Infosafe No™	1CH9J	Issue Date : September 2020	RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name : **METHYL ACETATE**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier	METHYL ACETATE
Company Name	CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)
Address	38 - 50 Bedford Street GILLMAN SA 5013 Australia
Telephone/Fax Number	Tel: (08) 8440-2000
Emergency phone number	CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)
Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use	Paint removers, lacquer solvent, solvents in the textile industry, synthesis of organic products, intermediate, synthetic flavouring and laboratory reagent.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
Methyl ethanoate, Acetic acid methyl ester	
METHYL ACETATE LR	ML065

Other Information

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture	Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2 Flammable Liquids: Category 2 Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3
Signal Word (s)	DANGER
Hazard Statement (s)	H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapour. H319 Causes serious eye irritation. H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness. AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Pictogram (s)	Flame, Exclamation mark

Precautionary statement – Prevention	P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../equipment. P242 Use only 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.
Precautionary statement – Response	P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower. P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

	P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray for extinction.
Precautionary statement – Storage	P403+P233+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Keep cool. P405 Store locked up.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal plant.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization Liquid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
Methyl acetate	79-20-9	100 %		

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately. Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Immediately obtain medical aid if cough or other symptoms appear.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately, repeat until all traces of product have been removed. DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING. Seek medical advice if effects persist. If vomiting occurs naturally, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration.
Skin	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical advice if effects persist.
Eye contact	Immediately irrigate with copious quantity of water for at least 15 minutes. Eyelids to be held open. Seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and safety shower in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically based on judgement of doctor and individual reactions of the patient.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor at once.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Oxides of carbon.
Specific Methods	Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These liquids have a low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode when heated. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Vapours from runoff may create explosion hazard.
Hazchem Code	•2YE
Precautions in connection with Fire	Wear SCBA and fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit when handling these substances. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal	ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing foam may be used to control vapours - Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.
Personal Precautions	Evacuate the area of all non-essential personnel. Avoid inhalation, contact with skin, eyes and clothing.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

Clean-up Methods - Small Spillages	Absorb with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean nonsparking tools to collect and seal in properly labelled drums for disposal in an area approved by local authority bylaws. Wash area down with excess water to remove residual material.

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Take precautionary measures against static discharges. All electrical equipment must be flameproofed. Work under hood. Do not breathe vapour. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Avoid prolonged or repeated exposure.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities	Store in well ventilated area. Store away from sources of heat or ignition. Store away from oxidizing agents. Keep containers securely sealed and protected against physical damage. Keep dry and protect from direct sunlight. Store at room temperature (15 - 25 °C). Store small containers in suitable flammable liquid storage cabinets. Larger drums (200L) must be kept in purpose-built stores.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2017 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values

Name	STEL		TWA		
	mg/m3	ppm	mg/m3	ppm	Footnote
Methyl acetate	757	250	606	200	

Other Exposure Information

These Workplace Exposure Standards are guides to be used in the control of occupational health hazards. All atmospheric contamination should be kept to as low a level as is workable. These workplace exposure standards should not be used as fine dividing lines between safe and dangerous concentrations of chemicals. They are not a measure of relative toxicity.
A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for Methyl Acetate)Safe Work Australia) of 606 mg/m3, (200 ppm). The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week. A Short term exposure limit (STEL) has been established for Methyl Acetate (Safe Worksafe Aust) of 757 mg/m3, (250 ppm). The exposure value at the STEL is the average airborne concentration over a 15 minute period which should not be exceeded at any time during a normal eight-hour workday.

Appropriate engineering controls	Maintain the concentrations values below the TWA. This may be achieved by process modification, use of local exhaust ventilation, capturing substances at the source, or other methods.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing dust, vapours or mists. Respiratory protection should comply with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels. In event of emergency or planned entry into unknown concentrations a positive pressure, full-facepiece SCBA should be used. If respiratory protection is required, institute a complete respiratory protection program including selection, fit testing, training, maintenance and inspection.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Wear gloves of impervious material conforming to AS/NZS 2161: Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Final choice of appropriate glove type will vary according to individual circumstances. This can include methods of handling, and engineering controls as determined by appropriate risk assessments. Avoid skin contact when removing gloves from hands, do not touch the gloves outer surface. Dispose of gloves as hazardous waste.
Personal Protective Equipment	Personal protective equipment should not solely be relied upon to control risk and should only be used when all other reasonably practicable control measures do not eliminate or sufficiently minimise risk. Guidance in selecting personal protective equipment can be obtained from Australian, Australian/New Zealand or other approved standards.
Footwear	Safety boots in industrial situations is advisory, foot protection should comply with AS 2210, Occupational protective footwear - Guide to selection, care and use.
Body Protection	Flame retardant antistatic protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid

Appearance	Colourless liquid.
Odour	Pleasant, fruity odour.
Melting Point	-98 °C
Boiling Point	56-58 °C
Solubility in Water	Very soluble (250 g/L @ 20 °C).
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in alcohol, ether, acetone, benzene and chloroform.
Specific Gravity	0.93
Vapour Pressure	217 hPa @ 20 °C
Vapour Density (Air=1)	2.6 (air=1)
Volatile Component	100%
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	Log P(o/w): 0.18 (experimentally)
Flash Point	-13 °C
Flammability	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent an explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours will travel considerable distances to sources of ignition.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	455 °C
Flammable Limits - Lower	3.1 vol%
Flammable Limits - Upper	16 vol%
Molecular Weight	74.08
Other Information	Refractive index: 1.3619 @ 20 °C

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under normal use conditons.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat, flames, sparks and moisture.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidising agents, strong acids, strong bases, rubber and various plastics.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Carbon oxides, methanol and acetic acid.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	In the presence of water, may slowly hydrolyse to methanol and acetic acid. Hydrolysis can occur in contact with strong acids or bases. In contact with oxidising agents, increased risk of fire and explosion.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity - Oral	LD50 (rat): 5000 mg/kg
Acute Toxicity - Dermal	LD50 (rabbit): >5000 mg/kg LD50(rat): >2000 mg/kg
Acute Toxicity - Inhalation	LD50(rat): 16000 mg(v)/4h
Ingestion	May cause abdominal pain, nausea, and irritation of the mouth and throat. May cause dizziness, depression, shortness of breath, irregular heartbeat, CNS depression, chest tightness, headache, drowsiness, narcosis, palpitation, and conjunctivitis. Aspiration into lungs can produce severe lung damage.
Inhalation	May cause irritation to the nose and respiratory tract. Vapours have a narcotic effect, producing symptoms of mucosal irritations, dizziness, drowsiness, depression, shortness of breath, and irregular heartbeat. High concentrations can cause CNS depression characterised by eye inflammation, nervous irritation, chest tightness, headache, dizziness, drowsiness, difficulty breathing, and unconsciousness.

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Skin	Causes loss of natural oils and skin irritation. Risk of absorption. May be harmful if absorbed through the skin. Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.
Eye	Irritating to eyes. Vapours may cause irritation with redness, tearing, and pain. Liquid may cause severe irritation.
Respiratory sensitisation	Not classified based on available information.
Skin Sensitisation	Not classified based on available information.
Germ cell mutagenicity	Not classified based on available information.
Carcinogenicity	Not classified based on available information.
Reproductive Toxicity	Not classified based on available information.
STOT-single exposure	Specific Target Organ Toxicity - Single Exposure Category 3 H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
STOT-repeated exposure	Not classified based on available information.
Aspiration Hazard	Not classified based on available information.
Chronic Effects	Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking. Chronic effects may be similar to those from methanol exposure, including optic nerve damage, because methyl acetate can be hydrolyzed yielding methanol and acetic acid.
Serious eye damage/irritation	Eye Damage/Irritation: Category 2 H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
Mutagenicity	No evidence of mutagenic properties.
Skin corrosion/irritation	H319 Causes serious eye irritation.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Risk of formation of explosive vapours above water surface.
Persistence and degradability	Readily biodegradable. Biodegradation: >70% (closed bottle test).
Bioaccumulative Potential	Behaviour in environmental compartments: Distribution: log P(o/w): 0.18 (experimental). No bioaccumulation is to be expected (log P(o/w) < 1).
Information on Ecological Effects	This material is not expected to be toxic to aquatic life. The LC50/96-hour values for fish are over 100 mg/L.
Short Summary of Assessment of Environmental Impact	When introduced properly, no impairments in the function of adapted biological waste-water treatment plants are to be expected.
Environmental Protection	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Whatever cannot be saved for recovery or recycling should be handled as hazardous waste and disposed of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Dangerous goods of Class 3 (Flammable Liquid) are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1 dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane, Class 7.
U.N. Number	1231
UN proper shipping name	METHYL ACETATE
Transport hazard class(es)	3
Hazchem Code	•2YE
Packing Group	II

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EPG Number	3A1
IERG Number	18

15. Regulatory information

Regulatory Information	All of the significant ingredients in this formulation are compliant with Australian Industrial Chemicals Introduction Scheme (AICIS) regulations. Not listed under WHS Regulation 2011, Schedule 10 - Prohibited carcinogens, restricted carcinogens and restricted hazardous chemicals.
Poisons Schedule	Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References	'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons .', Commonwealth of Australia. National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice fot the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals'. Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand. Safe Work Australia, 'Hazardous Chemical Information System'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Safe Work Hazardous Substances'. Safe Work Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment'.
Contact Person/Point	Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT: All information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives is compiled from the best knowledge available to us. However, since data, safety standards and government regulations are subject to change and the conditions of handling and use, or misuse, are beyond our control, we make no warranty either expressed or implied, with respect to the completeness or accuracy to the information contained herein. Chem-Supply accepts no responsibility whatsoever for its accuracy or for any results that may be obtained by customers from using the data and disclaims all liability for reliance on information provided in this data sheet or by our technical representatives.
Empirical Formula & Structural Formula	$C_3H_6O_2$

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