

Safety Data Sheet ETHYL ACETATE

SDS no. S5HP2ZU3 • Version 1.0 • Date of issue: 2026-01-04

SECTION 1: Identification

GHS Product identifier

Product name ETHYL ACETATE

Other means of identification

Product Product Code

Ethyl Acetate EA011

Ethyl Acetate TG ET011

Ethyl Acetate AEA

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

General solvent in coatings and plastics, solvent for nitrocellulose, varnishes, lacquers and aeroplane dopes, organic synthesis, pharmaceuticals, synthetic fruit essences, smokeless powders, artificial leather and silk, photographic film and plate, perfumes, cleaning textiles, flavouring agent, analytical reagent and laboratory reagent.

Supplier's details

Name ChemSupply Australia Pty Ltd
Address 38-50 Bedford Street
5013 Gillman South Australia
Australia

Telephone 08 8440 2000
email www.chemsupply.com.au

Emergency phone number

CHEMCALL 1800 127 406 (Australia) / +64-4-917-9888 (International)

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

General hazard statement

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.

Classified as dangerous goods according to the Australian Dangerous Goods Code (ADG).

Classified as Hazardous according to the Globally Harmonised System of classification and labelling of Chemicals (GHS) including Work, Health and Safety regulations, Australia.

Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS classification in accordance with: UN GHS revision 7

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- Serious eye damage/eye irritation, Cat. 2
- Flammable liquids, Cat. 2
- Specific target organ toxicity following single exposure, Cat. 3

GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictograms



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H225 Highly flammable liquid and vapor
H319 Causes serious eye irritation
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness

Precautionary statement(s)

P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.

P233 Keep container tightly closed.

P240 Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.

P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.

P242 Use non-sparking tools.

P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray.

P264 Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep 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/doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use agents recommended in Section 5 of SDS for extinction

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.

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an approved waste disposal facility

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Mixtures

Molecular weight	88.11
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Information on Composition: Obtained by the slow heating of acetic acid and ethyl alcohol in the presence of sulfuric acid and distilling.

Component	Identification	Weight %
Ethyl acetate	CAS no.: 141-78-6 EC no.: 205-500-4	98 - 100 %

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Component	Identification	Weight %
	Index no.: 607-022-00-5	

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice	First Aid Facilities: Maintain eyewash fountain in work area.
If inhaled	If inhaled, remove from contaminated area to fresh air immediately, avoid becoming a casualty. Make patient comfortable, keep warm and at rest until fully recovered. If breathing is difficult (or develops a bluish skin discolouration), supply oxygen by a qualified person. Apply artificial respiration with a respiratory medical device if not breathing. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation. If rapid recovery does not occur, obtain medical attention.
In case of skin contact	Rinse with plenty of water. Get medical attention if irritation develops and persists.
In case of eye contact	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. If persistent irritation occurs, obtain medical attention.
If swallowed	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.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

For advice in an emergency, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone Australia 131 126) or a doctor at once.

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

Suitable extinguishing media

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.

Use alcohol resistant foam is preferred fire fighting medium, but if not available, normal foam can be used.

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

Hazards from Combustion Products: Carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.

HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Liquids has a low flashpoint (-4°C) - 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. Vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Liquid is lighter than water. Containers may explode when heated. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Vapours from runoff may create explosion hazard.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear SCBA and fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit when handling these substances. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

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SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapours accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapours can accumulate in low areas. For personal protection see section 8.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

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.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist. Use explosion-proof equipment. Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Take measures to prevent the build up of electrostatic charge. For precautions see section 2.2.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Ground all drums and transfer vessels. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

Corrosiveness: Not corrosive to iron, steel, aluminum, copper and nickel and their alloys.

Unsuitable Materials: Some forms of plastic, rubber, and coatings.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

CAS: 141-78-6

Ethyl acetate

AU/SWA (Australia): 400 ppm; 1440 mg/m³ STEL inhalation; 200 ppm; 720 mg/m³ TWA inhalation

Appropriate engineering controls

Use ventilation adequate to keep exposures (airborne levels of dust, fume, vapor, gas, etc.) below recommended exposure limits.

Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

Eye/face 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.

Skin protection

Clean impervious clothing should be worn. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.

Body protection

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: 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.

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Respiratory protection

If engineering controls are not effective in controlling airborne exposure then an approved respirator with a replaceable vapor/ mist filter should be used. Refer to relevant regulations for further information concerning respiratory protective requirements. Reference should be made to Australian Standards AS/ NZS 1715, Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices; and AS/ NZS 1716, Respiratory Protective Devices, in order to make any necessary changes for individual circumstances.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid
Appearance	Colourless liquid.
Color	Colourless
Odor	Fruity fragrant odour.
Odor threshold	The geometric mean air odour threshold is 18 ppm for detection and 32 ppm for recognition.
Melting point/freezing point	-83 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	77 °C
Flammability	No data available.
Lower and upper explosion limit/ flammability limit	Lower: 2.2 vol% Upper: 11.5 vol%
Flash point	-4 °C
Explosive properties	No data available.
Auto-ignition temperature	426 °C
Decomposition temperature	No data available.
Oxidizing properties	No data available.
pH	Pure anhydrous ethyl acetate is neutral; normally contains small amounts of acetic acid.
Kinematic viscosity	0.44 mPas @ 20 °C
Solubility	Solubility in Water: Slightly soluble, 80 g/L @ 20 °C. Solubility in Organic Solvents: Soluble in chloroform, alcohol, acetone and ether.
Partition coefficient n-octanol/ water (log value)	Log P(o/w): 0.73
Vapor pressure	97 hPa @ 20 °C
Evaporation rate	7.5 (Butyl alcohol = 1)
Density and/or relative density	Specific Gravity: 0.9018 @ 20 °C
Relative vapor density	3.04
Particle characteristics	No data available.

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Supplemental information regarding physical hazard classes

No data available.

Further safety characteristics (supplemental)

Saturated Vapour Concentration: 336 g/m³ @ 20 °C

Other Information: REFRACTIVE INDEX: 1.3723

DIPOLE MOMENT: 1.78 Debye @ 20 °C

DIELECTRIC CONSTANT: 6.0 @ 25 °C

CONVERSION FACTORS: 1 ppm = 3.66 mg/m³; 1 mg/m³ = 0.27 ppm @ 25 °C.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Stable under normal conditions of storage and handling.

Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air

Chemical stability

Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage. Heat will contribute to instability. Slowly decomposed by moisture.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Violent reaction with chlorosulfonic acid: (LiAlH₂+2 -chloromethylfuran): oleum. Potentially explosive reaction with lithium tetrahydroaluminate. Can react vigorously with oxidizers.

Conditions to avoid

Heat, flame and other sources of ignition.

Incompatible materials

Alkali metals, fluorine, hydrides, water with air and light. Contact with nitrates, strong oxidizers, strong alkalis, or strong acids may cause fire and explosions. Will attack some forms of plastic, rubber, and coatings.

Hazardous decomposition products

Ethanol, acetic acid, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Acute Toxicity - Oral: LD50 (rat): 5620 mg/kg.

Ingestion: Causes irritation to the gastrointestinal tract. Symptoms may include lack of appetite, headache, drowsiness, salivation, nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea. In high concentrations: narcosis, behavioural effects and respiratory paralysis.

Inhalation: Inhalation can cause severe irritation of mucous membranes in the nose, throat and upper respiratory tract, burning sensation, coughing, wheezing, laryngitis, dyspnoea, lack of appetite, headache, dizziness, drowsiness and a feeling of drunkenness. In high concentrations: salivation, nausea, vomiting, narcosis, possible liver and kidney damage, lung damage and respiratory paralysis.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Acute Toxicity - Dermal: LD50 (rabbit): >18000 mg/kg.

Skin: Irritating to skin. Symptoms include drying of skin, redness, itching and pain. Repeated exposure or prolonged contact with the skin has a defatting effect and may cause dryness, cracking, rough and chapped skin and possibly dermatitis.

Serious eye damage/irritation

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Eye: Causes irritation, redness, and pain.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Respiratory 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.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - single exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Specific target organ toxicity (STOT) - repeated exposure

Not classified based on available information.

Aspiration hazard

Not classified based on available information.

Additional information

Chronic Effects: Chronic overexposure may cause anaemia with leukocytosis (transient increase in the white blood cell count) and damage to the liver and kidneys. May cause collapse, coma and death (over 10,000 ppm). Repeated exposure or prolonged contact with the skin has a defatting effect and may cause dryness, cracking, rough and chapped skin and possibly dermatitis.

SECTION 12: Ecological information

Toxicity

Acute Toxicity - Fish: Pimephales promelas LC50: 230 mg/l/96 hr.

Persistence and degradability

Biologic degradation: Readily biodegradable. 100%: 28 d

Bioaccumulative potential

Bioaccumulation is not expected.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

Disposal methods

Product disposal

Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers.

Sewage disposal

Bioaccumulation is not expected.

Other disposal recommendations

Do not discharge this material into waterways, drains and sewers.

SECTION 14: Transport information

ADG (Road and Rail)

UN Number: 1173

Class: 3

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Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: ETHYL ACETATE

Environmental Hazards: Very highly bioaccumulative. Toxic effect on fish and plankton. Risk of formation of explosive vapours above water surface.

Hazchem emergency action code (EAC)

3[Y]E

IMDG

UN Number: 1173
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
EMS Number:
Proper Shipping Name: ETHYL ACETATE

IATA

UN Number: 1173
Class: 3
Packing Group: II
Proper Shipping Name: ETHYL ACETATE

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Australia SUSMP

Poison Schedule: NS

SECTION 16: Other information

Further information/disclaimer

ChemSupply Australia 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 ChemSupply Australia 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 ChemSupply Australia 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.

Preparation information

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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 for the Preparation of Safety Data Sheets for Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, 'National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals', July 2020.
Safe Work Australia, Workplace Exposure Standards for Airborne Contaminants, December 2019
Safe Work Australia, Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS), hcis.safeworkaustralia.gov.au
IATA, Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR)
IMO, International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG)