
SECTION 1

Product Name: ETHYL ACETATE
Supplier's Name: APCO INDUSTRIES CO. LTD.
10 Industrial Street
Toronto, Ontario M4G 1Z1

Information Telephone: 416-421-6161

Prepared by M.C. Needham

Date: November 1, 2010

WHMIS Classification - Class B, Division 2;
Class D, Division 2, Subdivision B.

TRANSPORTATION DANGEROUS GOODS CLASSIFICATION

Shipping Name: Ethyl Acetate
Class: 3
UN Number: UN1173
Packing Group: II

SECTION 2 - HAZARDOUS INGREDIENTS

Ethyl Acetate 100.0% CAS NO. 141-78-6
LD50 Oral Rat 5.6g/kg
LD50 Dermal Rabbit > 20 ml/kg
LC50 Rat 16,000 ppm/6 hours

SECTION 3 - PHYSICAL CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point (760 mm Hg): 78 deg. C (172 deg. F)
Freezing point: -83 deg. C (-117 deg. F)
Specific gravity (H2O = 1 @ 20/20 deg. C): 0.9019
Vapor pressure (20 deg. C): 75 mm Hg
Vapor density (Air = 1 @ 20 deg. C): 3.0
Solubility in water (% by WT @ 20 deg. C): 8.7 - moderate
Percent volatiles by volume: 100
Evaporation rate (BuAc - 1): 4.1

Appearance and odor: Clear, colorless, mobile liquid with strong fruity odor.

SECTION 4 - FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARD

Flammable limits in air, % by volume

Upper: 11.0

Lower: 2.0

Flash point (test method):

Tag closed cup (ASTM D56): 24 deg. F (-4 deg. C)

Extinguishing media: Use CO2 or dry chemical for small fires, alcohol-type aqueous film-forming foam or water spray for large fires. Water may be ineffective but should be used to cool fire-exposed structures and vessels.

Special fire-fighting procedures: Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and complete personal protective equipment when potential for exposure to vapors or products of combustion exists.

Unusual fire and explosion hazards: Vapor is heavier than air and can travel considerable distance to a source of ignition and flashback. Material creates a special hazard because it floats on water.

Hazardous combustion or decomposition products:
Carbon monoxide.

SECTION 5 - REACTIVITY DATA

Stability: Stable

Hazardous polymerization: Will not occur.

Conditions to avoid: Heat, sparks, flame.

Materials to avoid: Oxidizing agents such as hydrogen peroxide, nitric acid, perchloric acid or chromium trioxide.

SECTION 6 - HEALTH HAZARD DATA

Permissible exposure limits

OSHA standard: 400 ppm, 8-hr TWA

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

ACGIH TLV*: 400 ppm, 8-hr TWA

Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health level: 10,000 ppm

Effects of exposure/toxicity data

Acute:

Ingestion (swallowing): Can cause headache, drowsiness and unconsciousness. Practically non-toxic to animals.

Inhalation (breathing): Vapors are irritating to nasal passages and throat. High concentrations can cause stupor and headaches. Practically non-toxic to animals.

Skin contact: Repeated or prolonged contact can cause drying of skin.

Eye contact: Vapor and liquid are irritating to the eyes.

Chronic:

Mutagenicity: In vitro, no information. In vivo, no information.

Carcinogenicity: No information.

Reproduction: No information.

SECTION 7 - PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE HANDLING AND USE

Respiratory protection: Use full-face NIOSH-approved organic vapor cartridge or canister respirator within use limitations of these devices; in all other situations, use self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).

Ventilation

Local Exhaust: Recommended when appropriate to control employee exposure.

Mechanical (general): Not recommended as the sole means of controlling employee exposure.

Protective gloves: Neoprene or rubber.

Eye protection: Chemical safety goggles.

Other protective equipment: For operations where spills or splashing can occur, use impervious body covering and boots. A safety shower and eye bath should be available.

Steps to be taken if material is released or spilled:

Eliminate ignition sources. Avoid eye or skin contact. Place leaking containers in well-ventilated area. If fire potential exists, blanket spill with foam or use water spray to disperse vapors. Contain spill to minimize contaminated area and facilitate salvage or disposal. To clean up spill, flush area sparingly with water or use an absorbent. Avoid runoff into storm sewers and ditches which lead to natural waterways. All clean-up and disposal should be carried out in accordance with federal, provincial and local regulations. If required, provincial and local authorities should be notified.

Waste disposal method: Preferred method is incineration or biological treatment in federal/provincial approved facility.

SECTION 8 - EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

Ingestion (swallowing): Induce vomiting of conscious patient immediately by giving two glasses of water and pressing finger down throat. Contact a physician immediately.

Inhalation (breathing): Remove patient from contaminated area. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration, then oxygen if needed. Contact a physician immediately.

Skin contact: Remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin with large amounts of water. If irritation persists, contact a physician.

Eye contact: Flush eyes with water for at least 15 minutes. Contact a physician immediately.

SECTION 9 - SPECIAL PRECAUTIONS

Precautions to be taken in handling and storing:

Store in a cool, well-ventilated area. Do not expose to temperatures above 49 deg. C (120 deg. F). Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep containers closed. Use spark-resistant tools. Do not load into compartments adjacent to heated cargo. When transferring follow proper grounding procedures. Use with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly before re-use. Discard contaminated leather clothing.

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