# ooo philip harris

# SAFETY DATA SHEET

2,3-DIHYDROXYBUTANEDIOIC ACID

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Compilation date: 13/05/2015

Revision No: 1

Section 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

## 1.1. Product identifier

Product name: 2,3-DIHYDROXYBUTANEDIOIC ACID

CAS number: 87-69-4

EINECS number: 201-766-0

Product code: A67568

Synonyms: TARTARIC ACID

# 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Use of substance / mixture: Laboratory Chemicals, Manufacture of Substances.

**1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet** 

Company name: PHILIP HARRIS

	2 Gregory Street
	Hyde
	Cheshire
	SK14 4HR
	United Kingdom
Tel:	+44 (0)845 1200 506
Fax:	+44 (0)161 367 2140
Email:	enquiries@philipharris.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency tel: +44 (0) 845 1200 506

Section 2: Hazards identification

# 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification under CLP: Eye Dam. 1: H318; Skin Corr. 1A: H314

Classification under CHIP: This product has no classification under CHIP.

# 2.2. Label elements

Label elements:

Hazard statements: H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

Signal words: Danger

Hazard pictograms: GHS05: Corrosion



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Page:2Precautionary statements:P260: Do not breathe dust/fumes/gas/mist/vapours/spray.P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.P301+330+331: IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.P303+361+353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.Rinse skin with water/shower.P304+340: IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.P305+351+338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove<br/>contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

## 2.3. Other hazards

**PBT:** This product is not identified as a PBT/vPvB substance.

#### Section 3: Composition/information on ingredients

## 3.1. Substances

## Chemical identity: 2,3-DIHYDROXYBUTANEDIOIC ACID

cause coughing or wheezing.

CAS number: 87-69-4

EINECS number: 201-766-0

## Section 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures		
Skin contact:	Remove all contaminated clothes and footwear immediately unless stuck to skin.	
	Drench the affected skin with running water for 10 minutes or longer if substance is still	
	on skin. Transfer to hospital if there are burns or symptoms of poisoning.	
Eye contact:	Bathe the eye with running water for 15 minutes. Transfer to hospital for specialist	
	examination.	
Ingestion:	Wash out mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Give 1 cup of water to drink every 10	
	minutes. If unconscious, check for breathing and apply artificial respiration if necessary.	
	If unconscious and breathing is OK, place in the recovery position. Transfer to hospital	
	as soon as possible.	
Inhalation:	Remove casualty from exposure ensuring one's own safety whilst doing so. If	
	unconscious and breathing is OK, place in the recovery position. If conscious, ensure	
	the casualty sits or lies down. If breathing becomes bubbly, have the casualty sit and	
	provide oxygen if available. Transfer to hospital as soon as possible.	
4.2. Most important symptoms	and effects, both acute and delayed	
Skin contact:	Blistering may occur. Progressive ulceration will occur if treatment is not immediate.	
Eye contact:	Corneal burns may occur. May cause permanent damage.	
Ingestion:	Corrosive burns may appear around the lips. Blood may be vomited. There may be	
	bleeding from the mouth or nose.	
Inhalation:	There may be shortness of breath with a burning sensation in the throat. Exposure may	

#### 2,3-DIHYDROXYBUTANEDIOIC ACID

Delayed / immediate effects: Immediate effects can be expected after short-term exposure.

#### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Immediate / special treatment: Eye bathing equipment should be available on the premises.

#### Section 5: Fire-fighting measures

#### 5.1. Extinguishing media

Extinguishing media: Suitable extinguishing media for the surrounding fire should be used. Use water spray

to cool containers. CO2, extingushing powder or water jet. Fight larger fires with water jet

or alcohol-resistant foam.

#### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Exposure hazards: Corrosive. In combustion emits toxic fumes.

5.3. Advice for fire-fighters

Advice for fire-fighters: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear protective clothing to prevent contact

with skin and eyes.

# Section 6: Accidental release measures

#### 6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

**Personal precautions:** Notify the police and fire brigade immediately. If outside keep bystanders upwind and away from danger point. Mark out the contaminated area with signs and prevent access to unauthorised personnel. Do not attempt to take action without suitable protective clothing - see section 8 of SDS. Do not create dust.

#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions: Do not discharge into drains or rivers.

#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Clean-up procedures: Clean-up should be dealt with only by qualified personnel familiar with the specific

substance. Transfer to a closable, labelled salvage container for disposal by an

appropriate method.

