

Salicylic acid, aspirin, salol, oil of wintergreen

*also known as 2-hydroxybenzoic acid, 2-ethanoyloxybenzoic acid,
phenyl 2-hydroxybenzoate and methyl 2-hydroxybenzoate*

Substance	Hazard	Comment
Salicylic acid (2-hydroxybenzoic acid) <i>solid</i>	  IRRITANT CORROSIVE  HEALTH HAZARD	DANGER: causes serious eye damage; harmful if swallowed; suspected of damaging the unborn child.
Aspirin (2-ethanoyloxy benzoic acid, o-acetylsalicylic acid) <i>solid</i>	 IRRITANT	<p>WARNING: Causes skin and serious eye irritation; may cause respiratory irritation; harmful if swallowed.</p> <p>For a 15-minute exposure, the concentration in the atmosphere should not exceed 15 mg m^{-3}.</p> <p>Used as a medication to treat pain, fever, and inflammation. Aspirin given shortly after a heart attack decreases the risk of death and is also used long-term to help prevent heart attacks, strokes, and blood clots, in people at high risk. Common side effects include an upset stomach.</p> <p>Aspirin can be extracted from the leaves of willow trees and has been used for its health effects for hundreds of years.</p>
Salol (phenyl 2-hydroxybenzoate, phenyl salicylate) <i>solid</i>	  IRRITANT ENVIRON. HAZARD	<p>WARNING: Causes skin and serious eye irritation; may cause respiratory irritation; may also be labelled toxic to aquatic life with long-lasting effects. Has a relatively low melting point (41°C) so releases a significant amount of vapour when heated. Insert a mineral wool plug in test tubes to minimise escape of vapour and ensure good ventilation.</p>
Oil of wintergreen (methyl 2-hydroxybenzoate, methyl salicylate) <i>liquid</i>	 IRRITANT	<p>WARNING: Causes skin and serious eye irritation; may cause respiratory irritation; harmful if swallowed. Used for pain relief, especially for muscles and joints where it is rubbed into the skin. Used as flavouring agent in chewing gums, mints and mouth washes.</p>

Typical control measures to reduce risk

- Use the smallest amount possible.
 - Wear eye protection.
 - Ensure good ventilation.

Assessing the risks

- What are the details of the activity to be undertaken? What are the hazards?
 - What is the chance of something going wrong?
eg specks of solid transferred into the eye by rubbing with a contaminated finger.
 - How serious would it be if something did go wrong?
 - How can the risk(s) be controlled for this activity?
eg can it be done safely? Does the procedure need to be altered? Should goggles or safety spectacles be worn?

Emergency action

In all emergency situations, alert the responsible adult immediately. Be aware that actions may include the following: