

### SECTION-1: Identification of the substance / mixture and the company / undertaking

<b>Catalogue Number</b>	CS-O-30820
<b>Product Name</b>	Zinc acetate
<b>CAS No.</b>	557-34-6
<b>Category</b>	Fine Chemicals
<b>Synonyms</b>	zinc(II) acetate
<b>Brand</b>	Clearsynth Labs Ltd.
<b>Identified uses</b>	Laboratory Chemicals
<b>Uses advised against</b>	Not available
<b>Company</b>	Clearsynth Labs Ltd. Mumbai, India
<b>Emergency Phone #</b>	+91-22-245045900
<b>REACH No.</b>	Not available

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

**Disclaimer:** This is sample MSDS. Please email [sales@clearsynth.com](mailto:sales@clearsynth.com) for more details.

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)

Acute toxicity (Category 4)

#### 2.2 Label Elements

**Signal Word:** Warning



#### Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.

H400	Not available
H410	Not available
H411	Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

**Precautionary Statement(s)**

Code	Statement
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P264+P265	Not available
P270	Not available
P273	Not available
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P317	Not available
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present.
P305+P354+P338	Not available
P317	Not available
P330	Not available
P337+P317	If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.
P391	Not available
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

**SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients**

3.1 Substance

Component : Zinc acetate

CAS Number : 557-34-6

Molecular Formula : C<sub>4</sub>H<sub>6</sub>O<sub>4</sub>Zn

Molecular Weight : 183.47

Parent Chemical : -

Synonyms : zinc(II) acetate

Concentration : Not available

**SECTION 4: First aid measures**

Not available

### SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Not available

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Not available

### SECTION-7: Handling and storage

Not available

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

Not available

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Test	Result
Appearance	No data available
IR spectrum	No data available
pH	No data available
Solubility	No data available

Property	Value
a) Physical State	No data available
b) Color	No data available
c) Odor	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Vapour Pressure	No data available
f) Viscosity	No data available
g) Initial Boiling Point and boiling range	No data available
h) Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available

Property	Value
i) Auto Ignition Temperature	No data available
j) Flash Point	No data available
k) Explosion Limit, Lower	No data available
l) Explosion Limit, Upper	No data available
m) Decomposition Temperature	No data available
n) Loss on Drying	No data available
o) Relative Density	No data available
p) Solubility (in DMSO)	No data available
q) Oxidizing Properties	No data available

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Not available

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

- Acute toxicity: Ingestion of large doses of zinc causes stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Acute inhalation of large amounts of zinc causes metal fume fever, which is characterized by chills, fever, headache, weakness, dryness of the nose and throat, chest pain, and coughing. Dermal contact with zinc results in skin irritation. (L49) LD50: 2510 mg/kg (Oral, Rat) (T13) LD50: 57 mg/kg (Intraperitoneal, Mouse) (T13)
- Skin corrosion/irritation: Zinc salts of strong mineral acids are astringent, corrosive to skin ... /Zinc salts/ Anaemia results from the excessive absorption of zinc suppressing copper and iron absorption, most likely through competitive binding of intestinal mucosal cells. Unbalanced levels of copper and zinc binding to Cu,Zn-superoxide dismutase has been linked to amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS). Stomach acid dissolves metallic zinc to give corrosive zinc chloride, which can cause damage to the stomach lining. Metal fume fever is thought to be an immune response to inhaled zinc. (L48, L49, A49)
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No data available.
- Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.
- Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.
- Carcinogenicity: CLASSIFICATION: D; not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity. BASIS FOR CLASSIFICATION: Based on inadequate evidence in humans and animals. HUMAN CARCINOGENICITY DATA: Inadequate. ANIMAL CARCINOGENICITY DATA: Inadequate. /Zinc and compounds/
- Reproductive toxicity: Chronic exposure to zinc causes anemia, ataxia, lethargy, and decreases the level of good cholesterol in the body. It is also believed to cause pancreatic and reproductive damage. (L49)
- STOT-single exposure: No data available.
- STOT-repeated exposure: Chronic exposure to zinc causes anemia, ataxia, lethargy, and decreases the level of good cholesterol in the body. It is also believed to cause pancreatic and reproductive damage. (L49)
- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

### Likely routes of exposure

- Ingestion of large doses of zinc causes stomach cramps, nausea, and vomiting. Acute inhalation of large amounts of zinc causes metal fume fever, which is characterized by chills, fever, headache, weakness, dryness of the nose and throat, chest pain, and coughing. Dermal contact with zinc results in skin irritation. (L49)

### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- /HUMAN EXPOSURE STUDIES/ Researchers/ exposed groups of eight healthy women to 0, 15, 50, or 100 mg supplemental zinc as zinc acetate daily for 60 days (approximately 0, 0.25, 0.83, or 1.7 mg supplemental Zn/kg-day, assuming a reference female body weight of 60 kg) and evaluated effects on serum zinc and cholesterol levels. Zinc exposure resulted in significant, dose-related increases in serum zinc. In the highest exposure group only, plasma HDL-cholesterol was significantly reduced at 4 weeks of exposure, but not at any other timepoint examined. A direct correlation between dietary zinc and whole-blood copper was observed in treated subjects. The study authors noted that in the 50 and 100 mg groups, some bloating, nausea, and abdominal cramps were noted unless the supplement was taken with a large glass of water at mealtime.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

Not available

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Not available

## SECTION 14: Transport information

Not available

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Not available

## SECTION 16: Other information

Not available

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