# 6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections: Refer to section 8 of SDS.

Section 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Handling requirements: Avoid direct contact with the substance. Ensure there is sufficient ventilation of the area.

Do not handle in a confined space. Avoid the formation or spread of dust in the air.

#### 7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions: Store in a cool, well ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed.

# 2,3-DIHYDROXYBUTANEDIOIC ACID

# 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s): Apart from uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated.

## Section 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## 8.1. Control parameters

Workplace exposure limits: No data available.

# **DNEL/PNEC** Values

DNEL / PNEC No data available.

8.2. Exposure control	s
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Engineering measures:	Ensure there is sufficient ventilation of the area. Handle in accordance with good
	industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of
	workday.
Respiratory protection:	Self-contained breathing apparatus must be available in case of emergency.
	Respiratory protective device with particle filter. Where risk assessment shows
	air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face particle respirator type N100 (US)
	or type P3 (EN 143) respirator cartiraton as a backup to engineering controls, If the
	respirator is the sole means of protection use a full face supplied air respirator. Use
	respirators and components tested & approved under appropriate government
	standards eg CEN (EU) or NIOSH (US).
Hand protection:	Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal
	technique (without touching the gloves outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this
	product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use.
	Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of
	EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN374 derived from it.
Eye protection:	Ensure eye bath is to hand. Face shield and safety glasses. Use equipment for eye
	protection test and approved under approperiate government statments such as NIOSH
	(US) or EN 166(EU)
Skin protection:	Protective clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the
	concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.
Environmental:	Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.
	Discharge into the environment must be avoided.
9. Physical and chemi	cal properties

# Section 9: Physical and chemical properties

# 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

State:CrystalsColour:WhiteEvaporation rate:No data available.Oxidising:No data available.Solubility in water:Soluble

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Viscosity:	No data available.		
Boiling point/range°C:	No data available.	Melting point/range°C:	170-172
Flammability limits %: lower:	No data available.	upper:	No data available.
Flash point°C:	No data available.	Part.coeff. n-octanol/water:	No data available.
Autoflammability°C:	No data available.	Vapour pressure:	No data available.
Relative density:	No data available.	pH:	<2
VOC g/l:	No data available.		

9.2. Other information

Other information: No data available.

## Section 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity: Stable under recommended transport or storage conditions.

10.2. Chemical stability

Chemical stability: Stable under normal conditions.

## 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous reactions: Hazardous reactions will not occur under normal transport or storage conditions.

Decomposition may occur on exposure to conditions or materials listed below.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid: Heat.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid: Strong oxidising agents. Strong acids. Bases.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Haz. decomp. products: In combustion emits toxic fumes. In the event of fire see section 5.

#### Section 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### Relevant hazards for substance:

Hazard	Route	Basis
Skin corrosion/irritation	DRM	Hazardous: calculated
Serious eye damage/irritation	OPT	Hazardous: calculated

#### Symptoms / routes of exposure

Skin contact: Blistering may occur. Progressive ulceration will occur if treatment is not immediate.

Eye contact: Corneal burns may occur. May cause permanent damage.

**Ingestion:** Corrosive burns may appear around the lips. Blood may be vomited. There may be bleeding from the mouth or nose.

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**Inhalation:** There may be shortness of breath with a burning sensation in the throat. Exposure may cause coughing or wheezing.

Delayed / immediate effects: Immediate effects can be expected after short-term exposure.

#### Section 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Ecotoxicity values: No data available.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Persistence and degradability: Biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential: No bioaccumulation potential.

12.4. Mobility in soil

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

PBT identification: This product is not identified as a PBT/vPvB substance.

12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects: Negligible ecotoxicity.

## Section 13: Disposal considerations

## 13.1. Waste treatment methods

Disposal operations: Transfer to a suitable container and arrange for collection by specialised disposal

company.

**NB:** The user's attention is drawn to the possible existence of regional or national

regulations regarding disposal.

#### Section 14: Transport information

Transport class: This product does not require a classification for transport.

# Section 15: Regulatory information

# 15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Specific regulations: Not applicable.

15.2. Chemical Safety Assessment

# Section 16: Other information

# Other information

Other information:	This safety data sheet is prepared in accordance with Commission Regulation (EU) No
	453/2010.
	* indicates text in the SDS which has changed since the last revision.
Phrases used in s.2 and s.3:	H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

H318: Causes serious eye damage.

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## 2,3-DIHYDROXYBUTANEDIOIC ACID

Legal disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. This company shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product. Page: 7