

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

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## SECTION 1) CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND SUPPLIER'S IDENTIFICATION

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**CAS Number:** 79-14-1  
**Product Name:** Glycolic Acid 70%  
**Revision Date:** Jun 18, 2018 **Date Printed:** Jun 20, 2018  
**Version:** 1.0 **Supersedes Date:** N.A.  
**Manufacturer's Name:** Thames River Chemical Corp.  
**Address:** 5230 Harvester Road Burlington, ON, CA, L7L 4X4  
**Emergency Phone:** CHEMTREC (800) 424-9300  
**Information Phone Number:** 905-681-5353  
**Fax:** 905-681-5377  
**Product/Recommended Uses:** For laboratory or industrial use only.

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## SECTION 2) HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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### Classification

Acute toxicity Oral - Category 4

Skin Corrosion - Category 1

### Pictograms



### Signal Word

Danger

### Hazard Statements - Health

Harmful if swallowed

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

### Precautionary Statements - General

If medical advice is needed, have product container or label at hand.

Keep out of reach of children.

Read label before use.

### Precautionary Statements - Prevention

Wash/Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

### Precautionary Statements - Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor, if you feel unwell.

Rinse mouth.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.

Specific treatment (see first-aid on the SDS).

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Storage**

Store locked up.

#### **Precautionary Statements - Disposal**

Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/national/international regulation. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, regional and local laws.

#### **Physical Hazards Not Otherwise Classified**

No Data Available

#### **Health Hazards Not Otherwise Classified**

No Data Available

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### **SECTION 3) COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

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<b>CAS</b>	<b>Chemical Name</b>	<b>% By Weight</b>
0000079-14-1	GLYCOLIC ACID	70%
0007732-18-5	WATER	30%

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### **SECTION 4) FIRST-AID MEASURES**

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#### **Inhalation**

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or are concerned. If experiencing respiratory symptoms: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Remove source of exposure or move person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. If breathing is difficult, trained personnel should administer emergency oxygen if advised to do so by the POISON CENTER/doctor.

#### **Eye Contact**

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Rinse eyes cautiously with lukewarm, gently flowing water for several minutes, while holding the eyelids open. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing for a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the unaffected eye or onto the face.

#### **Skin Contact**

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing, shoes and leather goods (e.g. watchbands, belts). Wash contaminated clothing before re-use. Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor. Rinse skin with lukewarm, gently flowing water/shower for a duration of 30 minutes or until medical aid is available.

#### **Ingestion**

Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse out the mouth with water.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor.

#### **Most Important Symptoms and Effects, Both Acute and Delayed**

No Data Available

#### **Indication of Any Immediate Medical Attention and Special Treatment Needed**

No Data Available

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### **SECTION 5) FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

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### **Suitable Extinguishing Media**

Use water spray, dry chemical, or foam. Carbon dioxide may be ineffective on larger fires due to a lack of cooling capacity which may result in re-ignition.

### **Unsuitable Extinguishing Media**

Do not use straight stream of water.

### **Specific Hazards in Case of Fire**

Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Containers may explode in fire. Fire will produce irritating and corrosive gases: Carbon Oxides.

### **Fire-fighting Procedures**

Isolate immediate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel out. Move undamaged containers from immediate hazard area if it can be done safely. Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Caution should be exercised when using water or foam as frothing may occur, especially if sprayed into containers of hot, burning liquid. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated extinguishing water in accordance with official regulations. Large Fire: Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material

### **Special Protective Actions**

Water spray (fog) can be used to absorb heat and to cool and protect surrounding exposed material. Avoid hose streams or any method which will create dust clouds. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) equipped with a full face piece and operated in a pressure-demand mode (or other positive pressure mode) and approved protective clothing. Personnel without suitable respiratory protection must leave the area to prevent significant exposure to hazardous gases from combustion, burning or decomposition. In an enclosed or poorly ventilated area, wear SCBA during cleanup immediately after a fire as well as during the attack phase of firefighting operations.

