**** MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET ****

Salicylic Acid

20315

**** SECTION 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION ****

MSDS Name: Salicylic Acid


Synonyms: Benzoic acid, 2-hydroxy-; o-Hydroxybenzoic acid; 2-Hydroxybenzoic acid; Ortho-hydroxybenzoic acid

Company Identification: Fisher Scientific

1 Regent Lane

Fairlawn, NJ 07410

For information, call: 201-795-7100

Emergency Number: 201-795-7100

For CHEMTREC assistance, call: 800-424-9300

For International CHEMTREC assistance, call: 703-527-3887

**** SECTION 2 - COMPOSITION, INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS ****

Chemical Name: Salicylic acid

CAS: 123-39-2

EINECS: 200-712-7

Hazard Symbols: XN

Risk Phrases: 22 36/38

**** SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION ****

Appearance: white.

Warning! Light sensitive. Moisture sensitive. May be harmful if swallowed. May cause central nervous system effects. Contact with skin causes irritation and possible burns, especially if the skin is wet or moist. Causes severe eye irritation. Causes digestive and respiratory tract irritation. May cause reproductive and fetal effects.

Target Organ: Kidneys, central nervous system, pancreas.

Potential Health Effects

Eye: Causes severe eye irritation. May result in corneal injury.

Skin: Contact with skin causes irritation and possible burns, especially if the skin is wet or moist. If absorbed, may cause symptoms similar to those for ingestion. May cause skin rash and eruptions.

Ingestion: Causes gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May cause "salicylism": characterized by headache, dizziness, ringing in the ears, hearing difficulty, visual disturbances, mental confusion, drowsiness, sweating, thirst, hyperventilation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea. May be harmful if swallowed. Severe salicylate intoxication may cause central nervous system disturbances such as convulsions and coma, skin eruptions, and acidification in the blood.

Inhalation: Causes irritation of the mucous membrane and upper respiratory tract.

Chronic: May cause reproductive and fetal effects. Laboratory experiments have resulted in mutagenic effects. May cause salicylism with effects similar to those of skin absorption. May cause damage to the kidneys and pancreas.

**** SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES ****

Eye: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Get medical aid immediately.

Skin: Get medical aid immediately. Immediately flush skin with plenty of soap and water for at least 15 minutes while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash clothing before reuse.

Ingestion: If the victim is conscious and alert, give 2-4 cupsful of milk or water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious patient. Get medical aid. Induce vomiting by giving one teaspoon of syrup of ipecac.

Inhalation: Get medical aid immediately. Remove from exposure to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

Notes to Physician: Follow with gastric lavage with activated charcoal. If available, administer ferric hexacyanoferrate as a gastrointestinal trapping agent. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems, or impaired kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

**** SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES ****

General Information: As in any fire, wear a self-contained breathing apparatus in pressure-demand, MSHA/NIOSH (approved or equivalent), and full protective gear. Dusts at sufficient concentrations can form explosive mixtures with air. During a fire, irritating and highly toxic gases may be generated by thermal decomposition or combustion.

Extinguishing Media: For small fires, use dry chemical, carbon dioxide, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. Water or foam may cause foaming. Use agent most appropriate to extinguish fire.

**** SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES ****

General Information: Use proper personal protective equipment as indicated in Section 8.

Spills/Leaks:

Vacuum or sweep up material and place in a suitable disposal container. Avoid generating dusty conditions. Remove all sources of ignition. Provide ventilation.

**** SECTION 7 - HANDLING and STORAGE ****

Handling:

Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Use only in a well ventilated area. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid ingestion and inhalation.

Storage:

Keep away from sources of ignition. Do not store in direct sunlight. Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible substances. Store protected from moisture.

**** SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS, PERSONAL PROTECTION ****

Engineering Controls:

Facilities storing or utilizing this material should be equipped with an eyewash facility and a safety shower. Use adequate general or local exhaust ventilation to keep airborne concentrations below the permissible exposure limits.

Exposure Limits

Chemical Name: Salicylic acid

NIOSH: OSHA - Final PELs none listed

OSHA Vacated PELs: Salicylic acid

No OSHA Vacated PELs are listed for this chemical.

Personal Protective Equipment

Eyes:

Wear appropriate protective eyewear or chemical safety goggles as described by OSHA's eye and face protection regulations in 29 CFR 1910.133 or European Standard EN166.

Skin:

Wear appropriate protective gloves to prevent skin exposure.

Clothing:

Wear appropriate protective clothing to prevent skin exposure.

Respirators:

A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA's 29 CFR 1910.134 and ANSI S9.2 requirements or equivalent European Standard EN 149 must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant a respirator's use.

**** SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES ****

Physical State: Crystalline powder

Appearance: white

Odor: Odorless - slight phenolic odor

pH: 2.4

Vapor Pressure: 0.000082 mm Hg

Vapor Density: No data

Evaporation Rate: Negligible

Viscosity: Not available

Boiling Point: 211 deg C @ 20.000 mm Hg

Freezing/Melting Point: 158 - 160 deg C
Autignition Temperature: 336 deg C (635 deg F)
Flash Point: 157 deg C (324 deg F)
NFPA Rating: Health: 0; Flammability: 1; Reactivity: 0
Exposure Limits, Lower: 1.1 % of 99F
Upper: Not available.
Decomposition Temperature: Not available.
Solubility: Soluble
Specific Gravity/Density: 1.4400g/cm3
Molecular Formula: C7H6O3
Molecular Weight: 138.12

**** SECTION 10 - STABILITY AND REACTIVITY ****

Chemical Stability:
Stable under normal temperatures and pressures. Moisture sensitive.
Heat sensitive. Darkens on exposure to light.

Conditions to Avoid:
High temperatures, incompatible materials, light, moisture, strong oxidizers.

Incompatibilities with Other Materials:
Oxidizing agents, lead acetate, iron salts, alkalies, iodine, spirituous ethers.

Hazardous Decomposition Products:
Carbon monoxide, irritating and toxic fumes and gases, carbon dioxide.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

**** SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION ****

RTCS:
CAS#: 69-72-7; VO0525000
LD50/C0:
CAS#: 69-72-7; Oral, mouse: LD50 = 480 mg/kg; Oral, rabbit: LD50 = 1900 mg/kg; Oral, rat: LD50 = 851 mg/kg.

Carcinogenicity:
Not listed by ACGIH, NIOSH, NTP, or OSHA.

Epidemiology:
No information available.

Teratogenicity:
No information available.

Mutagenicity:
Mutation in Microorganisms: Saccharomyces cerevisiae = 1 mmol/L 3H; DNA Inhibition: Oral, mouse = 100 mg/kg.

Other Studies:
Standard Draize Test: Administration onto the skin (rabbit) = 500 mg/24Hr (Mild). Standard Draize Test: Administration into the eye (rabbit) = 100 mg (Severe).

**** SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION ****

Ecotoxicity:
Adsorption, volatilization and bioconcentration are not expected to be important environmental fate processes. Biodegradation is expected to be the dominant removal mechanism from soil and water. It may also undergo photochemical degradation in sunlight in environmental media.

Biodegradation: Photobacterium phosphoreum: EC50 = 214 mg/L; 5 min; Microtox

Environmental Fate:
In air, it is expected to exist in both the vapor and particulate phases. Vapor phase reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals may be important (estimated half-life of 1.2 days). Removal by wet and dry deposition may also occur. BOD = 141%, 5 days.

Physical/Chemical:
Rapidly degrades to phenol when heated.

Other:
Dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations.

**** SECTION 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS ****

Dispose of in a manner consistent with federal, state, and local regulations.

RCRA P-Series: None listed.