

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

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## SECTION 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** O-acetylsalicylic acid

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** -  
**Other names** 2-Acetoxybenzoic acid,O-Acetylsalicylic acid,ASA; Adiro; 2-Acetoxybenzoic acid,O-Acetylsalicyl

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

**Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.  
**Uses advised against** no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Shanghai Yansheng Internet Technology Co., Ltd  
**Address** 513, A3 / F, green space future center, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China  
**Telephone** +86-4000-6969-66

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-4000-6969-66  
**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

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## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)**



**Signal word** Warning  
**Hazard statement(s)** H302 Harmful if swallowed  
**Precautionary statement(s)**  
**Prevention** P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.  
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.  
**Response** P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.  
P330 Rinse mouth.  
**Storage** none

**Disposal** P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

## 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
O-acetylsalicylic acid	O-acetylsalicylic acid	50-78-2	200-064-1	100%

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

#### Following skin contact

Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention .

#### Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Refer for medical attention .

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Exposure Routes: inhalation, ingestion, skin and/or eye contact Symptoms: Irritation eyes, skin, upper respiratory system; increased blood clotting time; nausea, vomiting; liver, kidney injury Target Organs: (NIOSH, 2016)

### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

The use of paralytic agents and difficulty in achieving the very high minute volumes needed tend to induce respiratory acidosis in the patient. Aspirin (pKa = 3.5) becomes non-ionized at an acidic pH and crosses the blood-brain barrier more readily, increasing its toxic central effects. It is the tissue rather than plasma levels that are dangerous to the patient. Noncardiogenic pulmonary edema interferes with oxygenation of the patient and high concentrations of inspired oxygen may be required.

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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. A water spray may also be used. (NTP, 1992)

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is combustible. (NTP, 1992)

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, foam, carbon dioxide.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

## 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

## 6.2 Environmental precautions

Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance.

## 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. Closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent deposition of dust. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

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

Well closed. Chewable aspirin tablets containing 81 mg of the drug should be stored in child-resistant containers holding not more than 36 tablets each in order to limit the potential toxicity associated with accidental ingestion in children. Aspirin suppositories should be stored at 2-15 deg C.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>, as TWA

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves.

#### Respiratory protection

Use ventilation (not if powder).

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

<b>Physical state</b>	Solid. Crystalline.
<b>Colour</b>	White.
<b>Odour</b>	Odorless, but in moist air it is gradually hydrolyzed and acquires odor of acetic acid
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	136 °C. Atm. press.:1 atm.
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	120°C
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible Powder; explosion hazard if dispersed in air.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	250 °C. Atm. press.:1 atm.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Remarks:The substance melts before reaching its minimal inflammation temperature as layer.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	140°C
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	less than 1 mg/mL at 73° F (NTP, 1992)
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	log Pow = 1.19. Temperature:20 °C.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	0 mm Hg. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:Equals 0.0034 Pa.
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.350 kg/m <sup>3</sup> . Temperature:20 °C.;700 kg/m <sup>3</sup> . Temperature:20 °C.
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	no data available
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

The solution in water is a weak acid.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable in dry air; in moist air it is gradually hydrolyzed into salicylic and acetic acids

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

SLIGHT WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAMEDust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air. The active ingredient in common aspirin. Incompatible with oxidizers and strong acids. Also incompatible with strong bases. May react with water or nucleophiles (e.g. amines and hydroxy groups). May also react with acetanilide, amidopyrine, phenazone, hexamine, iron salts, phenobarbitone sodium, quinine salts, potassium and sodium iodides, alkali hydroxides, carbonates, stearates and paracetamol. (NTP, 1992)

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Solutions of alkali hydroxides or carbonates, strong oxidizers, moisture [Note: Slowly hydrolyzes in moist air to salicylic & acetic acids].

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### **Acute toxicity**

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male) - ca. 1 850 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: LD50 - rabbit - > 7 940.

### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

no data available

### **Serious eye damage/irritation**

no data available

### **Respiratory or skin sensitization**

no data available

### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

no data available

### **Carcinogenicity**

no data available

### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

### **STOT-single exposure**

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Ingestion of large amounts could cause effects on the blood and central nervous system.

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

Animal tests show that this substance possibly causes toxic effects upon human reproduction.

### **Aspiration hazard**

Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly when dispersed, especially if powdered.

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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **12.1 Toxicity**

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - *Leuciscus idus* - > 1 000 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - *Daphnia magna* - 1 293 mg/L - 48 h. Remarks: Acetylsalicylic acid.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - *Desmodesmus subspicatus* (previous name: *Scenedesmus subspicatus*) - 106.7 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 - *Bacillus subtilis* - 360 mg/L - 1 h.

### **12.2 Persistence and degradability**

AEROBIC: No biodegradation studies were located for acetylsalicylic acid in soil or natural water (SRC, 2008); however, acetylsalicylic acid was classified as readily biodegradable in screening tests using sewage sludge inoculum (1,2). Conversely, only a 0.09% total biodegradation was predicted in a study of a UK sewage treatment plant; the compound is detected in the UK environment (3).

### **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for acetylsalicylic acid (SRC), using a log Kow of 1.19 (1) and a regression-derived equation (2). According to a classification scheme (3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low (SRC).

### **12.4 Mobility in soil**

The Koc of acetylsalicylic acid is estimated as 100(SRC), using a log Kow of 1.19(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that acetylsalicylic acid is expected to have high mobility in soil(SRC). The pKa of acetylsalicylic acid is estimated as 3.49(4), indicating that this compound will primarily exist as an anion in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb as strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(5).

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Disposal methods

#### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)
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### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)
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### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)
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### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)	IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)
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### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No	IMDG: No	IATA: No
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### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
O-acetylsalicylic acid	O-acetylsalicylic acid	50-78-2	200-064-1
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

## SECTION 16: Other information

### Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019  
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### Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [sds@xixisys.com](mailto:sds@xixisys.com)**

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