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0  
**Telefax:** +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149  
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**Website:** [www.carlroth.de](http://www.carlroth.de)

Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet: **:Department Health, Safety and Environment**

**e-mail (competent person):** **[sicherheit@carlroth.de](mailto:sicherheit@carlroth.de)**

### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Name	Street	Postal code/city	Telephone	Website
NSW Poisons Information Centre Childrens Hospital	Hawkesbury Road	2145 Westmead, NSW	131126	

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification acc. to GHS

Section	Hazard class	Cat-egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
2.16	Substance or mixture corrosive to metals	1	Met. Corr. 1	H290
3.2	Skin corrosion/irritation	1B	Skin Corr. 1B	H314
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	1	Eye Dam. 1	H318

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

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### 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.

## 2.2 Label elements

### Labelling

#### Signal word

**Danger**

#### Pictograms

GHS05



#### Hazard statements

H290

May be corrosive to metals

H314

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

#### Precautionary statements

##### Precautionary statements - prevention

P260

Do not breathe dusts or mists

P280

Wear eye protection/face protection

##### Precautionary statements - response

P303+P361+P353

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower

P305+P351+P338

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P390

Absorb spillage to prevent material damage

##### Precautionary statements - disposal

P501

Dispose of contents/container to industrial combustion plant

#### Hazardous ingredients for labelling:

Acetic acid ... %

## 2.3 Other hazards

This material is combustible, but will not ignite readily.

#### Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

This mixture does not contain any substances that are assessed to be a PBT or a vPvB.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

not relevant (mixture)

### 3.2 Mixtures

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### Description of the mixture

Name of substance	Identifier	Wt%	Classification acc. to GHS	Pictograms	Notes
Acetic acid ... %	CAS No 64-19-7	60 - 80	Flam. Liq. 3 / H226 Skin Corr. 1A / H314 Eye Dam. 1 / H318	 	B(a)

#### Notes

B(a): The classification refers to an aqueous solution

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures



#### General notes

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Self-protection of the first aider.

#### Following inhalation

Provide fresh air. In all cases of doubt, or when symptoms persist, seek medical advice.

#### Following skin contact

After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. Immediate medical treatment required because corrosive injuries that are not treated are hard to cure.

#### Following eye contact

In case of contact with eyes flush immediately with plenty of flowing water for 10 to 15 minutes hold-  
ing eyelids apart and consult an ophthalmologist. Protect uninjured eye.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth immediately and drink plenty of water. Call a physician immediately. If swallowed  
danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach (strong corrosive effects).

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

Following inhalation: Irritant effects, Cough, pain, choking, and breathing difficulties,  
Following skin contact: Causes severe burns, Causes poorly healing wounds,  
After eye contact: Risk of serious damage to eyes, Risk of blindness,  
Following ingestion: Corrosion, Gastric perforation

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

none

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1 Extinguishing media



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### Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings  
water spray, alcohol resistant foam, dry extinguishing powder, BC-powder, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

### Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

## 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. Vapours are heavier than air, spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air.

### Hazardous combustion products

Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), May produce toxic fumes of carbon monoxide if burning.

## 5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full chemical protective clothing.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures



#### For non-emergency personnel

Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not breathe vapour/spray.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. The product is an acid. Before discharge into sewage plants the product normally needs to be neutralised.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains.

#### Advice on how to clean up a spill

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents).

#### Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provision of sufficient ventilation. Use extractor hood (laboratory). Handle and open container with care. Clear contaminated areas thoroughly.

**Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation**



Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene**

Wash hands before breaks and after work. Keep away from food, drink and animal feedingstuffs.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

**Incompatible substances or mixtures**

Observe hints for combined storage.

**Consideration of other advice:**

**Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels**

Recommended storage temperature: 15 – 25 °C

### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

**National limit values**

**Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)**

Country	Name of agent	CAS No	Identifier	TWA [ppm]	TWA [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	STEL [ppm]	STEL [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Ceiling-C [ppm]	Ceiling-C [mg/m <sup>3</sup> ]	Notation	Source
AU	acetic acid	64-19-7	WES	10	25	15	37				WES

**Notation**

Ceiling-C Ceiling value is a limit value above which exposure should not occur

STEL Short-term exposure limit: a limit value above which exposure should not occur and which is related to a 15-minute period (unless otherwise specified)

TWA Time-weighted average (long-term exposure limit): measured or calculated in relation to a reference period of 8 hours time-weighted average (unless otherwise specified)

### 8.2 Exposure controls

**Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)**

**Eye/face protection**



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Use safety goggles with side protection. Wear face protection.

### Skin protection



#### • hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. Check leak-tightness/impermeability prior to use. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. The times are approximate values from measurements at 22 °C and permanent contact. Increased temperatures due to heated substances, body heat etc. and a reduction of the effective layer thickness by stretching can lead to a considerable reduction of the breakthrough time. If in doubt, contact manufacturer. At an approx. 1.5 times larger / smaller layer thickness, the respective breakthrough time is doubled / halved. The data apply only to the pure substance. When transferred to substance mixtures, they may only be considered as a guide.

#### • type of material

Butyl caoutchouc (butyl rubber)

#### • material thickness

0,7mm

#### • breakthrough times of the glove material

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

#### • other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

### Respiratory protection



Respiratory protection necessary at: Aerosol or mist formation. Type: E (against acidic gases like sulphur dioxide or hydrogen chloride, colour code: Yellow).

### Environmental exposure controls

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	liquid
Colour	colourless
Odour	stinging
Melting point/freezing point	<-7 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	>100 °C
Flammability	this material is combustible, but will not ignite readily

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Lower and upper explosion limit	148 g/m <sup>3</sup> - 430 g/m <sup>3</sup> / 4 vol% - 17 vol%
Flash point	>65 °C
Auto-ignition temperature	485 °C (anhydrous)
Decomposition temperature	not relevant
pH (value)	<2 (20 °C)
Kinematic viscosity	not determined
<u>Solubility(ies)</u>	
Water solubility	miscible in any proportion
<u>Partition coefficient</u>	
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value):	this information is not available
Vapour pressure	20.79 hPa at 25 °C
Density	1.06 - 1.07 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 15 °C
Relative vapour density	2.07 at 15 °C (air = 1)
Particle characteristics	not relevant (liquid)
<u>Other safety parameters</u>	
Oxidising properties	none

### 9.2 Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard classes:

Corrosive to metals category 1: corrosive to metals

Other safety characteristics:

Miscibility completely miscible with water

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Substance or mixture corrosive to metals.

#### If heated

Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

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### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

**Danger of explosion:** Peroxides, Perchlorates, Hydrogen peroxide, Chromium(VI) oxide, Permanganates, for example potassium permanganate, strong oxidiser,  
**Violent reaction with:** Strong alkali, Aldehydes, Alkali hydroxide (caustic alkali), Alcohols, Nitric acid

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

There are no specific conditions known which have to be avoided.

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

different plastics, Rubber articles, iron, copper, bronze, brass, different metals, zinc

#### Release of flammable materials with

Metals (due to the release of hydrogen in an acid/alkaline medium)

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

Test data are not available for the complete mixture.

#### Classification procedure

The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

#### Classification acc. to GHS

#### Acute toxicity

Shall not be classified as acutely toxic.

Acute toxicity of components of the mixture					
Name of substance	CAS No	Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species
Acetic acid ... %	64-19-7	oral	LD50	3,310 mg/kg	rat

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

#### Carcinogenicity

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

#### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (single exposure).



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### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

### Aspiration hazard

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

#### • If swallowed

If swallowed danger of perforation of the esophagus and the stomach (strong corrosive effects)

#### • If in eyes

causes burns, Causes serious eye damage, risk of blindness

#### • If inhaled

irritant effects, cough, pain, choking, and breathing difficulties

#### • If on skin

causes severe burns, causes poorly healing wounds

#### • Other information

none

## 11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

None of the ingredients are listed.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

Shall not be classified as hazardous to the aquatic environment.

Aquatic toxicity (acute) of components of the mixture					
Name of substance	CAS No	Endpoint	Value	Species	Exposure time
Acetic acid ... %	64-19-7	LC50	>300.8 mg/l	fish	96 h
Acetic acid ... %	64-19-7	EC50	>300.8 mg/l	aquatic invertebrates	48 h
Acetic acid ... %	64-19-7	ErC50	>300.8 mg/l	algae	72 h

### Biodegradation

Data are not available.

### 12.2 Process of degradability

Degradability of components of the mixture						
Name of substance	CAS No	Process	Degradation rate	Time	Method	Source
Acetic acid ... %	64-19-7	biotic/abiotic	99 %	30 d		

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Data are not available.

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### Bioaccumulative potential of components of the mixture

Name of substance	CAS No	BCF	Log KOW	BOD5/COD
Acetic acid ... %	64-19-7	3.16	-0.17 (pH value: 7, 25 °C)	

#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Data are not available.

#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

None of the ingredients are listed.

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

#### Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

#### Waste treatment of containers/packagings

Only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to the Dangerous Goods Regulations) may be used.

#### Relevant provisions relating to waste(Basel Convention)

#### Properties of waste which render it hazardous

H8 Corrosives

### 13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN number

UN RTDG	UN 2790
IMDG-Code	UN 2790
ICAO-TI	UN 2790

### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

UN RTDG	ACETIC ACID SOLUTION
IMDG-Code	ACETIC ACID SOLUTION
ICAO-TI	Acetic acid solution

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### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

<b>UN RTDG</b>	8
IMDG-Code	8
ICAO-TI	8

### 14.4 Packing group

<b>UN RTDG</b>	II
IMDG-Code	II
ICAO-TI	II

### 14.5 Environmental hazards

non-environmentally hazardous acc. to the dangerous goods regulations

### 14.6 Special precautions for user

There is no additional information.

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

### 14.8 Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

#### Transport information National regulations Additional information (UN RTDG)

<b>UN number</b>	2790
<b>Class</b>	8
<b>Packing group</b>	II
<b>Danger label(s)</b>	8



#### Special provisions (SP)

-  
UN RTDG

#### Excepted quantities (EQ)

E2  
UN RTDG

#### Limited quantities (LQ)

1 L  
UN RTDG

#### International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information

Proper shipping name	ACETIC ACID SOLUTION
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN2790, ACETIC ACID SOLUTION, 8, II
Marine pollutant	-
Danger label(s)	8



#### Excepted quantities (EQ)

E2

#### Limited quantities (LQ)

1 L

#### EmS

F-A, S-B


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Stowage category	A
<b>Segregation group</b>	1 - Acids
<b>International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information</b>	
Proper shipping name	Acetic acid solution
Particulars in the shipper's declaration	UN2790, Acetic acid solution, 8, II
Danger label(s)	8
	
Excepted quantities (EQ)	E2
Limited quantities (LQ)	0,5 L

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

There is no additional information.

#### National regulations(Australia)

##### Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)

All ingredients are listed or exempt from listing.

#### Other information

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. Observe employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant or nursing mothers.

#### National inventories

Country	Inventory	Status
AU	AICS	all ingredients are listed
CA	DSL	all ingredients are listed
CN	IECSC	all ingredients are listed
EU	ECSI	all ingredients are listed
EU	REACH Reg.	all ingredients are listed
JP	CSCL-ENCS	all ingredients are listed
KR	KECI	all ingredients are listed
MX	INSQ	all ingredients are listed
NZ	NZIoC	all ingredients are listed
PH	PICCS	all ingredients are listed
TR	CICR	not all ingredients are listed
TW	TCSI	all ingredients are listed
US	TSCA	all ingredients are listed

#### Legend

AICS	Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
CICR	Chemical Inventory and Control Regulation
CSCL-ENCS	List of Existing and New Chemical Substances (CSCL-ENCS)
DSL	Domestic Substances List (DSL)

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### Legend

ECSI	EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
IECSC	Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China
INSQ	National Inventory of Chemical Substances
KECI	Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NZIoC	New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS	Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)
REACH Reg.	REACH registered substances
TCSI	Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
TSCA	Toxic Substance Control Act

## 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

Chemical safety assessments for substances in this mixture were not carried out.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
BOD	Biochemical Oxygen Demand
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
Ceiling-C	Ceiling value
COD	Chemical oxygen demand
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
EC50	Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
EmS	Emergency Schedule
ErC50	≡ EC50: in this method, that concentration of test substance which results in a 50 % reduction in either growth (EbC50) or growth rate (ErC50) relative to the control
Eye Dam.	Seriously damaging to the eye
Eye Irrit.	Irritant to the eye
Flam. Liq.	Flammable liquid
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI	Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IMDG-Code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval

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Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
log KOW	n-Octanol/water
MARPOL	International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships (abbr. of "Marine Pollutant")
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
ppm	Parts per million
Skin Corr.	Corrosive to skin
Skin Irrit.	Irritant to skin
STEL	Short-term exposure limit
TWA	Time-weighted average
UN RTDG	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative
WES	Safe Work Australia: Workplace exposure standards for airborne conatminants

### Key literature references and sources for data

Safe Work Australia's Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (under WHS Regulations).

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

### Classification procedure

Physical and chemical properties. The classification is based on tested mixture.

Health hazards. Environmental hazards. The method for classification of the mixture is based on ingredients of the mixture (additivity formula).

### List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in chapter 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.

### Disclaimer

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.