

Chem Alert Report

Product Name **CITRIC ACID [FRONINE LAB SUPPLIES].**

Ingredient

CITRIC ACID, ANHYDROUS

Conc.

100%

CAS No.

77-92-9

Synonyms**CLASSIFIED AS HAZARDOUS ACCORDING TO NOHSC CRITERIA**

2-HYDROXY-1,2,3-PROPANETRICARBOXYLIC ACID, B-HYDROXYTRICARBALLYLIC ACID, CITREOVIRIDIN, CITRIC ACID ANHYDROUS, CITRIC ACID MONOHYDRATE, CITRIC ACID [FRONINE LAB SUPPLIES], CITRIC A COLOURLESS OR WHITE CRYSTALLINE POWDER

Appearance**Odour** ODOURLESS**Use(s)** LABORATORY REAGENT, DISPERSANT, FOOD ADDITIVE, ACIDIFIER.**Supplier** FRONINE LABORATORY SUPPLIES Ph: 02 9627 3600 Emerg. Ph: 13 11 26**Stock No.** 328.**Poison Sched** None Allocated**Hazchem** None Allocated**UN No.** None Allocated**D.G Class** None Allocated**Pkg Group** None Allocated**EPG** None Allocated**Sub/Tert Risk** None Allocated

HEALTH HAZARDS

Health Hazard Summary

Low toxicity - Slightly corrosive. Citric acid is not anticipated to present adverse health effects in industrial applications. Use with safe work practices to avoid eye or skin contact and dust inhalation. Citric acid has the potential to cause allergic effects.

Eye

Slightly corrosive - irritant. Exposure may result in lacrimation, pain, redness and possible corneal burns with prolonged contact.

Inhalation

Irritant. Inhalation of dust may cause irritation of the nose, throat and respiratory tract with coughing.

Skin

Slightly corrosive. Contact may result in itching, pain, redness, rash and dermatitis. Prolonged contact may result in burns and possible sensitisation.

Ingestion

Slightly corrosive. Ingestion may result in ulceration to the mouth and throat with nausea and vomiting.

PRECAUTIONS

Flammability

Combustible. May evolve toxic gases (carbon oxides, hydrocarbons) when heated to decomposition.

Reactivity

Incompatible with oxidising agents (eg nitrates).

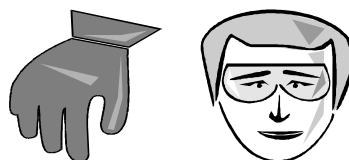
Ventilation

Do not inhale dust/ powder. Use with adequate natural ventilation. Where a dust inhalation hazard exists, mechanical extraction ventilation is recommended.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

PPE

Wear dust-proof goggles and PVC or rubber gloves. When using large quantities or where heavy contamination is likely, wear coveralls. Where an inhalation risk exists, wear a Class P1 (Particulate) Respirator.



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FIRST AID

- Eye** Flush gently with running water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops.
- Inhalation** If exposure occurs leave exposure area immediately. If irritation persists, seek medical attention.
- Skin** Remove contaminated clothing and gently flush affected areas with water. Seek medical attention if irritation develops. Launder clothing before reuse.
- Ingestion** For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre on 13 11 26 (Australia Wide) or a doctor. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting.

SAFE HANDLING

- Storage** Store in cool, dry, well ventilated area, removed from moisture, oxidising agents and foodstuffs. Ensure containers are adequately labelled, protected from physical damage and sealed when not in use.
- Waste Disposal** Neutralise with lime, anion exchanger or similar. For small amounts absorb with sand or similar and dispose of to an approved landfill site. Contact the manufacturer for additional information.
- Transport** Not regulated for transport purposes.

EMERGENCY

- Spillage** If spilt (bulk), wear dust-proof goggles, PVC/rubber gloves and a Class P1 (Particulate) respirator (where a dust inhalation risk exists). Ventilate spillage area. Collect and place in sealable containers for disposal. Avoid generating dust.
- Environment** WATER: If citric acid is released to water, it is expected to biodegrade rapidly. May be toxic to fish at moderately high levels (120 ppm is fatal to daphnia; 894 ppm with pH 4 is fatal to goldfish) due to acidic nature. Fairly high biological oxygen demand (BOD) which may cause oxygen depletion in large spills. Citric acid occurs naturally in many plants.
- Fire and Explosion** Combustible. Evacuate area and contact emergency services. Toxic gases (hydrocarbons, carbon oxides) may be evolved when heated. Remain upwind and notify those downwind of hazard. Wear full protective equipment including Self Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) when combating fire. Use waterfog to cool intact containers and nearby storage areas.
- Extinguishing** Dry agent, carbon dioxide, foam or water fog. Prevent contamination of drains or waterways, absorb runoff with sand or similar.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Flammability: COMBUSTIBLE	Flash Point: NOT AVAILABLE
Boiling Point: DECOMPOSES	Melting Point: 153 C
Exposure Standard: 10 mg/m3 Nuisance dust	Evaporation Rate: NOT RELEVANT
pH: 2.2	% Volatiles: NOT RELEVANT
Specific Gravity: 1.665	Solubility (water): SOLUBLE
Vapour Pressure: NOT RELEVANT	Upper Explosion Limit: 65 %
Lower Explosion Limit: 8 %	Autoignition Temperature: 1010 C

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