

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Ethyl Acetate

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number 141-78-6

Other names Ethyl Acetate

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Industrial and scientific research use.

Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company Zhongshan Greenrock Technology Co., Ltd.

Address No. 138, Jinsan Avenue, Sanjiao Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, China

Telephone +86-2087066781

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-2087066781

Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

2: Hazard identification

2.1 Emergency Overview

It is highly corrosive and can cause irreversible damage to the skin and eyes. If in contact, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical help as soon as possible.

2.2 GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 2

Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 2A

Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure; Narcotic effects : Category 3

2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)**Signal word**

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly Flammable liquid and vapor

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary statement(s)**Prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surface, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.

P242 Use only non-sparking tools.

P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P264+P265 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.

Response

P319 Get medical help if you feel unwell.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair), Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water [or shower].

P304+P340 IF INHALED, Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES, Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing.

P337+P317 If eye irritation persists, Get medical help.

P370+P378 In case of fire, Use ... to extinguish.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

2.4 Physical and chemical

Acidic or alkaline substances that react with metals to produce flammable hydrogen. May cause violent exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances. At high concentrations, they have strong oxidizing or reducing properties.

2.5 Health hazards

Skin contact: May cause severe burns, tissue necrosis, and scarring. Eye contact: May cause corneal damage, vision loss, or even blindness. Inhalation of vapor or mist may cause respiratory burns and pulmonary edema.

2.6 Environmental hazards

Leakage into the environment can change the pH value of soil and water, causing serious ecological damage. It is highly toxic to aquatic organisms and can cause the death of aquatic organisms and the

collapse of the ecosystem.

2.7 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

| Chemical name | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number | Concentration |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Ethyl Acetate | Ethyl Acetate | 141-78-6 | 925-478-6 | 99% |

4: First-aid measures

4.1 General advice

Stop contact immediately and remove contaminated clothing; rinse the exposed area with plenty of running water and seek medical attention immediately with the material's SDS. If the corrosive substance is acidic (such as sulfuric acid), neutralize it with a weak alkaline solution (such as 5% sodium bicarbonate) after rinsing. For alkaline corrosive substances (such as sodium hydroxide), neutralize them with a weak acidic solution (such as 1% acetic acid).

4.2 If inhaled

Move to fresh air and keep the airway open. If corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist) are inhaled, immediately administer nebulized inhalation (normal saline + dexamethasone). If laryngeal edema or breathing difficulties occur, immediately perform a tracheotomy (requires professional operation) and seek medical attention.

4.3 In case of skin contact

Rinse with plenty of running water for 20-30 minutes (make sure to rinse thoroughly, especially between the fingers, in the armpits, and other folds). If blisters are present, do not prick them; instead, apply a sterile gauze compress (to avoid adhesion). Do not apply oily ointments to avoid affecting subsequent treatment.

4.4 In case of eye contact

Immediately flush with an eyewash or plenty of normal saline for 15-20 minutes (use a gentle flow to avoid direct exposure to the cornea); apply antibiotic eye ointment (such as erythromycin ointment) to the eyelids, wear a sterile eye patch, and seek immediate medical attention from an ophthalmologist.

4.5 If swallowed

Do not induce vomiting (to avoid secondary damage to the esophageal mucosa). If the substance is acidic, take milk or egg white orally (to protect the gastric mucosa). If the substance is alkaline, take diluted vinegar (1:10 ratio) orally. If you carry SDS, seek medical attention immediately for a gastroscopy.

4.6 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute symptoms: skin redness, swelling, blisters, ulcers, severe eye pain, photophobia, blurred vision, oral/esophageal burns, and difficulty swallowing; long-term effects: skin scarring, corneal scarring (possibly causing blindness), and esophageal stenosis.

4.7 Protection of first-aiders

Rescuers must wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing, chemical protective gloves (made of fluororubber), chemical goggles and masks; stand upwind when flushing to avoid inhaling volatile corrosive gases; after contact, equipment must be cleaned with a neutralizer and then rinsed with clean water.

