Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

2-methoxyethyl acetate SDS

Revision Date:2024-04-25 Revision Number:1

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

Product identifier

Product name: 2-methoxyethyl acetate

CAS: 110-49-6

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses: For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

Uses advised against: none

Company Identification

Company: Chemicalbook.in

Address: 5 vasavi Layout Basaveswara Nilayam Pragathi Nagar Hyderabad, India -500090

Telephone: +91 9550333722

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Dermal

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Inhalation
Reproductive toxicity, Category 1B

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)

Signal word Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed
H312 Harmful in contact with skin
H332 Harmful if inhaled

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use.

Response

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.
P330 Rinse mouth.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...
P317 Get medical help.
P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.

Storage

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Chemical name:	2-methoxyethyl acetate
Common names and synonyms:	2-methoxyethyl acetate
CAS number:	110-49-6
EC number:	203-772-9
Concentration:	100%

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.

Following skin contact

Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention .

Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention .

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

May cause irritation if splashed into eyes. Can be absorbed through the skin. Swallowing a large single dose or absorbing larged amount through skin could result in death. It is unlikely that air levels of the compound would be dangerous unless it is heated. (USCG, 1999)

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary. Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. Ethylene glycol, glycols, and related compounds

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

To fight fire, use CO2, dry chemical.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Irritating vapors and toxic gases, such as carbon monoxide, may be formed when involved in fire. (USCG, 1999)

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT let this chemical enter the environment. Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Environmental precautions

Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Do NOT

let this chemical enter the environment. Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

1. remove all ignition sources. 2. ventilate area of spill or leak. 3. for small quantities, absorb on paper towels. evaporate in safe place (such as fume hood). allow sufficient time...to completely clear hood ductwork. burn paper in suitable location away from combustible materials. large quantities can be collected & atomized in suitable combustion chamber. liq...should not be allowed to enter confined space, such as sewer, because of possibility of explosion.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Above 45°C use a closed system, ventilation and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, strong bases and strong acids. Keep in the dark.Fire proof. Separated from strong oxidants, strong bases, strong acids. Keep in the dark.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 0.1 ppm as TWA; (skin); BEI issued.MAK: 4.9 mg/m3, 1 ppm; peak limitation category: II(8); skin absorption (H); pregnancy risk group: B.EU-OEL: 1 ppm as TWA; (skin)

Biological limit values

no data available

Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and

the risk-elimination area.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.

Skin protection

Protective gloves. Protective clothing.

Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state:	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate is a clear colorless liquid with a pleasant odor. Flash point of 135°F. Denser than water and soluble in water. Vapors are heavier than air.
Colour:	Colorless liquid
Odour:	Pleasant odor
Melting point/freezing point:	294°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:	145°C(lit.)
Flammability:	Class II Combustible Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 100°F and below 140°F.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit:	Lower 1.7%; Upper 8.2%
Flash point:	46°C

Auto-ignition temperature:	740° F (USCG, 1999)
Decomposition temperature:	no data available
pH:	no data available
Kinematic viscosity:	1.1 cP at 25 deg C
Solubility:	greater than or equal to 100 mg/mL at 68° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	log Kow = 0.10 (est)
Vapour pressure:	2.14mmHg at 25°C
Density and/or relative density:	1.009g/mLat 25°C(lit.)
Relative vapour density:	4.07 (NTP, 1992) (Relative to Air)
Particle characteristics:	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

The substance can presumably form explosive peroxides. Reacts with strong oxidants and strong bases.

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

MODERATE /FIRE HAZARD/ WHEN EXPOSED TO HEAT OR FLAME; CAN REACT WITH OXIDIZING MATERIALSEsters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. Strong oxidizing acids may cause a vigorous reaction that is sufficiently exothermic to ignite the reaction products. Heat is also generated by the interaction of esters with caustic solutions. Flammable hydrogen is generated by mixing esters with alkali metals and hydrides.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

Nitrates, strong oxidizers, alkalis & acids

Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 3.93 g/kg

Inhalation: LC50 Cat inhalation 2500 ppm for 9 hr

Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

The vapour is mildly irritating to the eyes. The substance may cause effects on the bone marrow and central nervous system. The substance may cause effects on the blood at high levels. This may result in lesions of blood cells and kidney impairment. Exposure far above the OEL could cause unconsciousness.

STOT-repeated exposure

The substance defats the skin, which may cause dryness or cracking. The substance may have effects on the bone marrow and blood. This may result in lesions of blood cells and kidney impairment. May cause toxicity to human reproduction or development.

Aspiration hazard

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

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill); Conditions: static bioassay in fresh water at 23 deg C, mild aeration applied after 24 hr; Concentration: 45 ppm for 96 hr

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Methyl cellosolve present at 100 mg/L, reached 86.9% of its theoretical BOD in 2 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test(1). Methyl cellosolve acetate reached 30% of its theoretical BOD after 5 days using a sewage seed(2). 69% of the theoretical BOD for methyl cellosolve acetate was reached over a period of 10 days in a biodegradation study employing dispersed seed aeration(3).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3.2 was calculated for methyl cellosolve acetate(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 0.10(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

Mobility in soil

The Koc of methyl cellosolve acetate is estimated as approximately 30(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of 0.10(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a recommended classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that methyl cellosolve acetate is expected to have very high mobility in soil(SRC).

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1189 (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: UN1189 (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: UN1189 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOMETHYL ETHER ACETATE (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: III (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: III (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No
IMDG: No
IATA: No

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

EC Inventory

Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

(PICCS)

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC)

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

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%

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/

Other Information

Check for peroxides prior to distillation; eliminate if found. Health effects of exposure to the substance have not been investigated adequately. Its effects are deduced from those of similar substances.