

## 2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 1 of 8

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### Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

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#### PRODUCT NAME

2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE

#### OTHER NAMES

C10-H20-O2, CH3COOCH2CHC2H5C4H9, "2-ethylhexanyl acetate", "beta-ethylhexyl acetate", "2-ethylhexyl ethanoate", "octyl acetate", "acetic acid, 2-ethylhexyl ester", "acetic acid alpha-ethylhexyl ester", "ethyl hexyl acetate"

#### PROPER SHIPPING NAME

ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains 2-ethylhexyl acetate)

#### PRODUCT USE

Solvent for nitrocellulose, resins, lacquers, baking finishes.

#### SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.Ind.Estate,

248, Worli Road,

Mumbai- 400030, India

www.sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22 24959898/99

Fax: 91- 22 2493 7232

Email: technical@sdfine.com

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### Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

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#### GHS Classification

Aspiration Hazard Category 1

Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 2

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Flammable Liquid Category 4

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2

STOT - SE Category 3



#### EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

##### HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria

H227

Combustible Liquid

H304

May be fatal if swallowed and enters airways.

H315

Causes skin irritation.

H319

Causes serious eye irritation.

H335

May cause respiratory irritation.

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# 2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:4.1.1.1  
Page 2 of 8

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

H411 Toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### Prevention

Code	Phrase
P210	Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking.
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray.
P264	Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well- ventilated area.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

#### Response

Code	Phrase
P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position 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.
P312	Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P331	Do NOT induce vomiting.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re- use.
P391	Collect spillage.

#### Storage

Code	Phrase
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.

#### Disposal

Code	Phrase
P501	Dispose of contents/container to ...

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
2- ethylhexyl acetate	103-09-3	>98

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

- Immediately give a glass of water.
- First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.
- If spontaneous vomiting appears imminent or occurs, hold patient's head down, lower than their hips to help avoid possible aspiration of vomitus.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes:
- Wash out immediately with fresh running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs:
- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

continued...

# 2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 3 of 8

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.

### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Any material aspirated during vomiting may produce lung injury. Therefore emesis should not be induced mechanically or pharmacologically.

Treat symptomatically.

for simple esters:

### BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

### EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Alcohol stable foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

### FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.

### FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Combustible.
- Slight fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).

Combustion products include: carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

### FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
- Moderate hazard.
- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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# 2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 4 of 8

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

### PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin.
- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.

### SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids.
- Strong oxidising acids may cause a vigorous reaction with esters 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.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 2- ethylhexyl acetate:

CAS:103- 09- 3

### MATERIAL DATA

2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE:

■ Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations.

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields.
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed

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# 2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 5 of 8

## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent].

### HANDS/FEET

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
- Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber.

The selection of the suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.

The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include:.

- Neoprene gloves.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### APPEARANCE

Clear colourless liquid.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	172.27
Melting Range (°C)	- 93	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°C)	198.6	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°C)	82.2	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°C)	268	Vapour Pressure (kPa)	0.053@ 20 C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	0.8733
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	>1
Volatile Component (%vol)	100	Evaporation Rate	Not available

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

*For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.*

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# 2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Health hazard summary table:

Acute toxicity	Not applicable
Skin corrosion/irritation	Skin Irrit. 2
Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Irrit. 2A
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Not applicable
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not applicable
Carcinogenicity	Not applicable
Reproductive toxicity	Not applicable
STOT- single exposure	STOT SE 3
STOT- repeated exposure	Not applicable
Aspiration hazard	Asp. Tox. 1

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

- Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.  
(ICSC13733).
- The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

##### EYE

- There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation.  
Severe inflammation may be expected with pain.

##### SKIN

- The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time.  
Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterised by redness, swelling and blistering.
- Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions.
- Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

##### INHALED

- The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.  
The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
- Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.  
This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.
- Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.
- Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapour causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.
- The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility.  
Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioural changes may occur.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems.  
Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

#### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound.  
The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.  
The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling,

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# 2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:4.1.1.1  
Page 7 of 8

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.  
Avoid release to the environment.  
Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
2- ethylhexyl acetate	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	MED

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

■ Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction.
- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Authority for disposal.
- Bury or incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: MISCELLANEOUS

### HAZCHEM:

•3Z

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	9	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3082	UN packing group:	III
Shipping Name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 2-ethylhexyl acetate)			

### Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	9	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A97		

Shipping name: ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S. (contains 2-ethylhexyl acetate)

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# 2-ETHYLHEXYL ACETATE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:4.1.1.1

Page 8 of 8

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

### Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	9	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3082	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- F	Special provisions:	274 335
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Yes

Shipping name:ENVIRONMENTALLY HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE, LIQUID, N.O.S.(contains 2-ethylhexyl acetate)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

### REGULATIONS

#### 2-ethylhexyl acetate (CAS: 103-09-3) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"FisherTransport Information", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "International Fragrance Association (IFRA) Survey: Transparency List", "IOFI Global Reference List of Chemically Defined Substances", "OECD List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "Sigma-AldrichTransport Information"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
2- ethylhexyl acetate	103- 09- 3	N; R51/53

- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as using available literature references.
- The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings.

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

Issue Date: 22-Jun-2018