



SAFETY DATA SHEET

GHS / OSHA HazCom 2012 Compliant

Minuteman Peptides, LLC

acetic acid

CAS: 64-19-7
Formula: C₂H₄O₂

Document ID: bea20dbf
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Version: 1.0

Section 1 — Product and Company Identification

Product Name	acetic acid
Synonyms	acetic acid; 64-19-7; ethanoic acid
CAS Number	64-19-7
Molecular Formula	C ₂ H ₄ O ₂
IUPAC Name	acetic acid
Identified Uses	Research laboratory chemical for in vitro scientific research and development use only.
Restriction on Use	Not for human or veterinary use. Not for food, drug, cosmetic, household, agricultural, clinical, therapeutic, or diagnostic applications.

Manufacturer / Supplier

Company	Minuteman Peptides, LLC
Address	53 Knox Trail, Suite 200, Acton, MA 01720, US
Phone	978-596-1533
Website	https://minutemanpeptides.com/
Emergency Contact	CHEMTREC
Emergency Phone	800-424-9300 CHEMTREC (USA) +1-703-527-3887 CHEMTREC (International) 24 Hours/day, 7 Days/week

Section 2 — Hazard Identification

Classification of the substance

Classified under GHS Rev.8 / OSHA HazCom 2012 — see hazard statements below.

Classification has been conducted in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA HazCom 2012) and GHS Rev.8 using all available data and scientifically valid weight-of-evidence approaches (GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4), including read-across from chemical class and structural considerations where substance-specific study data is not available.

Signal Word: **DANGER**

GHS Pictograms:



GHS02



GHS05



GHS07



GHS08

Hazard Statements

- H226: Flammable liquid and vapor [Warning Flammable liquids]
- H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage [Danger Skin corrosion/irritation]
- H318: Causes serious eye damage [Danger Serious eye damage/eye irritation]
- H312: Harmful in contact with skin [Warning Acute toxicity, dermal]
- H370: Causes damage to organs [Danger Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure]
- H303: May be harmful if swallowed [Warning Acute toxicity, oral]
- H334: May cause allergy or asthma symptoms or breathing difficulties if inhaled [Danger Sensitization, respiratory]
- H371: May cause damage to organs [Warning Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure]

Precautionary Statements

- P210
- P233
- P240
- P241
- P242
- P243
- P260
- P264
- P280
- P301+P330+P331
- P302+P361+P354
- P303+P361+P353
- P304+P340
- P305+P354+P338
- P316
- P321
- P363
- P370+P378
- P403+P235
- P405
- P264+P265
- P317
- P270
- P302+P352
- P308+P316
- P362+P364
- P271
- P284
- P301+P317

- P342+P316
- P403

Hazards Not Otherwise Classified (HNOC)

None known based on available data and weight-of-evidence assessment. The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully characterized; handle as a potentially bioactive substance of unknown toxicity.

Section 3 — Composition / Information on Ingredients

Single-substance product. Chemical identity:

Ingredient	CAS Number	Mol. Formula	Mol. Weight	Concentration
acetic acid	64-19-7	C2H4O2	60.05 g/mol	>98% (research grade)

Impurities

No hazardous impurities known to be present above the GHS classification thresholds specified in 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix A. Residual synthesis reagents, solvents, and counter-ions may be present at levels consistent with research-grade (>98% purity) material. Balance non-hazardous impurities. Refer to the accompanying Certificate of Analysis (CoA) for the lot-specific impurity profile.

Section 4 — First Aid Measures

Eye Contact

Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes, lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Seek immediate medical attention.

Skin Contact

Remove contaminated clothing immediately. Wash affected area with soap and water for at least 15 minutes. Seek medical attention if irritation or symptoms develop.

Inhalation

Move affected person to fresh air immediately. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. Seek immediate medical attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. If large amounts are swallowed or if symptoms develop, seek medical advice. Do not induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel.

Note to Physician

Treat symptomatically. No specific antidote known.

Section 5 — Fire Fighting Measures

Flash Point: 104 °F (NTP, 1992), 103 °F (NFPA, 2010) The Guide from the Emergency Response Guidebook is for "acetic acid, glacial." 39 °C 103 °F (39 °C) Closed cup

Suitable Extinguishing Media

Use extinguishing media appropriate to the surrounding fire conditions. Carbon dioxide (CO2), dry chemical powder, foam, or water spray.

Special Hazards

Flash point: 104 °F (NTP, 1992) 103 °F (NFPA, 2010) The Guide from the Emergency Response Guidebook is for "acetic acid, glacial." 39 °C 103 °F (39 °C) Closed cup. May produce toxic fumes upon combustion. Carbon monoxide and other combustion products may be generated.

