

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) - Sixth revised edition

Version: 1.0

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## 1. Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name gallic acid

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -

Other names 3,4,5-trihydroxybenzenoic Acid

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses For industry use only. Food additives -> Flavoring Agents

Uses advised against no data available

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## 2. Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Skin irritation, Category 2

Eye irritation, Category 2

Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word	Warning
Hazard statement(s)	<p>H315 Causes skin irritation</p> <p>H319 Causes serious eye irritation</p> <p>H335 May cause respiratory irritation</p>
Precautionary statement(s)	
Prevention	<p>P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.</p> <p>P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.</p> <p>P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.</p>
Response	<p>P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...</p> <p>P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).</p> <p>P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.</p> <p>P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.</p> <p>P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.</p> <p>P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...if you feel unwell.</p>
Storage	<p>P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.</p>

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

## 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

none

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## 3. Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
gallic acid	gallic acid	149-91-7	none	100%

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## 4. First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

In case of skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

In case of eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

If swallowed

Rinse mouth. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Rest.

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Inhalation of dust may irritate nose and throat. Contact with eyes or skin causes irritation. (USCG, 1999)

#### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

For immediate first aid - Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If victim is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask, device or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep victim quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. /Organic acids and related compounds/

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#### 5. Fire-fighting measures

##### 5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Combustible. Extinguish with water, dry chemicals, foam, or carbon dioxide.

##### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available. It is probably combustible.

##### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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#### 6. Accidental release measures

##### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

##### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

##### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Pick up and arrange disposal. Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

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## 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Dry. Keep in the dark. PROTECT FROM LIGHT.

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## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Wear impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. 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. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

Wear dust mask when handling large quantities.

Thermal hazards

no data available

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## 9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	white crystalline powder
Colour	Colorless or slightly yellow cyrstalline needles or prisms.
Odour	no data available
Melting point/ freezing point	251°C (dec.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	501.1°C at 760 mmHg
Flammability	Combustible.
Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	271°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	In water:12 g/L cold water
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	log Kow = 0.70
Vapour pressure	7.32E-11mmHg at 25°C
Density and/or relative density	1.694

Relative vapour density no data available

Particle characteristics no data available

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## 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Phenols, such as GALLIC ACID, do not behave as organic alcohols, as one might guess from the presence of a hydroxyl (-OH) group in their structure. Instead, they react as weak organic acids. Phenols and cresols are much weaker as acids than common carboxylic acids (phenol has  $pK_a = 9.88$ ). These materials are incompatible with strong reducing substances such as hydrides, nitrides, alkali metals, and sulfides. Flammable gas ( $H_2$ ) is often generated, and the heat of the reaction may ignite the gas. Heat is also generated by the acid-base reaction between phenols and bases. Such heating may initiate polymerization of the organic compound. Phenols are sulfonated very readily (for example, by concentrated sulfuric acid at room temperature). The reactions generate heat. Phenols are also nitrated very rapidly, even by dilute nitric acid.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Thermal decomposition products include carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.  
/Organic acids and related compounds/

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## 11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rabbit oral 5.0 g/kg
- Inhalation: no data available

- Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

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## 12. Ecological information

### 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: no data available
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: no data available
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available



## 12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: An aerobic biodegradation study of gallic acid, based on BOD measurements, using a sewage inoculum at 20°C and an unknown gallic acid concentration, indicated 0.08 percent BODT, over a period of 5 days(1). An aerobic biodegradation study of gallic acid, based on COD measurements, using an activated sludge inoculum of 100 mg/l and an initial pyrogalllic acid concentration of 200 ppm, indicated 90.5 percent COD removal over a period of 5 days at pH=7.2 and 20°C(2). An aerobic biodegradation study of gallic acid, based on BOD measurements, using an acclimated sewage inoculum at and an unknown gallic acid concentration, indicated 0 percent BODT, over a period of 5 days(3). The carbon dioxide evolution from pasture soil (pH=6.7) and arable sandy soil (pH=6.2) was studied after addition of gallic acid to the soil and an incubation period of 300 hours at 13 deg c and 20°C(4). The decomposition of gallic acid, reflected as carbon dioxide production, became exponential within 10 hours(4). ANAEROBIC: Under both aerobic and anaerobic conditions, gallic acid is mineralized to methane and carbon dioxide in the presence of certain Rhodospirillaceae(5).

## 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF value of 2 was calculated for gallic acid(SRC), using an experimental log Kow of 0.70(1,SRC) and a recommended regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF value suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

## 12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of gallic acid is estimated as approximately 57(SRC), using a measured log Kow of 0.70(1) and a regression-derived equation(2,SRC). According to a recommended classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that gallic acid is expected to have high mobility in soil(SRC).

## 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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## 13. Disposal considerations

### 13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate

water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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### 14. Transport information

#### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: no data available    IMDG: no data available    IATA: no data available

#### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

#### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: no data available    IMDG: no data available    IATA: no data available

#### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: no data available    IMDG: no data available    IATA: no data available

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no

IMDG: no

IATA: no

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

#### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

no data available

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### 15. Regulatory information

#### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the

## product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
gallic acid	gallic acid	149-91-7	none
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Not Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.

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## 16. Other information

### Information on revision

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### Abbreviations and acronyms

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website:  
<http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website:  
<https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website:  
<http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:  
[http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)
- CAMEO Chemicals, website:  
<http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website:  
<http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website:  
<http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

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