4.8 Notes to physician

Inform the doctor of the type of corrosive agent (acid/base), concentration, and duration of contact. Skin burns should be treated according to their depth (superficial II degree and above require skin grafting). Eye injuries should be checked for corneal epithelial integrity and, if necessary, corneal repair drugs (such as recombinant human epidermal growth factor) should be used.

5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Flammable gas: Do not use water (cannot cover the gas) or carbon dioxide (may cause flashback); Extremely flammable liquids (flash point 23°C): Avoid using high-pressure water (can easily spread the liquid and expand the fire).

5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting

Flammable gases can easily reach their explosion limits when mixed with air (such as 4%-75% hydrogen), and will explode when exposed to fire, with strong shock waves; extremely flammable liquids are highly volatile, and their vapors can easily form explosive mixtures with a fast burning speed (such as ether).

5.3 Hazardous combustion products

Carbon monoxide and incomplete combustion products of hydrocarbons (such as aldehydes and ketones).

5.4 Specific extinguishing methods

Flammable gas: first shut off the leak source (when safe). If it cannot be shut off, use dry powder to extinguish the fire (to suppress combustion) and dilute the vapor with mist water (to prevent explosion). Extremely flammable liquid: use dry powder/foam (anti-solvent foam, such as ethanol) for small areas and cover large areas with foam (to isolate oxygen). Open flames are strictly prohibited from approaching.

5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear anti-static work clothes, positive pressure air respirator, and chemical-resistant gloves; carry a combustible gas detector (to measure explosion limits); use explosion-proof tools during operation to avoid static sparks.

6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Protective measures for workers

Wear anti-static work clothes, anti-static gloves, and chemical goggles; wear a gas mask (organic vapor filter cartridge) for gases/volatile liquids; wear impact protection for aerosols.

6.2 Environmental protection measure

Liquids/aerosols are prevented from flowing into sewers/streams, and oil booms + oil absorbent cotton are used to pollute water bodies; gas leaks are monitored for concentration to prevent them from spreading to residential areas; solids are prevented from dust polluting the soil.

6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals

Gas: Shut off the leak source (when safe), and use explosion-proof fan to lead the leak to an open area; Liquid: Collect in anti-static container; Solid: Put non-sparking tools into anti-static container; Aerosol: Collect the leaked tank (no squeezing).

6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills

Liquid: absorb with a small amount of oil-absorbing cotton and transfer with a large amount of explosion-proof pump; Solid: transfer with spark-free tools (to prevent friction); Aerosol: leaking tanks are collected separately and disposed of professionally.

6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks

Designate a 10-meter isolation zone and prohibit open flames/static equipment; set up fire barriers for liquids and anti-static isolation belts for gases; use explosion-proof ventilation to reduce concentration (explosion limit).

6.6 Container leakage treatment

Gas: Minor leaks should be sealed with anti-static sealant, serious leaks should be transferred after pressure relief; Liquid: Anti-static sealant should be used to seal, serious leaks should be transferred with explosion-proof pump; Aerosol: Do not squeeze, wrap in sealed bag.

6.7 Special considerations

Eliminate static electricity before operation; provide good ventilation to prevent gas accumulation; perform anti-static testing on tools; clean protective equipment and perform anti-static testing after leak treatment.

7: Handling and storage

7.1 Safe storage conditions

Store in a corrosion-resistant warehouse (the floor is epoxy resin coated, and the walls are acid/alkali-resistant tiles); the container is made of corrosion-resistant material (glass fiber reinforced plastic for acid corrosion, high-density polyethylene for alkaline corrosion), with a capacity of ?200L to prevent dumping; the warehouse is equipped with an emergency neutralization tank (volume ?5m³) and equipped with acid/alkali neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate, dilute acetic acid).

7.2 Storage precautions

Store them separately from materials that may come into contact with the skin (such as clothing and gloves) to avoid cross contamination. Use a corrosion-resistant forklift to transport containers and avoid impact. Check the humidity in the warehouse daily (>65%) to prevent moisture from exacerbating corrosion. In case of leakage, immediately absorb it with inert materials (such as sand) and then treat it with a neutralizer.