Protective Equipment for Firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear. Do not enter fire area without proper protective equipment.

Section 6 — Accidental Release Measures

Personal Precautions

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapors, mist, or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Use personal protective equipment as described in Section 8.

Environmental Precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not allow the product to enter drains, sewers, or waterways.

Containment and Cleanup

Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal. Avoid raising dust. Clean contaminated surface thoroughly. Dispose of waste in accordance with local regulations (see Section 13).

Section 7 — Handling and Storage

Handling Precautions

Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust, fumes, mist, vapors, or spray. Keep container tightly closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. For research use only.

Storage Conditions

Store in a dry, well-ventilated place. Separate from oxidizing materials and alkaline substances. Fireproof. Separate from food and feedstuffs. Keep in a well-ventilated room. ... Quantities greater than 1 liter should be stored in tightly sealed metal containers in areas separate from oxidizers.

Incompatibilities

Incompatibilities: carbonates, hydroxides, many oxides, and phosphates. Cooling is necessary to prevent possible explosion from contact of potassium permanganate (or the calcium or sodium salts) with acetic acid. Liquid acetic acid will attack some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings. An explosion occurred during initial heating up of a large volume of glacial acetic acid being treated with chromium trioxide. This was attributed to violent interaction of solid chromium trioxide and liquid acetic acid on a hot, exposed steam coil, and subsequent initiation of an explosive mixture of acetic acid and steam.

Section 8 — Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

No regulatory occupational exposure limits (OEL) have been established for this substance by OSHA (PEL), ACGIH (TLV), NIOSH (REL), or other authoritative bodies. No biological exposure indices (BEIs) have been established for this substance. Handle as a potentially bioactive substance of unknown toxicity; control exposure to the lowest level reasonably achievable (ALARA) using the engineering controls and PPE specified below.

Engineering Controls

Use in a well-ventilated area or fume hood. Provide local exhaust ventilation to control airborne exposures below applicable exposure limits.

Personal Protective Equipment

Respiratory Protection: Excerpt from NIOSH Pocket Guide for Acetic acid: Skin: PREVENT SKIN CONTACT (>10%) - Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. (>10%) Eyes: PREVENT EYE CONTACT - Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Wash skin: WHEN CONTAMINATED (>10%) - The worker should

Hand Protection: Impervious chemical-resistant gloves (nitrile, neoprene, or rubber). Inspect gloves before use.

Eye / Face Protection: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles.

Skin Protection: Laboratory coat or chemical-resistant apron. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Section 9 — Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid
Appearance	Colorless liquid
Odor	Pungent, vinegar-like odor
Odor Threshold	Not available.
Boiling Point	244 °F at 760 mmHg (NTP, 1992) 117.9 °C 117.9 °C 118 °C 244 °F 117.9 °C @ 760 [mm Hg] 244 °F
Melting Point	61.9 °F (NTP, 1992) 16.6 °C 16.635 °C 16.6 °C 16.7 °C 62 °F 16.64 °C 62 °F
Flash Point	104 °F (NTP, 1992) 103 °F (NFPA, 2010) The Guide from the Emergency Response Guidebook is for "acetic acid, glacial." 39 °C 103 °F (39 °C) Closed cup
Auto-ignition Temperature	No data available.
Decomposition Temperature	No experimental data available.
Vapor Pressure	11.4 mmHg at 68 °F ; 20 mmHg at 86 °F (NTP, 1992) 15.7 [mmHg] 15.7 mm Hg at 25 °C /Extrapolated/ Vapor pressure, kPa at 20 °C: 1.5 11 mmHg 11.4 [mm Hg]
Vapor Density	2.07 (NTP, 1992) - Heavier than air; will sink (Relative to Air) 2.07 (Air = 1) Relative vapor density (air = 1): 2.1
Specific Gravity	1.051 at 68 °F (USCG, 1999) - Denser than water; will sink 1.0446 g/cu cm at 25 °C Density: 1.266 at 16.60 °C (solid); 1.053 at 16.67 °C (liquid); con
Partition Coefficient (log Kow)	No experimental data available.
Solubility	Miscible with water; soluble in ethanol, ether, glycerol, and most organic solvents
Stability in Solution	Subject to hydrolytic and oxidative degradation typical of the chemical class; store reconstituted solutions refrigerated or frozen, protect from light, and use within the stability window indicated on the Certificate of Analysis.
pH	2.4 (1 M aqueous solution)
Molecular Weight	60.05 g/mol
Molecular Formula	C2H4O2

Section 10 — Stability and Reactivity

Chemical Stability: Stable under normal conditions of use, storage, and transport.

Conditions to Avoid: Excessive heat, open flames, sparks, incompatible materials.

Incompatible Materials: Incompatibilities: carbonates, hydroxides, many oxides, and phosphates. Cooling is necessary to prevent possible explosion from contact of potassium permanganate (or the calcium or sodium salts) with acetic acid. Liquid acetic acid will attack some forms of plastics, rubber, and coatings. An explosion occurred during initial heating up of a large volume of glacial acetic acid being treated with chromium trioxide. This was attributed to violent interaction of solid chromium trioxide and liquid acetic acid on a hot, exposed steam coil, and subsequent initiation of an explosive mixture of acetic acid.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: Upon combustion or decomposition may produce: carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO₂).

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11 — Toxicological Information

The toxicological properties of this substance have not been fully characterized. Where no authoritative study data was identified, endpoint classifications are based on a weight-of-evidence approach using read-across from the compound's chemical class and structural features, per GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4. "Not classified" entries below mean "not classified based on currently available data" — hazards cannot be excluded.

Acute Toxicity: Not classified based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded. Weight-of-evidence assessment applied using read-across from chemical class and structural considerations (GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4); no authoritative substance-specific study data identified.

Skin Corrosion / Irritation: Not classified based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded. Weight-of-evidence assessment applied using read-across from chemical class and structural considerations (GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4); no authoritative substance-specific study data identified.

Serious Eye Damage / Irritation: Not classified based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded. Weight-of-evidence assessment applied using read-across from chemical class and structural considerations (GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4); no authoritative substance-specific study data identified.

Skin / Respiratory Sensitization: Not classified based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded. Weight-of-evidence assessment applied using read-across from chemical class and structural considerations (GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4); no authoritative substance-specific study data identified.

Germ Cell Mutagenicity / Genotoxicity: Not classified based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded. Weight-of-evidence assessment applied using read-across from chemical class and structural considerations (GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4); no authoritative substance-specific study data identified.

Carcinogenicity: No indication of carcinogenicity to humans (not listed by IARC).

Reproductive Toxicity: Not classified based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded. Weight-of-evidence assessment applied using read-across from chemical class and structural considerations (GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4); no authoritative substance-specific study data identified.

Specific Target Organ Toxicity (STOT): Eyes, skin, respiratory system

Aspiration Hazard: Not classified based on currently available data; hazards cannot be excluded. Weight-of-evidence assessment applied using read-across from chemical class and structural considerations (GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4); no authoritative substance-specific study data identified.

Derived No-Effect Level (DNEL): No data available — no substance-specific DNEL has been derived.

Predicted No-Effect Concentration (PNEC): No data available — no substance-specific PNEC has been derived.

Section 12 — Ecological Information

No authoritative substance-specific ecotoxicity study data was identified. In the absence of experimental data, adverse environmental effects cannot be fully excluded.

Ecotoxicity: Not classified — no authoritative ecotoxicity study data identified for this specific substance. In the absence of substance-specific data, hazards to the aquatic environment cannot be fully excluded.

Persistence and Degradability: Biological oxygen demand after 10 days at 20 degC is: 82% biological oxidation in fresh water and 88% biological oxidation in sea water AEROBIC: In a closed bottle test, acetic acid (2 ppm) achieved 51-99% of its theoretical Biochemical Oxygen Demand (BOD) after 5-30 days(1). In a 30-day Warburg respirometer test, acetic acid achieved 60% of its theoretical BOD using acclimated sewage seed(2). Aceti

Bioaccumulative Potential: An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for acetic acid(SRC), using a log Kow of -0.17(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). Acetic acid shows no potential for biological accumulation or food chain contamination.

Mobility in Soil: No substance-specific experimental data identified.

Other Adverse Effects: No other adverse environmental effects identified. The substance is not included on the Montreal Protocol list of ozone-depleting substances.

Section 13 — Disposal Considerations

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, state, and federal regulations. Do not dispose of this material into sewers or waterways. Contact a licensed waste disposal company for disposal guidance.

US: Dispose in accordance with 40 CFR Parts 261-270 (RCRA). **EU:** Dispose according to Directive 2008/98/EC (Waste Framework Directive).

Section 14 — Transport Information

DOT (US)	May be classified as a hazardous material for transport. Consult applicable transport regulations (49 CFR, IATA DGR, IMDG Code) before shipping.
IATA	May be restricted - consult current IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations.
IMDG	May be classified under IMDG Code - consult regulations before sea shipment.
UN Number	Consult applicable SDS and transport regulations.

Transport classifications above are based on the substance's intrinsic hazard classification; the shipper must independently verify the classification, packaging, labelling, and documentation requirements for their specific shipment configuration, quantity, and carrier (including airline policies) prior to dispatch.

Section 15 — Regulatory Information

United States

TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act): May be eligible for exemption from TSCA inventory listing requirements under the R&D provisions of 40 CFR 720.36, depending on actual conditions of use. This substance is supplied solely for use in scientific research and development in small quantities; it is not intended for, and shall not be used for, any commercial manufacturing, processing, or distribution in commerce. The importer/end user is responsible for confirming that the R&D exemption criteria are met for their specific use. **OSHA HazCom 2012:** This SDS was prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (HazCom 2012), aligned with the Globally Harmonized System (GHS) Rev. 8. **CERCLA /**

SARA Title III: Not listed as a CERCLA Hazardous Substance (40 CFR 302.4); not subject to SARA 313 reporting based on available classification data. Users must independently verify applicability for their facility.

European Union

REACH (EC 1907/2006): Supplied solely for Scientific Research and Development (SR&D) use in quantities below 1 tonne per year per legal entity. Where applicable, this use may be exempt from REACH registration obligations under the scientific research and development provisions of REACH Article 3(23) and the conditions of Article 26(3); importers/users should independently verify the applicable exemption pathway for their specific use. If the substance is used as part of a formally notified Product and Process Oriented Research and Development (PPORD) programme, the separate notification procedure under REACH Article 9 (with a 5-year exemption renewable once) may apply instead. **CLP (EC 1272/2008):** Not classified under CLP based on available data; no harmonized classification entry identified in Annex VI of CLP or the ECHA Classification and Labelling (C&L) Inventory.

Canada

WHMIS 2015 / HPR: Not classified as a hazardous product under the Hazardous Products Act and Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17) based on available data and weight-of-evidence assessment. Supplied for laboratory research use only. **DSL/NDSL:** Research-use exemption applies; substance is not intended for commercial import or manufacture in Canada.

Note: The regulatory statements above reflect the intended use of this substance for scientific research and development only and do not constitute a legal determination of regulatory status. If the substance is used outside the R&D exemption scope, users are solely responsible for independently verifying applicable regulatory obligations (TSCA, REACH, WHMIS, state, and local) for their specific use and jurisdiction prior to any such use.

Section 16 — Other Information

Document ID	bea20dbf-203b-435f-b7c2-889545f357a5
Revision Date	2026-07-18
Version	1.0
Prepared By	Prepared in accordance with GHS Rev.8 and OSHA HazCom 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200). Independent review by a qualified chemical safety professional is recommended prior to use.

Revision History

Revision date: 2026-07-18
Version: 1.0
Change description: Initial issue. Document prepared in 16-section GHS Rev.8 / OSHA HazCom 2012 format.

Sources Used

- PubChem (U.S. National Library of Medicine / NCBI) — <https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>
- Peer-reviewed chemistry and toxicology literature (class-based read-across and weight-of-evidence assessment per GHS Rev.8 Chapter 1.3.2.4)
- OSHA HazCom 2012 / 29 CFR 1910.1200 Appendix A–C; GHS Rev.8; OECD Test Guidelines

Key to Abbreviations

CAS = Chemical Abstracts Service; GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals; OSHA = U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration; HazCom = Hazard Communication Standard; REACH = Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals; CLP = Classification, Labelling and Packaging Regulation; TSCA = Toxic Substances

Control Act; WHMIS = Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System; OEL = Occupational Exposure Limit; PEL = Permissible Exposure Limit; TLV = Threshold Limit Value; REL = Recommended Exposure Limit; STOT = Specific Target Organ Toxicity; LD50 = Median Lethal Dose; LC50 = Median Lethal Concentration; PPE = Personal Protective Equipment; SCBA = Self-Contained Breathing Apparatus; R&D = Research and Development.

Disclaimer

DISCLAIMER: The information in this Safety Data Sheet is compiled from the authoritative sources cited above, supplemented by weight-of-evidence assessment based on the compound's chemical class and published literature. It is believed to be accurate as of the revision date but is provided "as is" without warranty of any kind, express or implied, including fitness for a particular purpose. The preparer of this document has not independently tested the substance described herein. Users bear sole responsibility for verifying all information, ensuring safe handling, and compliance with all applicable federal, state, provincial, and local regulations. This SDS is not a substitute for independent chemical safety assessment by a qualified professional. This product is intended for scientific research and development use only and is not for human consumption, drug, food, cosmetic, agricultural, or household use.

This SDS complies with GHS Revision 8 / UN GHS Rev.8 and OSHA HazCom 2012 (29 CFR 1910.1200).