

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ACETIC ACID LRG

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name	ACETIC ACID LRG
Product number	1193
REACH registration number	01-2119475328-30-0000
CAS number	64-19-7
EU index number	607-002-00-6
EC number	200-580-7

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

Identified uses	Laboratory chemicals Intermediate Cleaning agent. Water treatment chemical.
Uses advised against	No identified uses are advised against on the ECHA website. Use as described within any supplied exposure scenarios. Processes that would lead to over-exposure of the operators.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Reagent Chemical Services 18 Aston Fields Road Whitehouse Industrial Estate Runcorn Cheshire WA7 3DL T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00) F: 01928 716425 E: info@reagent.co.uk
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1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone	OHES Environmental Ltd 24-7 Tel. 0333 333 9939 (24 hour)
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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards	Flam. Liq. 3 - H226
Health hazards	Skin Corr. 1A - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Environmental hazards	Not Classified

Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) R10 C;R35

Human health Corrosive to skin and eyes. Irritation of the respiratory system. High concentrations of vapours or prolonged exposure may lead to burns of the respiratory tract.

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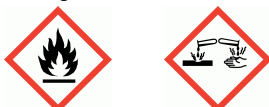
Environmental The product is not classed as environmentally hazardous. The product is miscible with water and can spread in water systems. Release of the product to water systems may produce a local pH change which can have a damaging effect on aquatic organisms.

Physicochemical Flammable liquid. Vapour / air mixtures may be explosive. Corrosive to skin and eyes, will corrode metal surfaces on sustained or repeated contact.

2.2. Label elements

EC number 200-580-7

Pictogram



Signal word Danger

Hazard statements H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Precautionary statements P260 Do not breathe dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.
P501 Dispose of contents / container in accordance with local, regional, national, international regulations.

Supplementary precautionary statements P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
P233 Keep container tightly closed.
P240 Ground/ bond container and receiving equipment.
P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating /lighting/.../ equipment.
P242 Use only non-sparking tools.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... for extinction.
P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
P405 Store locked up.

2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Product name ACETIC ACID LRG
REACH registration number 01-2119475328-30-0000
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SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

General information CAUTION! First aid personnel must be aware of own risk during rescue! Always consider any dangers in the vicinity before approaching to treat the casualty. First aid personnel must protect themselves with all necessary personal protective equipment during the assistance of casualties. Isolate all sources of ignition when treating casualties - DO NOT SMOKE. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist the casualty by administering oxygen. Check airway for any blockages. Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing has stopped perform CPR. If medical assistance is needed take as much detail as possible about the incident and hazardous materials involved with the casualty.

Inhalation Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Ingestion Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water Get medical attention.

Skin contact Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re - use. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. If irritation or discomfort occurs obtain medical attention

Eye contact Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water or eye wash solution while lifting the eyelids.If possible remove any contact lenses and continue to wash. Get medical attention.

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

General information The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation Acute: Irritation of eyes, nose and throat. Headache. Nausea Delayed: Chemical pneumonitis and pulmonary oedema may occur.

Ingestion Acute: Burns in the mouth and throat. Nausea, vomiting. Larger amounts may cause more severe burns to the digestive system. Delayed: Ulceration. Possible scarring of the digestive system.

Skin contact Generally superficial skin burns.

Eye contact Acute: Causes burns. Lachrymation. Delayed: Possible corneal damage. May cause conjunctivitis

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

Notes for the doctor Have facilities in place to wash skin and eyes in case of exposure.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Small fires: Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder. Large fires: Dry powder, foam or water spray/mist.

Unsuitable extinguishing media Do not use water jet as this can spread the fire. Do not use carbon dioxide in enclosed spaces with insufficient ventilation.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

