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Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!
See the following pages for more information!



Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

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Sodium 4-hydroxybenzoate

sc-251002



The Power to Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code
Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

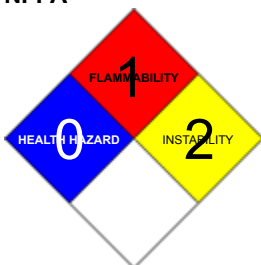
PRODUCT NAME

Sodium 4-hydroxybenzoate

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

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EMERGENCY

ChemWatch
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

SYNONYMS

C7-H5-Na-O3, "4-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt", "benzoic acid, p-hydroxy-, sodium salt", "p-salicylic acid, sodium salt"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability	1	
Toxicity	2	
Body Contact	2	
Reactivity	1	
Chronic	2	

Min/Nil=0
Low=1
Moderate=2
High=3
Extreme=4



CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- High oral doses of salicylates, such as aspirin, may cause a mild burning pain in the throat and stomach, causing vomiting. This is followed (within hours) by deep, rapid breathing, tiredness, nausea and further vomiting, thirst and diarrhea.

EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.
- Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

INHALED

- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Chronic exposure to salicylates produce problems with metabolism, central system disturbances, or kidney damage. Those with pre-existing damage to the eye, skin or kidney are especially at risk.

Chronic exposure can cause metabolic disturbances or damage to the kidney or pancreas.

Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems or impaired kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt	114-63-6	>98
> 98		

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes

- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ for salicylate intoxication

- Pending gastric lavage, use emetics such as syrup of Ipecac or delay gastric emptying and absorption by swallowing a slurry of activated charcoal. Do not give ipecac after charcoal.
- Gastric lavage with water or perhaps sodium bicarbonate solution (3%-5%). Mild alkali delays salicylate absorption from the stomach and perhaps slightly from the duodenum.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.
Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.

Combustion products include carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

May emit corrosive fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

Glass container.

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m ³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)		10 (I)						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10 (N)						

Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)		3 (R)	
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5	
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5	(n)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)	-	10	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	-	5	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)- Respirable fraction)		5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)		10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

•Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 1432000 & 1492001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

NOTE The material may produce skin sensitization in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	160.10
Melting Range (°F)	>572	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not available	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available.	Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not Applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not available

APPEARANCE

Powder; mixes with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

‡ Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

P-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID, SODIUM SALT

unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (mouse) LD50 2200 mg/kg	Nil Reported
Intravenous (mouse) LD50 1200 mg/kg	

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

p-hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt (CAS: 114-63-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory"

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Ingestion may produce health damage*.
- Cumulative effects may result following exposure*.

* (limited evidence).

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
p- hydroxybenzoic acid, sodium salt	114- 63- 6	R43

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at: www.chemwatch.net/references.

- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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