

 Vintessential Laboratories
 Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 1

 Chemwatch: 4642-93
 Issue Date: 11/01/2019

 Version No: 5.1
 Print Date: 09/14/2022

 Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements
 L.GHS.AUS.EN

SECTION 1 Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking

Product Identifier			
Product name	Acetic Acid Analysis Kit Vial 3		
Chemical Name	Not Applicable		
Synonyms	Item No: 4A100		
Chemical formula	Not Applicable		
Other means of identification	Not Available		

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	General laboratory reagent. Measuring acetic acid in grape juice and wine.			
Details of the manufacturer or	Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet			
Registered company name	Vintessential Laboratories			
Address	32 BRASSER AVENUE DROMANA VIC 3936 Australia			
Telephone	+61 3 5987 2242			
Fax	+61 3 5987 3303			
Website	Not Available			
Email	Not Available			

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Poisons Information Centre	CHEMWATCH EMERGENCY RESPONSE	
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26	+61 1800 951 288	
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	+61 3 9573 3188	

Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification ^[1]	
Glassification • •	Not Applicable
Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Hazard pictogram(s)	Not Applicable
Signal word	Not Applicable

Hazard statement(s)

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Response

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Storage Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

Not Applicable

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name		
Not Available		No hazardous ingredients present.		
Legend:	1. Classified by Chernwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L * EU IOELVs available			

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with eyes: Wash out immediately with water. If irritation continues, seek medical attention. Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). Seek medical attention in event of irritation.
Inhalation	 If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	 Immediately give a glass of water. First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture					
Fire Incompatibility	Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result				
Advice for firefighters					
Fire Fighting	 Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area. Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use. 				
Fire/Explosion Hazard	 Non combustible. Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO2) 				

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

HAZCHEM

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Not Applicable

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	 Clean up all spills immediately. Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
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other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

	 Wipe up. Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	 Clear area of personnel and move upwind. Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses. Recover product wherever possible. Put residues in labelled containers for disposal. If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling	
Safe 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 storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
Other information	 Store in original containers. Keep containers securely sealed. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities	
Storage incompatibility	Avoid contamination of water, foodstuffs, feed or seed. Avoid reaction with oxidising agents	

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2		TEEL-3
Acetic Acid Analysis Kit Vial 3	Not Available	Not Available		Not Available
Ingredient	Original IDLH		Revised IDLH	
Acetic Acid Analysis Kit Vial 3	Not Available		Not Available	

MATERIAL DATA

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Use in a well-ventilated area
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	 No special equipment for minor exposure i.e. when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Safety glasses with side shields. Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE: Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
Body protection	See Other protection below

OT Other protection

No special equipment needed when handling small quantities. OTHERWISE:

- Overalls.
- Barrier cream.
 Eyewash unit.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (Not Available%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	 Stable for up to 12 months if kept in fridge @ 4degC. Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. Product is considered stable. Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Ingestion corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingere-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally by producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may producing mortality is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Direct models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be usetting. Eye Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Direct models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Acetic Acid Analysis Kit Vial 3 TOXICITY IRRITATION Not Available Not Available Not Available	•			
Ingestion corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following inger pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally be producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produvomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Skin Contact The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Direct models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be usetting. Eye Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Long-term exposure to the product is not though to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives), nodels); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Acetic Acid Analysis Kit Vial 3 TOXICITY IRRITATION Not Available Not Available Not Available	Inhaled	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product		
Skin Contact models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be usetting. Eye Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may product characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Chronic Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives), models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Acetic Acid Analysis Kit Vial 3 TOXICITY IRRITATION Not Available Not Available	Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. The material may still be damaging to the health of the individual, following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern.		
characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Chronic Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Direct models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Acetic Acid Analysis Kit Vial 3 TOXICITY IRRITATION Not Available Not Available	Skin Contact	models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice require		
Chronic models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course. Acetic Acid Analysis Kit Vial 3 TOXICITY IRRITATION Not Available Not Available Not Available	Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).		
Acetic Acid Analysis Kit Vial 3 Not Available Not Available	Chronic	Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to health (as classified by EC Directives using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimised as a matter of course.		
	Acetic Acid Analysis Kit Vial 3			
specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	Legend:	 Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances 		

Acute Toxicity	×	Carcinogenicity	×
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	×	Reproductivity	×
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	×	STOT - Single Exposure	×
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	×	STOT - Repeated Exposure	×
Mutagenicity	×	Aspiration Hazard	×
		Legend: 🗙 – Data either r	ot available or does not fill the criteria for classification

Legend:

🖋 – Data available to make classification

Toxicity

	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
Acetic Acid Analysis Kit Vial 3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Legend:	Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data				

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Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
	No Data available for all ingredients	No Data available for all ingredients

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
	No Data available for all ingredients
Mobility in soil	
Ingredient	Mobility

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods		
Product / Packaging disposal	 Recycle wherever possible. Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified. Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material). Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed. 	

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Ship Type

Product name Group

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia	Not Available

National Inventory	Status
Non-Industrial Use	
Canada - DSL	Not Available
Canada - NDSL	Not Available
China - IECSC	Not Available
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Not Available
Japan - ENCS	Not Available
Korea - KECI	Not Available
New Zealand - NZIoC	Not Available
Philippines - PICCS	Not Available
USA - TSCA	Not Available
Taiwan - TCSI	Not Available
Mexico - INSQ	Not Available
Vietnam - NCI	Not Available
Russia - FBEPH	Not Available
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	11/01/2019
Initial Date	08/18/2005

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
3.1	08/18/2005	Engineering Control, Ingredients
5.1	11/01/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification

Other information

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.

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average PC-STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。 IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations ES: Exposure Standard OSF: Odour Safety Factor NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level TLV: Threshold Limit Value LOD: Limit Of Detection OTV: Odour Threshold Value BCF: BioConcentration Factors BEI: Biological Exposure Index AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals DSL: Domestic Substances List NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances NLP: No-Longer Polymers ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas NCI: National Chemical Inventory FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances This document is copyright.

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