


Acetato de zinc


PubChem CID	11192
Estructura	 <p>2D</p> <p>Encuentra estructuras similares</p>
Sinónimos	ACETATO DE ZINC Diacetato de zinc 557-34-6 Acetato de zinc (II) Ácido acético, sal de zinc <input type="button" value="Más..."/>
Fórmula molecular	C ₄ H ₆ O ₄ Zn
Peso molecular	183,5 g / mol

[Más Información Sobre El Proyecto LCSS](#) >

1 Clasificación GHS



Mostrando 1 de 2 Ver más

Pictograma (s)	 <p>Corrosive Irritant Environmental Hazard</p>
Señal	Peligro
Declaraciones de peligro GHS	<p>H302 (68,35%): Nocivo por ingestión [Advertencia Toxicidad aguda, oral]</p> <p>H318 (27,85%): Provoca lesiones oculares graves [Peligro Lesiones oculares graves / irritación ocular]</p> <p>H319 (34,18%): Provoca irritación ocular grave [Advertencia Lesiones oculares graves / irritación ocular]</p> <p>H400 (52,32%): Muy tóxico para la vida acuática [Advertencia Peligroso para el medio ambiente acuático, peligro agudo]</p> <p>H410 (47,26%): Muy tóxico para la vida acuática con efectos duraderos [Advertencia Peligroso para el medio ambiente acuático, peligro a largo plazo]</p> <p>H411 (35,44%): Tóxico para la vida acuática con efectos duraderos [Peligroso para el medio ambiente acuático, peligro a largo plazo]</p>
Códigos de declaración de precaución	<p>P264, P270, P273, P280, P301 + P312, P305 + P351 + P338, P310, P330, P337 + P313, P391 y P501</p> <p>(La declaración correspondiente a cada código P se puede encontrar en la página de Clasificación GHS).</p>
Resumen de notificaciones ECHA C&L	<p><i>Información agregada del SGA proporcionada por 585 empresas a partir de 23 notificaciones al Inventario C&L de la ECHA. Cada notificación puede estar asociada a varias empresas.</i></p> <p><i>348 de 585 empresas informadas que no cumplen los criterios de peligro del GHS. Para obtener información más detallada, visite el sitio web de ECHA C&L.</i></p> <p><i>De las 22 notificaciones proporcionadas por 237 de 585 empresas con códigos de indicación de peligro.</i></p> <p><i>La información puede variar entre notificaciones según las impurezas, los aditivos y otros factores. El valor porcentual entre paréntesis indica el índice de clasificación notificado de las empresas que proporcionan códigos de peligro. Solo se muestran los códigos de peligro con valores porcentuales superiores al 10%.</i></p>

► [Agencia Europea de Sustancias y Preparados Químicos \(ECHA\)](#)

2 identificadores



2.1 CAS



557-34-65970-45-6

▶ Químicos CAMEO

557-34-6

▶ ChemIDplus; DrugBank; EPA Chemicals bajo TSCA; EPA DSSTox; Agencia Europea de Sustancias y Preparados Químicos (ECHA); Banco de datos de sustancias peligrosas (HSDB)

2.2 InChI



InChI = 1S / 2C2H4O2.Zn / c2 * 1-2 (3) 4; / h2 * 1H3, (H, 3,4); / q ;; + 2 / p-2

Calculado por InChI 1.0.5 (versión PubChem 2019.06.18)

▶ PubChem

2.3 Tecla InChI



DJWUNCQRNNEAKC-UHFFFAOYSA-L

Calculado por InChI 1.0.5 (versión PubChem 2019.06.18)

▶ PubChem

3 propiedades físicas



3.1 Descripción física



Obtenido tanto en forma anhidra como dihidratada. Ambos son sólidos cristalinos blancos. El peligro principal es la amenaza que representa para el medio ambiente. Deben tomarse medidas inmediatas para limitar la propagación al medio ambiente. Se utiliza para conservar madera, para fabricar otros compuestos de [zinc](#), como aditivo alimentario y para piensos.

▶ [Químicos CAMEO](#)

Líquido; OtherSolid; PelletsGrandes Cristales

▶ [Sustancias químicas de la EPA bajo la TSCA](#)

3.2 Solubilidad



Insol en álcalis; sol en ácidos minerales dil

O'Neil, M.J. (ed.). The Merck Index - An Encyclopedia of Chemicals, Drugs, and Biologicals. 13th Edition, Whitehouse Station, NJ: Merck and Co., Inc., 2001., p. 1812

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

3.3 Density



1.74 at 68 °F (USCG, 1999)

U.S. Coast Guard. 1999. Chemical Hazard Response Information System (CHRIS) - Hazardous Chemical Data. Commandant Instruction 16465.12C. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

▶ [CAMEO Chemicals](#)

4.04 g/cu cm (sphalerite); 4.09 g/cu cm (wurtzite)

Lide, D.R. CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics 86TH Edition 2005-2006. CRC Press, Taylor & Francis, Boca Raton, FL 2005, p. 4-96

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

3.4 Decomposition



When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of [/zinc oxide/](#).

