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ISO 9001: 2015

MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

Identification

1.1GHS Product identifier

Ethyl lactate, 99%

Code E 1602

2.Hazard identification

2.1Classification of the substance or mixture

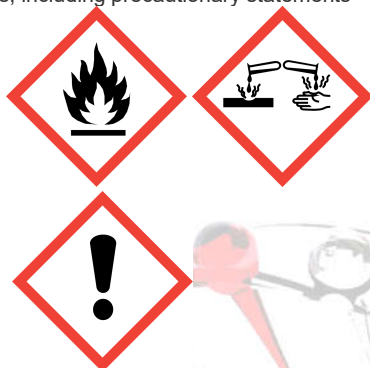
Flammable liquids, Category 3

Serious eye damage, Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity \u2013 single exposure, Category 3

2.2GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention

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.

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

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

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

Response

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

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON

CENTER/doctor/\u2013

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/\u2013 if you feel unwell.

Storage

P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep

cool.
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405 Store locked up.
P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

Disposal
2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification
none

3. Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Ethyl lactate	Ethyl lactate	97-64-3	none	100%

4. First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

General advice

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

In case of skin contact

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a physician.

In case of eye contact

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Inhalation of concentrated vapor may cause drowsiness. Contact with liquid causes mild irritation of eyes and (on prolonged contact) skin. Ingestion may cause narcosis. (USCG, 1999)

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

Immediate first aid: Ensure that adequate decontamination has been carried out. If patient is not breathing, start artificial respiration, preferably with a demand-valve resuscitator, bag-valve-mask device, or pocket mask, as trained. Perform CPR as necessary.

Immediately flush contaminated eyes with gently flowing water. Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain an open airway and prevent aspiration. Keep patient quiet and maintain normal body temperature. Obtain medical attention. /Esters and related compounds/

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 129 [Flammable Liquids (Water-Miscible / Noxious)]: HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flames. Vapors may form explosive mixtures with air. Vapors may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapors are heavier than air. They will spread along ground and collect in low or confined areas (sewers, basements, tanks). Vapor explosion hazard indoors, outdoors or in sewers. Those substances designated with a (P) may polymerize explosively when heated or involved in a fire. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. Many liquids are lighter than water. (ERG, 2016)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

6. Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation.

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Avoid breathing dust. For personal protection see section 8.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Use personal protective equipment. Avoid breathing vapors, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition.

Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Beware of vapors accumulating to form explosive concentrations. Vapors can accumulate in low areas.

7. Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep well closed.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Wash hands before breaks and at the end of workday.

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

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166. Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Wear impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Respiratory protection

Wear dust mask when handling large quantities.

Thermal hazards

no data available

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state colourless liquid

Colour Colorless liquid

Odour Buttery odor

Melting point/ freezing point -25°C (lit.)

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range 154°C

Flammability

no data available

Lower and upper explosion limit / flammability limit Lower flammable limit: 1.5% @ 212°F (100°C) by volume

Flash point 53°C (lit.)

Auto-ignition temperature 400°C (USCG, 1999)

Decomposition temperature no data available

pH no data available

Kinematic viscosity no data available

Solubility Miscible with water

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value) $\log K_{ow} = -0.18$ (est)

Vapour pressure 3.75 mm Hg at 25°C

Density and/or relative density 1.03

Relative vapour density 4.07 (Air = 1)

density

Relative vapour density

density

Particle characteristics no data available

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Moderate fire risk. ETHYL LACTATE is an ester. Esters react with acids to liberate heat along with alcohols and acids. Strong oxidizing acids may cause a vigorous reaction 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.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

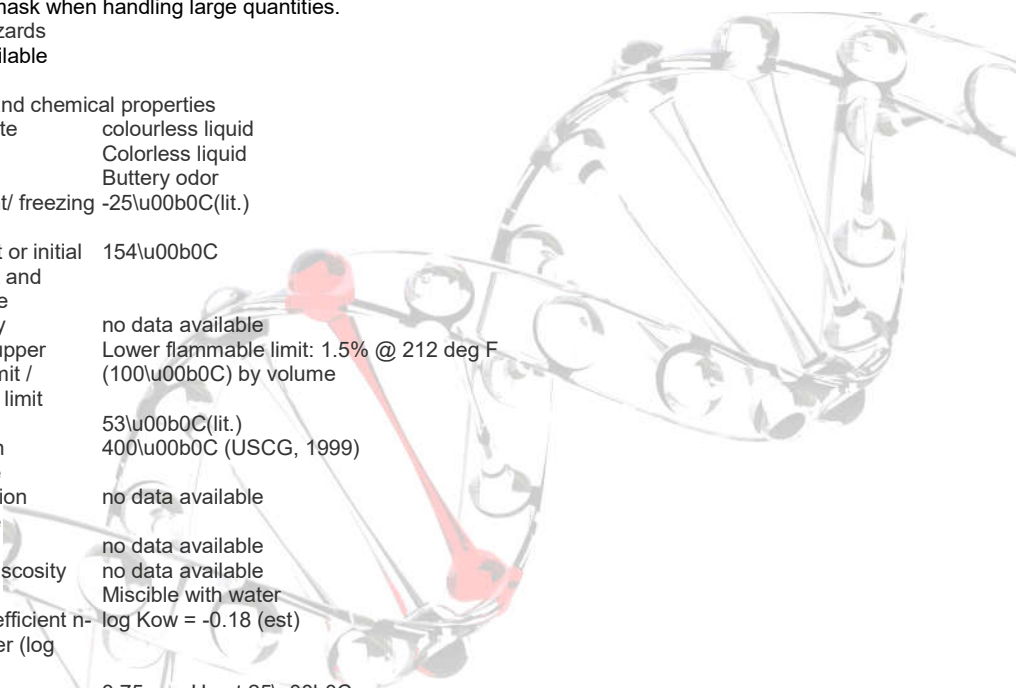
no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and irritating fumes.



11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat oral 2000 mg/kg

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

Carcinogenicity

no data available

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

12. Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water Flea); Conditions: freshwater, static, 20°C, pH 8.0; Concentration: 560000 µg/L for 48 hr (95% confidence interval: 560000-763000 µg/L); Effect: intoxication, decreased mobility /97% purity

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Ethyl lactate was classified as readily biodegradable(1). Ethyl lactate was found to exhibit 22% of its theoretical BOD after 5 days and 75% of its theoretical BOD after 28 days using the Closed Bottle screening test when applied at a mean concentration of 1.88 mg/L(2). When applied at a mean concentration of 4.0 mg/L ethyl lactate was found to be 36% of its theoretical BOD after 5 days and 85% of its theoretical BOD after 28 days(2).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for ethyl lactate(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of -0.18(1) and a regression-derived equation(1). According to a classification scheme(2), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of ethyl lactate can be estimated to be 1(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that ethyl lactate is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13. Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods

Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

14. Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1192 IMDG: UN1192 IATA: UN1192

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ETHYL LACTATE

IMDG: ETHYL LACTATE

IATA: ETHYL LACTATE

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 IMDG: 3 IATA: 3

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III IMDG: III IATA: III

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no IMDG: no IATA: no
14.6 Special precautions for user
no data available
14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code
no data available

15. Regulatory information

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

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Ethyl lactate	Ethyl lactate	97-64-3	none
European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)			Listed.
EC Inventory			Listed.
United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory			Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.

Section 16: Other Information

This safety data sheet should be used in conjunction with technical sheets. It does not replace them. The information given is based on our knowledge of this product, at the time of publication. It is given in good faith. The attention of the user is drawn to the possible risks incurred by using the product for any other purpose other than that for which it was intended. This does not in any way excuse the user from knowing and applying all the regulations governing his activity. It is the sole responsibility of the user to take all precautions required in handling the product. The aim of the mandatory regulations mentioned is to help the user to fulfill his obligations regarding the use of hazardous products.

