



CITRIC ACID ANHYDROUS

Version No:5
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GHS SAFETY DATA SHEET

Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

CITRIC ACID

OTHER NAMES

C6-H8-O7, HOC-(CH₂-CO₂-H)₂-CO₂-H, HOC(CH₂COOH)₂COOH,
"2-hydroxy-1, 2, 3-propanetricarboxylic acid", "beta-hydroxycarboxylic acid", Aciletten

PRODUCT USE

Component acidulant in beverages, confectionery, effervescent salts, in pharmaceutical syrups, medicines, in effervescent powders and tablets.
Used to adjust the pH of foods and as synergistic antioxidant.
Used in beverages, jellies, jams, preserves and candy to provide tartness.
Manufacture of citrate salts. In processing of cheese. In electroplating.
As sequestering agent to remove trace metals. As mordant to brighten colours.
In analytical chemistry as reagent for albumin, mucin, glucose.
Food Additive 330. Citric acid is a natural ingredient of many fruits.
Citric acid occurs naturally in the body as a metabolite in the tricarboxylic acid cycle.

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
Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899
Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

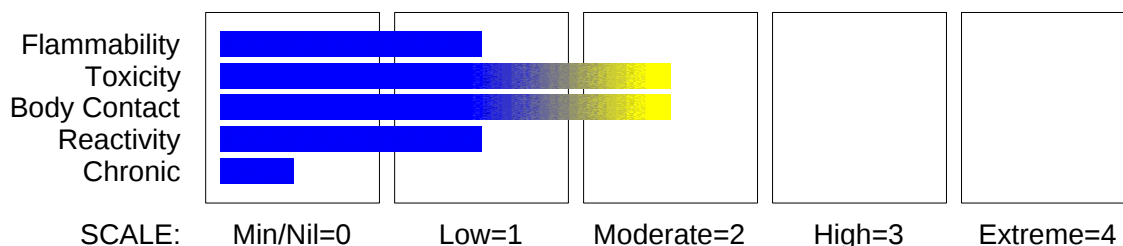
HAZARD RATINGS

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 2
Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 5
Eye Irritation Category 2A
Respiratory Irritation Category 3
Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 3



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

WARNING

Determined by using GHS criteria:
H335 H303 H316 H319 H401
May cause respiratory irritation
May be harmful if swallowed
Causes mild skin irritation
Causes serious eye irritation
Toxic to aquatic life

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Response

If skin irritation occurs, seek medical advice/attention.
Wear eye/face protection.
If eye irritation persists, get medical advice/attention.
IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
citric acid	77-92-9	> 98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

- 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.
- Seek medical advice.

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.
- Other measures are usually unnecessary.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Treat symptomatically.
Simple antacid powders should be useful in the case of ingestion.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

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- 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 solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.
- Dry dust can be charged electrostatically by turbulence, pneumatic transport, pouring, in exhaust ducts and during transport.
- Build-up of electrostatic charge 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.
- All movable parts coming in contact with this material should have a speed of less than 1-meter/sec.

Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

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

Gloves, boots (chemical resistant).

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.

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MAJOR SPILLS

Moderate hazard.

- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- Alert Emergency Services and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Control personal contact by wearing protective clothing.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
- Recover product wherever possible.
- IF DRY: Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust. Collect residues and place in sealed plastic bags or other containers for disposal. IF WET: Vacuum/shovel up and place in labelled containers for disposal.
- ALWAYS: Wash area down with large amounts 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:

citric acid 500 mg/m³

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

citric acid 50 mg/m³

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

citric acid 30 mg/m³

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

citric acid 10 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.

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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.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils.
- 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.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
Avoid potassium tartrate, alkali and alkaline earth carbonates and bicarbonates, acetates, sulfides, metal nitrates.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

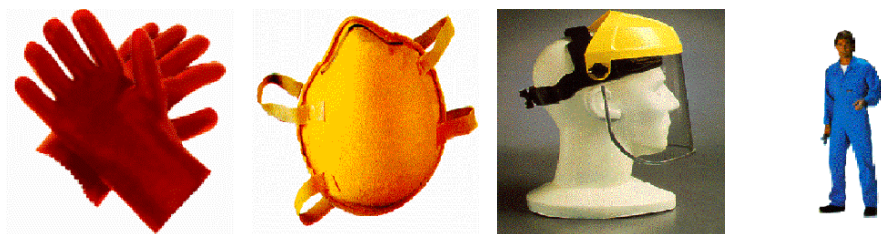
The following materials had no OELs on our records

- citric acid: CAS:77- 92- 9 CAS:12262- 73- 6 CAS:623158- 96- 3
CAS:245654- 34- 6 CAS:43136- 35- 2 CAS:878903-
72- 1 CAS:856568- 15- 5

PERSONAL PROTECTION

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EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- 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

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, eg. Rubber.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

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

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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 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:	Air Speed:
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	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.

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Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

White odourless crystals, granules or powder; mixes with water, alcohol and methanol; practically insoluble in chloroform. Solubility in water @ 20 deg.C: 59.2 g/100 ml. Weakly acidic; pKa1 = 3.14, pKa2 = 4.77 and pKa3 = 6.39. Monohydrate loses water of crystallisation in dry air or when heated to 40-50 deg.C. Slightly deliquescent (absorbs moisture) in moist air. Softens at 75 deg. C and melts at 100 deg. C. At 175 deg.C begins to convert to various organic compounds (aconitic acid, acetonedicarboxylic acid, acetone).

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Mixes with water.

Molecular Weight: 192.13

Melting Range (°C): 153

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): 1.6 (10% w/v)

Volatile Component (%vol): Not applicable.

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): Not applicable.

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 0.28 kg/m³

Autoignition Temp (°C): 1000- 1020

State: Divided solid

Boiling Range (°C): Decomposes

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.67 @ 20 deg.C

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): Not applicable.

Evaporation Rate: Not applicable

Flash Point (°C): 1000- 1020

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 2.29 kg/m³

Decomposition Temp (°C): >153

Viscosity: Not Applicable

log Kow: -1.72

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

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

Ingestion of low-molecular organic acid solutions may produce spontaneous haemorrhaging, intravascular coagulation, gastrointestinal damage and oesophageal and pyloric stricture.

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EYE

Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause severe eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Eye contact may cause significant inflammation with pain. Corneal injury may occur; permanent impairment of vision may result unless treatment is prompt and adequate. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may cause inflammation characterised by a temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.

Dilute solutions of low-molecular organic acids cause conjunctival hyperaemia, prompt pain and corneal injury.

SKIN

The material may produce mild skin irritation; limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material either:

- produces mild inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or
- produces significant, but mild, inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals (for up to four hours), such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period.

Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (non allergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.

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.

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 epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis.

INHALED

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

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse systemic effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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.

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.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 3000 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - Mild

Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h- SEVERE

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Algae IC50 (72hr.) (mg/l): 80
log Pow (Verschueren 1983): - 1.72

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Biodegradable in a waste treatment facility

log Kow: -1.72

BOD 5 if unstated: 0.42

ThOD: 0.686

Toxicity Fish: LC50>100mg/L

Effects on algae and plankton: inhib. algae 100mg/L

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- 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.
- Depending on location and conditions, neutralised material may be disposed to sewer if approved by regulatory authorities.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

HAZCHEM: None

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

citric acid (CAS: 77-92-9) 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
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for citric acid as CAS: 12262-73-6, CAS: 623158-96-3, CAS: 245654-34-6, CAS: 43136-35-2, CAS: 878903-72-1, CAS: 856568-15-5.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
citric acid	77- 92- 9, 12262- 73- 6, 623158 - 96- 3, 245654- 34- 6, 43136- 35- 2, 878903- 72- 1, 856568- 15- 5

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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