



MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

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SECTION 1 - COMPANY INFORMATION

Natural Weed Killer

Product usage: Neutralizer, browning preventative, and remover for carpeting.
Product type: Organic acid
WHMIS Class: E
Hazard Rating: HEALTH: (2) Moderate; FIRE: (1) Insignificant; REACTIVITY: (1) Slight
TDG Class: Not Regulated

TDG Class: Not Controlled

Supplier name and address:

Corporate Chemicals & Equipment
7 Neilson Street
St. Catharines, ON L2M 5V9
(905) 682-8888

Manufacturer's name and address

Refer to Supplier



Emergency Telephone# CANUTEC (613) 996-6666

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

INGREDIENT	%	CAS#	TOXICITY
Acetic Acid	10 - 20	64-19-7	LD50 (oral-rat) 3310 mg/kg, TLV 10 ppm LC50 (inhalation, mouse) 5620 ppm for 1 hour

SECTION 3 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Potential Acute Health Effects:

Eye Contact: Causes severe eye burns. May cause permanent eye damage. Symptoms of exposure may include: eye irritation, burning sensation, pain, watering and/or change of vision.

Skin Contact: Causes burns. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Symptoms of exposure may include: Redness or discoloration, swelling, itching, burning or blistering of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin sensitization.

Inhalation: Symptoms of exposure may include; nasal discharge, hoarseness, coughing, chest pain and breathing difficulty. Accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) may occur.

Ingestion: Causes digestive tract burns. Symptoms of exposure may include: Inflammation of mouth, throat, esophagus and/or stomach. Nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, gastrointestinal irritation and/ or diarrhea

SECTION 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

Effects of Acute Exposure to:

- Skin:** Concentrated solution may cause pain and severe burns to the skin and brownish or yellow stains. Prolonged and repeated exposure to dilute solutions may cause irritation, redness, pain and drying and cracking of the skin.
- Eyes:** Mists may cause eye irritation. Splashes with concentrated solutions may cause severe burns and permanent eye damage.
- Ingestion:** Severe burning and pain in the mouth, throat and abdomen. Vomiting, diarrhea and perforation of the esophagus and stomach lining may occur.
- Inhalation:** May cause irritation of the eyes, nose and respiratory tract. May cause increased pulmonary resistance, transient cough and bronchoconstriction. Severe overexposure may result in lung collapse and pulmonary edema which can be fatal. Prolonged or repeated exposure may result in central nervous system depression and kidney damage



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First Aid Procedures...

- Skin:** Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash exposed areas with copious amounts of running water. May be neutralized with sodium bicarbonate, epsom salts, or vinegar. Call a physician if necessary.
- Eyes:** Flush with water running water for 20 minutes lifting the upper and lower eyelids occasionally. Remove contact lenses if present. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
- Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. If victim is alert and not convulsing, give 1-2 glasses of water to dilute material. Immediately contact local poison control centre. Vomiting should be Induced under the direction of a physician or a poison control centre. If spontaneous vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward with head down to avoid breathing in of vomitus, rinse mouth and administer more water. Immediately transport victim to an emergency facility.
- Inhalation:** Move victim to fresh air. Give artificial respiration only if breathing has stopped. Give cardiopulmonary resuscitation (cpr) if there is no is no breathing and no pulse. Obtain medical advice immediately.

SECTION 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- Flash point:** Over 70 deg.c.,for 90% acetic acid. Flash point increases as concentration is reduced.
- Flammability:** Limits in air: UEL: 16% LEL: 4%
- Combustion products:** Oxides of carbon and incomplete combustion products
- To Extinguish:** Water fog, carbon dioxide, dry chemical
- Other:** Oxides of carbon and incomplete combustion products

SECTION 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Precautionary Measures: Wear appropriate protective equipment. Isolate for 800 metres or 0.5 miles in all directions if tank, rail car, or tank truck is involved in fire. Evacuate downwind areas as conditions warrant to prevent exposure and to allow vapours or fumes to dissipate. Spills may expose downwind areas to toxic or flammable concentrations over considerable distances in some cases.

Environmental Precautionary Measures: Prevent entry into sewers or streams, dike if needed.

Procedure for Clean Up: Eliminate all ignition sources. Contain spill by diking. If fire potential exists, blanket spill with alcohol type aqueous film-forming foam or use water fog stream to disperse vapours. Neutralize the residue with sodium carbonate or crushed limestone. Absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Flush area with water to remove trace residue

SECTION 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

As with all chemicals there are known and unknown effects on humans. Minimize exposure of all chemicals, including this product, to skin, respiratory system, and eyes. Keep out of reach of children. Avoid contamination of food. Wash thoroughly after handling. Store in cool dry area. Do not freeze

SECTION 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS & PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

- Ventilation:** Normal building ventilation is adequate.
- Breathing Protection:** Suitable breathing mask or respirator if mists or vapours are present.
- Skin Protection:** Rubber gloves, rubber boots, or barrier cream if contact is expected.
- Eye Protection:** Safety glasses with side shields when there is potential for eye contact

SECTION 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Clear colourless liquid
pH as is: 1 - 2
pH use dilution: 2 - 3
Solubility in water: Miscible
Odour: Strong vinegar

Density (g/ml): 1.0
Freezing point: Approx. 0 Deg. C.
Boiling Point: Approx. 100 Deg. C.
Evaporation Rate: Same as water.
Viscosity: As water.



SECTION 10 - REACTIVITY & STABILITY DATA

Product is stable. Do not mix with strong acids, alkalis; oxidizing and reducing agents. Do not mix with chlorine bleach as chlorine gas is released. Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

SECTION 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Principle Routes of Exposure

Ingestion: Causes digestive tract burns. Symptoms of exposure may include: Inflammation of mouth, throat, esophagus and/or stomach. Nausea, vomiting, loss of appetite, gastrointestinal irritation and/ or diarrhea.

Skin Contact: Causes burns. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Symptoms of exposure may include: Redness or discoloration, swelling, itching, burning or blistering of skin. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause skin sensitization.

Inhalation: Symptoms of exposure may include; nasal discharge, hoarseness, coughing, chest pain and breathing difficulty. Accumulation of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema) may occur.

Eye Contact: Causes severe eye burns. May cause permanent eye damage. Symptoms of exposure may include: eye irritation, burning sensation, pain, watering and/or change of vision.

Additional Information: Overexposure (prolonged or repeated exposure) may cause: injury to the eyes, digestive tract damage, respiratory tract damage, skin damage.

Acute Test of Product:

Acute Oral LD50: Not Available.

Acute Dermal LD50: Not Available.

Acute Inhalation LC50: Not Available.

Carcinogenicity:

Ingredients	IARC -	Carcinogens ACGIH -	Carcinogens
Acetic Acid	Not listed.	Not listed.	
Water	Not listed.	Not listed.	

Carcinogenicity Comment: No additional information available.

Reproductive Toxicity/ Teratogenicity/ Embryotoxicity/ Mutagenicity: Mixed results in vitro (negative in the Ames and Chinese hamster ovary assay; positive in human lymphocytes for SCEs and in some DNA damage assays). The positive results are thought to be due to artifacts caused by acidification of the culture media

SECTION 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological Information:

Ingredients	Ecotoxicity - Fish Species Data	Acute Crustaceans Toxicity:	Ecotoxicity - Freshwater Algae Data
Acetic Acid	LC50 (Lepomis macrochirus) 75 mg/L	LC50 (Pimephales promelas) 88 mg/L	Not Available. Not Available.

Ecotoxicity: The aquatic toxicity and biodegradation of acetic acid are expected to be influenced by its potential to lower pH.

Degradation: Acetic acid will biodegrade readily if released to water (e.g., 5-Day BOD's 63-81%) or soil. The atmospheric photochemical degradation half-life is estimated to be 26.7 days.

Bioaccumulation: The log n-octanol water partition coefficient for acetic acid is -0.17. This suggests that acetic acid has low potential to bioaccumulate.

SECTION 13 - WASTE DISPOSAL

Disposal method: Sanitary sewer or dry absorbant material. For large quantities, check with local environmental department, and government authorities.



SECTION 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

DOT (U.S.):
DOT Shipping Name: ACETIC ACID SOLUTION
DOT Hazardous Class 8
DOT UN Number: UN2790
DOT Packing Group: III
DOT Reportable Quantity (lbs): Not available
Note: No additional remark.
Marine Pollutant: No.
TDG (Canada):
TDG Proper Shipping Name: ACETIC ACID SOLUTION
Hazard Class: 8
UN Number: UN2790
Packing Group: III
Note: No additional remark.
Marine Pollutant: No

SECTION 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

Prepared by: Technical Dept.

Telephone: (905) 682-8888

SECTION 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

References: Suppliers Material Safety Data Sheets.

Preparation Date: July 1/2011

NOTICE: The data and information presented herein are based upon tests, research and reports which are considered by us to be reliable and believed to be accurate. The data and information are presented without warranty, guarantee or liability on our part, and are presented to the customer for his own consideration, investigation and verification. If user requires independent information on ingredients in this or any other material, we recommend contact with Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) in Hamilton, Ontario (905 572-4400)