

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

## SECTION 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** Fumaric acid

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** -

**Other names** U-1149; FEMA 2488; FUMARSAEURE

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

**Identified uses** Industrial and scientific research use.

**Uses advised against** no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

**Company** Shanghai Baishun Biotechnology Co., Ltd

**Address** No. 26, Lane 918, Lianye Road, Zhelin Town, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China

**Telephone** +86-21-37581181

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-21-37581181

**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Eye irritation, Category 2

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)**



**Signal word** Warning

**Hazard statement(s)** H319 Causes serious eye irritation

**Precautionary statement(s)**

**Prevention** P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

<b>Response</b>	P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>Storage</b>	none
<b>Disposal</b>	none

### 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Fumaric acid	Fumaric acid	110-17-8	203-743-0	100%

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest.

#### Following skin contact

Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

#### 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.

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

Inhalation of dust may cause respiratory irritation. Compound is non-toxic when ingested. Prolonged contact with eyes or skin may cause irritation. (USCG, 1999)

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

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as 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 patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Organic acids and related compounds

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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

If material on fire or involved in fire: use water in flooding quantities as fog. Solid streams of water may spread fire. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Apply water from as far a distance as possible. Use foam, dry chemicals, or carbon dioxide.

### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Irritating fumes of maleic anhydride may form in fires. Behavior in Fire: Dust presents explosion hazard; knock down dust with water fog. (USCG, 1999)

### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, dry powder, foam, carbon dioxide.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Personal protection: particulate filter respirator adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Sweep spilled substance into covered containers. If appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

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

Environmental considerations - land spill: Dig a pit, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material. /SRP: If time permits, pits, ponds, lagoons, soak holes, or holding areas should be sealed with an impermeable flexible membrane liner./ Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or firefighting water. Neutralize with agricultural lime (CaO), crushed limestone (CaCO<sub>3</sub>), or sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO<sub>3</sub>).

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames. PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST. Closed system, dust explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. 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.

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

Separated from oxidizing materials. The bulk material should be stored in a well-closed container in a cool, dry place.

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## SECTION 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

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

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

**Eye/face protection**

Wear safety goggles.

**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 and safety characteristics

<b>Physical state</b>	Solid. Crystalline.
<b>Colour</b>	Colorless needles, monoclinic prisms or leaflets from water.
<b>Odour</b>	Odorless
<b>Melting point/freezing point</b>	287 °C.
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	Remarks:Sublimes at 200 C. Sublimes at 165 C at 1.7 mm pressure.
<b>Flammability</b>	Combustible. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>	no data available
<b>Flash point</b>	230°C
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Ca. 399 °C. Atm. press.:1 atm.
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	3,0-3,2 (0,05 % solution at 25 °C)
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	less than 1 mg/mL at 72° F (NTP, 1992)
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	log Pow = 0.46. Temperature:20 °C.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	0 mm Hg. Temperature:25 °C.
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.64. Temperature:20 °C.
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	no data available
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

Decomposes on heating and on burning. This produces corrosive fumes. Reacts violently with strong oxidants. This produces toxic and flammable gases. This generates fire and explosion hazard.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Fumaric acid is stable although it is subject to degradation by both aerobic and anaerobic microorganisms. When heated in sealed vessels with water at 150 - 170 deg C it forms DL-malic acid.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

SLIGHTDust explosion possible if in powder or granular form, mixed with air.FUMARIC ACID is a carboxylic acid. Carboxylic acids donate hydrogen ions if a base is present to accept them. They react in this way with all bases, both organic (for example, the amines) and inorganic. Their reactions with bases, called "neutralizations", are accompanied by the evolution of substantial amounts of heat. Neutralization between an acid and a base produces water plus a salt. Carboxylic acids with six or fewer carbon atoms are freely or moderately soluble in water; those with more than six carbons are slightly soluble in water. Soluble carboxylic acid dissociate to an extent in water to yield hydrogen ions. The pH of solutions of carboxylic acids is therefore less than 7.0. Many insoluble carboxylic acids react rapidly with aqueous solutions containing a chemical base and dissolve as the neutralization generates a soluble salt. Carboxylic acids in aqueous solution and liquid or molten carboxylic acids can react with active metals to form gaseous hydrogen and a metal salt. Such reactions occur in principle for solid carboxylic acids as well, but are slow if the