Lewis, R.J. Sr. (ed) Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 11th Edition. Wiley-Interscience, Wiley & Sons, Inc. Hoboken, NJ. 2004., p. 3717

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

4 Toxicity Data



4.1 Toxicity Summary



According to the Toxnet database of the U.S. National Library of Medicine, the oral LD50 for **zinc** is close to 3 g/kg body weight, more than 10-fold higher than **cadmium** and 50-fold higher than **mercury** [L1887]. The LD50 values of several **zinc** compounds (ranging from 186 to 623 mg **zinc**/kg/day) have been measured in rats and mice [L2099].

▶ [DrugBank](#)

4.2 Non-Human Toxicity Values



LD50 Rat oral 237 mg Zn/kg /From table/

Bingham, E.; Cohrssen, B.; Powell, C.H.; Patty's Toxicology Volumes 1-9 5th ed. John Wiley & Sons. New York, N.Y. (2001), p. 2:259

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

LD50 Rat oral 2510 mg Zn **acetate**/kg

Lewis, R.J. Sr. (ed) Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 11th Edition. Wiley-Interscience, Wiley & Sons, Inc. Hoboken, NJ. 2004., p. 3718

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

LD50 Mouse oral 86 mg Zn/kg /From table/

Bingham, E.; Cohrssen, B.; Powell, C.H.; Patty's Toxicology Volumes 1-9 5th ed. John Wiley & Sons. New York, N.Y. (2001), p. 2:259

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

LD50 Mouse ip 57 mg/kg

Lewis, R.J. Sr. (ed) Sax's Dangerous Properties of Industrial Materials. 11th Edition. Wiley-Interscience, Wiley & Sons, Inc. Hoboken, NJ. 2004., p. 3718

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

5 Health and Symptoms



5.1 Evidence for 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/

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS). Summary on Zinc and compounds (7440-66-6). Available from, as of March 15, 2000: <http://www.epa.gov/iris/>

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

5.2 Fire Potential



Not flammable

U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation. CHRIS - Hazardous Chemical Data. Volume II. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984-5.

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

5.3 Skin, Eye, and Respiratory Irritations



Zinc salts of strong mineral acids are astringent, corrosive to skin ... /Zinc salts/

Clayton, G. D. and F. E. Clayton (eds.). Patty's Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology: Volume 2A, 2B, 2C: Toxicology. 3rd ed. New York: John Wiley Sons, 1981-1982., p. 2039

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

The dust is irritating to eyes, nose and throat. The solid is irritating to skin and eyes.

U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Transportation. CHRIS - Hazardous Chemical Data. Volume II. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1984-5.

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

6 First Aid



INHALATION: move to fresh air; if exposure is severe, get medical attention. INGESTION: induce vomiting, followed by prompt and complete gastric lavage, cathartics, and demulcents. EYES: flush with [water](#) for at least 10 min.; consult physician if irritation persists. SKIN: wash with soap and [water](#). (USCG, 1999)

U.S. Coast Guard. 1999. Chemical Hazard Response Information System (CHRIS) - Hazardous Chemical Data. Commandant Instruction 16465.12C. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

▶ [CAMEO Chemicals](#)

7 Stability and Reactivity



7.1 Reactivity Profile



Salts, basic, such as ZINC ACETATE, are generally soluble in [water](#). The resulting solutions contain moderate concentrations of [hydroxide](#) ions and have pH's greater than 7.0. They react as bases to neutralize acids. These neutralizations generate heat, but less or far less than is generated by neutralization of the bases in reactivity group 10 (Bases) and the neutralization of amines. They usually do not react as either oxidizing agents or reducing agents but such behavior is not impossible.

▶ [CAMEO Chemicals](#)

8 Storage and Handling



8.1 Storage Conditions



Keep in well-closed containers.

O'Neil, M.J. (ed.). *The Merck Index - An Encyclopedia of Chemicals, Drugs, and Biologicals*. 13th Edition, Whitehouse Station, NJ: Merck and Co., Inc., 2001., p. 1810

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

Finely divided ... [zinc](#) compounds, can be fire and explosion hazard if stored in damp places, sources of spontaneous combustion. /[Zinc cmpd/](#)

International Labour Office. *Encyclopaedia of Occupational Health and Safety*. 4th edition, Volumes 1-4 1998. Geneva, Switzerland: International Labour Office, 1998., p. 63.45

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

8.2 Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)



Showing 2 of 3 [View More](#)

Bu. Mines approved respirator; rubber gloves; chemical goggles (USCG, 1999)

U.S. Coast Guard. 1999. *Chemical Hazard Response Information System (CHRIS) - Hazardous Chemical Data*. Commandant Instruction 16465.12C. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

▶ [CAMEO Chemicals](#)

... Recommended appropriate protective equipment including protective eyewear, long-sleeved shirts and long-legged pants, rubber gloves, and boots. /[zinc salts/](#)

USEPA/Office of Pesticide Programs; Reregistration Eligibility Decision Document -Zinc salts. EPA-738-F-92-007 August 192. Available from, as of June 29, 2006: <http://www.epa.gov/REDS/factsheets/4099fact.pdf>

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

9 Cleanup and Disposal



9.1 Cleanup Methods



Environmental considerations: Land spill: Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, or holding area to contain liquid or solid material. /SRP: If time permits, pits, ponds, lagoons, soak holes, or holding areas should be contained with a flexible impermeable membrane liner./ Cover solids with a plastic sheet to prevent dissolving in rain or fire fighting [water](#).

Association of American Railroads. Emergency Handling of Hazardous Materials in Surface Transportation. Washington, DC: Association of American Railroads, Bureau of Explosives, 1994., p. 1134

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

Environmental considerations: [Water](#) spill: Neutralize with agricultural lime (CaO), crushed limestone, or [sodium bicarbonate](#). Add soda ash. Adjust pH to neutral (pH 7). Use mechanical dredges or lifts to remove immobilized masses of pollutants and precipitates or greater concentration.

Association of American Railroads. Emergency Handling of Hazardous Materials in Surface Transportation. Washington, DC: Association of American Railroads, Bureau of Explosives, 1994., p. 1134

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

9.2 Disposal Methods



Showing 2 of 11 [View More](#)

SRP: The most favorable course of action is to use an alternative chemical product with less inherent propensity for occupational exposure or environmental contamination. Recycle any unused portion of the material for its approved use or return it to the manufacturer or supplier. Ultimate disposal of the chemical must consider: the material's impact on air quality; potential migration in soil or [water](#); effects on animal, aquatic, and plant life; and conformance with environmental and public health regulations.

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

Chemical Treatability of [Zinc](#); Concentration Process: Ultrafiltration; Chemical Classification: Metals; Scale of Study: Continuous flow, pilot scale; Type of Wastewater Used: Industrial wastewater; Results of Study: 0.38 ppm effluent concentration. /[Zinc](#)/

USEPA; Management of Hazardous Waste Leachate, EPA Contract No. 68-03-2766 p.E-93 (1982)

▶ [Hazardous Substances Data Bank \(HSDB\)](#)

10 Information Sources



FILTER BY SOURCE

ALL SOURCES



1. CAMEO Chemicals

LICENSE

CAMEO Chemicals and all other CAMEO products are available at no charge to those organizations and individuals (recipients) responsible for the safe handling of chemicals. However, some of the chemical data itself is subject to the copyright restrictions of the companies or organizations that provided the data.

https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/help/reference/terms_and_conditions.htm?d_f=false

ZINC ACETATE

<https://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/chemical/4794>

2. ChemIDplus

LICENSE

<https://www.nlm.nih.gov/copyright.html>

Zinc acetate anhydrous

<https://chem.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/sid/0000557346>

3. DrugBank

LICENSE

Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial 4.0 International License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/legalcode>)

https://www.drugbank.ca/legal/terms_of_use

Zinc acetate

<https://www.drugbank.ca/drugs/DB14487>

4. EPA Chemicals under the TSCA

LICENSE

<https://www.epa.gov/privacy/privacy-act-laws-policies-and-resources>

Acetic acid, zinc salt (2:1)

<https://www.epa.gov/chemicals-under-tsca>

5. EPA DSSTox

LICENSE

<https://www.epa.gov/privacy/privacy-act-laws-policies-and-resources>

Zinc acetate

<https://comptox.epa.gov/dashboard/DTXSID8038770>

6. European Chemicals Agency (ECHA)

LICENSE

Use of the information, documents and data from the ECHA website is subject to the terms and conditions of this Legal Notice, and subject to other binding limitations provided for under applicable law, the information, documents and data made available on the ECHA website may be reproduced, distributed and/or used, totally or in part, for non-commercial purposes provided that ECHA is acknowledged as the source: "Source: European Chemicals Agency, <http://echa.europa.eu/>". Such acknowledgement must be included in each copy of the material. ECHA permits and encourages organisations and individuals to create links to the ECHA website under the following cumulative conditions: Links can only be made to webpages that provide a link to the Legal Notice page.

<https://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/legal-notice>

Zinc di(acetate)

<https://echa.europa.eu/substance-information/-/substanceinfo/100.008.338>

Di (acetato) de zinc

<https://echa.europa.eu/information-on-chemicals/cl-inventory-database/-/discli/details/50291>

7. Banco de datos de sustancias peligrosas (HSDB)

ACETATO DE ZINC

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/source/hsdb/1043>

8. Sistema de información sobre sustancias químicas peligrosas (HCIS), Safe Work Australia

Ácido acético, sal de zinc (2+)

<http://hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au/HazardousChemical/Details?chemicalID=5180>

9. PubChem

<https://pubchem.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov>