

SALICYLIC ACID**0563**

April 1997

CAS No: 69-72-7
RTECS No: VO0525000
UN No:
EC No:

2-Hydroxybenzoic acid
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 $C_7H_6O_3$ / HOC_6H_4COOH
 Molecular mass: 138.1

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Carbon dioxide, water spray, powder.
EXPLOSION	Finely dispersed particles form explosive mixtures in air.	Prevent deposition of dust; closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST!	
Inhalation	Cough. Sore throat (see Ingestion).	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Nausea. Vomiting. Ear ringing.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting (extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles).	Symbol R: S:

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	STORAGE
NFPA Code: H0; F1; R0;	Separated from strong oxidants.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS CRYSTALLINE POWDER OR NEEDLE-SHAPED CRYSTALS.

Physical Dangers

Dust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.

Chemical Dangers

The solution in water is a weak acid. Reacts with strong oxidants.

Occupational Exposure Limits

TLV not established.

Routes of Exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.

Inhalation Risk

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a nuisance-causing concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly by dispersing powder.

Effects of Short-term Exposure

The substance irritates the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system and the acid-base balance in the body, resulting in delirium and tremors.

Effects of Long-term or Repeated Exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Sublimation point: 76°C

Melting point: 159°C

Relative density (water = 1): 1.4

Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 0.2

Vapour pressure, Pa at 130°C: 114

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.8

Flash point: 157°C

Auto-ignition temperature: 540°C

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.2

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Volatility becomes noticeable above 50-60°C. Anyone who has shown aspirin sensitization should never come in contact with this substance.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information