

SAFETY DATA SHEET

ETHYL ACETATE TECH

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

1.1. Product identifier

Product name	ETHYL ACETATE TECH
Product number	2774
REACH registration number	01-2119475103-46-XXXX
CAS number	141-78-6
EC number	205-500-4

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

Identified uses	Organic solvent Laboratory chemicals Used in coatings. Cosmetic ingredient.
Uses advised against	No identified uses are advised against on the ECHA website. Use as described within any supplied exposure scenarios. Processes involving sources of ignition. Processes that would lead to over-exposure of the operators.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	Reagent Chemical Services 11b - 13 Aston Fields Road Whitehouse Industrial Estate Runcorn Cheshire WA7 3DL T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00) F: 01928 716425 E: info@reagent.co.uk
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1.4. Emergency telephone number

Emergency telephone	OHES Environmental Ltd 24-7 Tel. 0333 333 9939 (24 hour)
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SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification (EC 1272/2008)

Physical hazards	Flam. Liq. 2 - H225
Health hazards	Eye Irrit. 2 - H319 STOT SE 3 - H336
Environmental hazards	Not Classified

2.2. Label elements

EC number	205-500-4
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Hazard pictograms



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Signal word	Danger
Hazard statements	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
Precautionary statements	P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment. P243 Take action to prevent static discharges. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. P313 Get medical advice/ attention.
Supplementary precautionary statements	P233 Keep container tightly closed. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ ventilating /lighting/.../ equipment. P242 Use non-sparking tools. P261 Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray. P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection. 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. P312 Call a POISON CENTRE/doctor if you feel unwell. P337 If eye irritation persists: P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... for extinction. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up. P501 Dispose of contents/ container to ...

2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1. Substances

Product name	ETHYL ACETATE TECH
REACH registration number	01-2119475103-46-XXXX
CAS number	141-78-6
EC number	205-500-4

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures

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General information	CAUTION! First aid personnel must be aware of own risk during rescue! Always consider any dangers in the vicinity before approaching to treat the casualty. First aid personnel must protect themselves with all necessary personal protective equipment during the assistance of casualties. Isolate all sources of ignition when treating casualties - DO NOT SMOKE. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist the casualty by administering oxygen. Check airway for any blockages. Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing has stopped perform CPR. If medical assistance is needed take as much detail as possible about the incident and hazardous materials involved with the casualty.
Inhalation	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting. Rinse mouth thoroughly with water Get medical attention.
Skin contact	For small amounts rinse the skin with water. For large amounts, remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Flush skin with plenty of water and seek medical attention. In either case obtain medical opinion if any discomfort occurs.
Eye contact	Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water or eye wash solution while lifting the eyelids. If possible remove any contact lenses and continue to wash. Get medical attention.

4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

General information	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
Inhalation	Irritation of the respiratory system. Vapours may cause headache, fatigue, dizziness and nausea. In higher concentrations, central nervous system depression and coma.
Ingestion	Acute: Nausea, vomiting. Delayed: Similar effects as inhalation.
Skin contact	Acute: May irritate the skin. Delayed: Skin dryness and dermatitis.
Eye contact	Acute: Irritating to eyes. Delayed: May cause damage to the eyes.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Notes for the doctor	Have facilities in place to wash skin in case of contact and a safety shower when contact with larger amounts is possible. Cases of eye contact should be treated immediately. Have eye wash facilities in place close to the operators' work area to provide immediate first aid prior to medical attention.
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SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media	Small fires: Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide or dry powder. Large fires: Dry powder, foam or water spray/mist.
Unsuitable extinguishing media	Do not use water jet as this can spread the fire. Do not use carbon dioxide in enclosed spaces with insufficient ventilation.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards	Fire creates toxic and irritating fumes and vapours. Vapours are heavier than air and may spread near ground and travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air. Sealed containers of the product or other flammable liquids in the near vicinity of the fire can explode due to pressure build up.
Hazardous combustion products	Carbon monoxide (CO). Carbon dioxide (CO ₂).

