

SALICYLIC ACID

Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS)

1. PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION

Product Name: salicylic acid
 INCI Name: salicylic acid
 Synonyms: 2-hydroxybenzoic acid
 CAS Number: 69-72-7
 EINECS Number: 200-712-3

2. PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Melting Point: 158-161°C (316-322°F)
 Boiling Point: 211°C (412°F)
 Vapor Pressure: 1 mmHg at 114°C (237°F)

Vapor Density, Air= 1: 4.9
 Specific Gravity: 1.443 at 20°C (68°F)
 Molecular Weight: 138.13
 Solubility in water: slightly soluble
 pH Value: 2.2 (at 0.2 wt/wt%)

3. STABILITY & REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability: stable under normal conditions
 Materials to be Avoided: lead acetate, iron salt, iodine, spirit nitrous ether
 Conditions to be Avoided: dusting conditions, light, spark, static electricity, extreme humidity
 Potential Hazardous Decomposition Products (Thermal Decomposition): Phenol, oxides of carbon
 Hazardous Polymerisation: will not occur

4. HANDLING & STORAGE

This material is pharmaceutical. Use usual precautions associated with the handling of such materials. Avoid contact with eyes and prolonged contact with skin. The product presents a moderate to severe dust explosion hazard (see below). Avoid freezing or heat. Do not handle or store near an open flame, heat or other sources of ignition. Keep the container tightly closed and at a cool place.

5. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Shovel spilled material into an appropriate closed container. avoid creation of dusty conditions. Use non-sparking tools. Clean up residual material by washing area with water. Collect soiled clothing for disposal. Ventilate area.

6. EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PERSONAL PROTECTION

Guidelines: exposure limits represent regulated or recommended worker breathing zone concentration measured by validated sampling and analytical methods. The following exposure limits apply:
 Particulates not otherwise regulated respirable fraction: notes TWA STEL OSHA 5mg/cu m. Particulates not otherwise regulated total dust: notes TWA STEL OSHA 15mg/cu m. Particulates not otherwise classified respirable particulate: Notes TWA STEL ACGIH 3mg/cu m.
 Respiratory Protection: When respirators are required, select NIOSH/MSHA approved equipment. Under normal conditions, in the presence of other airborne contaminants, the following devices should provide protection up to the conditions specified by the OSHA, WHMIS or ANSI standards: air-purifying respirators with cartridges approved for use against dust, mists and fumes.

Eye / Face Protection: protection will vary dependent upon work conditions and material handling practices. Appropriate ANSI Z87 approved equipment should be selected for the particular use. Eye contact should be prevented by use of chemical safety glasses with side shields or splash proof goggles. Eye wash must be ready.
 Skin Protection: Skin contact should be prevented by use of suitable clothing, gloves and footwear. Consideration must be given both to durability and permeation resistance.

Other Protective Measures: Workers must practice good personal hygiene, washing exposed areas of skin several times daily and laundering contaminated clothing before re-use.

7. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

General: Severe eye, skin and respiratory tract irritant. Harmful if swallowed. Moderate to severe dust explosion risk.
 Eyes: severe eye irritant. Causes redness, irritation, tearing.
 Acute Skin: may be harmful if absorbed through the skin. May produce symptoms similar to those from ingestion. Causes irritation.
 Acute Inhalation: May be harmful if inhaled. May cause coughing, sneezing, shortness of breath, irritation, dizziness, headache, increased heart rate, rapid breathing, nausea, vomiting, confusion.
 Acute Ingestion: Harmful if ingested. May cause nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, ringing in ears, mental confusion, rapid breathing, increased heart rate, profuse sweating, kidney damage, liver damage. Some people may be hypersensitive to salicylic acid.
 Chronic Effects: Prolonged contact may cause kidney, liver, stomach damage, involuntary shaking, anemia, internal bleeding. May cause reproductive and developmental abnormalities. Not probable or suspected human carcinogen by IARC, NTP, or OSHA.

8. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eyes: Irrigate eyes with a heavy stream of water for at least 15 to 20 minutes. If irritation persists get medical attention.
 Skin: Wash exposed areas of the body with soap and water. Skin contact may aggravate existing skin diseases.
 Inhalation: Remove from area of exposure. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Seek medical attention if symptoms persist.
 Inhalation may aggravate existing chronic respiratory problems such as asthma, emphysema or bronchitis.
 Ingestion: If victim is conscious, give one or two glasses of water to drink and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with a finger. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Consult medical attention.
 Notes for Physician: All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility that overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred. Remove salicylic acid by emesis with syrup of ipecac unless respiration is depressed. Do not use apomorphine. Delay absorption of the remaining poison by giving activated charcoal. If respiration is depressed use airway-protected gastric devices. Besides routine laboratory tests, serum salicylate and acid-base imbalances should be determined. In children metabolic acidosis is often a significant problem. Treatment: In mild poisoning with adequate urine output and no vomiting, give milk and fruit juice orally every hour up to a total of 100ml/kg in the first 24 hours.

ALL DATA HEREIN ARE ALL AS PER OUR SUPPLIER.