




Safety Data Sheet

Section 1. Identification	
Product Identification and Item Numbers:	Salicylic Acid 10% in hydroethanolic solution (SAHA/10/1, SAHA/10, SAHA/10/PT) Salicylic Acid 20% in hydroethanolic solution (SAHA/20, SAHA/20/PT) Salicylic Acid 30% in hydroethanolic solution (SAHA, SAHA/PT)
Product Description:	Salicylic Acid 10% in hydroethanolic solution Salicylic Acid 20% in hydroethanolic solution Salicylic Acid 30% in hydroethanolic solution
Recommended use and restrictions on use:	N/A
Supplier:	Delasco 4001 E Plano Pkwy, Ste 100 Plano, TX 75074 1-712-323-3269 www.delasco.com questions@delasco.com
In Case of Emergency, Contact:	Chemtrec (24 hour) 1-800-424-9300

Section 2. Hazard(s) Identification	
Classification:	Flammable Liquid (Category 2) Acute Toxicity – Oral (Category 4) Eye Irritant; ethanol (Category 2) Skin Corrosion (Category 1B) Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure (Category 3)
Labeling:	
Hazard symbol(s):	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  GHS02: flame </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  GHS05: corrosive </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  GHS07: exclamation mark </div> </div>
Signal word:	Danger!
Hazard statements:	H225: Highly flammable liquid and vapor. H302: Harmful if swallowed. H318: Causes serious eye damage.
Precautionary statements:	P210: Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/.../hot surfaces..... No smoking. P233: Keep container tightly closed. P240: Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241: Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/. / equipment. P242: Use only non-sparking tools. P243: Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P264: Wash hands thoroughly after handling. P280: Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection. P303+P361+P353: IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P370+P378: In case of fire: Use dry chemical, alcohol foam, all purpose AFFF, carbon dioxide or water spray for extinction. P305+P351+P338: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P337+P313: If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P403+P235: Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P501: Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant.

Section 3. Composition/Information on Ingredients	
Chemical Name and Concentration:	Salicylic Acid, 10% - 30% w/v Ethanol, 60% w/v Water, 1% – 30%
Other Names, Common Names, Synonyms:	Salicylic Acid: 2 - hydroxybenzoic acid ; Benzoic acid , 2 - hydroxy- ; Orthohydroxybenzoic acid; o-Hydroxybenzoic acid Ethanol: Ethyl Alcohol Absolute; Dehydrated Ethanol; Anhydrous Ethanol
CAS Number, other unique identifiers:	Mixture: Salicylic Acid CAS# 69-72-7 Ethanol CAS# 64-17-5 Water CAS# 7732-18-5
Other classified impurities or stabilizers:	N/A
Other ingredients posing health hazards:	N/A
Concentration of other hazardous ingredients:	N/A

Section 4. First-aid Measures	
Inhalation exposure:	Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. If symptoms continue, get medical attention. Give oxygen or artificial respiration as needed.
Skin exposure:	Flush the contaminated skin with water promptly. Remove contaminated clothing and flush the skin with water promptly. Cover skin with emollient. Get medical attention.
Eye contact:	Check for and remove any contact lenses. Thoroughly flush the eyes with large amounts of clean low-pressure water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. If irritation persists, seek medical attention immediately.
Ingestion:	Do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting does occur, have victim lean forward to prevent aspiration. Rinse mouth with water. Seek medical attention. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious individual. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. NOTE to physician: Treatment is largely symptomatic. Methods to rid the body rapidly of the Salicylic Acid should be undertaken. Absorption of the Salicylic Acid from the gastrointestinal tract can be reduced by gastric lavage, administration of activated charcoal, or a combination of these. If patient has acidosis, correction of blood pH is essential.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures	
Suitable / unsuitable extinguishing media:	SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, CO2, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam. (2012 ERG) LARGE FIRE: Water spray, fog or alcohol-resistant foam. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water.
Specific hazards / combustion products:	Carbon monoxide is expected to be the primary hazardous combustion product. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Static ignition hazard can results from handling and use. • Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. • Vapors may settle in low or confined spaces.
Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters:	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and protective clothing to prevent contact with skin and eyes. Keep unopened containers cool by spraying with water. May product a floating fire hazard.
NFPA Hazard Classification	Health – 2 Flammability – 1B Instability – 0 0-Minimal 1-Slight 2-Moderate 3-Serious 4-Severe

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures	
Personal precautions and protective equipment:	Do not inhale vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.
Environmental Precautions:	Stop leak / contain spill if possible and safe to do so. Prevent product from entering drains.

Containment / clean up methods:	Highly flammable liquid. Eliminate all sources of ignition. All equipment used when handling this product must be grounded. A vapor suppressing foam may be used to reduce vapors. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Contain spill, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material (e.g., sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculate), and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material.
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Section 7. Handling and Storage

Precautions for safe handling:	Do not get on skin or in eyes. Do not inhale vapor or mist. Keep away from sources of ignition – No Smoking. Take measure to prevent the buildup of electrostatic charge. Open and handle container with care. Metal containers involved in the transfer of this material should be grounded and bonded. Wear suitable protective clothing. Keep away from oxidizing agents.
Conditions for safe storage:	Keep tightly closed, cool and away from flame. Protect containers against physical damage and light.
Incompatibilities to avoid:	Avoid oxidizing agents.

Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL):	1000 ppm (1,900 mg/m ³) TWA (Ethanol)
Threshold Limit Value (TLV):	1993-1994 ACGIH TLV: 1000 ppm (1,880 mg/m ³) TWA (Ethanol)
Other exposure limits:	NIOSH REL: 1000 ppm (1,900 mg/m ³) TWA (Ethanol) LEL: 3.3% (10% LEL: 3,300 ppm) (Ethanol) Original (SCP) IDLH: 15,000 ppm (Ethanol) Revised IDLH: 3,300 ppm [LEL] (Ethanol)
Engineering controls:	General room or local exhaust ventilation is usually required. Electrical equipment should be grounded and conform to applicable electrical code.
Personal protective equipment:	<p>Respiratory Protection As necessary, use full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls (ventilation).</p> <p>Eye Protection Use chemical safety goggles and/or a full face shield where splashing is possible. Use equipment approved by appropriate government standards. Maintain eye wash and quick-drench fountains in work area.</p> <p>Skin Protection Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands. Wear other appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Immediately wash the skin when it becomes contaminated. Work clothing that becomes wet should be immediately removed due to its flammability hazard.</p>
Other personal protection measures:	Provide nearby eyewash station and safety shower.

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties	
Appearance (physical state, color, etc.):	Thin, clear to slightly pink liquid with alcoholic odor.
Odor:	Strong ethanol odor.
Odor threshold:	Data not available for this mixture.
pH:	Acidic
Melting point / freezing point:	Data not available for this mixture.
Initial boiling point and boiling range:	Data not available for this mixture.
Flash point:	Data not available for this mixture.
Evaporation rate:	Data not available for this mixture.
Flammability	Data not available for this mixture.
Upper / lower flammability or explosive limits:	Data not available for this mixture.
Vapor Pressure:	Data not available for this mixture.
Vapor density:	Data not available for this mixture.
Relative density:	Data not available for this mixture.
Solubility:	Very soluble in water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water:	Data not available for this mixture.
Auto-ignition temperature:	363-426 °C / 685.4-798.8 °F (Ethanol)
Decomposition temperature:	Data not available for this mixture.
Viscosity:	Data not available for this mixture.

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity	
Chemical stability:	The product is stable.
Possibility of hazardous reactions:	Vapors may form explosive mixture with air. May react with oxidizing agents.
Conditions to avoid (static, shock, vibration...)	Protect containers against physical damage, heat, ignition sources, extreme temperatures, and direct sunlight.
Incompatible materials:	Alkali metals, ammonia, oxidizing agents, peroxides.
Hazardous decomposition products:	Carbon oxides formed during fire conditions.

Section 11. Toxicological Information	
Routes of exposure:	Ingestion, inhalation, skin and/or eye contact.
Acute Symptoms (acute):	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inhalation: Irritating to respiratory system. Eye Contact: Transient pain, irritation, and reflex lid closure. A foreign-body sensation may persist for one to two days. Vapors produce transient stinging and tearing, but no apparent adverse effects. Causes eye irritation and temporary injury. Skin Contact: Irritating to the skin. May cause drying and cracking. It may be absorbed through the skin. If absorbed through the skin, it may affect the cardiovascular system (increase in pulse rate), liver, and metabolism (body temperature increase). Ingestion: May be harmful if swallowed in large amounts. Causes irritation of the gastrointestinal tract (nausea, vomiting abdominal pains). Ingestion of a sizable amount can cause "Salicylism" as evidenced by nausea, abdominal pain, vomiting, hyperpnea (increased deep breathing) or tachypnea (rapid shallow breaths), ringing in the ears/difficulty hearing, dimness of vision, sweating, thirst, skin eruptions, and alteration in the acid-base balance (metabolic acidosis). Severe salicylate intoxication may also affect behavior/central nervous system with symptoms such as muscle weakness, general depressed activity (somnolence), sleepiness, tremor, confusion, dizziness, agitation, irritability, disorientation, slurred speech, ataxia, restlessness, hyperactivity, hallucinations, convulsions, central nervous system depression, coma. It may also affect the cardiovascular system (hypotension, increased or decreased heart rate, dysrhythmias), liver. Fatalities

	resulting from respiratory or cardiovascular failure are known. The mean lethal adult dose of salicylates is between 20 and 30 grams.																											
Symptoms (chronic): Chronic effects from short and long term exposure:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Ingestion: Central nervous system depression, narcosis, damage to heart. Prolonged ingestion of salicylic acid may cause kidney damage, liver damage, damage to stomach, involuntary shaking, anemia, internal bleeding, and other symptoms similar to acute ingestion. The pancreas may also be affected by prolonged ingestion of salicylic acid.• Inhalation: Not available• Skin: Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause dermatitis, and dryness and cracking of the skin.• Eyes: Causes eye irritation and temporary injury.• Salicylic Acid may be mutagenic for bacteria and/or yeast.• Salicylic Acid: Classified reproductive system/toxin/female, Development toxin (Possible)• Salicylic Acid: May affect genetic material (mutagenic). May cause adverse reproductive effects and birth defects (teratogenic). Excreted in maternal milk in human.																											
Numerical measures of toxicity (e.g., acute toxicity estimates):	<table><tr><td colspan="4">Acute Toxicity (Ethanol):</td></tr><tr><td>LC50 (inhl)</td><td>Rat</td><td>20000 ppm</td><td>10 hrs</td></tr><tr><td>LC50 (oral)</td><td>Rat</td><td>7060 mg/Kg BWT</td><td></td></tr><tr><td>LDLo (oral)</td><td>Human</td><td>1400 mg/Kg BWT</td><td></td></tr><tr><td colspan="4">Acute Toxicity (Salicylic Acid):</td></tr><tr><td>LD50 (oral)</td><td>Mouse</td><td>480 mg/Kg</td><td></td></tr></table>				Acute Toxicity (Ethanol):				LC50 (inhl)	Rat	20000 ppm	10 hrs	LC50 (oral)	Rat	7060 mg/Kg BWT		LDLo (oral)	Human	1400 mg/Kg BWT		Acute Toxicity (Salicylic Acid):				LD50 (oral)	Mouse	480 mg/Kg	
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NTP carcinogen:	Known to be human carcinogen (Ethanol)																											
EPA carcinogen:	Not available (Ethanol)																											
ACGIH carcinogen:	A3 Confirmed Animal Carcinogen with Unknown Relevance to Humans (Ethanol)																											
IARC potential carcinogen:	Group 1 (Ethanol)																											
OSHA carcinogen:	Present (Ethanol)																											

Section 12. Ecological Information (Non-mandatory)	
Ecotoxicity (aquatic and terrestrial, where available):	<p>Acute Fish Toxicity (Ethanol) LC50 / 96 HOUR Oncorhynchus mykiss (rainbow trout) > 10,000 mg/l LC50 / 96 HOUR Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow) > 13,400 mg/l</p> <p>Toxicity to aquatic plants (Ethanol) Growth inhibition / 96 HOURS Chlorella vulgaris (Fresh water algae) 1,000 mg/l</p> <p>Toxicity to microorganisms (Ethanol) Toxicity Threshold / Pseudomonas putida 6,500 mg/l Summary: Inhibition of cell multiplication begins.</p>
Persistence and degradability:	Ethanol: Biodegradation is expected.
Bioaccumulative potential:	Ethanol: Bioaccumulation is unlikely.
Mobility in soil:	Not available
Other adverse effects:	Not available

Section 13. Disposal Considerations (Non-mandatory)

Safe methods of disposal:	Dispose of in accordance with federal, state and local environmental control regulations.
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Section 14. Transport Information (Non-mandatory)

US DOT	UN number:	UN1170	Class:	3	Packing Group:	II
UN proper shipping name:			Ethanol, Solutions			
Packing group, if applicable:			II			
Environmental hazards (marine pollutant, etc...)			Not available			
Special transport precautions:			N/A			

Section 15. Regulatory Information (Non-mandatory)

Specific safety, health, and environmental regulations:	N/A
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Section 16. Other information

Date of preparation or last revision:	11/13/2024
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