

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product form	: Substance
Substance name	: Acetic Acid
CAS No	: 64-19-7
Product code	: LC10100
Formula	: C2H4O2
Synonyms	: Acetic acid, glacial / alcohol of vinegar / carboxylic acid C2 / ethanoic acid / ethylic acid / methanecarboxylic acid / pyroligneous acid / vinegar acid
BIG no	: 14329

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

Use of the substance/mixture	: Chemical intermediate Solvent Food industry: additive Laboratory chemical Photographic chemical
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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS-US classification

Flam. Liq. 3	H226
Skin Corr. 1B	H314
Eye Dam. 1	H318

2.2. Label elements

GHS-US labelling

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US)



Signal word (GHS-US)

: Danger

Hazard statements (GHS-US)

: H226 - Flammable liquid and vapour
H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Precautionary statements (GHS-US)

: P210 - Keep away from heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces. - 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
P260 - Do not breathe mist, vapours, spray
P264 - Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling
P280 - Wear protective clothing, protective gloves, eye protection, face protection
P301+P330+P331 - IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting
P303+P361+P353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/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
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/...
P363 - Wash contaminated clothing before reuse
P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use carbon dioxide (CO2), powder, alcohol-resistant foam for extinction
P403+P235 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool

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P405 - Store locked up
P501 - Dispose of contents/container to comply with local, state and federal regulations

2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : None.

2.4. Unknown acute toxicity (GHS-US)

No data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Substance type : Mono-constituent

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Acetic Acid (Main constituent)	(CAS No) 64-19-7	100	Flam. Liq. 3, H226 Skin Corr. 1B, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

3.2. Mixture

Not applicable

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : Check the vital functions. Unconscious: maintain adequate airway and respiration. Respiratory arrest: artificial respiration or oxygen. Cardiac arrest: perform resuscitation. Victim conscious with laboured breathing: half-seated. Victim in shock: on his back with legs slightly raised. Vomiting: prevent asphyxia/aspiration pneumonia. Prevent cooling by covering the victim (no warming up). Keep watching the victim. Give psychological aid. Keep the victim calm, avoid physical strain. Depending on the victim's condition: doctor/hospital.
- First-aid measures after inhalation : Remove the victim into fresh air. Immediately consult a doctor/medical service. Doctor: administration of corticoid spray.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Wash immediately with lots of water (15 minutes)/shower. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents. Remove clothing while washing. Do not remove clothing if it sticks to the skin. Cover wounds with sterile bandage. Consult a doctor/medical service. If burned surface > 10%: take victim to hospital.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Rinse immediately with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Do not apply neutralizing agents. Take victim to an ophthalmologist.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : Rinse mouth with water. Immediately after ingestion: give lots of water to drink. Give milk to drink. Do not induce vomiting. Do not give activated charcoal. Immediately consult a doctor/medical service. Call Poison Information Centre (www.big.be/antigif.htm). Take the container/vomit to the doctor/hospital. Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital. Do not give chemical antidote. Doctor: gastric lavage is not recommended.

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

- Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. Coughing. EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Corrosion of the upper respiratory tract. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Respiratory difficulties. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract. Risk of pneumonia. Risk of lung oedema.
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin.
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage.
- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Risk of aspiration pneumonia. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Possible esophageal perforation. Blood in vomit. Diarrhoea. Shock. Change in the haemogramme/blood composition. Change in urine composition. Decreased renal function.
- Chronic symptoms : ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Red skin. May stain the skin. Slight irritation. Inflammation/damage of the eye tissue. Dry/sore throat. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract. Affection/discolouration of the teeth. Gastrointestinal complaints.

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

Obtain medical assistance.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Water spray. Polyvalent foam. Alcohol-resistant foam. BC powder. Carbon dioxide.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : No unsuitable extinguishing media known.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Fire hazard : DIRECT FIRE HAZARD. Flammable. Gas/vapour flammable with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT FIRE HAZARD. May be ignited by sparks. Reactions involving a fire hazard: see "Reactivity Hazard".

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- Explosion hazard : DIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. Gas/vapour explosive with air within explosion limits. INDIRECT EXPLOSION HAZARD. may be ignited by sparks. Reactions with explosion hazards: see "Reactivity Hazard".
- Reactivity : On heating: release of corrosive/combustible gases/vapours (acetic acid vapours). Upon combustion: CO and CO₂ are formed. Violent to explosive reaction with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire/explosion. Reacts violently with (some) bases. Reacts with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen).

