

Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

MonoacetinRevision Date:2024-11-02 Revision Number:1

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking**Product identifier**

Product name : Monoacetin
CBnumber : CB6230317
CAS : 26446-35-5
EINECS Number : 247-704-6
Synonyms : MONOACETIN,myvacet

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.
Uses advised against : none

Company Identification

Company : Chemicalbook
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing
Telephone : 400-158-6606

SECTION 2: Hazards identification**Classification of the substance or mixture**

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

Label elements**Pictogram(s)**

□

Signal word : Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302 Harmful if swallowed

Precautionary statement(s)**Prevention**

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.
P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Response

P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.
P330 Rinse mouth.

Storage

none

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

Other hazards

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

Substance

Product name	: Monoacetin
Synonyms	: MONOACETIN,myvacet
CAS	: 26446-35-5
EC number	: 247-704-6
MF	: C5H10O4
MW	: 134.13

SECTION 4: First aid measures

Description of first aid measures**If inhaled**

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately.

Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

SYMPTOMS: Symptoms of exposure to this compound may include a burning sensation of the skin, nose, throat or eyes; abdominal pain and nausea. ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS: This compound may cause irritation to skin or mucous membranes on contact. (NTP, 1992)

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**Minimum/Potential Fatal Human Dose**

1. 1= practically nontoxic: probable oral lethal dose (human) above 15 g/kg, more than 1 qt (2.2 lb) for 70 kg person (150 lb).

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

Fires involving this compound should be controlled using a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. (NTP, 1992)

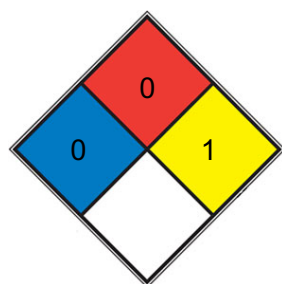
Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

This chemical is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

NFPA 704



HEALTH 0 Poses no health hazard, no precautions necessary and would offer no hazard beyond that of ordinary combustible materials

FIRE 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 820 °C (1,500 °F) for a period of 5 minutes.(e.g. Carbon tetrachloride)

REACT 1 Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures (e.g. [propene](#))

SPEC.
HAZ.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

Environmental precautions

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

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological limit values

no data available

Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

Individual protection measures

Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

Skin protection

Wear fire/flare resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. 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

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

Thermal hazards

no data available

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Clear colorless to pale yellow viscous liquid with a characteristic odor. (NTP, 1992)
Colour	COLORLESS LIQUID; COMMERCIAL PRODUCT IS PALE YELLOW
Odour	CHARACTERISTIC ODOR
Melting point/freezing point	233°C(lit.)

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	225°C/1.5mmHg(lit.)
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	40°C(lit.)
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	greater than or equal to 100 mg/mL at 70° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	3 mm Hg at 266° F (NTP, 1992)
Density and/or relative density	1.2060 (20°C)
Relative vapour density	1.2060 (20°C)
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

Reactivity

Very hygroscopic. Soluble in water.

Chemical stability

no data available

Possibility of hazardous reactions

ACETIN may hydrolyze in acid or alkaline aqueous solutions. Flammable and/or toxic gases are generated by the combination of alcohols with alkali metals, nitrides, and strong reducing agents. They react with oxoacids and carboxylic acids to form esters plus water. Oxidizing agents convert them to aldehydes or ketones. They exhibit both weak acid and weak base behavior. They may initiate the polymerization of isocyanates and epoxides. 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.

Conditions to avoid

no data available

Incompatible materials

no data available

Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: no data available
- 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

SECTION 12: Ecological information**Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

Persistence and degradability

Glycerin acetate (comprised of acetin, approx 28%; diacetin, approx 50%; and triacetin, approx 18%) reached 91 to 94% of its theoretical BOD after 4 weeks incubation in an activated sludge inoculum(1).

Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3.2 was calculated for acetin(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of - 1.2(1,SRC) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

Mobility in soil

The Koc of acetin is estimated as approximately 5.0(SRC), using an estimated log Kow of -1.2(1,SRC) and a regression-derived equation(2,SRC). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that acetin is expected to have very high mobility in soil(SRC).

Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

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.

SECTION 14: Transport information

UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3439 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN3439 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: UN3439 (For reference only, please check.)

UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: NITRILES, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: NITRILES, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: NITRILES, SOLID, TOXIC, N.O.S. (For reference only, please check.)

Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: I (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: I (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: I (For reference only, please check.)

Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

Special precautions for user

no data available

Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

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

Not Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

PICCS

Not Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

SECTION 16: Other information

Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pagelD=0&request_locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Disclaimer:

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