solid acid remains dry. Even "insoluble" carboxylic acids may absorb enough water from the air and dissolve sufficiently in it to corrode or dissolve iron, steel, and aluminum parts and containers. Carboxylic acids, like other acids, react with cyanide salts to generate gaseous hydrogen cyanide. The reaction is slower for dry, solid carboxylic acids. Insoluble carboxylic acids react with solutions of cyanides to cause the release of gaseous hydrogen cyanide. Flammable and/or toxic gases and heat are generated by the reaction of carboxylic acids with diazo compounds, dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitrides, and sulfides. Carboxylic acids, especially in aqueous solution, also react with sulfites, nitrites, thiosulfates (to give H<sub>2</sub>S and SO<sub>3</sub>), dithionites (SO<sub>2</sub>), to generate flammable and/or toxic gases and heat. Their reaction with carbonates and bicarbonates generates a harmless gas (carbon dioxide) but still heat. Like other organic compounds, carboxylic acids can be oxidized by strong oxidizing agents and reduced by strong reducing agents. These reactions generate heat. A wide variety of products is possible. Like other acids, carboxylic acids may initiate polymerization reactions; like other acids, they often catalyze (increase the rate of) chemical reactions. Partial carbonization and formation of maleic anhydride occur at 446° F (open vessel). (NTP, 1992)

## **10.4 Conditions to avoid**

no data available

## **10.5 Incompatible materials**

Fumaric acid undergoes reactions typical of an organic acid.

## **10.6 Hazardous decomposition products**

Irritating fumes of maleic anhydride may form in fires.

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# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

### **Acute toxicity**

- Oral: LD50 - rat (male) - 10 700 mg/kg bw.
- Inhalation: LC50 - rat (male/female) - > 1.306 mg/L air (analytical).
- Dermal: LD50 - rabbit (female) - 20 000 mg/kg bw.

### **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.

### **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

### 12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 - Danio rerio (previous name: Brachydanio rerio) - > 100 mg/L - 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 - Daphnia magna - 212 mg/L - 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 - Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) - > 100 mg/L - 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 - activated sludge of a predominantly domestic sewage - > 300 mg/L - 3 h. Remarks: Respiration rate.

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: In river die-away studies using various natural waters, the degradation half-life of fumaric acid ranged from 1-15 days with faster degradation occurring in more polluted waters(1); degradation half-life in distilled water controls was 55 days(1). Using a microbe inoculum taken from three polluted surface waters, a 5 day Theoretical BOD of 34% was measured(2). Using a Warburg respirometer and a sewage inoculum, 5 day Theoretical BODs of 57-70% were measured at concentrations of 3.75-7.5 ppm(3). Fumaric acid, present at 500 ppm, had a Theoretical BOD of 1.7% after a 24-hr incubation period in a Warburg respirometer using an activated sludge inoculum(4). Using an activated sludge adapted to phenol, a theoretical BOD of 41% was measured after a 12 hr incubation period in a Warburg respirometer(5).

### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for fumaric acid(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.46(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

### 12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of fumaric acid can be estimated to be 7(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that fumaric acid is expected to have very high mobility in soil. The pKa values of fumaric acid are 3.03 and 4.54(3), indicating that this compound will exist almost entirely in anion form in the environment and anions generally do not adsorb more strongly to soils containing organic carbon and clay than their neutral counterparts(4).

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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## SECTION 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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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

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

check.)

check.)

## 14.2 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.)

## 14.3 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.)

## 14.4 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.)

## 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: Yes

IMDG: Yes

IATA: Yes

## 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

## 14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

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# SECTION 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
Fumaric acid	Fumaric acid	110-17-8	203-743-0
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.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

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# SECTION 16: Other information

### Information on revision

Creation Date July 15, 2019

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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/>

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [sds@xixisys.com](mailto:sds@xixisys.com)**

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