5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Firefighting instructions : Cool tanks/drums with water spray/remove them into safety. Do not move the load if exposed to heat. Dilute toxic gases with water spray. Take account of toxic fire-fighting water. Use water moderately and if possible collect or contain it.
- Protection during firefighting : Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment, including respiratory protection.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Gas-tight suit. Corrosion-proof suit.
- Emergency procedures : Keep upwind. Mark the danger area. Consider evacuation. Seal off low-lying areas. Close doors and windows of adjacent premises. Stop engines and no smoking. No naked flames or sparks. Spark- and explosionproof appliances and lighting equipment. Keep containers closed. Wash contaminated clothes.

6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
- Emergency procedures : Stop leak if safe to do so. Ventilate area.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent soil and water pollution. Prevent spreading in sewers.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- For containment : Contain released substance, pump into suitable containers. Consult "Material-handling" to select material of containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the liquid spill. Try to reduce evaporation. Measure the concentration of the explosive gas-air mixture. Dilute combustible/toxic gases/vapours with water spray. Take account of toxic/corrosive precipitation water. Provide equipment/receptacles with earthing. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills.
- Methods for cleaning up : Take up liquid spill into inert absorbent material, e.g.: sand, earth, vermiculite or kieselguhr, powdered limestone. Scoop absorbed substance into closing containers. See "Material-handling" for suitable container materials. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Damaged/cooled tanks must be emptied. Do not use compressed air for pumping over spills. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Take collected spill to manufacturer/competent authority. Wash clothing and equipment after handling.

6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

- Precautions for safe handling : Comply with the legal requirements. Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Clean contaminated clothing. Keep the substance free from contamination. Use corrosionproof equipment. Handle uncleaned empty containers as full ones. Thoroughly clean/dry the installation before use. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Do not use compressed air for pumping over. Use spark-/explosionproof appliances and lighting system. Take precautions against electrostatic charges. Keep away from naked flames/heat. Keep away from ignition sources/sparks. Observe very strict hygiene - avoid contact. Keep container tightly closed. Measure the concentration in the air regularly. Work under local exhaust/ventilation. Exhaust gas must be neutralised.
- Hygiene measures : Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash hands and other exposed areas with mild soap and water before eating, drinking or smoking and when leaving work.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

- Incompatible products : Strong bases. Oxidizing agent. metals.
- Incompatible materials : Direct sunlight. Heat sources. Sources of ignition.
- Storage temperature : > 17 °C
- Heat and ignition sources : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: heat sources. ignition sources.
- Prohibitions on mixed storage : KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: combustible materials. oxidizing agents. (strong) bases. metals. alcohols. amines. water/moisture.

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Storage area	: Store in a dry area. Ventilation at floor level. Keep out of direct sunlight. Fireproof storeroom. Keep locked up. Protect against frost. Provide for a tub to collect spills. Provide the tank with earthing. Detached building. Store only in a limited quantity. Meet the legal requirements.
Special rules on packaging	: SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: closing. dry. clean. correctly labelled. meet the legal requirements. Secure fragile packagings in solid containers.
Packaging materials	: SUITABLE MATERIAL: aluminium. glass. MATERIAL TO AVOID: steel. iron. zinc. lead. copper. bronze.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

No additional information available

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	10 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	15 ppm
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (mg/m ³)	25 mg/m ³
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL (TWA) (ppm)	10 ppm

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	: Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.
Materials for protective clothing	: GIVE EXCELLENT RESISTANCE: butyl rubber. polyethylene/ethylenevinylalcohol. viton. GIVE GOOD RESISTANCE: neoprene. GIVE LESS RESISTANCE: natural rubber. PVC. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: polyethylene. PVA.
Hand protection	: Gloves.
Eye protection	: Protective goggles.
Skin and body protection	: Head/neck protection. Corrosion-proof clothing.
Respiratory protection	: Wear gas mask with filter type A if conc. in air > exposure limit. High vapour/gas concentration: self-contained respirator.
Thermal hazard protection	: None necessary.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	: Liquid
Appearance	: Liquid.
Molecular mass	: 60.05 g/mol
Colour	: Colourless.
Odour	: Irritating/pungent odour. Vinegar odour.
Odour threshold	: 1 ppm 2.5 mg/m ³
pH	: 2.4 (6 %)
pH solution	: 6 %
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: 0.97
Relative evaporation rate (ether=1)	: 11
Melting point	: 17 °C
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 118 °C
Flash point	: 40 °C
Critical temperature	: 322 °C
Self ignition temperature	: 485 °C
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: 16 hPa
Vapour pressure at 50 °C	: 75 hPa
Critical pressure	: 45300 hPa
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: 2.1
Relative density	: 1.0
Relative density of saturated gas/air mixture	: 1.0
Density	: 1049 kg/m ³

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Solubility	: Soluble in water. Soluble in ethanol. Soluble in ether. Soluble in acetone. Soluble in tetrachloromethane. Soluble in glycerol. Soluble in dimethyl sulfoxide. Water: Complete Ethanol: Complete Ether: Complete Acetone: Complete
Log Pow	: -0.31 (Experimental value)
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: 1.168 cSt
Viscosity, dynamic	: 0.0012 Pa.s (20 °C)
Explosive properties	: No data available.
Oxidising properties	: No data available.
Explosive limits	: 4 - 19 vol % 100 - 430 g/m ³

9.2. Other information

Specific conductivity	: 600000 pS/m
VOC content	: 100 %
Other properties	: Gas/vapour heavier than air at 20°C. Clear. Hygroscopic. Volatile. Substance has acid reaction.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

On heating: release of corrosive/combustible gases/vapours (acetic acid vapours). Upon combustion: CO and CO₂ are formed. Violent to explosive reaction with many compounds e.g.: with (strong) oxidizers: (increased) risk of fire/explosion. Reacts violently with (some) bases. Reacts with (some) metals: release of highly flammable gases/vapours (hydrogen).

10.2. Chemical stability

Hygroscopic.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Reacts violently with (some) bases: release of heat.

10.4. Conditions to avoid

Extremely high or low temperatures. Incompatible materials.

10.5. Incompatible materials

May react violently with alkalis. May react with bases, copper, silver, mercury, magnesium, zinc and their alloys.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Carbon dioxide. Carbon monoxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity	: Not classified
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. pH: 2.4 (6 %)
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Causes serious eye damage. pH: 2.4 (6 %)
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	: Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	: Not classified
Carcinogenicity	: Not classified (Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met)
Reproductive toxicity	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	: Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	: Not classified
Aspiration hazard	: Not classified
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	: Irritation of the respiratory tract. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. Coughing. EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Corrosion of the upper respiratory tract. FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS MAY APPEAR LATER: Respiratory difficulties. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract. Risk of pneumonia. Risk of lung oedema.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	: Caustic burns/corrosion of the skin.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	: Corrosion of the eye tissue. Permanent eye damage.

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- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : Risk of aspiration pneumonia. Burns to the gastric/intestinal mucosa. Possible esophageal perforation. Blood in vomit. Diarrhoea. Shock. Change in the haemogramme/blood composition. Change in urine composition. Decreased renal function.
- Chronic symptoms : ON CONTINUOUS/REPEATED EXPOSURE/CONTACT: Red skin. May stain the skin. Slight irritation. Inflammation/damage of the eye tissue. Dry/sore throat. Possible inflammation of the respiratory tract. Affection/discolouration of the teeth. Gastrointestinal complaints.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

- Ecology - general : Classification concerning the environment: not applicable.
- Ecology - air : TA-Luft Klasse 5.2.5/II.
- Ecology - water : Mild water pollutant (surface water). Harmful to fishes. Harmful to invertebrates (Daphnia). Not harmful to algae. pH shift. Inhibition of activated sludge.

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
LC50 fishes 1	75 mg/l (96 h; Lepomis macrochirus; Fresh water)
EC50 Daphnia 1	47 mg/l (24 h; Daphnia magna; NOT NEUTRALIZED)
EC50 other aquatic organisms 1	> 5000 mg/l (5 h; Activated sludge)
LC50 fish 2	94 mg/l (96 h; Oryzias latipes)
EC50 Daphnia 2	95 mg/l (24 h; Daphnia magna; Static system)
TLM fish 1	100 ppm (96 h; Carassius auratus; Fresh water)
Threshold limit algae 1	90 mg/l (192 h; Microcystis aeruginosa; NEUTRALIZED)
Threshold limit algae 2	4000 mg/l (192 h; Scenedesmus quadricauda; NEUTRALIZED)

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable in water. Inherently biodegradable. Biodegradable in the soil.
Biochemical oxygen demand (BOD)	0.6 - 0.74 g O ₂ /g substance
Chemical oxygen demand (COD)	1.03 g O ₂ /g substance
ThOD	1.07 g O ₂ /g substance
BOD (% of ThOD)	56 - 69 % ThOD

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
Log Pow	-0.31 (Experimental value)
Bioaccumulative potential	Bioaccumulation: not applicable.

12.4. Mobility in soil

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)	
Surface tension	0.028 N/m (20 °C)

12.5. Other adverse effects

No additional information available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

- Waste disposal recommendations : Remove waste in accordance with local and/or national regulations. Recycle by distillation. Remove for physico-chemical/biological treatment. Remove to an authorized waste incinerator for solvents with energy recovery. Do not discharge into surface water. May be discharged to wastewater treatment installation.
- Additional information : LWCA (the Netherlands): KGA category 03. Hazardous waste according to Directive 2008/98/EC.

SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT

14.1. UN number

- UN-No.(DOT) : 2789
- DOT NA no. : UN2789

14.2. UN proper shipping name

- DOT Proper Shipping Name : Acetic acid, glacial
with more than 80 percent acid, by mass
- Department of Transportation (DOT) Hazard Classes : 8 - Class 8 - Corrosive material 49 CFR 173.136

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Hazard labels (DOT) : 8 - Corrosive substances
3 - Flammable liquids



Packing group (DOT) : II - Medium Danger

DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : A3 - For combination packagings, if glass inner packagings (including ampoules) are used, they must be packed with absorbent material in tightly closed metal receptacles before packing in outer packagings.
A6 - For combination packagings, if plastic inner packagings are used, they must be packed in tightly closed metal receptacles before packing in outer packagings.
A7 - Steel packagings must be corrosion-resistant or have protection against corrosion.
A10 - When aluminum or aluminum alloy construction materials are used, they must be resistant to corrosion.
B2 - MC 300, MC 301, MC 302, MC 303, MC 305, and MC 306 and DOT 406 cargo tanks are not authorized.
IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized.
T7 - 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... 178.275(d)(3)
TP2 - a. The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: Degree of filling = $95 / (1 + a (tr - tf))$ Where: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling, and is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling (tf) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation (tr) both in degrees celsius. b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions may be calculated using the formula: $a = (d_{15} - d_{50}) / 35 \cdot d_{50}$ Where: d15 and d50 are the densities (in units of mass per unit volume) of the liquid at 15 C (59 F) and 50 C (122 F), respectively.

DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 154

DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 202

DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 243

14.3. Additional information

Other information : No supplementary information available.

State during transport (ADR-RID) : as liquid.

Overland transport

Packing group (ADR) : II
Class (ADR) : 8 - Corrosive substances
Hazard identification number (Kemler No.) : 83
Classification code (ADR) : CF1
Danger labels (ADR) : 8 - Corrosive substances
3 - Flammable liquids



Orange plates : 

Tunnel restriction code : D/E

Transport by sea

DOT Vessel Stowage Location : A - The material may be stowed "on deck" or "under deck" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel.
Subsidiary risk (IMDG) : 3
EmS-No. (1) : F-E
EmS-No. (2) : S-C

Air transport

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27) : 1 L

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DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75) : 30 L
Subsidiary risk (IATA) : 3

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)

Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory

RQ (Reportable quantity, section 304 of EPA's List of Lists) :	5000 lb
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15.2. International regulations

CANADA

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) inventory.

WHMIS Classification	Class B Division 3 - Combustible Liquid Class E - Corrosive Material
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EU-Regulations

No additional information available

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Flam. Liq. 3 H226
Skin Corr. 1A H314

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Classification according to Directive 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC

C; R35
R10

Full text of R-phrases: see section 16

15.2.2. National regulations

Acetic Acid (64-19-7)

Listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List

15.3. US State regulations

No additional information available

SECTION 16: Other information

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16:

Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Category 1
Flam. Liq. 3	Flammable liquids, Category 3
Skin Corr. 1B	Skin corrosion/irritation, Category 1B
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage

NFPA health hazard

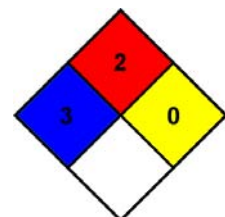
: 3 - Short exposure could cause serious temporary or residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.

NFPA fire hazard

: 2 - Must be moderately heated or exposed to relatively high temperature before ignition can occur.

NFPA reactivity

: 0 - Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and are not reactive with water.



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HMIS III Rating

Health	: 3 Serious Hazard - Major injury likely unless prompt action is taken and medical treatment is given
Flammability	: 2 Moderate Hazard
Physical	: 0 Minimal Hazard
Personal Protection	: H

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)