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## **SECTION 6) ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

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### **Emergency Procedure**

Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. Isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away. Stay uphill and/or upstream. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled materials unless wearing appropriate protective clothing. Ventilate closed spaces before entering. Evacuate and isolate hazard area and keep unauthorized personnel away.

### **Recommended Equipment**

Wear chemical protective clothing and positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear liquid tight chemical protective clothing in combination with positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

### **Personal Precautions**

DO NOT get on skin, eyes or clothing. Avoid breathing vapor or mist.

### **Environmental Precautions**

Stop spill/release if it can be done safely. Prevent spilled material from entering sewers, storm drains, other unauthorized drainage systems and natural waterways by using sand, earth, or other appropriate barriers.

### **Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning up**

Ventilate area after clean-up is complete. Absorb Liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, or similar inert material and deposit in sealed containers for disposal. Avoid causing dust.

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## **SECTION 7) HANDLING AND STORAGE**

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### **General**

Wash hands after use. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapors or mists. Use good personal hygiene practices. Eating, drinking and smoking in work areas is prohibited. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. All containers must be properly labelled. Eyewash stations and showers should be available in areas where this material is used and stored. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Further processing of solid materials may result in the formation of combustible dusts. The potential for combustible dust formation should be taken into consideration before additional processing occurs. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed.

### **Ventilation Requirements**

Use only with adequate ventilation to control air contaminants to their exposure limits. Report ventilation failures immediately. The use of local ventilation is recommended to control emissions near the source.

## Storage Room Requirements

Store cool and dry, under well-ventilated conditions. Store this material away from incompatible substances (see section 10). Do not store in open, unlabeled or mislabeled containers. Keep container closed when not in use. Empty container contains residual product which may exhibit hazards of product. Do not reuse empty container without commercial cleaning or reconditioning. Empty container retain residue and may be dangerous. Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. Protect containers against banging or other physical damage when storing, transferring, or using them. Procedures must be conducted in a fume hood, glove box, or other suitable containment device. Segregate from other hazard classes and store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area, away from sources of ignition and incompatibilities. Store, handle, and use corrosive materials in well-ventilated areas. Avoid rapid temperature changes in liquid storage areas.

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## SECTION 8) EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

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### Eye protection

Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids

### Skin Protection

Use of gloves approved to relevant standards made from the following materials may provide suitable chemical protection: PVC, neoprene or nitrile rubber gloves. Suitability and durability of a glove is dependent on usage, e.g. frequency and duration of contact, chemical resistance of glove material, glove thickness, dexterity. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Always seek advice from glove suppliers. Contaminated gloves should be replaced. Use an apron and over-boots of chemically impervious materials such as neoprene or nitrile rubber.

### Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls do not maintain airborne concentrations to a level which is adequate to protect worker, a respiratory protection program that meets or is equivalent to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.134 should be followed. Check with respiratory protective equipment suppliers.

### Appropriate Engineering Controls

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the airborne concentrations of vapors below their respective threshold limit value.

Chemical Name	CANsmg	CANspmm	CANtmg	CANtppm	OSHA STEL (mg/m3)	OSHA STEL (ppm)	OSHA TWA (mg/m3)	OSHA TWA (ppm)	OSHA Carcinogen	OSHA Tables (Z1, Z2, Z3)	OSHA Skin designation	ACGIH STEL (mg/m3)
No applicable chemical	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Chemical Name	ACGIH STEL (ppm)	ACGIH TWA (mg/m3)	ACGIH TWA (ppm)	ACGIH TLV Basis	ACGIH Carcinogen	ACGIH Notations
No applicable chemical	-	-	-	-	-	-

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## SECTION 9) PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

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### Physical and Chemical Properties

Density	10.51 lb/gal
Specific Gravity	1.26
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Appearance	clear, liquid or crystals
Odor Description	odour like burnt sugar
Odor Threshold	N/A
pH	N/A
Melting/Freezing Point	10 °C

Low Boiling Point	112 °C
High Boiling Point	N/A
Flash Point	No Data Available
Vapor Pressure	10.8 hPa (8.1 mmHg) at 80 °C
Vapor Density	2.6 (air = 1)
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Level	N/A
Lower Explosion Level	N/A
Water Solubility	Complete
Coefficient Water/Oil	Log P(oct) =- 1.11
Viscosity	N/A

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## SECTION 10) STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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### Reactivity

No Data Available

### Stability

Stable under normal storage and handling conditions.