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Specific hazards	In case of fire, toxic gases or vapours may be formed. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground and travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Sealed containers of the product or other flammable liquids in the near vicinity of the fire can explode due to pressure build up.
Hazardous combustion products	Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO ₂).
5.3. Advice for firefighters	
Protective actions during firefighting	Containers close to the fire area should be cooled with water if safe to do so. Be aware that any flammable substance containers are liable to explode when heated. Prevent run-off from entering drains and watercourses. Be aware of dangers from other hazardous substances in the immediate area.
Special protective equipment for firefighters	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions	Use protective clothing and equipment as described in section 8 of this datasheet. Isolate all sources of ignition. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid ingestion, inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Restrict access to the area until the spillage is treated, if large amounts of vapours are produced that will be hazardous to others, evacuate the area. Use suitable respiratory equipment if spillages occur in enclosed spaces and vapours are produced. Have emergency procedures in place for treating spillages, evacuating the area and informing the emergency services if necessary. When any other effects of spillages will affect the safety of others the area should be evacuated. Restrict access to the area until the spillage is treated and it is safe to return.
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6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions	Avoid unauthorised discharge to the environment. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Clean up any spillages immediately, prevent material from spreading and entering drains or sewage systems. If spillages to land cannot be treated safely or if contamination will occur the Environment Agency must be alerted immediately. Large spillages or uncontrolled discharge to water systems must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other regulatory body. If the substance has entered a foul drain or sewage system in significant quantity to cause a hazard the local Water Treatment Company must be informed.
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6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up	Isolate all ignition sources. Avoid heat, flames, sparks and static discharge. NO SMOKING. Small Spillages: Absorb with inert, non-combustible material. Large Spillages: Dam and absorb spillages with sand, earth or other inert, non-combustible material. Fit drain covers where they are available if the spillage is likely to enter the drainage system. Provide adequate ventilation. Any extraction systems used to ventilate the area must be flameproof. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see Section 13. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Ensure there are no ignition or heat sources in the waste storage area. Wash spillage site well with water and detergent, be aware of the potential for surfaces to become slippery. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. After spillages in enclosed areas test atmosphere before using any potential ignition sources. Ventilate area and allow to dry before allowing access.
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6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections	Refer to sections 8 and 13 for additional information.
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SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Usage precautions

Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Avoid spilling. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Do not mix with incompatible substances or mixtures. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Do not dispose of the substance to the environment through unauthorised means. Do not discharge to land or water including the drainage system. Do not use in areas close to drainage systems unless measures are in place to prevent access of product. Do not use in confined spaces without adequate ventilation and/or respirator. Use flame proof fume extraction systems to remove vapours away from the work area. Wash at the end of each work shift and before using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing/footwear/equipment before entering eating areas or other places that would expose others to the substance. Ensure emergency procedures are in place to treat spillages and cope with other situations such as evacuation.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Avoid all ignition sources. Store in area with adequate ventilation and sufficient air movement to prevent any build up of vapours. Store away from heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Store away from oxidising agents. Store away from incompatible materials. Keep above the chemical's freezing point. Store in closed original container at temperatures above 17°C up to 25°C. If the substance is transferred to other containers ensure the packaging material is compatible. Consult with the packaging manufacturer or supplier. It is advisable to store in a bunded area or use other protective measures such as a sump pallet or storage tray. Do not leave storage containers exposed to the atmosphere as this will result in evaporation of contents.

Storage class

Flammable liquid storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

DNEL

Industry - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 25 mg/m³
 Industry - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 25 mg/m³
 Consumer - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 25 mg/m³
 Consumer - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 25 mg/m³

PNEC

- Fresh water; 3.058 mg/l
 - Marine water; 0.3058 mg/l
 - Intermittent release; 30.58 mg/l
 - STP; 85 mg/l
 - Sediment (Freshwater); 11.36 mg/kg
 - Sediment (Marinewater); 1.136 mg/kg
 - Soil; 0.47 mg/kg

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

Use explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. If vapours or mists are generated, work in a fume cupboard. Provide adequate ventilation and appropriate extraction to avoid occupational exposure.

Eye/face protection

Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.

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Hand protection	Wear protective gloves. Nitrile rubber. Butyl rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). For gloves involving total immersion 1.0mm thickness (if available) are recommended, at least 0.5mm and breakthrough time of >480 minutes. For splash resistance use minimum 0.5mm thickness and breakthrough time > 240 minutes. Gloves should have a breakthrough time sufficient for the amount of handling but allow dexterity for safe movement and handling. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended. Gloves should carry the CE mark and conform to BS EN 374, chemicals and micro-organisms. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.
Other skin and body protection	Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005; EN 14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. Wear suitable protective footwear during handling of the product. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots, consult with the supplier as to the compatibility. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Wear plastic apron and full length gloves if handling large amounts. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield. Have facilities in place to wash eyes in case of contact. If handling large amounts it is recommended to have a safety shower. Wear anti-static footwear.
Hygiene measures	Remove clothing when contamination will result in exposure to the substance, segregate and wash before re-use. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing when entering eating areas or other places that could lead to contamination of others with the product.
Respiratory protection	Wear suitable respiratory protection when vapours or mists are produced if the Workplace Exposure Limit is exceeded and there is insufficient ventilation or extraction. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Organic vapour filter. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. BS EN 136: Full face masks. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941. Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation.
Environmental exposure controls	See section 6 for details.

SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Pungent.
Odour threshold	No information available. No supplied or registered information. No information available. No supplied or registered information.
pH	pH (concentrated solution): 1 Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects 22 mg/kg/day pH (diluted solution): 2.4 1 M The pH is dependent upon the dilution factor. A change of 1 pH unit requires a 10:1 dilution.

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Melting point	16.7°C
Initial boiling point and range	118°C @
Flash point	39°C PMCC (Pensky-Martens closed cup).
Evaporation rate	1.34
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 4 Upper flammable/explosive limit: 19.9
Vapour pressure	0.202 kPa @ °C
Vapour density	2.1
Relative density	1.05 @ °C
Solubility(ies)	60.3 @ °C Miscible with water. Very soluble
Partition coefficient	log Pow: -0.17 Temperature = 25°C, pH = 7
Auto-ignition temperature	463°C
Decomposition Temperature	No information available. No supplied or registered information.
Viscosity	1.056 mPa s @ 25°C
Explosive under the influence of a flame	Not considered to be explosive.
Oxidising properties	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.

9.2. Other information

Other information All available information has been included in section 9.1.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity The following materials may react with the product: Strong oxidisers. Strong alkalis. Metals

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable when stored in sealed container at normal temperatures and in a suitable location. May form explosive mixtures with air.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Exothermic and violent reactions possible. Pressure can build up if reactions occur in a sealed container. Plastic containers can melt or rupture, metal containers may explode. Hydrogen gas can be produced on reaction with metals. Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid Avoid sources of heat and ignition. Avoid direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage near to unprotected drainage systems. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Situations that would produce vibration or agitation of the substance in storage containers as there is the potential to build up static charge, particularly in metal or compatible plastic containers. Do not allow the storage container to be left exposed to the atmosphere. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product.

10.5. Incompatible materials

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Materials to avoid Strong oxidising agents. Strong alkalis. Metals. Ammonium nitrate, chromium trioxide, hydrogen peroxide, phosphorous trichloride, chlorine trifluoride, perchloric acid, potassium permanganate.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products None anticipated at normal temperatures. See section 5 for thermal decomposition products.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 3,310.0

Species Rat

Notes (oral LD₅₀) Sodium salt of acetic acid, pH 6-7.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Notes (dermal LD₅₀) No information available. No justified information

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) No information available. Rat, 4 hour exposure, 450ppm, haematological effects.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data Dose: 0.5ml, 4 hr, Rabbit Primary dermal irritation index: 1.1 OECD Guideline 404 10% solution Slightly irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation OECD 405, rabbit, 10% solution, 4 hour, 0.1ml. Erythema = 2.67, corneal swelling = 87%.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation No supplied or registered information.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation No supplied or registered information.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro Gene mutation:: Negative., With and without metabolic activation. OECD 471, Salmonella typhimurium.

Genotoxicity - in vivo Chromosome aberration: Negative. Read across from acetic anhydride. Micronucleus assay, rat, inhalation, 20ppm.

Carcinogenicity

Carcinogenicity NOAEL 30 mg / animal , Dermal, Mouse Dose 1 per week for 32 weeks. Not a carcinogen.

Reproductive toxicity

Reproductive toxicity - fertility No information available. No supplied or registered information.

Reproductive toxicity - development

Developmental toxicity: - NOAEL: 1600 mg/kg, Oral, Rat 10 day exposure period. No evidence of teratogenicity, embryotoxicity, foetotoxicity or developmental toxicity was observed in this study.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

STOT - single exposure No information available. No supplied or registered information.

Target organs Eyes Skin Respiratory system, lungs

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Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

STOT - repeated exposure NOAEL 290 mg/kg, Oral, Rat 6% w/w dose.

Toxicokinetics	An 8 hour dermal exposure of 100mg/ml on a human female resulted in 43% absorption.
General information	Effects will be dependent upon the concentration and length of time of exposure. Higher concentrations will produce more pronounced effects.
Inhalation	Irritating to respiratory system. Irritating to eyes. High concentration: May cause oedemas in the respiratory tract.
Ingestion	Low concentration: Burns in the mouth and throat. Nausea, vomiting. High concentration: Burns to the digestive system. Possible ulceration and oedema.
Skin contact	Causes burns. May cause temporary damage to the skin surface.
Eye contact	Causes burns. Lacrimation. Redness. Conjunctivitis may develop. A single exposure may cause the following adverse effects: Corneal damage.
Medical symptoms	Coughing and difficulties with breathing. Pain and burning sensation.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information

12.1. Toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: > 1000 mg/l, <i>Onchorhynchus mykiss</i> (Rainbow trout) OECD 203 (Fish, Acute Toxicity Test) Freshwater, semi-static. Mortality
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , 48 hours: > 300.82 mg/l, <i>Daphnia magna</i> OECD Guideline 202. Static, freshwater. Mobility. Test substance potassium acetate; result based on the acetate ion.
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	EC ₅₀ , 72 hours: > 300.82 mg/l, Static, saltwater, <i>Skeletonema costatum</i> . Test substance potassium acetate; result based on the acetate ion.
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC ₅₀ , : 850 mg/l, Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects 22 mg/kg/day <i>Pseudomonas putida</i> , static, freshwater, 16 hour.
Acute toxicity - terrestrial	Not available. No reliable information
Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	Not available. No reliable information
Short term toxicity - embryo and sac fry stages	Not available. Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects 22 mg/kg/day, : , No supplied or registered information
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	Not available. No reliable information
Toxicity to soil	No reliable information.
Toxicity to terrestrial plants	No reliable information.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

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Phototransformation	Water - DT ₅₀ : 26.7 days Degradation by hydroxyl radicals. Calculated value.
Stability (hydrolysis)	Scientifically unjustified.
Biodegradation	Water - Degradation (%) 96%: 20 days Readily biodegradable. - Half-life : 2 days Readily biodegradable.
Biological oxygen demand	No information available. No supplied or registered information
Chemical oxygen demand	No information available. No supplied or registered information

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential	BCF: 3.16, QSAR calculation. Fish, freshwater. Not bioaccumulating.
Partition coefficient	log Pow: -0.17 Temperature = 25°C, pH = 7

12.4. Mobility in soil

Adsorption/desorption coefficient	Water - Koc: 1.153 @ °C QSAR calculation.
Henry's law constant	0.21 Pa m ³ /mol @ @ 25°C Calculated value, atmospheric pressure assumed.
Surface tension	26.3 mN/m @ @ 30°C

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.
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12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects	Will affect drinking water supplies. May effect germination and growth rates of plants if soil contamination occurs.
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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

General information	Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licenced waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorised disposal to the environment. Avoid sources of ignition when handling waste. If operators are exposed to vapours during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered.
Disposal methods	Waste material should not be disposed of directly to drain. Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorised disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. The recommended method for treatment of waste residues is either reclamation or incineration by specialist disposal company. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimise waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

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UN No. (ADR/RID)	2789
UN No. (IMDG)	2789
UN No. (ICAO)	2789

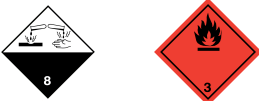
14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL
Proper shipping name (ADN)	ACETIC ACID, GLACIAL

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	8
ADR/RID subsidiary risk	3
ADR/RID label	8 & 3
IMDG class	8
IMDG subsidiary risk	3
ICAO class/division	8
ICAO subsidiary risk	3

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	II
IMDG packing group	II
ICAO packing group	II

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant
No.

14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS	F-E, S-C
Emergency Action Code	2P

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

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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National regulations	The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716). Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).
EU legislation	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended). Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended). Regulation (EU) 453/2010.
Guidance	Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. Approved Classification and Labelling Guide (CHIP 4) ECHA Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets, September 2011.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Information from the manufacturer of the raw material has not been received regarding Chemical Safety Assessments, Exposure Scenarios or a Chemical Safety Report.

SECTION 16: Other information

General information	This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons. Under REACH Material Safety Datasheets (MSDS) are referred to as Safety Datasheets (SDS). Toxicological and ecotoxicological information has been taken from the ECHA website of registered substances.
Key literature references and sources for data	Raw material safety data sheets. ECHA website. Health Protection Agency Information.
Revision comments	General rewrite
Revision date	27/06/2012
Revision	3
Supersedes date	31/10/2010
SDS number	21142
Risk phrases in full	R10 Flammable. R35 Causes severe burns.
Hazard statements in full	H226 Flammable liquid and vapour. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H318 Causes serious eye damage.