Potassium acetate solution, 5M

sc-301582

Material Safety Data Sheet

Hazard Alert Code Key:	EXTREME	HIGH	MODERATE	LOW

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME
Potassium acetate solution, 5M

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE
CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA


SUPPLIER
Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.
2145 Delaware Avenue
Santa Cruz, California 95060
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

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
CH3COOK, "laboratory chemical reagent"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	0		
Toxicity:	1		
Body Contact:	2		
Reactivity:	0		
Chronic:	2		

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

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS


EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK
Danger of cumulative effects.
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED
■ Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
EYE
■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
■ The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.
SKIN
■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons.
INHALED
■ If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat andlungs of some persons.
■ Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS
Principal route of exposure is usually by skin contact.
■ As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
potassium acetate	127-08-2	< 50
water	7732-18-5	> 50

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED
■ If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Center. · 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. · Observe the patient carefully. · Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious · Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. · Seek medical advice.
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 or hair contact occurs: · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). · Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
INHALED
· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN
■ Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.27
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air=1):	Not available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA
· There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.
FIRE FIGHTING
· Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
· DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS
· The material is not readily combustible under normal conditions.
· However, it will breakdown under fire conditions and the organic component may burn.
FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ Avoid contamination with strong oxidizing agents as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:
Not normally required.
Gloves:
1.BUTYL 2.NEOPRENE 3.VITON
Respirator:
Particulate

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MINOR SPILLS
■ Wipe up.
Avoid contact with skin.
MAJOR SPILLS
■ Not applicable.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

· Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
· Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
· Use in a well-ventilated area.
· When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
· Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
· Avoid physical damage to containers.
· Use good occupational work practice.
· Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

· Check that containers are clearly labele.
Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

· Store in original containers.
· Keep containers securely sealed.
Keep cool. Store below 25 deg.C.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium acetate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)		10 (I)						
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium acetate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))		10 (N)						
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium acetate (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)		3 (R)						

US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	potassium acetate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5		
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	potassium acetate (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)		5		(n)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	potassium acetate (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	potassium acetate (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5		
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	potassium acetate (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	potassium acetate (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)		5		
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	potassium acetate (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)		10		See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

ENDOELTABLE

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• water: CAS:7732-18-5

PERSONAL PROTECTION




RESPIRATOR
• particulate.
Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE
■ No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities.

HANDS/FEET
■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE: Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves.

OTHER
■ No special equipment needed when handling small quantities.
OTHERWISE:
· Overalls.
· Barrier cream.
The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. Use appropriate NIOSH-certified respirator based on informed professional judgement. In conditions where no reasonable estimate of exposure can be made, assume the exposure is in a concentration IDLH and use NIOSH-certified full face pressure demand SCBA with a minimum service life of 30 minutes, or a combination full facepiece pressure demand SAR with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Respirators provided only for escape from IDLH atmospheres shall be NIOSH-certified for escape from the atmosphere in which they will be used.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS
■ None under normal operating conditions.
Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES
Liquid.
Mixes with water.

Formula	CH3COOK	Molecular Weight	98.14
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Boiling Range (°F)	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	Flash Point (°F)	Not applicable
pH (1% solution)	Not available	Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	7.0 - 9.0	Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Not available	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.27	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not available	Volatile Component (%vol)	45-55
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Form	Liquid

APPEARANCE
Clear, colourless liquid; mixes with water.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY
■ Product is considered stable and hazardous polymerization will not occur.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY
■ Avoid storage with oxidizers.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Alpha Potassium Acetate Solution

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

ALPHA POTASSIUM ACETATE SOLUTION:

■ Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

POTASSIUM ACETATE:

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

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 3250 mg/kg	Nil Reported

■ 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.

WATER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
Alpha Potassium Acetate Solution	No Data Available	No Data Available		
potassium acetate	No Data Available	No Data Available		

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

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

· Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.

· Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulations for ingredients

potassium acetate (CAS: 127-08-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)","Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)","CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP","International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)","US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List","US Food Additive Database","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)","IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply","International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List","OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals","US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List","US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)","US NFPA 30B Manufacture and Storage of Aerosol Products - Chemical Heat of Combustion","US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory","US TSCA Section 8 (a) Inventory Update Rule (IUR) - Partial Exemptions"

No data for Alpha Potassium Acetate Solution (CW: 5068-17)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the author makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The author makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use. For additional technical information please call our toxicology department on +800 CHEMCALL.

■ 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.

Issue Date: Aug-3-2006

Print Date:May-3-2011