### Conditions to Avoid

No additional information.

### Hazardous Reactions/Polymerization

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### Incompatible Materials

Bases, Oxidizing agents, Reducing agents.

### Hazardous Decomposition Products

No Data Available

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## SECTION 11) TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### Likely Route of Exposure

Inhalation, ingestion, skin absorption

### Acute Toxicity

Acute Toxicity:  
LC50 Inhalation - Rat - male - 4 h - 3.6 mg/l  
Dermal: No data available  
Harmful if swallowed

### Aspiration Hazard

No Data Available

### Carcinogenicity

No Data Available

### Germ Cell Mutagenicity

No Data Available

### Reproductive Toxicity

No Data Available

### Respiratory/Skin Sensitization

No Data Available

**Serious Eye Damage/Irritation**

No Data Available

**Skin Corrosion/Irritation**

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Repeated Exposure**

No Data Available

**Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure**

No Data Available

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**SECTION 12) ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

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**Toxicity**

Toxicity Toxicity to fish  
LC50 - Danio rerio (zebra fish) - 5,000 mg/l - 96

No Data Available

**Mobility in Soil**

No Data Available

**Bio-accumulative Potential**

No Data Available

**Persistence and Degradability**

No Data Available

**Other Adverse Effects**

No Data Available

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**SECTION 13) DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

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**Waste Disposal**

Empty Containers retain product residue which may exhibit hazards of material, therefore do not pressurize, cut, glaze, weld or use for any other purposes. It is the responsibility of the user of the product to determine at the time of disposal whether the product meets local criteria for hazardous waste. Waste management should be in full compliance with national, provincial and local laws.

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**SECTION 14) TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

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**U.S. DOT Information**

UN number: UN3265

Proper shipping name: Corrosive liquid, acidic, organic, n.o.s. (Glycolic acid)

Hazard class: 8

Packaging group: II

Hazardous substance (RQ): No Data Available

## Transport Canada Information

UN number: UN3265

Proper shipping name: Corrosive liquid, acidic, organic, n.o.s. (Glycolic acid)

Hazard class: 8

Packaging group: II

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## SECTION 15) REGULATORY INFORMATION

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CAS	Chemical Name	% By Weight	Regulation List
0000079-14-1	GLYCOLIC ACID	70%	DSL,TSCA
0007732-18-5	WATER	30%	DSL,TSCA,EU_EC_Inventory - EC Inventory

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## SECTION 16) OTHER INFORMATION

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### Glossary

ACGIH- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; ANSI- American National Standards Institute; Canadian TDG- Canadian Transportation of Dangerous Goods; CANsmg or CANspmm - Canadian Short Term Exposure Level in mg/L or in ppm; CANTmg or CANTppm - Canadian Time Weighted Average in mg/L or in ppm; CAS- Chemical Abstract Service; Chemtrec- Chemical Transportation Emergency Center(US); CHIP- Chemical Hazard Information and Packaging; DSL- Domestic Substances List; EC- Equivalent Concentration; EH40 (UK)- HSE Guidance Note EH40 Occupational Exposure Limits; EPCRA- Emergency Planning and Community Right-To-Know Act; ESL Effects screening levels; HMIS- Hazardous Material Information Service; LC- Lethal Concentration; LD- Lethal Dose; NFPA- National Fire Protection Association; OEL- Occupational Exposure Limits; OSHA- Occupational Safety and Health Administration, US Department of Labor; PEL- Permissible Exposure Limit; SARA (Title III)- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act; SARA 313- Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act, Section 313; SCBA- Self Contained Breathing Apparatus; STEL-Short Term Exposure Limit; TCEQ Texas Commission on Environmental Quality; TLV- Threshold Limit Value; TSCA- Toxic Substances Control Act Public Law 94-469; TWA Time Weighted Value; US DOT- US Department of Transportation; WHMIS- Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System.

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