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5.3. Advice for firefighters

Protective actions during firefighting

Containers close to the fire area should be cooled with water if safe to do so. Be aware that any flammable substance containers are liable to explode when heated. Prevent run-off from entering drains and watercourses. Be aware of dangers from other hazardous substances in the immediate area.

Special protective equipment for firefighters

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Personal precautions

Use protective clothing and equipment as described in section 8 of this datasheet. Isolate all sources of ignition. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid ingestion, inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Restrict access to the area until the spillage is treated, if large amounts of vapours are produced that will be hazardous to others, evacuate the area. Use suitable respiratory equipment if spillages occur in enclosed spaces and vapours are produced. Have emergency procedures in place for treating spillages, evacuating the area and informing the emergency services if necessary. When any other effects of spillages will affect the safety of others the area should be evacuated.

6.2. Environmental precautions

Environmental precautions

Avoid unauthorised discharge to the environment. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Clean up any spillages immediately, prevent material from spreading and entering drains or sewage systems. If spillages to land cannot be treated safely or if contamination will occur the Environment Agency must be alerted immediately. Large spillages or uncontrolled discharge to water systems must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other regulatory body. If the substance has entered a foul drain or sewage system in significant quantity to cause a hazard the local Water Treatment Company must be informed.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up

Isolate all ignition sources. Avoid heat, flames, sparks and static discharge. NO SMOKING. Small Spillages: Absorb with inert, non-combustible material. Large Spillages: Dam and absorb spillages with sand, earth or other inert, non-combustible material. Fit drain covers where they are available if the spillage is likely to enter the drainage system. Provide adequate ventilation. Any extraction systems used to ventilate the area must be flameproof. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see Section 13. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Ensure there are no ignition or heat sources in the waste storage area. Wash spillage site well with water and detergent, be aware of the potential for surfaces to become slippery. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. After spillages in enclosed areas test atmosphere before using any potential ignition sources.

6.4. Reference to other sections

Reference to other sections

Refer to sections 8 and 13 for additional information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

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Usage precautions

Static electricity and formation of sparks must be prevented. Eliminate all sources of ignition. Avoid spilling. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Do not mix with incompatible substances or mixtures. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Do not dispose of the substance to the environment through unauthorised means. Do not discharge to land or water including the drainage system. Do not use in areas close to drainage systems unless measures are in place to prevent access of product. Do not use in confined spaces without adequate ventilation and/or respirator. Use flame proof fume extraction systems to remove vapours away from the work area. Wash at the end of each work shift and before using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing/footwear/equipment before entering eating areas or other places that would expose others to the substance. Ensure emergency procedures are in place to treat spillages and cope with other situations such as evacuation.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage precautions

Keep away from oxidising materials, heat and flames. Avoid all ignition sources. Store in area with adequate ventilation and sufficient air movement to prevent any build up of vapours. Store in closed original container at temperatures between 15°C and 25°C. Store away from heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Store away from oxidising agents. Store away from incompatible materials. Keep above the chemical's freezing point. Store in a stable situation to avoid spillages. It is advisable to store in a bunded area or use other protective measures such as a sump pallet or storage tray. If the substance is transferred to other containers ensure the packaging material is compatible. Consult with the packaging manufacturer or supplier. Do not leave storage containers exposed to the atmosphere as this will result in evaporation of contents.

Storage class

Flammable liquid storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/Personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 200 ppm

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 400 ppm

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit.

Biological limit values

No information available., No information available., No information available.

DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 734 mg/m³
 Workers - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 1468 mg/m³
 Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 734 mg/m³
 Workers - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 1468 mg/m³
 Workers - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 63 mg/kg/day
 General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 367 mg/m³
 General population - Inhalation; Short term systemic effects: 734 mg/m³
 General population - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 367 mg/m³
 General population - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 734 mg/m³
 General population - Dermal; Long term systemic effects: 37 mg/kg/day
 General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 4.5 mg/kg/day

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PNEC	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Fresh water; 0.24 mg/l- marine water; 0.024 mg/l- STP; 650 mg/l- Sediment (Freshwater); 1.15 mg/kg- Sediment (Marinewater); 0.115 mg/kg- Soil; 0.148 mg/kg
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8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Provide adequate general and local exhaust ventilation. Use explosion-proof general and local exhaust ventilation. If vapours or mists are generated, work in a fume cupboard.
Eye/face protection	Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.
Hand protection	Use protective gloves. Butyl rubber. Nitrile rubber. For gloves involving total immersion 1.0mm thickness (if available) are recommended, at least 0.5mm and breakthrough time of >480 minutes. For splash resistance use minimum 0.5mm thickness and breakthrough time > 240 minutes. The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacture, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. Gloves should carry the CE mark and conform to BS EN 374, chemicals and micro-organisms.
Other skin and body protection	Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005; EN 14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. Wear suitable protective footwear during handling of the product. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots, consult with the supplier as to the compatibility. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Wear plastic apron and full length gloves if handling large amounts. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield. Have facilities in place to wash eyes in case of contact. If handling large amounts it is recommended to have a safety shower. Wear anti-static footwear.
Hygiene measures	Remove clothing when contamination will result in exposure to the substance, segregate and wash before re-use. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work area. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing when entering eating areas or other places that could lead to contamination of others with the product.
Respiratory protection	Wear suitable respiratory protection when vapours or mists are produced if the Workplace Exposure Limit is exceeded and there is insufficient ventilation or extraction. Wear a respirator fitted with the following cartridge: Organic vapour filter. Type A. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 136: Full face masks. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. When the concentration of atmospheric vapours is sufficient to cause skin irritation it is advisable to wear full face respiratory protection. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941. Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. When vapours are generated during spill clean up operations and exposure of operators is likely then respiratory equipment should be worn. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation.
Environmental exposure controls	See section 6 for details.

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SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Liquid.
Colour	Colourless.
Odour	Fruity. Pleasant, agreeable.
Odour threshold	Odour threshold quoted as 0.006 - 0.686 mg/l. Literature value - Microkat datasheet.
pH	No information available. No supplied or registered information.
Melting point	<-70°C @ 760 mmHg°C
Initial boiling point and range	77.1°C @ 760 mm Hg
Flash point	-4°C Closed cup.
Evaporation rate	2.9 (Ether = 1) Literature value from Siegwark technical sheet.
Flammability (solid, gas)	No
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	Lower flammable/explosive limit: 2.2% Upper flammable/explosive limit: 11.5%
Vapour pressure	9.83 kPa @ °C
Relative density	0.900 @ @ 20°C
Solubility(ies)	>8g / 100g @ °C Miscible with water. pH 7 @ 20°C
Partition coefficient	log Pow: 0.68 @ 20°C, pH7
Auto-ignition temperature	427°C @ 1 atm.°C
Decomposition Temperature	No information available. No supplied or registered information.
Viscosity	0.4508 (Dynamic) mPa s @ 20°C
Explosive properties	May form explosive vapour / air mixtures. More sensitive to shock than m-dinitrobenzene: No More sensitive to friction than m-dinitrobenzene: No
Oxidising properties	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.

9.2. Other information

Other information All available information has been included in section 9.1.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity

Reactivity Can react with acids, alkalis or oxidising agents. May react violently. Can react explosively with oxidising agents.

10.2. Chemical stability

Stability Stable when stored in sealed container at normal temperatures and in a suitable location. Evaporation will occur if the containers are not sealed correctly. Agitation of the substance in storage containers may produce a build up of electrostatic charge. Forms explosive mixtures with air. Decomposed slowly by water.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Possibility of hazardous reactions Hazardous reactions as specified in section 10.1. There will be immense pressure build up under explosive conditions causing sealed containers to rupture. Do not mix with materials known to cause hazardous reactions. Will not polymerise.

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10.4. Conditions to avoid

Conditions to avoid

Avoid sources of heat and ignition. Avoid direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage near to unprotected drainage systems. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Situations that would produce vibration or agitation of the substance in storage containers as there is the potential to build up static charge, particularly in metal or compatible plastic containers. Do not allow the storage container to be left exposed to the atmosphere. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product.

