

SAFETY DATA SHEET

Issued Date: 19/02/2024

ISSUED by: AUSTRALIAN TARTARIC PRODUCTS PTY LTD

L(+) NATURAL TARTARIC ACID

1. IDENTIFICATION

GHS Product Identifier

L(+) NATURAL TARTARIC ACID

Company Name

AUSTRALIAN TARTARIC PRODUCTS PTY LTD (ABN 92 008 275 554)

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PMB 25 Red Cliffs
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Australia

Telephone/Fax Number

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+61 (03) 5029 1450

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Acidulant in food and beverage products; as a buffering agent and acidulant in pharmaceutical products; an intermediate in chemical synthesis, set-retardant in cement and gypsum plaster; in metal cleaning formulations.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
DEXTROTARTARIC ACID	
NATURAL TARTARIC ACID	
(+) TARTARIC ACID	
L-2,3-DIHYDROXYBUTANEDIOIC	
DIHYDROXYSUCCINIC ACID	
L(+) NATURAL TARTARIC ACID	

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

GHS classification of the substance/mixture

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 1

Signal Word (s)

DANGER

Hazard Statement (s)

H318 Causes serious eye damage.

Pictogram (s)

Corrosion



Precautionary statement – Prevention

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Information on Composition

L-Tartaric acid is a naturally occurring organic acid found in many fruits. It is an approved food additive.

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion
L(+) Tartaric Acid	87-69-4	100 %

4. FIRST-AID MEASURES

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove affected person from contaminated area. Keep at rest until recovered. If symptoms develop and/or persist seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Do not induce vomiting. Wash out mouth thoroughly with water. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin

Wash affected area thoroughly with soap and water. If symptoms develop seek medical attention.

Eye contact

If in eyes, hold eyelids apart and flush the eyes continuously with running water. Remove contact lenses. Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Seek immediate medical attention.

First Aid Facilities

Eyewash, safety shower and normal washroom facilities.

Advice to Doctor

Treat symptomatically.

Other Information

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use carbon dioxide, dry chemical, foam, water mist or water spray.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

Do not use water jet.

Hazards from Combustion Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Specific Hazards Arising From The Chemical

Combustible solid; will readily burn under fire conditions. The finely divided dust, in sufficient quantity, may form flammable/explosive mixtures with air. Dust clouds may present an explosion hazard in the presence of an ignition source. When ignited it gradually decomposes emitting an odour resembling that of burning sugar.

Decomposition Temperature

Not available

Precautions in connection with Fire

Fire fighters should wear Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus (SCBA) operated in positive pressure mode and full protective clothing to prevent exposure to vapours or fumes. Water spray may be used to cool down heat-exposed containers. Fight fire from

safe location. This product should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Emergency Procedures

Remove all sources of ignition. Increase ventilation. Evacuate all unprotected personnel. Do not breathe dust. Wear respiratory protection and full protective clothing to minimise exposure. Sweep up material avoiding dust generation - dampen spilled material with water if suitable to avoid airborne dust, OR where possible use dustless methods such as vacuum to collect the material; then transfer material in to suitable vapour tight labelled containers for subsequent recycling or disposal. Dispose of waste according to applicable local and national regulations. If contamination of sewers or waterways occurs inform the local water and waste management authorities in accordance with local regulations.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for Safe Handling

Avoid inhalation of dust, and skin or eye contact. Use only in a well ventilated area. Keep containers sealed when not in use. Prevent the build up of dust in the work atmosphere. Establish good housekeeping practices. Remove dust accumulations on a regular basis by vacuuming or gentle sweeping to avoid creating dust clouds. Maintain high standards of personal hygiene i.e. washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a well ventilated area away from heat and sources of ignition, out of direct sunlight and moisture. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Store away from incompatible materials such as materials that support combustion (oxidising materials). Store in suitable, labelled containers. Inspect periodically for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Ensure that storage conditions comply with applicable local and national regulations.

For information on the handling of Combustible dusts and grounding procedure reference should be made to Australian Standard AS/NZS 4745 - 'Code of Practice for Handling Combustible Dusts.'

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational exposure limit values

No exposure standards have been established for this material, however, the TWA exposure standards for dust not otherwise specified is 10 mg/m³. As with all chemicals, exposure should be kept to the lowest possible levels. TWA (Time Weighted Average): The average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal eight-hour working day, for a five-day week. Source: Safe Work Australia.

Biological Limit Values

No biological limit allocated.

Appropriate Engineering Controls

This substance is hazardous and should be used with a local exhaust ventilation system, drawing solid/dust away from workers' breathing zone. A flameproof exhaust ventilation system is required. If the engineering controls are not sufficient to maintain concentrations of particulates below the exposure standards, suitable respiratory protection must be worn.

Local exhaust ventilation should be used for vapours/fumes produced during processing at high temperatures.

