

# BROMOACETIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 1 of 14

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

BROMOACETIC ACID

### OTHER NAMES

C2-H3-BrO2, BrCH2CO2H, "acetic acid, bromo-", "bromoacetate ion", "alpha-bromoacetic acid", "2-bromoacetic acid", "2-bromoacetic acid", "bromoethanoic acid", "alpha-bromoethanoic acid", "carboxymethyl bromide", "monobromoacetic acid",

### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

BROMOACETIC ACID, SOLID

### PRODUCT USE

Abscission of citrus fruit in harvesting; organic syntheses.

### SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

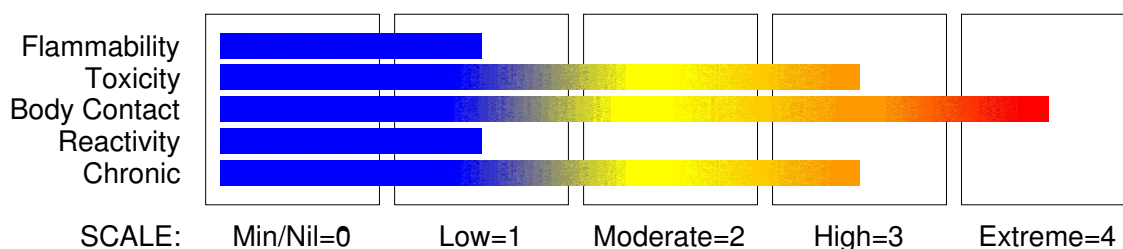
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

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### HAZARD RATINGS



## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 1

continued...

# BROMOACETIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 2 of 14

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 3  
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3  
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 2  
Metal Corrosion Category 1  
Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B  
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1B



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H300 H331 H311 H360 H290 H314 H400

Fatal if swallowed

Toxic if inhaled

Toxic in contact with skin

May damage the unborn child

May be corrosive to metals

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

Very toxic to aquatic life

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Prevention

Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Do not breathe dust or mist.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/clothing

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

#### Response

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

If exposed or concerned: Get medical attention advice.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

continued...

# BROMOACETIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 3 of 14

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Keep container tightly closed.  
Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.  
IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.  
If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.  
Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.  
Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.  
Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing  
Wash/Decontaminate removed clothing before reuse.  
IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

### Storage

Store in a corrosive resistant container with a resistant liner.  
Store locked up.

### Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

| NAME             | CAS RN  | %   |
|------------------|---------|-----|
| bromoacetic acid | 79-08-3 | >98 |

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with 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.
  - Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
  - Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
  - Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

If skin or hair contact occurs:

continued...

# BROMOACETIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 4 of 14

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

### 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 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, without delay.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

#### INGESTION:

- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

#### SKIN:

- Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.
- Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

#### EYE:

- Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. DO NOT use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.
- Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury.
- Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist).

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Experimental antidotes against fluoroacetate are said to be effective against the congener, chloroacetate. These include monoacetin (glyceral monoacetate), acetamide or ethanol.

continued...

# BROMOACETIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 5 of 14

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## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

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### 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 full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding 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.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- May emit acid smoke. May emit corrosive fumes.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), hydrogen bromide, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit corrosive fumes.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

### Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Limit exposure duration to 1 BA set 30 mins.

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## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

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### EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

#### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Wear protective clothing, gloves, safety glasses and dust respirator.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Sweep up or
- Vacuum up (consider explosion-proof machines designed to be grounded during storage and use).
- Place in clean drum then flush area with water.

continued...

# BROMOACETIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 6 of 14

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Consider evacuation (or protect in place).
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

### SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

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

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- 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. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- 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.

continued...

# BROMOACETIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 7 of 14

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

Glass container.

- Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.
- Plastic pail.
- Polyliner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Contact with moisture or water may generate heat.

Reacts with mild steel, galvanised steel / zinc producing hydrogen gas which may form an explosive mixture with air.

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.

Avoid storage with reducing agents.

Avoid storage with cyanides, sulfides and amines.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- 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 storing and handling recommendations.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

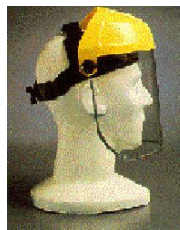
- bromoacetic acid:

CAS:79- 08- 3 CAS:418768- 49- 7 CAS:418768- 50- 0

### MATERIAL DATA

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



OR

### EYE

- 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

continued...

# BROMOACETIC ACID

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Factors such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity,

are important in the selection of gloves.

Elbow length PVC gloves.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

### 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

- 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

continued...



# BROMOACETIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 9 of 14

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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.)

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

Colourless to yellow, deliquescent crystals; mix with water, alcohol, ether.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.  
Mixes with water.  
Corrosive.  
Acid.

Molecular Weight: 138.95  
Melting Range (°C): 49- 51  
Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible  
pH (1% solution): Not available

Boiling Range (°C): 208  
Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.934  
pH (as supplied): Not applicable  
Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not available

continued...

# BROMOACETIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 10 of 14

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Volatile Component (%vol): Not available  
Relative Vapour Density (air=1): >1  
Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
Autoignition Temp (°C): Not available  
State: Divided solid

Evaporation Rate: Not available  
Flash Point (°C): >110  
Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available  
Decomposition Temp (°C): Not Available  
Viscosity: Not Applicable

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce circumoral burns with a distinct discolouration of the mucous membranes of the mouth, throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. Oedema of the epiglottis may produce respiratory distress and possibly, asphyxia. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and a pronounced thirst may occur. More severe exposures may produce a vomitus containing fresh or dark blood and large shreds of mucosa. Shock, with marked hypotension, weak and rapid pulse, shallow respiration and clammy skin may be symptomatic of the exposure. Circulatory collapse may, if left untreated, result in renal failure. Severe cases may show gastric and oesophageal perforation with peritonitis, fever and abdominal rigidity. Stricture of the oesophageal, gastric and pyloric sphincter may occur as within several weeks or may be delayed for years. Death may be rapid and often results from asphyxia, circulatory collapse or aspiration of even minute amounts. Delayed deaths may be due to peritonitis, severe nephritis or pneumonia. Coma and convulsions may be terminal.

##### EYE

The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact.

Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, lachrymation, photophobia and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely. Severe burns produce long-lasting and possible irreversible damage. The appearance of the burn may not be apparent for several weeks after the initial contact. The cornea may ultimately become deeply vascularised and opaque resulting in blindness.

continued...

# BROMOACETIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 11 of 14

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

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### SKIN

Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue.

### INHALED

Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects.

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system, in a substantial number of individuals, following inhalation.

In contrast to most organs, the lung is able to respond to a chemical insult by first removing or neutralising the irritant and then repairing the damage. The repair process, which initially evolved to protect mammalian lungs from foreign matter and antigens, may however, produce further lung damage resulting in the impairment of gas exchange, the primary function of the lungs. Respiratory tract irritation often results in an inflammatory response involving the recruitment and activation of many cell types, mainly derived from the vascular system.

Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

Acidic corrosives produce respiratory tract irritation with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. Symptoms of exposure may include dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. In more severe exposures, pulmonary oedema may be evident either immediately or after a latent period of 5-72 hours. Symptoms of pulmonary oedema include a tightness in the chest, dyspnoea, frothy sputum and cyanosis. Examination may reveal hypotension, a weak and rapid pulse and moist rates. Death, due to anoxia, may occur several hours after onset of the pulmonary oedema.

### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Chronic intoxication with ionic bromides, historically, has resulted from medical use of bromides but not from environmental or occupational exposure; depression, hallucinosis, and schizophreniform psychosis can be seen in the absence of other signs of intoxication.

Bromides may also induce sedation, irritability, agitation, delirium, memory loss, confusion, disorientation, forgetfulness (aphasias), dysarthria, weakness, fatigue, vertigo, stupor, coma, decreased appetite, nausea and vomiting, diarrhoea, hallucinations, an acne like rash on the face, legs and trunk (seen in 25-30% of case involving bromide ion), and a profuse discharge from the nostrils (coryza). Ataxia and generalised hyperreflexia have also been observed. Correlation of neurologic symptoms with blood levels of bromide is inexact. The use of substances such as brompheniramine, as antihistamines, largely reflect current day usage of bromides; ionic bromides have been largely withdrawn from therapeutic use due to their toxicity. Several cases of foetal abnormalities have been described in mothers who took large doses of bromides during pregnancy.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw.

Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue.

Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis

continued...

# BROMOACETIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 12 of 14

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

and/or conjunctivitis.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function (i.e. pneumoconiosis) caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. A prime symptom is breathlessness. Lung shadows show on X-ray.

There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects.

The material may accumulate in the human body and progressively cause tissue damage.

Like fluoroacetate the compound may be competitive inhibitor of acetate oxidation, and may also reduce the sulfhydryl content of liver and kidney by acetylating -SH residues.

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### TOXICITY

Dermal (rat) LD50: 100 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (rat) LD50: 50 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 100 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 66 mg/kg

#### IRRITATION

Nil Reported

The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production.

Convulsions, rigidity, respiratory stimulation recorded.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

continued...

# BROMOACETIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 13 of 14

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## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

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- 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 licenced land-fill or Incineration in a licenced apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material)
  - Decontaminate empty containers. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.
  - Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
  - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.
- Otherwise:
- If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.
  - Where possible retain label warnings and MSDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.

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## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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Labels Required: CORROSIVE  
HAZCHEM: 2X

### UNDG:

|                                        |      |                |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|----------------|------|
| Dangerous Goods Class:                 | 8    | Subrisk:       | None |
| UN Number:                             | 3425 | Packing Group: | II   |
| Shipping Name: BROMOACETIC ACID, SOLID |      |                |      |

### Air Transport IATA:

|                                        |      |                    |      |
|----------------------------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| ICAO/IATA Class:                       | 8    | ICAO/IATA Subrisk: | None |
| UN/ID Number:                          | 3425 | Packing Group:     | II   |
| ERG Code:                              | 8L   |                    |      |
| Shipping name: BROMOACETIC ACID, SOLID |      |                    |      |

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

|                                        |            |                |      |
|----------------------------------------|------------|----------------|------|
| IMDG Class:                            | 8          | IMDG Subrisk:  | None |
| UN Number:                             | 3425       | Packing Group: | II   |
| EMS Number:                            | F- A, S- B |                |      |
| Shipping name: BROMOACETIC ACID, SOLID |            |                |      |

continued...

# BROMOACETIC ACID

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

Page 14 of 14

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## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

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### REGULATIONS

bromoacetic acid (CAS: 79-08-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;  
WHO Guidelines for Drinking-water Quality - Chemicals for which guideline values have not been established

No data available for bromoacetic acid as CAS: 418768-49-7, CAS: 418768-50-0.

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## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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### INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

| Ingredient Name  | CAS                                     |
|------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| bromoacetic acid | 79- 08- 3, 418768- 49- 7, 418768- 50- 0 |

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