

**1. Product Identification and Manufacture Information.**

Trade Names/Synonyms: Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate; Glycol monoethyl ether acetate; 2-Ethoxylethyl acetate; Cellosolve acetate

Chemical Formula: C<sub>6</sub>H<sub>12</sub>O<sub>3</sub>

Molecular Weight: 132.16

CAS NO.: 111-15-9

Chemical Family: Glycol derivative

Manufacturer: Jiangsu Tianyin Chemical Industry Co., Ltd.

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**Emergency Telephone:**

Shanghai Chemical Accident Counseling Service: 86-21-62533429

China National Chemical Accident Counseling Service: 86-532-3889090

**2. Composition/Information on Ingredients**

Percentage: ≥99.0%

Usage: Solvent, automobile paint. It may be contacted during production and use.

**3. Hazards Identification**

Hazard Class: 3.3 High flashpoint flammable liquid

Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin/eyes.

Inhalation: A little harmful

Eyes Contact: Irritative

Ingestion: Extremely toxic

Skin Contact: A little irritative

**4. First Aid Measures**

Skin Contact:

Immediately flush skin completely with plenty of soap and water for enough time while removing contaminated clothing and shoes.

Eye Contact:

Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for enough time, lifting lower and upper eyelids occasionally. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation:

Immediately remove to fresh air, keep the respiratory tract unobstructed. if breathing is difficult, give oxygen, if not breathing, give artificial respiration. Call a physician.

Ingestion:

Drink enough warm water to induce vomiting immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician.

## **5. Fire Fighting Measures**

Flammable

Flash Point: 55 °C(Close)

Autoignition: 382 °C

LEL: 1.7%

UEL: 6.7%

Min. Flammability (mJ): no data

Max. Explosion Press (Mpa): no data

Flammability and Explosion: above flash point, vapor-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits. Flammability and explosion will be caused by fire and high temperature. Contact with oxidizers may cause chemical reactivity or fire. In the fired place, the heated container may explosive, the vapors are heavier than air, it can flow along surfaces to distant ignition source and flash back.

Extinguishing measures: remove the containers from the fired place to open and safe place; Spray water to cool the containers until the fire fighting is over. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety device or any discoloration of containers due to fire.

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Anti-deliquescent foam, dry chemical, or carbon dioxide, sand.

## **6. Accidental Release Measures**

Keep all the staffs from the polluted area to safety place, and isolate the hazard area, keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Remove all sources of ignition.

In the event of a fire, emergency staffs should wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus with facepiece operated in the pressure demand or other positive pressure mode. Don't contact the leaked material. Cut off the source of leakage and prevent the leaked material enter sewer or drain as well as some other limited space. Small spill: Absorb with sand or other non-combustible material, also can use plenty of water to flush, then dilute the polluted water and put them into worthless water system. Large spills: Dike or sap for disposal. And cover with foam to reduce vapor harm. Collect spilled material in appropriate container or tanker by explosionproof pump, reclaim or transport to rubbish disposal place.

## **7. Handling and Storage**

Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated location, away from any area where the fire or high temperature hazard may be acute. The temperature in the storage house should be less than 30 °C, and prevent any sunshine irradiation directly. Store in a tightly closed container. Avoid contact with oxidizer. All the lighting and ventilating device should meet the requirements of explosionproof, switch should be installed in outside of the storage house. Relative enough fire fighting device should be equipped. If the products are in drums, the drum pile should not be too large, there should remain enough space to wall, top of house and pillars and fire

fighting/checking way should also be remained. If the products are in tanks/containers, relative fire fighting and explosion proof measures should be taken. When the tanks/containers are put in open place, temperature reducing measures should be taken in summer. Any sparking tools and equipments are not permitted to use in it. Pay enough attention to the flow speed(no more than 3m/s) when fill into drums, containers or tanks, and should use grounding device to prevent static accumulation.

## **8. Exposure Controls/Personal Protection**

China MAC (mg/m<sup>3</sup>): no prescription

United State of America ACGIH TLV-TWA 5 ppm (skin)

Engineering Control: The manufacturing process should be windtight, local and/or general exhaust ventilation is necessary. Provide an emergency eye wash foundation and quick drench shower in the immediate work area.

Breathing System Protection: If it can be possible to contact vapor, an air-purifying respirator (a half-face organic vapor respirator) shall be worn. For emergencies or withdrawing, use a full-face piece positive-pressure, air-supplied respirator.

Eye Protection: Use chemical safety goggles.

Body Protection: Wear appropriate static resistant clothing.

Hand Protection: Wear rubber gloves.

Others: No smoking, no eating and no drinking in the work area. Have a shower bath and change clothing. Have a physical examination before taking up the occupation, and perform regular examination after work.

## **9. Physical and Chemical Properties**

Appearance and Odor: Colorless and low volatile liquid, a little pleasant odor.

Melting Point: -61.7 °C

Boiling Point: 156.4 °C

Specific Gravity: 0.9748

Saturated Vapor Press: 0.16 kPa (1.2mmHg20 °C)

Vapor Density: 4.72

Solubility: Soluble in water 16.7% at 25 °C, soluble and mixable with aromatic hydrocarbon.

## **10. Stability and Reactivity**

Stability: Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Will cause inflammation and explosion by fire or high temperature. Contact with oxidizer will cause chemical reaction or bring inflammation.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur

Conditions to Avoid: Heat, flame

Incompatibilities: Oxidizer

Burn Decomposition Products: Carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide.

## **11. Toxicological Information**

Toxicity Data:

LD50: 2700mg/kg (oral rat)

LD50: 10500µl/kg (skin-rabbit)  
LC50: 12100 mg/m<sup>3</sup>/8H (inhalation-rat)

### **12. Ecological Information**

Maybe harmful to environment.

### **13. Disposal Considerations**

Dispose in accordance with all national and local applicable regulations in incinerator.

### **14. Transport Information**

Hazard Commodity Description No.: 33570

UN No.: 1172

Packing Group: III

Labeling Requirements: 7

Packing Methods: Steel drum with small open; Glass bottle with whorl open, glass bottle with iron cap, plastic bottle or metal drum packed in wooden carton.

### **15. Regulatory Information**

Product Description: Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate

In Current Chinese Chemical Inventory: Yes

Severe Toxin Classification, Sort and Description No. (GB57-93): Not available

Hazard Commodity Description No. (GB12268-90): 33570

Fatal Hazard Sources Labeling: No regulation

### **16. Other Information**

All the information in the MSDS is from our latest database, they are only for users' reference, users shall prepare its own operating regulation in accordance with practical situation.

Prepared by: Shanghai Chemical Toxin Counseling Service of China National Economics & Trade  
Committee

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