Respiratory Protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable dust/particulate filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements.

Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

Eye Protection

Safety glasses with full face shield should be used. Eye protection devices should conform to relevant regulations.

Eye protection should conform with Australian/New Zealand Standard AS/NZS 1337 (series) - Eye Protectors for Industrial Applications.

Hand Protection

Wear gloves of impervious material (laminated film, nitrile or neoprene). Final choice of appropriate gloves will vary according to individual circumstances. i.e. methods of handling or according to risk assessments undertaken. Occupational protective gloves should conform to relevant regulations.

Reference should be made to AS/NZS 2161.1: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance.

Body Protection

Suitable protective workwear, e.g. cotton overalls buttoned at neck and wrist is recommended. Chemical resistant apron is recommended where large quantities are handled.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Properties	Description	Properties	Description
Form	Powder	Appearance	Colourless crystals or white powder, strong acidic taste.
Colour	Colourless or white	Odour	Odourless
Decomposition Temperature	Not available	Melting Point	168-170°C
Boiling Point	Not available	Solubility in Water	Soluble, 139g/100g at 20°C
Specific Gravity	1.76	pH	1.6
Vapour Pressure	Not available	Vapour Density (Air=1)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	Not available	Odour Threshold	Not available
Viscosity	Not available	Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Not available
Flash Point	210°C (open cup)	Flammability	Combustible solid.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	425°C	Explosion Limit - Upper	Not available
Explosion Limit - Lower	Not available		

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Chemical Stability

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Reactivity and Stability

Reacts with incompatible materials.

Conditions to Avoid

Dust accumulation, heat and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials

Strong oxidising agents and strong bases.

Hazardous Decomposition Products

Under fire conditions this product may emit toxic and/or irritating fumes, smoke and gases including carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide and oxides of nitrogen.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Violent reaction possible with silver or silver compounds. Aqueous solution of tartaric acid can liberate extremely flammable hydrogen gas in contact with reactive metals such as zinc or aluminium.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicology Information

Toxicity data for material given below.

Acute Toxicity - Oral

LDLo (Rat): 7500 mg/kg

LDLo (Rabbit): 5000

mg/kg LDLo (Dog): 5000

mg/kg

Ingestion

Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract causing nausea and vomiting.

Mildly irritating the gastro-intestinal system if large quantities are ingested. The effect is that of an acid, producing abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting and diarrhea.

Inhalation

Inhalation of dusts may irritate the respiratory system.

Chronic exposure to this material may aggravate existing respiratory disorders and lung disorders such as bronchitis, emphysema and asthma. Onset and progression are related to dust concentrations and duration of exposure.

Skin

Skin contact may cause mechanical irritation resulting in redness and itching.

Eye

Causes eye damage. Eye contact will cause stinging, blurring, tearing, severe pain and possible burns, necrosis, permanent damage and blindness.

Respiratory sensitisation

Not expected to be a respiratory sensitizer.

Skin Sensitisation

Not expected to be a skin sensitizer.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Not considered to be a mutagenic hazard.

Carcinogenicity

Not considered to be a carcinogenic hazard.

Reproductive Toxicity

Not considered to be toxic to reproduction.

STOT-single exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

STOT-repeated exposure

Not expected to cause toxicity to a specific target organ.

Aspiration Hazard

Not expected to be an aspiration hazard.

Other Information

LD50 (Intravenous, Rat): 485 mg/kg

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

No ecological data available for this material.

Persistence and degradability

Readily biodegradable according to OECD criteria.

Mobility

Not available

Bioaccumulative Potential

Not available

Other Adverse Effects

Not available

Environmental Protection

Prevent this material entering waterways, drains and sewers.

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal considerations

The disposal of the spilled or waste material must be done in accordance with applicable local and national regulations.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Transport Information

Not classified as Dangerous Goods according to the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail. (7th edition)

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations for transport by air.

Not classified as Dangerous Goods by the criteria of the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG Code) for transport by sea.

U.N. Number

None Allocated

UN proper shipping name

None Allocated

Transport hazard class(es)

None Allocated

IMDG Marine pollutant

No

Transport in Bulk

Not available

Special Precautions for User

Not available

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

Regulatory information

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety Regulations, Australia.

Not classified as a Scheduled Poison according to the Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP).

Poisons Schedule

Not Scheduled

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of preparation or last revision of SDS

SDS Review: February 2024

Supersedes: April 2019

Preparation References

Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals Code of Practice.

Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons.

Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail.

Model Work Health and Safety Regulations, Schedule 10: Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.

Workplace exposure standards for airborne contaminants.

Adopted biological exposure determinants, American Conference of Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH).

Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals.

Contact Person/Point

Australian Tartaric Products

Ph: (03) 5029-1450

END OF SDS