

Material Safety Data Sheets

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	Sulfosalicylic Acid
Other Names	2-hydroxy 5-sulfobenzoic acid, dihydrate / 3-carboxy-4-hydroxybenzene, dihydrate / salicylsulfonic acid, dihydrate
Code No	200-SSA-2
Uses	For laboratory and manufacturing use only.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	$C_7H_6O_6S \cdot 2 H_2O$
Chemical Name	Sulfosalicylic Acid
Product Description	No Data Available
Company	Arman sina.co
Contact Information	info@armansina.com www.armansina.com

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Hazard statements	irritation
Precautionary statements	Avoid breathing dust Wash exposed skin thoroughly after handling Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area Wear protective gloves, eye protection IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water IF INHALED: remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician if you feel unwell If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed Store locked up Dispose of contents/container to comply with local, state and federal regulations

Symbol



3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
5-Sulfosalicylic Acid, Dihydrate	$C_7H_6O_6S \cdot 2 H_2O$	5965-83-3	100.0 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

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.
inhalation	Remove the victim into fresh air. Respiratory problems: consult a doctor/medical service.
skin contact	Wash immediately with lots of water. Do not apply (chemical) neutralizing agents. Take victim to a doctor if irritation persists.
eye contact	Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Do not apply neutralizing agents. Take victim to an ophthalmologist if irritation persists.
after ingestion	Rinse mouth with water. Call Poison Information Centre (www.big.be/antigif.htm). Consult a doctor/medical service if you feel unwell. Ingestion of large quantities: immediately to hospital.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire hazard	Non combustible.
Explosion hazard	No data available on direct explosion hazard. INDIRECT No data available on indirect explosion hazard.
Reactivity	release of toxic and corrosive gases/vapours (sulphur oxides, carbon monoxide - carbon dioxide).
Precautionary measures fire	Exposure to fire/heat: keep upwind. Exposure to fire/heat: consider evacuation. Exposure to fire/heat: have neighbourhood close doors and windows.
Firefighting instructions	Dilute toxic gases with water spray. Take account of environmentally hazardous firefighting water. Use water moderately and if possible collect or contain it.
Protection during firefighting	Heat/fire exposure: compressed air/oxygen apparatus.
Flash Point	No Data Available
Lower Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Hazchem Code	No Data Available

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Protective equipment	Gloves. Face-shield. Protective clothing. Dust cloud production: compressed air/oxygen apparatus. Dust cloud production: dust-tight suit.
Emergency procedures	Mark the danger area. Prevent dust cloud formation. No naked flames. Wash contaminated clothes.
Measures in case of dust release	In case of dust production: keep upwind. Dust production: have neighbourhood close doors and windows.
Protective equipment	Do not breathe dust. Equip cleanup crew with proper protection.
Emergency procedures	If a major spill occurs, all personnel should be immediately evacuated and the area vented. Stop release. Ventilate area.
For containment	Contain released substance, pump into suitable containers. Plug the leak, cut off the supply. Dam up the solid spill. Knock down/dilute dust cloud with water spray.
Methods for cleaning up	Prevent dispersion by covering with powdered limestone or soda ash. Scoop solid spill into closing containers. Carefully collect the spill/leftovers. Clean contaminated surfaces with an excess of water. Wash clothing and equipment after handling.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling	Comply with the legal requirements. Clean contaminated clothing. Do not discharge the waste into the drain. Avoid raising dust. Keep away from naked flames/heat. Observe normal hygiene standards. Keep container tightly closed. Carry operations in the open/under local exhaust/ventilation or with respiratory protection.
Heat and ignition sources	KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: heat sources.
Prohibitions on mixed storage	KEEP SUBSTANCE AWAY FROM: oxidizing agents. (strong) bases.
Storage area	Store in a dry area. Store in a dark area. Meet the legal requirements.
Special rules on packaging	SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS: closing. opaque. correctly labelled. meet the legal requirements. Secure fragile packagings in solid containers.
Packaging materials	SUITABLE MATERIAL: No data available. MATERIAL TO AVOID: No data available.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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: No data available. GIVE GOOD RESISTANCE: No data available. GIVE LESS RESISTANCE: No data available. GIVE POOR RESISTANCE: No data available.
Hand protection	Gloves.
Eye protection	Face shield. In case of dust production: protective goggles.
Skin and body protection	Protective clothing. In case of dust production: head/neck protection. In case of dust production: dustproof clothing.
Respiratory protection	Dust production: dust mask with filter type P2.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical state	Solid
Appearance	Crystalline solid. Powder.
Molecular mass	254.2 g/mol
Colour	White.
Odour	Odourless.
Odour threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	No data available
Melting point	108 ° C
Freezing point	No data available
Boiling point	No data available
Flash point	Not applicable
Self ignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Relative vapour density at 20 ° C	No data available
Relative density	No data available
Solubility	Soluble in water. Soluble in ethanol. Soluble in ether.
Log Pow	No data available
Log Kow	No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidising properties	No data available
Explosive limits	No data available

