



**ALDON CORPORATION**

# MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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MSDS No. AA 09  
Effective Date January 11, 1999

## SECTION V HEALTH HAZARD DATA

AA 09

### Threshold Limited Value

TWA: 10 ppm; 25 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. STEL: 15 ppm; 37 mg/m<sup>3</sup>. (ACGIH 1992-93)  
Toxicity data: orl-rat LD50: 3.3 g/kg.

### Effects of Overexposure

**SKIN:** Can cause chemical burn. **EYES:** Can cause chemical burn. Damage irreversible. Vapors are irritating. **INHALATION:** Causes irritation of nasal passages, throat and lungs. Can cause pulmonary edema. **INGESTION:** Causes severe irritation of and damage to mouth, throat and stomach.

### Emergency and First Aid Procedures

**SKIN:** Immediately flush exposed area with water, then water containing sodium bicarbonate. If irritation persists, contact physician. **EYES:** Flush thoroughly with water for at least 15 minutes, lifting upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Get immediate medical attention. **INHALATION:** Remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention. **INGESTION:** Do NOT induce vomiting. Drink large quantities of water, follow with milk of magnesia, beaten eggs, or vegetable oil. Get immediate medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

## SECTION VI REACTIVITY DATA

Stability	Unstable	Conditions to Avoid	Keep from freezing. Avoid excessive temperature, heat, sparks and open flame.
	Stable		

Incompatibility (Materials to Avoid)	Oxidizing agents, for example, hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, perchloric acid or chromium trioxide; strong alkalies such as sodium hydroxide.
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Hazardous Decomposition Products	When heated to decomposition, emits toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and/or carbon dioxide.
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Hazardous Polymerization		Conditions to Avoid
May Occur	Will Not Occur	Not applicable.
	X	

## SECTION VII SPILL OR LEAK PROCEDURES

Steps to be taken in case material is released or spilled	Eliminate all sources of ignition. Avoid eye or skin contact. To neutralize odor or acidity, cover contaminated surface with soda ash or sodium bicarbonate. Place leaking containers in a well-ventilated area with spill containment. If fire potential exists, blanket spill with alcohol-type aqueous film-forming foam. Cover spill with absorbent material and place in suitable container for disposal. Avoid runoff to sewers and ditches which lead to natural waterways.
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Waste Disposal Method	Discharge, treatment, or disposal may be subject to Federal, State or Local laws. These disposal guidelines are intended for the disposal of catalog-size quantities only.
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Preferred method of waste disposal are incineration or biological treatment in federal/state approved facility.

## SECTION VIII SPECIAL PROTECTION INFORMATION

Respiration Protection (Specify Type)	For laboratory use work in ventilation hood or wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved respirator.
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Ventilation	Local Exhaust	Recommended.	Special	No.
	Mechanical (General)	Recommended.	Other	No.

Protective Gloves	Rubber.	Eye Protection	Chemical safety goggles, face shield.
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Other Protective Equipment	Goggles and shield, lab coat, apron, vented hood, proper gloves, fire extinguisher, eye wash station.
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## SECTION IX SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be Taken in Handling & Storing	Store in a well-ventilated area away from heat, sparks and open flame. Keep in tightly closed container, at a temperature above 17°C (63°F). Store separate from oxidizing materials and combustible materials. Remove cap slowly.
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Other Precautions	Read label on container before using. Do not wear contact lenses when working with chemicals.
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Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid breathing vapor. Use adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing. Protect against physical damage. If frozen, thaw by moving closed container to warm area.

For laboratory use only. Not for drug, food or household use. Keep out of reach of children.

Revision No. 2	Date 1/11/99	Approved Michael Raszeja	Chemical Safety Coordinator	MR
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The information contained herein is furnished without warranty of any kind. Employers should use this information only as a supplement to other information gathered by them and must make independent determinations of suitability and completeness of information from all sources to assure proper use of these materials and the safety and health of employees. \* Hazardous Materials Industrial Standards. Printed on recycled paper.

## SECTION I NAME 24 HOUR EMERGENCY ASSISTANCE

Product	ACETIC ACID 50% SOLUTION
Chemical Synonyms	Acetic acid aqueous solution
Formula	Mixture.
Unit Size	up to 4 Lt.
C.A.S. No.	Mixture.

CHEMTREC  
800-424-9300  
Day 716-226-6177

NFPA HAZARD RATING

LEAST	SLIGHT	MODERATE	HIGH	EXTREME
0	1	2	3	4

Health 2  
Fire 1  
Reactivity 1

HMIS \*  
3 4

## SECTION II INGREDIENTS OF MIXTURES

Principal Component(s)	%	TLV Units
Acetic Acid: (CAS No. 64-19-7)	50%	TWA: 10 ppm; 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Water: (CAS No. 7732-18-5)	50%	TWA: 10 ppm; 25 mg/m <sup>3</sup>

**DANGER! CORROSIVE! POISON**

**CAUSES BURNS. MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED.**

## SECTION III PHYSICAL DATA

Melting Point (°F)	N/A	Specific Gravity (H <sub>2</sub> O = 1)	N/A
Boiling Point (°F)	N/A	Percent Volatile by Volume (%)	100%
Vapor Pressure (mm Hg)	N/A	Evaporation Rate (Butyl Ac. =1)	N/A
Vapor Density (Air=1)	N/A		
Solubility in Water	Complete.		
Appearance & Odor	Clear, colorless liquid; acrid vinegar-like odor.		

## SECTION IV FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD DATA

Flash Point (Method Used)	N/A	Flammable Limits in Air % by Volume	Lower	Upper
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Extinguisher Media	Use carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ), dry chemical, alcohol foam. Large spills, use water spray or alcohol foam.			

### SPECIAL FIREFIGHTING PROCEDURES

Use water spray to cool container. In fire conditions, wear a NIOSH/MSHA-approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing.

(1996 EMERGENCY RESPONSE GUIDEBOOK, DOT P 5800.7, GUIDE PAGE NO. 153)

### UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Acid reacts with most metals to release hydrogen gas which can form explosive mixtures with air. Slight fire hazard, when exposed to heat and flame; can react vigorously with oxidizing materials. May produce acid burns to skin and eyes. Prolonged breathing of vapor may be harmful.

D.O.T. ACETIC ACID SOLUTION, 8, UN 2790, PG II

Approved by U.S. Department of Labor "essentially similar" to form OSHA-20