



Infosafe No™	1CH5V	Issue Date : August 2016	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP
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Product Name : **SALICYLIC ACID**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	SALICYLIC ACID	
Company Name	CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)	
Address	38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia	
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (08) 8440-2000 Fax: (08) 8440-2001	
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Manufacture of aspirin and salicylates; analgesics; other analgesics/antipyretics; fungicide; topical preparations such as transdermal patches, gels, ointments, liquids, creams or plasters for the treatment of psoriasis, warts, corns and other keratinous disorders such as dandruff, ichthyosis and psoriasis; resins; dyestuff intermediate; prevulcanization inhibitor; analytical reagent and laboratory reagent.	
Other Names	<u>Name</u>	<u>Product Code</u>
	SALICYLIC ACID AR 2-Hydroxybenzoic acid o-Hydroxybenzoic acid	SA036
Other Information	EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000 Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.	

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1 Acute Toxicity - Oral: Category 4
Signal Word (s)	DANGER
Hazard Statement (s)	H302 Harmful if swallowed. H318 Causes serious eye damage.
Pictogram (s)	Corrosion, Exclamation mark



Precautionary statement – Prevention	P264 Wash thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
Precautionary statement – Response	Swallowed P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P330 Rinse mouth. Eyes 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 or doctor/physician.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization	Solid
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Salicylic Acid	69-72-7	100 %
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4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek immediate medical advice.
Skin	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Toxic and irritating gases and vapours, phenol and carbon oxides.
Specific Methods	Small fire: Use dry chemical, CO ₂ , water spray or foam. Large fire: Use water spray, fog or foam. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from the fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	May burn but do not ignite readily. Runoff may pollute waterways. Fire may produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive fumes and hazardous combustion gases or vapours. Containers may explode when heated. Dust may form explosive mixture in air.
Precautions in connection with Fire	Wear SCBA and structural firefighter's uniform.

6. Accidental release measures

Personal Precautions	Avoid substance contact. Avoid generation of dusts: do not inhale dusts. Ensure supply of fresh air in enclosed rooms.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)
Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	Sweep up (avoid generating dust) and remove to a suitable, clearly labelled container for disposal in accordance with local regulations.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid ingestion and inhalation. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure. Wear suitable protective clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Minimize dust generation and accumulation. Ensure good ventilation at the workplace. Use with adequate ventilation. In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment. If ingested, seek medical advice immediately and show the container or the label. Keep away from incompatibles such as oxidizing agents, moisture. Keep away from heat and all sources of ignition. Protect against physical damage and light. Employ grounding, venting and explosion relief provisions in accord with accepted engineering practices in any process capable of generating dust and/or static electricity. Empty only into inert or non-flammable atmosphere. Emptying contents into a non-inert atmosphere where flammable vapours may be present could cause a flash fire or explosion due to electrostatic discharge. Empty containers pose a fire risk, evaporate the residue under a fume hood.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities	Keep in a tightly closed container, stored in a cool, dry, ventilated area. Protect against physical damage. Keep away from any source of heat or ignition. Store in the dark. Store in light resistant containers. Store away from oxidizing agents. Store away from water/moisture. Protect from humidity and water. Do not store together with alkalies (caustic solutions). Store under lock and key and with access restricted to technical experts or their assistants only.
Storage Temperatures	Do not store above 23 °C. Store at room temperature (15 to 23 °C recommended).
Unsuitable Materials	Iron.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection



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Other Exposure Information	A time weighted average (TWA) concentration for an 8 hour day, and 5 day week has not been established by Safe Work Australia for this product. There is a blanket limit of 10 mg/m ³ for dusts when limits have not otherwise been established.
Appropriate engineering controls	In industrial situations maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods. These methods should be used in preference to personal protective equipment.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Excellent: NR latex. Good: Vinyl gloves. Nitrile rubber gloves
Personal Protective Equipment	Final choice of personal protective equipment will depend on individual circumstances and/or according to risk assessments undertaken.
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection	Flame retardant protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Solid
Appearance	White crystalline powder.
Odour	Odourless or slight phenolic odour.
Melting Point	157 - 161 °C
Boiling Point	211°C (27 hPa)
Solubility in Water	Slightly soluble (1 g/460 ml).
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in acetone, oil of turpentine, alcohol, ether, chloroform, glycerol, carbon tetrachloride and benzene. Slightly soluble in toluene.
Specific Gravity	1.443 @ 20 °C
Solubility in Fat	Soluble in fats or oils (~ 1 g/80 ml).
pH	pH 2.4 (saturated solution).
Vapour Pressure	<1.0 mm Hg @ 114 °C
Vapour Density (Air=1)	4.8
Evaporation Rate	<1 (Butylacetate =1)
Volatile Component	0 %vol @ 21 °C
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Log P(o/w): 2.26
Flash Point	157 °C (CC)
Flammability	Combustible.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	535 - 545 °C
Flammable Limits - Lower	1.1 % @ 200 °C
Explosion Properties	Fine dust dispersed in air in sufficient concentrations, and in the presence of an ignition source is a potential dust explosion hazard.
Molecular Weight	138.12



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Other Information Sweetish acrid taste.
Sublimes @ 76 °C; when rapidly heated at atmospheric pressure it decomposes into phenol and carbon dioxide.

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Darkens on exposure to air or light.

Conditions to Avoid Water/moisture, light, heat, sparks, flames, or other sources of ignition, excessive dust generation, dust-air mixtures and incompatibles.

Incompatible Materials Oxidizing agents, acids, bases, iodine, lead acetate, water, iron and iron-containing compounds, spirit nitrous ether and fluorine.

Hazardous Decomposition Products Carbon monoxide, phenol and other toxic fumes.

Hazardous Polymerization Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Toxicology Information No adverse health effects expected if the product is handled in accordance with this Safety Data Sheet and the product label. If mishandled or overexposed to this product the following symptom or effects may occur.

Acute Toxicity - Oral LD50 (rat): 891 mg/kg.

Acute Toxicity - Dermal LD50 (rat): >2000 gm/kg.

Ingestion Causes gastrointestinal irritation with nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. Ingestion of sizable amounts can cause 'salicylism'; characterized by headache, dizziness, ringing in the ears, hearing difficulty, visual disturbances, mental confusion, drowsiness, sweating thirst, hyperventilation, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. May be harmful if swallowed. Severe salicylate intoxication may cause central nervous system disturbances such as convulsions and coma, skin eruptions, and alteration in the acid-base balance. Fatalities resulting from respiratory or cardiovascular failure are known. Mean lethal adult dose of salicylates is between 20 and 30 grams.

Inhalation Causes irritation of the mucous membrane and upper respiratory tract due to its acidic character. Coughing, sneezing, and shortness of breath may occur.

Skin Contact with skin causes irritation and possible burns, especially if the skin is wet or moist. May cause excessive drying, irritation, skin rash and eruptions in sensitive individuals. Readily absorbed from the skin and may induce toxicity (salicylism).

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

Skin Sensitisation Skin sensitization possible in predisposed persons.

Carcinogenicity Not listed in the IARC Monographs.

Chronic Effects May cause salicylism with effects similar to those of skin absorption. Chronic ingestion results in damage of the gastrointestinal tract. Central nervous system disturbances such as rapid breathing, confusion and even convulsions may develop. Kidneys and pancreas can be adversely affected by prolonged ingestion.

Serious eye damage/irritation Draize test, rabbit, eye: 100 mg: Severe.

Skin corrosion/irritation Draize test, rabbit, skin: 500 mg/24 h: Mild.

12. Ecological information

Ecological Information No ecological problems are to be expected when the product is handled and used with due care and attention.

Persistence and degradability Biodegradability: expected to readily biodegrade; 88%/15 d.
BOD5: 0.95 g/g; BOD 41 % of ThOD /5 d; COD 100 % of ThOD; ThOD: 1.623 g/g.

Environmental Fate Behaviour in environmental compartments:
Distribution: log P(o/w): 2.26

Bioaccumulative Potential No appreciable bioaccumulation potential is to be expected (log P(o/w) 1-3).

Acute Toxicity - Fish EC50 (L. idus): 90 mg/l /48 h.



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Acute Toxicity - Daphnia EC50 (Daphnia magna): 230 mg/l /24 h.**Acute Toxicity - Bacteria** EC50 (Activated sludge): >3200 mg/l/3 h**13. Disposal considerations****Disposal Considerations** Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.**14. Transport information****Transport Information** Not classified as a Dangerous Good according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail.**15. Regulatory information****Regulatory Information** Listed in the Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS).**Poisons Schedule** Not Scheduled**16. Other Information**

Literature References

'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 6', Commonwealth of Australia, February 2015.

Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997.

National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', 2011.

Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.

Safe Work Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008 (2004)]'.

Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances (2011)'.

Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995) 3rd Edition]'.

Contact Person/Point

Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 **DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:**

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Empirical Formula & Structural Formula Empirical Formula: C7H6O3.
Structural Formula: 2-(HO)C6H4CO2H.
...End Of MSDS...

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