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	On burning: release of toxic and corrosive gases/vapours (sulphur oxides, carbon monoxide - carbon dioxide).
Chemical Stability	Unstable on exposure to light.
Conditions to Avoid	No additional information available
Materials to Avoid	No additional information available
Hazardous Decomposition Products	No additional information available
Hazardous Polymerisation	No additional information available

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LD50 oral rat	2450 mg/kg (Rat)
LD50 dermal rabbit	> 5000 mg/kg (Rabbit)
Skin corrosion/irritation	Causes skin irritation.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye irritation.
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Not classified
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified
Carcinogenicity	Not classified
Reproductive toxicity	Not classified
Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)	May cause respiratory irritation.
Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)	Not classified
Aspiration hazard	Not classified
Symptoms/injuries after inhalation	Irritation of the respiratory tract. Dry/sore throat. Irritation of the nasal mucous membranes. EXPOSURE TO HIGH CONCENTRATIONS: Respiratory difficulties. Possible oedema of the upper respiratory tract.
Symptoms/injuries after skin contact	Tingling/irritation of the skin.
Symptoms/injuries after eye contact	Irritation of the eye tissue.
Likely routes of exposure	Skin and eyes contact;Inhalation

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecology - water	Water pollutant (surface water). No data available on ecotoxicity.
Persistence and degradability	Biodegradability in water: no data available.
Bioaccumulative potential	No bioaccumulation data available.
Mobility in soil	No additional information available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information	Dispose of in accordance with all local regulations. All empty packaging should be disposed of in accordance with Local Regulations or recycled/reconditioned at an approved facility.
Special Precautions for Land Fill	Contact a specialist disposal company or the local waste regulator for advice.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport

Proper Shipping Name	CITRIC ACID ANHYDROUS
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport IMDG

Proper Shipping Name	CITRIC ACID ANHYDROUS
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	No Data Available
Marine Pollutant	No

Air Transport IATA

Proper Shipping Name	CITRIC ACID ANHYDROUS
Class	No Data Available
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	No Data Available
Hazchem	No Data Available
Pack Group	No Data Available
Special Provision	No Data Available

15. OTHER INFORMATION

Revision	2
Key/Legend	< Less Than > Greater Than atm Atmosphere CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number) cm Square Centimetres CO₂ Carbon Dioxide COD Chemical Oxygen Demand Degrees Celsius Degrees Fahrenheit g Grams g/cm Grams per Cubic Centimetre g/l Grams per Litre HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health immiscible Liquids are insoluble in each other. inHg Inch of Mercury inH₂O Inch of Water K Kelvin kg Kilogram kg/m Kilograms per Cubic Metre lb Pound LC₅₀ LC stands for lethal concentration. LC₅₀ is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours. LD₅₀ LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD₅₀ is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. ltr or L Litre m Cubic Metre mbar Millibar mg Milligram mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram mg/m Milligrams per Cubic Metre Misc or Miscible Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present. mm Millimetre mmH₂O Millimetres of Water mPa.s Millipascals per Second N/A Not Applicable

NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC National Occupational Health and Safety Commission
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Oz Ounce
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa Pascal
ppb Parts per Billion
ppm Parts per Million
ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi Pounds per Square Inch
R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value
tne Tonne
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight