Product Information	**Thioglycolic acid: storage and handling** CAS 68-11-1 EINECS 200-677-4

General

TGA is a toxic liquid and may cause severe burns. It should be handled only by persons well informed of safety conditions. Please read carefully safety data sheet.

TGA is sensitive to air oxidation and spontaneously dimerize (self esterification) depending on time of storage and temperature. Assay loss is about -0.5% per month at 20°C, -2% per month at 30°C and -2% per week at 50°C (refer to specific brochure on thermal degradation).

Therefore we strongly recommend TGA to be stored at a temperature below 10°C and to be handled in an inert atmosphere.

Shelf life of TGA is 4 months under these storage conditions.

At our production plant, we do not store TGA in drums, but in a refrigerated bulk storage. Drumming is performed only after receiving an order.

Materials for TGA handling

- Recommended materials: polymeric materials (such as polypropylene, high density polyethylene, PTFE, PVDF), glass or glasslined steel, armylor, graphite.
- Possible materials: stainless steel.
- Prohibited materials: carbon steel, copper, copper alloys.

Drum storage

- Store the drums in a place as cool as possible, cold storage slows down the self-esterification reaction.
- Keep TGA stored in its original packing, as delivered, until its use.
- Use as soon as possible opened drums and keep stored only filled up or tightly closed drums.
- Open the drum in a well ventilated area. Open cold drums. Never breathe gas phase of a TGA drum.

Bulk storage :

- We recommend to use polymeric materials rather than stainless steel to store TGA. We recommend the use of reinforce polypropylene for a bulk storage of TGA.
- Avoid the presence of iron as it gives a purple color to TGA.
- The storage tank is preferably insulated and cooled by circulation on a plate heat exchanger, that works with cold glycol/water.

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