7.3 VCI Storage Grade

Level 2 (medium-high): Metal pipes and valves are coated with VCI anti-rust paint (acid/alkali resistant type) and maintained once every six months; VCI anti-rust blocks (such as urethane) are placed in the warehouse and replenished once every quarter to prevent corrosion of metal parts.

7.4 Recommended storage temperature

5-35°, avoid sudden temperature changes (such as moving directly from a low temperature environment to a high temperature environment); concentrated acids/bases must be kept at a temperature >30° to prevent temperature increases from causing increased container pressure; in winter, they must be protected from freezing (temperature >5°) to prevent the solution from freezing and cracking the container (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, follow the label).

7.5 Handling

For precautions see Safety Data Sheet section 2

Advice on safe handling : Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture.

8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Respiratory protection

When exposed to corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist and sulfuric acid mist), wear a powered air-purifying respirator (APF>50); in high-concentration environments, a positive pressure air respirator is required to avoid inhalation burns to the respiratory tract.

8.2 Recommended Filter type

For acidic corrosive substances, choose Type E filter cartridge (protects against acidic gases such as SO₂ and HCl); for alkaline corrosive substances, choose Type K filter cartridge (protects against ammonia and amines); if the product contains dust, add Type P2 filter cotton.

8.3 Eye/face protection

Wear chemical protective goggles + full-face mask. The mask must cover the chin. The lens should be made of polycarbonate (corrosion-resistant and impact-resistant). Check the sealing regularly.

8.4 Skin and body protection

Wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing made of fluororubber or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) to avoid direct skin contact; wear an apron (of the same material) with protection covering the chest to the knees.

8.5 Hand protection

Wear corrosion-resistant gloves. For acid corrosion, choose neoprene material; for alkaline corrosion, choose nitrile rubber material. The thickness of the gloves should be ≥ 0.5 mm. Perform a water leakage test before use.

8.6 Hygiene measures

Immediately after the operation, rinse the skin with running water for 10 minutes. If there is stinging at the contact site, apply a neutralizer (5% sodium bicarbonate for acid and 1% acetic acid for alkali) for 5 minutes. Do not use irritating skin care products to avoid aggravating skin damage.

9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

| | |
|---|---|
| Physical state | Colorless liquid |
| Colour | Clear, volatile |
| Odour | CHARACTERISTIC ETHER-LIKE ODOR REMINISCENT OF PINEAPPLE. |
| Melting point/freezing point | 285°C(dec.)(lit.) |
| Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range | 76.5-77.5°C(lit.) |
| Flammability | Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 22.78°C and BP at or above 37.78°C.Highly flammable. |
| Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit | Lower 2.2%; upper 11.5% by volume in air |
| Flash point | -3°C |
| Auto-ignition temperature | 427.22°C |
| Decomposition temperature | On storage, it is slowly decomposed by water. |
| pH | no data available |
| Kinematic viscosity | 0.423 mPa.s at 25°C |
| Solubility | In water:80 g/L (20 oC) |
| Partition coefficient n-octanol/water | log Kow = 0.73 |
| Vapour pressure | 73 mm Hg (20 °C) |
| Density and/or relative density | 0.902g/mLat 25°C(lit.) |
| Relative vapour density | 3 (20 °C, vs air) |
| Particle characteristics | no data available |

10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Slowly decomp by moisture.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

A very dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame. The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. ETHYL ACETATE is also sensitive to heat. On prolonged storage, materials containing similar functional groups have formed explosive peroxides. This chemical may ignite or explode with lithium aluminum hydride. It may also ignite with potassium tert-butoxide. It is incompatible with nitrates, strong alkalis and strong acids. It will attack some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings. It is incompatible with oxidizers such as hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, perchloric acid and chromium trioxide. Violent reactions occur with chlorosulfonic acid. . SOCl₂ reacts with esters, such as ethyl acetate, forming toxic SO₂ gas and water soluble/toxic acyl chlorides, catalyzed by Fe or Zn (Spagnuolo, C.J. et al. 1992. Chemical and Engineering News 70(22):2.).

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

... can react vigorously with oxidizing materials ... Potentially explosive reaction with lithium tetrahydroaluminate. Ignites on contact with potassium teri-butoxide. Violent reaction with chlorosulfonic acid, (LiAlH₂ + 2-chloromethyl furan), oleum.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.

11: Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 11.3 mL/kg

Inhalation: LC50 Mouse inhalation 1500 ppm/4hr

Dermal: no data available

11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

11.6 Carcinogenicity

no data available

11.7 Reproductive toxicity

no data available

11.8 STOT-single exposure

no data available

11.9 STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

11.10 Aspiration hazard

no data available

12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow) age 29-30 days, length 18.2 mm, weight 0.106 g; Conditions: freshwater, flow through, 24.3°C, pH 7.4, hardness 45.0 mg/L CaCO₃, alkalinity 37.0 mg/L CaCO₃, dissolved oxygen 6.7 mg/L; Concentration: 230000 ug/L for 96 hr (95% confidence interval: 220000-250000 ug/L) /99+% purity

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water Flea); Conditions: freshwater, renewal, 25°C, pH >7; Concentration: 2306000 ug/L for 24 hr; Effect: behavior equilibrium /formulation

Toxicity to algae: EC50; Species: Chlorococcales (Green Algae Order); Conditions: freshwater, static; Concentration: 4300000 ug/L for 24 hr; Effect: physiology, assimilation efficiency /formulation

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Ethyl acetate, present at 100 mg/L, reached 95% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1). A review concluded that ethyl acetate is easily removed by biological treatment(2). Reported 5 day BOD values using a sewage inoculum range from 36-68% of theoretical(3-6) with the value being somewhat reduced in salt water(3). One investigator reported that ethyl acetate was completely degraded in 20 hr using activated sludge(7). In a bench-scale continuous-flow activated sludge reactor with an 8 hour retention time, 99.9% removal including 17% volatilization loss) was obtained, with 80% of the theoretical BOD(8). Ethyl acetate was 90% biooxidized in a 20-day BOD test using a filtered raw sewage seed; it was biooxidized 77% in a 28-day OECD closed-bottle test(9). A screening procedure that was systematically applied to a large number of organic

chemicals ranked ethyl acetate as being completely biodegraded in a short time by general microorganisms(10). After a 5 hr lag, 43 to 53% of theoretical BOD was obtained in 50 to 70 hr(10). In screening tests, ethyl acetate, present at a concentration of 5 ppm, reached 26.6 and 57.1% of its theoretical BOD in 5 days using the standard dilution method and seawater dilution method, respectively(11). 99.9% removal of ethyl acetate was observed in a complete mix continuous-flow activated sludge system; 93% of this removal was attributed to biodegradation(12).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated for ethyl acetate(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.73(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

The Koc of ethyl acetate is estimated as 18(SRC), using a log Kow of 0.73(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that ethyl acetate is expected to have very high mobility in soil(SRC). A log Ki (snow surface/air (cu m/sq m)) of -3.69 has been reported for sorption to snow(4).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals

Acidic corrosives can be treated with alkaline neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate) until neutralized and then disposed of as ordinary waste. Alkaline corrosives can be treated with acidic neutralizers (such as dilute hydrochloric acid) until neutralized and then disposed of. Those that cannot be neutralized must be incinerated at high temperature or chemically decomposed by a professional unit. The container must be thoroughly cleaned before being disposed of.

13.2 Precautions

Neutralization reactions must be conducted in well-ventilated, dedicated facilities, with the reaction rate controlled to prevent splashing. Disposal personnel must wear corrosion-resistant protective gear. The pH value of the neutralized waste must be controlled between 6 and 9. Direct disposal of unneutralized corrosive materials is prohibited. Emergency pools must be established at the disposal site to prevent leakage and contamination.

14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1173

IMDG: UN1173

IATA: UN1173

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

SDS References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>
- ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Any questions regarding this Safety Data Sheet, Please send your inquiry to sales@MolBest.com

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