Material Safety Data Sheet

Premier Solvents Pvt. Ltd.
15, Yashodhan, 3 Rd Floor, Opp. Om Shanti Chwok, Chandavarkar Road, Borivali(W), Mumbai-400092.
Tel No. +91 (022) 28950082/83/84

1. Identification of the substance/preparation and of the company/undertaking

Product Name

2 ETHYL HEXYL ACETATE
Octyl Acetate.

Component Amount Classification: CAS # EC #
2-Ethylhexyl acetate >= 98.0 - <= 100.0 % Not classified. 103-09-3 / 203-079-1
2-Ethylhexanol >= 0.0 - <= 2.0 % Xi: R36/38 104-76-7 203-234-3

3. Hazards Identification

This product is not classified as dangerous according to EC criteria.

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact: Immediately flush eyes with water; remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue flushing eyes for at least 15 minutes. Obtain medical attention without delay, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Skin Contact: Wash skin with plenty of water.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask, etc). If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel. Call a physician or transport to a medical facility.

Ingestion: If swallowed, seek medical attention. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel.

Notes to Physician: Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical Condition of the patient.

Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure: Skin contact may aggravate preexisting dermatitis.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic Foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Do not use

Direct water stream. May spread fire. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect Personnel and minimize property damage. Avoid accumulation of water. Product may be carried across water surface spreading fire or contacting an ignition source. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this MSDS.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). If protective equipment is not available or not used, fight fire from a protected location or safe distance.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids.

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for Additional information. Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Sand. Sawdust. Collect in suitable and properly labelled containers.

Personal Precautions: Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling
General Handling: Avoid contact with eyes, skin, and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Avoid breathing vapour or mist. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep container closed.

Other Precautions: Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers.

Storage Store in original container.

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits
None established

Personal Protection
Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles. Chemical goggles should be consistent with EN 166 or equivalent.

Skin Protection: Wear clean, body-covering clothing.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. Use chemical resistant gloves classified under Standard EN374: Protective gloves against chemicals and micro-organisms. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Chlorinated polyethylene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Natural rubber ("latex"). Neoprene.

Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 4 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 120 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 1 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 10 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended. NOTICE:
The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed The exposure limits requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use an approved respirator. Selection of air-purifying or positive-pressure supplied-air will depend on the specific operation and the potential airborne concentration of the material. For emergency conditions, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. In confined or poorly ventilated areas, use an approved self-contained breathing apparatus or positive pressure air line with auxiliary self-contained air supply. Use the following CE approved air-purifying respirator: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter, type AP2.

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use engineering controls to maintain airborne level below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there is no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, use only with adequate ventilation. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State Liquid
Color Colorless
Odor Ester
Flash Point - Closed Cup 75 °C *Literature*
Flammable Limits In Air Lower: 0.76 %(V) *Literature*
Upper: 8.14 %(V) *Literature*
Autoignition Temperature 268 °C *Literature*
Product Name: 2 ETHYL HEXYL ACETATE PURE **Revision Date:** 2007/01/23
Vapor Pressure 0.4 mmHg *Literature*
Boiling Point (760 mmHg) 199 °C *Literature* .
Vapor Density (air = 1) 5.9 *Literature*
Specific Gravity (H2O = 1) 0.87 *Literature*
Freezing Point -93 °C *Literature*
Melting Point -93 °C *Literature*
Solubility in Water (by weight)
Literature Slightly soluble
pH No test data available
Molecular Weight 172.3 g/mol *Calculated*
Octanol/Water Partition
Coefficient: 3.74 *Estimated*
Kinematic Viscosity No test data available

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability
Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.
Conditions to Avoid: Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose.
Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Strong oxidizers.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.
Thermal Decomposition
Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity Ingestion: Low toxicity if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling
operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause injury.
LD50, Rat 3,000 mg/kg

Eye Contact: May cause eye irritation. May cause corneal injury.

Skin Contact Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Skin Absorption Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.
LD50, Guinea pig > 20,000 mg/kg
Inhalation

Prolonged excessive exposure may cause adverse effects. Vapor from heated material or mist may cause effects including irritation to upper respiratory tract and lungs. Prolonged excessive exposure to mist may cause serious adverse effects, even death.

Repeated Dose Toxicity
Contains component(s) which have been reported to cause effects on the following organs in animals:
Blood. Kidney. Liver. Spleen.

Developmental Toxicity
Contains component(s) which caused birth defects in laboratory animals only at doses toxic to the mother.
Contains component(s) which, in laboratory animals, have been toxic to the fetus only at doses toxic to the mother.

12. Ecological Information

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is moderate (BCF between 100 and 3000 or Log Pow between 3 and 5).
Potential for mobility in soil is medium (Koc between 150 and 500).
Henry's Law Constant (H): 1.51E-03 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated using a group SAR method.
Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 3.74 Estimated
Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 222 Estimated

Persistence and Degradability
Material is expected to be readily biodegradable.
Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals
Rate Constant Atmospheric Half-life Method
10.9487E-12 cm3/s 0.977 d Estimated

ECOTOXICITY
Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity
LC50, fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas), static, 96 h: 34 mg/l
Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, water flea Daphnia magna, static, 48 h: 176 mg/l
Toxicity to Micro-organisms
IC50; bacteria, 16 h: 256 - 320 mg/l

13. Disposal Considerations

All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Do not dump into any sewers, on the ground, or into any body of water.

14. Transport Information

ROAD & RAIL
NOT REGULATED
OCEAN
UN NO : 1993
PACKING INSTRUCTION: P001
CLASS : 3
SUBCLASS : NA
EMS NO : F-E , SE
AIR
NOT REGULATED
INLAND WATERWAYS
NOT REGULATED

15. Regulatory Information

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)
The components of this product are on the EINECS inventory or are exempt from inventory requirements.

EC Classification and User Label Information
This product is not classified as dangerous according to EC criteria.
Safety data sheet available for professional users on request.

16. Other Information

Risk-phrases in Section 2
R36/38 Irritating to eyes and skin.
Revision
Identification Number: 70230 / 3005 / Issue Date 2007/01/23 / Version: 1.0
Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.