Safety Data Sheet

For Compliance with OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200 and ANSI Z400.1-1998

Section 1: Identification

Product Name Salicylic Acid USP Crystalline Powder
Commercial Name Not available.
Product Use Not available
Restrictions On Use Not available

Product Code 30-1555

Company
PCCA
9901 South Wilcrest
Houston, TX 77099
Phone: 1-800-331-2498
Fax: 1-800-874-5760

In case of emergency contact:
CHEMTREC (24hr) 1-800-424-9300

Section 2: Hazard(s) Identification

OSHA Haz Com: Acute Toxicity (oral) Category 4 Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 2A Reproductive toxicity
CFR 1910.1200 Category 2

Signal Word DANGER

Hazard Statement(s) May form combustible dust concentratins in air. Hamrful if swallowed. Causes serious eye damage.

Pictogram(s) or Symbol(s)

Precautionary Statement(s):

Prevention Obtain special instructions before use. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Response If swallowed: Call a poison center/doctor if you feel unwell. Rinse mouth. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Storage Store locked up

Disposal Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

Section 3: Composition/Information on Ingredients

Substance/Mixture Mixture
Components Salicylic acid,
% By Weight >=99
CAS# 69-72-7/ 108-95-2
Molecular Weight 138.12 g/mole
Chemical Formula C7H6O3
Synonym(s) N/A

Mixtures

Name	CAS#	% by Weight	TLV/PEL	LC50/LD50
Salicylic acid	69-72-7	>=99		

Section 4: First-Aid Measures

Inhalation If breathing is difficult, remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Call a physician if symptoms develop or persist.

Skin Contact Rinse skin with water/shower. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Eye Contact Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Ingestion Rinse mouth thoroughly. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if substance is ingested. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Symptoms/Effects

Acute Pharmacologically active material. Occupational exposure may cause physiological effects.

Delayed Pharmacologically active material. Occupational exposure may cause physiological effects.

Immediate Medical Attention

Treat symptomatically. Treatment of salicylate overdose may include the following: Administer activated charcoal as a slurry. Multiple doses may be beneficial. Perform gastric lavage, unless contraindicated, soon after ingestion. Protect airway and control seizures first. Correct dehydration with sodium chloride until good urine flow is obtained. Do not over hydrate. Add potassium to subsequent fluid. Monitor pulmonary status, urine output, urine pH, and serum potassium. Alkalinize urine with sodium bicarbonate to achieve a urine pH greater than 7.5. Additional potassium chloride may be required. For acidosis, administer sodium bicarbonate intravenously. Monitor ABGs. Treat hyperthermia with external cooling. Early treatment with hemodialysis may be useful if blood salicylate levels are high or if symptoms of salicylism persist. Hemodialysis rapidly increases salicylate clearance and corrects acid-base, fluid, and electrolyte disturbances. For seizures, administer a benzodiazepine intravenously. If seizures recur, consider phenobarbital or propofol. Monitor for hypotension, dysrhythmias, respiratory depression, and need for endotracheal intubation. Evaluate for hypoglycemia, electrolyte imbalances, and hypoxia. For active bleeding or coagulation disorders, give blood or blood platelets if needed. Vitamin K may improve prothrombin time.

Section 5: Fire-Fighting Measures

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Water. Foam. Dry chemical or CO2. Use fire-extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding materials

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None known.

Products of Combustion

Explosion hazard: Avoid generating dust; fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.

Firefighters Special Equipment and Precautions

Wear suitable protective equipment. Use water spray to cool unopened containers. As with all fires, evacuate personnel to a safe area. Firefighters should use self-contained breathing equipment and protective clothing

Section 6: Accidental Release Measures

Keep unnecessary personnel away. Dust deposits should not be allowed to accumulate on surfaces, as these may form an explosive mixture if they are released into the atmosphere in sufficient concentration. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment. Avoid inhalation of dust from the spilled material. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ensure adequate ventilation. Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Avoid the generation of dusts during clean-up. Sweep up or vacuum up spillage and collect in suitable container for disposal. Clean surface thoroughly to remove residual contamination. For waste disposal, see section 13 of the SDS. Environmental precautions: Avoid discharge into drains, water courses or onto the ground.

Section 7: Handling and Storage

Handling: As a general rule, when handling USP materials, avoid all contact and inhalation of dust, mists, and/or vapors associated with the material. Clean equipment and work surfaces with suitable detergent or solvent after use. After removing gloves, wash hands and other exposed skin thoroughly. Avoid significant deposits of material, especially on horizontal surfaces, which may become airborne and form combustible dust clouds and may contribute to secondary explosions. Combustible dust clouds may be created where operations produce fine material (dust). Select and use containment devices and personal protective equipment based on a risk assessment of material potency and exposure potential. Storage: Store in tight container. This material should be handled and stored per label instructions to ensure product integrity.

Section 8: Exposure Controls/Personal Protection

Exposure Limits	TWA 3000 micrograms/m3
Engineering Controls	For laboratory operations, use local exhaust ventilation or a ventilated enclosure for high energy operations such as particle sizing. Control exposures to below the occupational exposure level (if available). Select and use containment devices and personal protective equipment based on a risk assessment of exposure potential. Cover all containers for solutions and slurries while being transferred.
Personal Protection	Eye/face protection: Wear safety glasses with side shields, chemical splash goggles, or full face shield, if necessary. Base the choice of protection on the job activity and potential for contact with eyes or face. An emergency eye wash station should be available. Skin protection Hand protection: Wear nitrile or other impervious gloves if skin contact is possible. When the material is dissolved or suspended in an organic solvent, wear gloves that provide protection against the solvent. Other: Train employees in proper gowning and degowning practices. Wear lab coat. Base the choice of skin protection on the job activity, potential for skin contact and solvents and reagents in use. Do not wear protective garments in common areas (e.g., cafeterias) or out-of-doors. Respiratory protection: Respirators are generally not required for laboratory operations. Use a tight-fitting full-face respirator with HEPA filters for spill cleanup. Choose respiratory protection appropriate to the task and the level of existing engineering controls. Thermal hazards: Wear appropriate thermal protective clothing, when necessary. General hygiene considerations: Handling practices in this SDS are recommendations for laboratory use of USP materials.

Section 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance	white crystalline powder. (Solid)
Odor	almost odorless
Odor Threshold	Not available

Melting Point	314.6 - 321.8 °F (157 - 161 °	**pH**	Not available
Freezing Point	Not available	**Vapor Pressure**	0.00001 kPa at 25 °C
Boiling Point/Range	411.8 °F (211 °C) at 20 mm H	**Vapor Density**	4.8 (air=1)
Decomposition temperature	Not available	**Viscosity**	Not available.
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	2.26 at 37 °C	**Evaporation Rate**	Not available
Flash Point	Not available	**Autoignition temperature**	1004 °F (540 °C)
Flammability	Not available	**Flammability or Explosive Limits:**	
		Lower	1.4 %
		Upper	No data

Solubility(ies)	Slightly soluble in water.
Other	Ether: Freely soluble. Toluene: Slightly soluble. Chloroform: Sparingly soluble. Benzene: Slightly soluble. Alcohol: Freely soluble. Chemical family Aromatic carboxylic acid (Salicylate). Molecular formula C7H6O3 Molecular weight 138.12

Section 10: Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical Stability	Material is stable under normal conditions.
Hazardous Polymerization	No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use
Conditions to Avoid	Contact with incompatible materials
Incompatible Materials	Lead acetate. Iodine. Oxidizing agents. Bases. Metals.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Irritating and/or toxic fumes or gases. Emits toxic fumes under fire conditions.

Section 11: Toxicological Information

RTECS VO0525000

Acute Toxicity
Oral: LD50 Rat 891 mg/kg Acute Dermal: LD50 Rabbit > 10 g/kg Rat > 2000 mg/kg, 24 Hours Inhalation: LC50 Rat > 900 mg/m3, 1 hr Oral: LD50 Rat 500 - 2000 mg/kg

Skin Corrosion/Irritation
Not available

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation
Causes serious eye irritation.

Respiratory or Skin Sensitization
Not available

Germ Cell Mutagenicity
Not available

Carcinogenicity
Not available

Reproductive Toxicity

Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Salicylates are associated with increased prenatal and newborn mortality, anemia, prolonged pregnancy, maternal bleeding complications, and prolonged or complicated deliveries when used therapeutically in the third trimester of pregnancy. It has been suggested that maternal ingestion of salicylates may cause premature closure of the fetal ductus arteriosus and lead to pulmonary hypertension in some infants.

Routes of Entry

Eye. Ingestion.

Symptoms Related to Exposure

Salicylates: Gastrointestinal disturbances. Ringing in ears. Headache. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Visual disturbances. Flushing. Sweating. Thirst. Agitation. Confusion. Fast breathing. Mental status changes. Delirium. Seizures

Potential Health Effects

Not available.

Target Organ(s) Not available

Section 12: Ecological Information

Ecotoxicity

The product is not classified as environmentally hazardous. However, this does not exclude the possibility that large or frequent spills can have a harmful or damaging effect on the environment.

Persistance and Degradability

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

Mobility in Soil

Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Section 13: Disposal Considerations

Waste Disposal

Dispose in accordance with all applicable regulations. Under RCRA, it is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine, at the time of disposal, whether the product meets RCRA criteria for hazardous waste.

Disposal of Container

Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe manner

Other Considerations

Since emptied containers may retain product residue, follow label warnings even after container is emptied.

Section 14: Transport Information

DOT Classification

Not a DOT controlled material (United States). TDG: Non Dangerous IMO: Not Regulated IATA: Not Regulated This material is not classified dangerous good according to international transportation regulations (ADR/RID-IMDG-ICAO/IATA).

Section 15: Regulatory Information

Regulations

US federal regulations Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) TSCA Section 12(b) Export Notification (40 CFR 707, Subpt. D) Not regulated. CERCLA Hazardous Substance List (40 CFR 302.4) Not listed SARA 304 Emergency release notification Not regulated. OSHA Specifically Regulated Substances (29 CFR 1910.1001-1053) Not listed. SARA 302 Extremely hazardous substance Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA) Not listed. YesSARA 311/312 Hazardous chemical Acute toxicity (any route of exposure) Serious eye damage or eye irritation Reproductive toxicity Classified hazard categories SARA 313 (TRI reporting) Not regulated. Other federal regulations Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) List Not regulated. Clean Air Act (CAA) Section 112(r) Accidental Release Prevention (40 CFR 68.130) Not regulated. Not regulated.Safe Drinking Water Act (SDWA) US state regulations California Proposition 65 California Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986 (Proposition 65): This material is not known to contain any chemicals currently listed as carcinogens or reproductive toxins. For more information go to www.P65Warnings.ca.gov.

Other
Not available

Section 16: Other Information

The information herein is given in good faith but no warranty, expressed or implied, is made.