

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

PRODUCT NAME: Ethyl Acetate
PRODUCT CODE:

DATE: 07/01/02

CAS # 141-78-6

FORMULA: CH₃COOC₂H₅

CHEMICAL NAME / FAMILY:

CHEMICAL SYNONYMS: Ethyl Acetate

SUPPLIERS NAME: Nihnekamskneftekhim USA
92 Front Street
Hempstead, NY 11550

SUPPLIERS PHONE NUMBER: 516 542 0500

TRANSPORTATION EMERGENCY PHONE NUMBER: 1-800-424-9300

S.A.R.A. INFORMATION

HAZARDS: Fire: X Pressure: Reactivity: Acute: X Chronic:
PHYSICAL DATA: Mixture: Pure: X Solid: Liquid: X Gas:

SECTION I Hazardous Ingredients

Ingredient	Percent	TLV
Ethyl Acetate	99.5%	---

SECTION II Health Hazards

Threshold Limit Value:

Potential Effects of Exposure (listed by primary routes of entry)

Eyes: Causes eye irritation

Skin: Contact: Can cause irritation and dermatitis.
Absorption: Can cause irritation. LD50 skin (rabbit): > 5000 gm/kg.

Inhalation: Irritation to the respiratory tract, dizziness, narcotic in high concentrations, hepatic damage (chronic exposure).

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed.

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SECTION II Health Hazards

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First Aid:

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes using an eyewash fountain. Lift upper and lower lids and rinse well under them. Get immediate medical attention.

Skin: In case of contact, immediately wash with plenty of clear water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes while washing. Thoroughly clean contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. Get medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove from area of exposure. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Get immediate medical attention.

Ingestion: If swallowed and victim is fully conscious, induce vomiting immediately by giving two glasses of water and sticking finger down throat. Get immediate medical attention.

Other Information: NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: All treatments should be based on observed signs and symptoms of distress in the patient. Consideration should be given to the possibility the overexposure to materials other than this product may have occurred. Treat symptomatically. No specific information found.

Principal Routes of Absorption:

Effects of Chronic Exposure:

SECTION III Special Protection Information

Respiratory Protection: Based on workplace contaminate level use NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator. For concentrations ≥ 1 and ≤ 10 times the acceptable level use a respirator with appropriate organic vapors cartridge.

For concentrations > 10 and lower of either < 100 times the acceptable level or $<$ the IDLH: use type C full face piece supplied air respirator operated in pressure demand or continuous flow mode.

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SECTION III Special Protection Information

For concentrations \geq 100 times the acceptable level or IDLH level or unknown concentration (such as in emergencies): use a self contained breathing apparatus with full face piece in pressure demand mode. Type C positive pressure full face piece supplied air respirator with an auxiliary positive pressure self contained breathing apparatus escape system.

Ventilation Required: Provide adequate ventilation. Use local exhaust. Aspirate vapors at point of emission. Transfer under blanket of inert gas.

Protective Clothing:

Eyes: Chemical workers goggles, face shield.

Skin: Work uniform, heavy rubber gloves, rubber apron, rubber boots, face shield.

Additional Protective Measures: Maintain a sink, safety shower and eyewash fountain in the work area. Have oxygen available.

SECTION IV Fire and Explosion Hazard Data

Flash Point (Method): 24 deg F

Flammable Limits (% Volume in Air):

Upper: 11.4%

Lower: 2.0%

Extinguishing Media: Dry Chemical, foam, CO2. Water may be ineffective but should be used to cool fire exposed structures and vessels.

Special Fire Fighting Procedures: Wear a NIOSH/MSHA approved self-contained breathing apparatus and full protective clothing. Cool containers exposed to fire with water.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: FLAMMABLE LIQUID: Water may not be an effective extinguishing method. Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Container may explode in heat of fire.

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SECTION X Toxicological Information

Acute exposure:

Oral LD 50: 5260 to 10170 mg/kg (rats); ethyl acetate is practically nontoxic to animals by ingestion.

Inhalation:

LC 50: 200 mg/l (rats, 1 hr) Inhalation LC50: > 29.3 mg/l (rats, 4hr); ethyl acetate is practically nontoxic to animals by inhalation. Sedative effects (CNS depression typical of many solvents) have been observed in animals.

Skin: Ethyl Acetate was not irritating to rabbit skin. There was no evidence of cumulative skin irritation in human tests. It was not a skin sensitizer in the : > 5000 mg/kg.

Eye: Liquid mildly to moderately irritating to rabbit eyes is several tests. Vapors at 40 deg ppm have been reported to cause mild eye irritation.

Repeated Exposure: Rats received 0, 300, 900 or 3600 mg/kg ethyl acetate daily by gavage for 90 days. The high dose male rats showed significantly depressed body and organ weights and depressed food consumption. The no observed Adverse Effect level (NOEAL) was considered to be 900 mg/kg.

Mutagenicity:

In Vitro: Results were equivocal. Ethyl Acetate was negative in two Ames tests with Salmonella typhimurium and in a recombination assay with Bacillus subtilis. In the Sister Chromatid Exchange (SCE) assay with Chinese hamster ovary (CHO) cells, it was positive with activation and negative without activation. In five separate tests for aneuploidy with Saccharomyces ion and negative without activation. In five separate tests for aneuploidy with Saccharomyces cerevisiae, it was positive four times. It was negative for chromosomal aberrations in CHO cells, but positive in Chinese hamster lung fibroblasts.

In Vivo: Not Mutagenic; Ethyl Acetate was negative in three separate micronucleus assays, mouse (i.p.), Chinese hamster(i.p.), and Chinese Hamster (gavage).

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