

L-ASCORBIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 1 of 11

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

ASCORBIC ACID

OTHER NAMES

"vitamin C", Cevitamin, Vitacee, Scorbu-C, "V-ascorbic acid", Testascorbic, Cantan, Ribena, Redoxon, Allercorb, "Catavin C", Vicelat, Proscorbin, Cecon, Celin, Vitacin, "cevitamic acid", Ce-Vi-Sol, Centone, Vitacimin

PRODUCT USE

As antimicrobial and antioxidant in foodstuffs. Used for Vitamin C deficiency.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

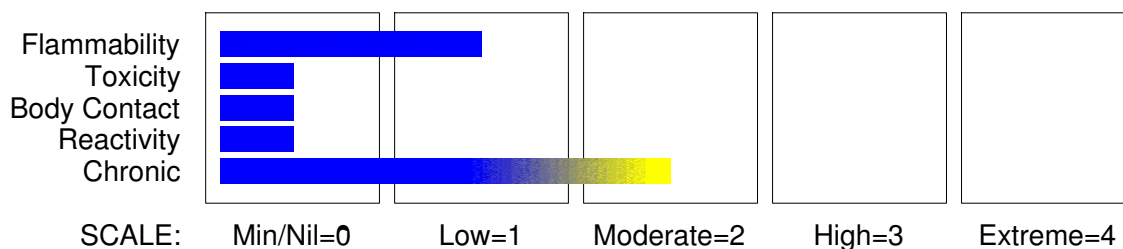
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HAZARD RATINGS



continued...

L-ASCORBIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 2 of 11

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H303

May be harmful if swallowed

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
ascorbic acid	50-81-7	>99

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
 - Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
 - If pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
 - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
 - Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
 - Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where

continued...

L-ASCORBIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 3 of 11

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.

- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- 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

Combustible.

Burns at high temperatures.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: carbon dioxide (CO₂) and carbon monoxide (CO).

May emit clouds of acrid smoke.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with strong acids and strong alkalis.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable labelled container for waste disposal.

continued...

L-ASCORBIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 4 of 11

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

MAJOR SPILLS

Remove all ignition sources.

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment and dust respirator.
- Prevent spillage from entering drains, sewers or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible. Avoid generating dust.
- Sweep / shovel up.
- If required, wet with water to prevent dusting.
- Put residues in labelled plastic bags or other containers for disposal.
- Wash area down with large quantity of water and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

ascorbic acid 500 mg/m³

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take

protective action is:

ascorbic acid 500 mg/m³

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

ascorbic acid 200 mg/m³

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

ascorbic acid 60 mg/m³

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	>= 0.1%	Toxic (T)	>= 3.0%
R50	>= 0.25%	Corrosive (C)	>= 5.0%
R51	>= 2.5%		
else	>= 10%		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

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

continued...

L-ASCORBIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 5 of 11

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

Remove all ignition sources.

Avoid generating and breathing dust.

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Check that containers are clearly labelled.

Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.

Glass container.

Plastic container.

Polylined drum.

Multi-ply woven plastic or paper bag with sealed plastic liner

NOTE: Bags should be stacked, blocked, interlocked, and limited in height so that they are stable and secure against sliding or collapse.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Segregate from strong acids and strong alkalis.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- ascorbic acid:

CAS:50- 81- 7 CAS:57606- 40- 3 CAS:14536- 17- 5
CAS:30208- 61- 8 CAS:50976- 75- 5 CAS:56533- 05-
2 CAS:57304- 74- 2 CAS:623158- 95- 2 CAS:89924-
69- 6 CAS:129940- 97- 2 CAS:56172- 55- 5
CAS:154170- 90- 8 CAS:259133- 78- 3

continued...

L-ASCORBIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 6 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

MATERIAL DATA

These "dusts" have little adverse effect on the lungs and do not produce toxic effects or organic disease. Although there is no dust which does not evoke some cellular response at sufficiently high concentrations, the cellular response caused by P.N.O.C.s has the following characteristics:

- the architecture of the air spaces remain intact,
- scar tissue (collagen) is not synthesised to any degree,
- tissue reaction is potentially reversible.

Extensive concentrations of P.N.O.C.s may:

- seriously reduce visibility,
- cause unpleasant deposits in the eyes, ears and nasal passages,
- contribute to skin or mucous membrane injury by chemical or mechanical action, per se, or by the rigorous skin cleansing procedures necessary for their removal. [ACGIH]

This limit does not apply:

- to brief exposures to higher concentrations
- nor does it apply to those substances that may cause physiological impairment at lower concentrations but for which a TLV has as yet to be determined.

This exposure standard applies to particles which

- are insoluble or poorly soluble* in water or, preferably, in aqueous lung fluid (if data is available) and
- have a low toxicity (i.e.. are not cytotoxic, genotoxic, or otherwise chemically reactive with lung tissue, and do not emit ionizing radiation, cause immune sensitization, or cause toxic effects other than by inflammation or by a mechanism of lung overload).

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens 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].

HANDS/FEET

Wear general protective gloves: i.e. Disposable polythene gloves or Cotton gloves or Light weight rubber gloves, with Barrier cream preferably Safety footwear.

continued...

L-ASCORBIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 7 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

RESPIRATOR

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	P1 Air- line*	- -	PAPR- P1 -
50 x ES	Air- line**	P2	PAPR- P2
100 x ES	-	P3	-
		Air- line*	-
100+ x ES	-	Air- line**	PAPR- P3

* - Negative pressure demand ** - Continuous flow.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult
your

Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area.

None required when handling small quantities.

OTHERWISE:

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.
- If in spite of local exhaust an adverse concentration of the substance in air could occur, respiratory protection should be considered. Such protection might consist of:
 - (a): particle dust respirators, if necessary, combined with an absorption cartridge;
 - (b): filter respirators with absorption cartridge or canister of the right type;
 - (c): fresh-air hoods or masks
- Build-up of electrostatic charge on the dust particle, may be prevented by bonding and grounding.
- Powder handling equipment such as dust collectors, dryers and mills may require additional protection measures such as explosion venting.

Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to efficiently remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:

direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths,
drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts,
gas discharge (active generation into zone of
rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high
speed wheel generated dusts (released at high
initial velocity into zone of very high rapid
air motion).

Air Speed:

1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)

2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

continued...

L-ASCORBIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 8 of 11

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

- 1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture
- 2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only
- 3: Intermittent, low production.
- 4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

- 1: Disturbing room air currents
- 2: Contaminants of high toxicity
- 3: High production, heavy use
- 4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 4-10 m/s (800-2000 f/min) for extraction of crusher dusts generated 2 metres distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White crystals, soluble in water. Pleasant, sharp acidic taste.
stable to air when dry and pure. Aqueous solutions are rapidly oxidized by air. This reaction is accelerated by alkalis and copper.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 176.14

Melting Range (°C): 190

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): approx. 3

Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Autoignition Temp (°C): 660

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Decomposes

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.65

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): Not applicable

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available.

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available.

Viscosity: Not available

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.

Stable under normal storage conditions.

Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

continued...

L-ASCORBIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 9 of 11

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects (as classified under EC Directives), 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.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

Although the material 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).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts.

Prolonged use of ascorbates (as vitamins) has produced hyperoxaluria (excessive levels of oxalates in the urine) and the possible formation of renal calcium oxalate calculi (calcification). The conversion of ascorbates to oxalic acid shows wide variation amongst individuals.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 11900 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

continued...

L-ASCORBIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 10 of 11

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data for ascorbic acid.

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Dilute with water and flush to sewer.
- Decontaminate empty containers with water.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS:UN, IATA,
IMDG

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

ascorbic acid (CAS: 50-81-7) is found on the following regulatory lists;
CODEX General Standard for Food Additives (GSFA) - Additives Permitted for Use in Food
in General, Unless Otherwise Specified, in Accordance with GMP
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for ascorbic acid as CAS: 57606-40-3, CAS: 14536-17-5, CAS: 30208-61-8,
CAS: 50976-75-5, CAS: 56533-05-2, CAS: 57304-74-2, CAS: 623158-95-2, CAS: 89924-69-6, CAS
: 129940-97-2, CAS: 56172-55-5, CAS: 154170-90-8, CAS: 259133-78-3.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name
ascorbic acid

CAS
50- 81- 7, 57606- 40- 3, 14536 - 17- 5, 30208-
61- 8, 50976- 75- 5, 56533- 05- 2, 57304- 74- 2,
623158- 95- 2, 89924- 69- 6, 129940- 97- 2,
56172- 55- 5, 154170- 90- 8, 259133- 78- 3

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information

continued...

L-ASCORBIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:1

Page 11 of 11

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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