

# Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## Calcium acetate

Revision Date:2025-12-20 Revision Number:1

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

#### Product identifier

Product name	: Calcium acetate
CBnumber	: CB8312095
CAS	: 62-54-4
EINECS Number	: 200-540-9
Synonyms	: Calcium Acetate, Calcium acetate anhydrous

#### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses	: For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.
Uses advised against	: none

#### Company Identification

Company	: Chemicalbook
Address	: Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing
Telephone	: 010-86108875

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### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

#### Label elements

##### Pictogram(s)

Signal word No signal word

##### Hazard statement(s)

none

##### Precautionary statement(s)

##### Prevention

none

##### Response

none

##### Storage

none

##### Disposal

none

## Other hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance

Product name	: Calcium acetate
Synonyms	: Calcium Acetate, Calcium acetate anhydrous
CAS	: 62-54-4
EC number	: 200-540-9
MF	: C <sub>4</sub> H <sub>6</sub> CaO <sub>4</sub>
MW	: 158.17

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

#### Following skin contact

Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.

#### Following eye contact

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

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention .

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

no data available

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

#### Absorption, Distribution and Excretion

40% is absorbed in the fasting state and approximately 30% is absorbed in the nonfasting state following oral administration.

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

Use water spray, powder.

### Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

Combustible under specific conditions.

## Advice for firefighters

Use water spray, powder.

## NFPA 704

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1 1

█ HEALTH 1 Exposure would cause irritation with only minor residual injury (e.g. [acetone](#), sodium bromate, potassium chloride)

Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete,

█ FIRE 0 stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 820 °C (1,500 °F) for a period of 5 minutes.(e.g. Carbon tetrachloride)

█ REACT 1 Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures (e.g. [propene](#))

SPEC.

HAZ.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.

### Environmental precautions

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Separated from strong acids. Dry. Well closed.KEEP WELL CLOSED.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### Individual protection measures

#### Eye/face protection

Wear safety spectacles.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves.

#### Respiratory protection

Use local exhaust or breathing protection.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	Powder
Colour	white
Odour	SLIGHT ODOR OF ACETIC ACID
Melting point/freezing point	160°C (dec.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	117.1°C at 760 mmHg
Flammability	Combustible under specific conditions.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	160°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	160 °C
pH	8(1 mM solution);8.43(10 mM solution);8.77(100 mM solution);9.13(1000 mM solution)
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	H <sub>2</sub> O: 1 M at 20 °C, clear, colorless

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density and/or relative density	1.50
Relative vapour density	1.50
Particle characteristics	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

Decomposes above 160°C . This produces acetone vapour and calcium carbonate. Reacts violently with strong acids. This produces acetic acid fumes.

### Chemical stability

Very hygroscopic ...

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Decomposes above 160°C . This produces acetone vapour and calcium carbonate. Reacts violently with strong acids. This produces acetic acid fumes.

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

no data available

### Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition ... emits acrid smoke and fumes.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: no data available
- 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**

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract.

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

### **Aspiration hazard**

A nuisance-causing concentration of airborne particles can be reached quickly when dispersed.

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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **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

### **Persistence and degradability**

no data available

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

no data available

### **Mobility in soil**

no data available

### **Other adverse effects**

no data available

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## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### **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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## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

### **UN Number**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### **UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### **Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### **Packing group, if applicable**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

### **Special precautions for user**

no data available

### **Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

no data available

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## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

### **Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question**

**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.

**PICCS**

Listed.

**Vietnam National Chemical Inventory**

Listed.

**IECSC**

Listed.

**Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)**

Listed.

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### 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>

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