

Ashok Alco - chem Limited (AACL)

Chemical Division -Glacial Acetic Acid

	Glacial Acetic Acid
Hazards identification	Flammable corrosive liquid and vapor.
	Liquid and mist causes severe burns to all body tissues.
	Inhalation may cause lung and tooth damage.
	Irritation to skin, eye, respiratory tract.
Materials for packaging	Stainless steel, aluminum , polyethylene, polypropylene containers.
	Avoid : steel, iron, zinc, lead, copper, bronze
Suitable fire extinguishing media	Alcohol foam / Water spray
	Polyvalent foam / BC powder
	Carbon dioxide
Special protective equipment for fire	Compressed air / oxygen apparatus
fighters	Gas tight suits
	Protective Goggles
	Full protective clothing with NOISH approved self contained breathing
England and the second and	apparatus.
Environmental precaution	Prevent soil and water pollution
	Substance must not be discharged into sewerage system
	Contain leaking substance and pump over in suitable containers Plant the leads out off the country.
	Plug the leak, cut off the supply Page up the liquid coill.
	Dam up the liquid spillCurtail evaporation
Accidental Release Control Measures	
Accidental Nelease Control Measures	• Inhalation of concentrated vapors may cause serious damage to nose, throat and lungs. If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial
	respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen.
	Swallowing may cause severe injury leading to death. Symptoms include
	sore throat, vomiting and diarrhea. During ingestion do not induce vomiting.
	Give large quantities of water or milk. Never give anything by mouth to
	unconscious person. Get medical help immediately.
	Contact with concentrated solution may cause serious damage to skin and
	eyes followed by skin sensitization and loss of sight. In case of contact with
	skin or eyes, immediately splash plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.
	If swallowed, if conscious, immediately induce vomiting.
Handling	Observe very strict hygiene
	Avoid contact
	Use spark/explosion proof appliances and lighting system The spark explosion proof appliances and lighting system.
	Take precautions against electrostatic charges
	Handle unidentified empty containers as full ones
	Do not discharge the waste into drain
	Water may be used to flush spills away from exposures and to dilute spills to
	non-flammable mixtures. Water diluted acid can react with metals to form

hydrogen gas.



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Storage	 Keep container tightly closed Store in dry and dark area, protect against frost. Ventilation at floor level Fireproof storeroom Provide the tank with earthing. Additional Storage Precautions for Acetaldehyde: Cylinder should be stored upright and firmly secured to prevent falling. Do not allow temperature above 125°F (51.67°C), where material is stored.
Recommended engineering controls	 Measure the concentration in air regularly Work under local / exhaust ventilation Store away from : heat sources, ignition sources, combustible materials, oxidizing agents, bases, metals, alcohols Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Area should be flame proof. Maintain Oxygen level above 19.5%