

ETHYL ACETATE**0367**

October 1997

CAS No: 141-78-6 Acetic acid, ethyl ester
RTECS No: AH5425000 Acetic ether
UN No: 1173 $C_4H_8O_2$ / $CH_3COOC_2H_5$
EC No: 607-022-00-5 Molecular mass: 88.1

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Highly flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	AFFF, alcohol-resistant foam, powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Vapour/air mixtures are explosive.	Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Use non-sparking handtools.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS!	
Inhalation	Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Sore throat. Unconsciousness. Weakness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	Dry skin.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles, or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give plenty of water to drink.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Evacuate danger area! Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. Personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus.	F Symbol Xi Symbol R: 11-36-66-67 S: (2-)16-26-33 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Pack Group: II

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	SAFE STORAGE
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1173 NFPA Code: H1; F3; R0	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. Cool. Well closed.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

Physical dangers

The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible.

Chemical dangers

Heating may cause violent combustion or explosion. The substance decomposes under the influence of UV light, acids, bases. Reacts with strong oxidants, bases or acids. Attacks aluminium and plastics.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 400 ppm as TWA; (ACGIH 2004).

MAK: 400 ppm, 1500 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: I(2);

Pregnancy risk group: C; (DFG 2004).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

Inhalation risk

A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

Effects of short-term exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure far above the OEL may result in death.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

The liquid defats the skin.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 77°C

Melting point: -84°C

Relative density (water = 1): 0.9

Solubility in water: very good

Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 10

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.0

Flash point: -4°C c.c.

Auto-ignition temperature: 427°C

Explosive limits, vol% in air: 2.2-11.5

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 0.73

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.

Acetidin, Vinegar naphtha are trade names.

Card has been partly updated in October 2004. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification, Emergency Response.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible