

TARTARIC ACID**0772**

March 1996

CAS No: 133-37-9

RTECS No: None

UN No:

EC No:

Racemic acid; uvic acid

DL-Tartaric acid

2,3-Dihydroxybutanedioic acid

C₄H₆O₆ / COOH(CHOH)₂COOH

Molecular mass: 150.1

| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS | PREVENTION | FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING |
|---------------------------|------------------------|-----------------|--|
| FIRE | Combustible. | NO open flames. | Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide. |
| EXPLOSION | | | |

| EXPOSURE | | PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! AVOID ALL CONTACT! | |
|-------------------|--|--|---|
| Inhalation | Burning sensation. Cough. Shortness of breath. Sore throat. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes). | Local exhaust or breathing protection. | Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention. |
| Skin | Redness. Pain. Blisters. | Protective gloves. Protective clothing. | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap. Refer for medical attention. |
| Eyes | Redness. Pain. Severe deep burns. | Face shield, 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 | Abdominal pain. Burning sensation. Shock or collapse. | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. | Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention. |

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting (extra personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles).

PACKAGING & LABELLINGSymbol
R:
S:**EMERGENCY RESPONSE**

NFPA Code: H0; F1; R0

STORAGE**IPCS**International
Programme on
Chemical SafetyPrepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety and the European Commission
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IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

WHITE CRYSTALLINE POWDER.

Chemical Dangers

The solution in water is a medium strong acid.

Occupational Exposure Limits

TLV not established.

Routes of Exposure

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

Inhalation Risk

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

Effects of Short-term Exposure

Corrosive. The substance is corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation of aerosol may cause lung oedema (see Notes). The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Melting point: 206°C

Relative density (water = 1): 1.79

Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 20.6

Flash point: 210°C o.c.

Auto-ignition temperature: 425°C

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: -0.76 (calculated)

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, by a doctor or a person authorized by him/her, should be considered.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

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