10.5. Incompatible materials

Materials to avoid

Oxidising agents. Acids. Alkalis Some plastics, rubber and coatings.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous decomposition products

None anticipated at normal temperatures. See section 5 for thermal decomposition products.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral

Acute toxicity oral (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 4,934.0

Species Rabbit

Notes (oral LD₅₀) OECD Guideline 401, Acute Oral Toxicity.

Acute toxicity - dermal

Acute toxicity dermal (LD₅₀ mg/kg) 20,000.0

Species Rabbit

Acute toxicity - inhalation

Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) No information available. LCLo > 6000ppm, rat, inhalation, 6 hour.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Animal data

Dose: 0.5ml of 96.5% ethyl acetate, 24 hours , Rabbit Primary dermal irritation index: Mean = 1.3 from 24, 48 and 72 hour observations. Erythema/eschar score: Mean = 1.33 from 24, 48 and 72 hour observations. Oedema score: Mean = 0.4 from 24, 48 and 72 hour observations. Slightly irritating.

Serious eye damage/irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation Not irritating. Tests on rabbits, OECD Guideline 405, Acute eye Irritation / Corrosion.

Respiratory sensitisation

Respiratory sensitisation

No supplied or registered information.

Skin sensitisation

Skin sensitisation

Guinea pig maximization test (GPMT) - Guinea pig: OECD Guideline 406 (Skin sensitisation). Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Genotoxicity - in vitro

Bacterial reverse mutation test: Negative., With and without metabolic activation. OECD 471, Salmonella typhimurium.

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Genotoxicity - in vivo	Chromosome aberration: Negative. OECD Guideline 474. Micronucleus assay on chinese hamster.
<u>Carcinogenicity</u>	
Carcinogenicity	NOAEL No effect identified. , , Mouse 8 week study on injections of 150 mg/kg or 750 mg/kg, 3 times per week for 8 weeks. No carcinogenic effects.
<u>Reproductive toxicity</u>	
Reproductive toxicity - fertility	Fertility: - NOAEL 1500 (male) ppm, Inhalation, Rat P Exposure levels of 350, 750 and 1500 ppm for 13 weeks. No effect on sperm number or morphology.
Reproductive toxicity - development	Maternal toxicity: - NOAEL: 2200 mg/kg, Oral, Mouse Read across information from ethanol. No dose related adverse effects on foetuses were observed at doses close to those causing acute maternal toxicity.
<u>Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure</u>	
STOT - repeated exposure	NOAEL 900 mg/kg, Oral, Rat LOAEL was found to be 3600 mg/kg.
Target organs	Brain Kidneys Liver Spleen
<u>General information</u>	
	The extent of any toxic effects will be dependent upon the severity and the length of time of the exposure. Higher concentrations will result in a more pronounced and quicker effect than less concentrated ones. Repeated exposure may lead to dry skin and conditions such as dermatitis.
Inhalation	Low concentration: Mild irritation to the eyes, nose and respiratory system. High concentration: Headache, nausea. Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. Coughing and difficulties in breathing.
Ingestion	Low concentration: Taste in mouth. Nausea. High concentration: Nausea, vomiting. Headache, drowsiness and dizziness. Collapse and unconsciousness.
Skin contact	Irritating to skin. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause dryness and cracking of the skin, possibly leading to dermatitis or eczema.
Eye contact	Irritating to eyes. Lacrimation. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause damage to the eye.
Route of exposure	Inhalation Ingestion. Skin and/or eye contact
Target organs	Animal experiments have shown it may effect the liver and kidneys.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1. Toxicity

Acute aquatic toxicity

Acute toxicity - fish	LC50, 96 hours: > 75.6 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) Moderately toxic to fish.
Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	EC ₅₀ , : 3090 mg/l, Daphnia magna Freshwater, static, 24 hour.
Acute toxicity - aquatic plants	NOEC, 72 hours: > 100 mg/l, Scenedesmus subspicatus OECD Guideline 201, Growth Inhibition. Static, freshwater.
Acute toxicity - microorganisms	EC ₅₀ , : 5870 mg/l, Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects 22 mg/kg/day Photobacterium phosphoreum, 15 min, static, freshwater, growth inhibition.
Acute toxicity - terrestrial	Not available. No supplied or registered information

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Chronic aquatic toxicity

Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage	Not available. No reliable information
Short term toxicity - embryo and sac fry stages	LC ₅₀ , >: > 75.6 mg/l, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow) Freshwater, flow through. Mortality Test performed on larvae.
Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates	NOEC, 21 days: 2.4 mg/l, Daphnia magna Freshwater, semi-static.
Toxicity to soil	No registered or supplied information.
Toxicity to terrestrial plants	No registered or supplied information.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

Phototransformation	Water - DT ₅₀ : 75.3 hours QSAR estimate of half-life reaction with hydroxyl radicals @ 25c for 12 hour day. Concentration = 1,500,000 OH/cm ³ .
Stability (hydrolysis)	pH7 - Half-life : 24 months 25°C @ °C Half-life of 7.5 days at pH 9. The substance is effectively stable to hydrolysis in the environment.
Biodegradation	- Degradation (%) 69%: 10 days Aerobic, sewage, domestic, non-adapted. Figure based on oxygen consumption. Readily biodegradable.
Biological oxygen demand	BOD5 = 62%
Chemical oxygen demand	1.69 g O ₂ /g substance Readily biodegradable.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulative potential	Not expected to bioaccumulate. BCF: 30, Leuciscus idus (Golden orfe) Static test.
Partition coefficient	log Pow: 0.68 @ 20°C, pH7

12.4. Mobility in soil

Mobility	Distribution models predict that the substance will favour the aqueous phase (~35%) rather than the soil (~13%). It will be partially absorbed into soil. Large or continuous discharges may travel into groundwater.
Adsorption/desorption coefficient	- log Koc: 0.72 @ °C GSI Environmental datasheet.
Henry's law constant	0.00557038 @ @ 20°C GSI Environmental datasheet.
Surface tension	Not available. No supplied or registered information

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.
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12.6. Other adverse effects

Other adverse effects	Will affect drinking water supplies. May effect germination and growth rates of plants if soil contamination occurs. Damaging effects from fire.
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SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods

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General information	Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licenced waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorised disposal to the environment. Avoid sources of ignition when handling waste. If operators are exposed to vapours during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered.
Disposal methods	Waste material should not be disposed of directly to drain. Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorised disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority. The recommended method for treatment of waste residues is either reclamation or incineration by specialist disposal company. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimise waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)	1173
UN No. (IMDG)	1173
UN No. (ICAO)	1173

14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID)	ETHYL ACETATE
Proper shipping name (IMDG)	ETHYL ACETATE
Proper shipping name (ICAO)	ETHYL ACETATE
Proper shipping name (ADN)	ETHYL ACETATE

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID class	3
ADR/RID label	3
IMDG class	3
ICAO class/division	3

Transport labels



14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	II
IMDG packing group	II
ICAO packing group	II

14.5. Environmental hazards

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant
No.

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14.6. Special precautions for user

EmS	F-E, S-D
Emergency Action Code	•3YE
Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID)	33
Tunnel restriction code	(D/E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

National regulations	The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716). Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).
EU legislation	Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended). Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended). Regulation (EU) 453/2010.
Guidance	Workplace Exposure Limits EH40. ECHA Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Datasheets

15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Information from the manufacturer of the raw material has not been received regarding Chemical Safety Assessments, Exposure Scenarios or a Chemical Safety Report.

SECTION 16: Other information

General information	This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons. Only trained personnel should use this material.
Key literature references and sources for data	Raw material safety data sheets. Source: European Chemicals Agency, http://echa.europa.eu/
Revision date	18/02/2020
Revision	1
Supersedes date	03/07/2012
SDS number	21097
Hazard statements in full	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.