acc. to Safe Work Australia - Code of Practice



#### Chloroacetic acid ethyl ester ≥98 %, for synthesis

article number: **1EA8**Version: **GHS 3.0 en**date of compilation: 2020-08-27
Revision: 2024-03-01

Replaces version of: 2022-02-14

Version: (GHS 2)

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### 1.1 Product identifier

Identification of the substance Chloroacetic acid ethyl ester ≥98 %, for synthes-

is

Article number 1EA8

CAS number 105-39-5

Alternative name(s) Ethyl chloroacetate

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

Relevant identified uses: Laboratory and analytical use

Laboratory chemical

Uses advised against: Do not use for products which come into contact

with foodstuffs. Do not use for private purposes (household). Food, drink and animal feeding-

stuffs.

#### 1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Carl Roth GmbH + Co. KG Schoemperlenstr. 3-5 D-76185 Karlsruhe Germany

**Telephone:**+49 (0) 721 - 56 06 0 **Telefax:** +49 (0) 721 - 56 06 149 **e-mail:** sicherheit@carlroth.de **Website:** www.carlroth.de

sheet:

e-mail (competent person): sicherheit@carlroth.de

#### 1.4 Emergency telephone number

Name	Street	Postal code/city	Telephone	Website
NSW Poisons Information Centre Childrens Hospital	Hawkesbury Road	2145 West- mead, NSW	131126	

## **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification acc. to GHS

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Section	Hazard class	Cat- egory	Hazard class and category	Hazard statement
2.6	Flammable liquid	3	Flam. Liq. 3	H226
3.10	Acute toxicity (oral)	3	Acute Tox. 3	H301
3.1D	Acute toxicity (dermal)	3	Acute Tox. 3	H311
3.1I	Acute toxicity (inhal.)	3	Acute Tox. 3	H331
3.3	Serious eye damage/eye irritation	1	Eye Dam. 1	H318

For full text of abbreviations: see SECTION 16

#### The most important adverse physicochemical, human health and environmental effects

The product is combustible and can be ignited by potential ignition sources.

#### 2.2 Label elements

#### Labelling

Signal word Danger

#### **Pictograms**

GHS02, GHS05, GHS06



#### **Hazard statements**

H226 Flammable liquid and vapour

H301+H311+H331 Toxic if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled

H318 Causes serious eye damage

#### **Precautionary statements**

#### **Precautionary statements - prevention**

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. - No smoking

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing

#### **Precautionary statements - response**

P301+P310 IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact

lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use sand, carbon dioxide or powder extinguisher for extinction

#### **Precautionary statements - storage**

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed

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

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#### 2.3 Other hazards

#### **Endocrine disrupting properties**

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of  $\geq$  0,1%.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substances

Name of substance Chloroacetic acid ethyl ester

Molecular formula  $C_4H_7CIO_2$  Molar mass  $122.5 \, ^g/_{mol}$  CAS No 105-39-5

#### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

## 4.1 Description of first aid measures



#### **General notes**

Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Self-protection of the first aider.

#### Following inhalation

Call a physician immediately. If breathing is irregular or stopped, administer artificial respiration.

#### Following skin contact

After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water.

#### Following eye contact

In case of contact with eyes flush immediately with plenty of flowing water for 10 to 15 minutes holding eyelids apart and consult an ophthalmologist.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth immediately and drink plenty of water. Call a physician immediately.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Risk of blindness, Risk of serious damage to eyes, Loss of righting reflex, and ataxia, Dyspnoea

#### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

none

## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media



#### Suitable extinguishing media

co-ordinate firefighting measures to the fire surroundings! water spray, alcohol resistant foam, dry extinguishing powder, BC-powder, carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)

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#### Unsuitable extinguishing media

water jet

#### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Combustible. In case of insufficient ventilation and/or in use, may form flammable/explosive vapour-air mixture. Solvent vapours are heavier than air and may spread along floors. Places which are not ventilated, e.g. unventilated below ground level areas such as trenches, conduits and shafts, are particularly prone to the presence of flammable substances or mixtures. Vapours are heavier than air, spread along floors and form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

#### **Hazardous combustion products**

In case of fire may be liberated: Carbon monoxide (CO), Carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>), Hydrogen chloride (HCl)

#### 5.3 Advice for firefighters

In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes. Fight fire with normal precautions from a reasonable distance. Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Wear full chemical protective clothing.

#### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

#### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures



#### For non-emergency personnel

Use personal protective equipment as required. Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothes. Do not breathe vapour/spray. Avoidance of ignition sources.

#### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water. Retain contaminated washing water and dispose of it. If substance has entered a water course or sewer, inform the responsible authority.

#### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

#### Advice on how to contain a spill

Covering of drains.

#### Advice on how to clean up a spill

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomaceous earth, acid- or universal binding agents).

#### Other information relating to spills and releases

Place in appropriate containers for disposal. Ventilate affected area.

#### 6.4 Reference to other sections

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5. Personal protective equipment: see section 8. Incompatible materials: see section 10. Disposal considerations: see section 13.

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## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Provision of sufficient ventilation. Use extractor hood (laboratory). Handle and open container with care. Clear contaminated areas thoroughly.

#### Measures to prevent fire as well as aerosol and dust generation



Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge.

#### Advice on general occupational hygiene

When using do not eat or drink. Thorough skin-cleansing after handling the product. When using do not smoke.

#### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Keep container tightly closed.

#### **Incompatible substances or mixtures**

Observe hints for combined storage.

#### Consideration of other advice:

Store locked up. Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

#### **Ventilation requirements**

Keep any substance that emits harmful vapours or gases in a place that allows these to be permanently extracted. Use local and general ventilation.

#### Specific designs for storage rooms or vessels

Recommended storage temperature: 15 - 25 °C

#### 7.3 Specific end use(s)

No information available.

## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

#### 8.1 Control parameters

**National limit values** 

#### **Occupational exposure limit values (Workplace Exposure Limits)**

This information is not available.

#### 8.2 Exposure controls

#### Individual protection measures (personal protective equipment)

#### **Eye/face protection**



Use safety goggle with side protection.

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#### Skin protection



#### hand protection

Wear suitable gloves. Chemical protection gloves are suitable, which are tested according to EN 374. Check leak-tightness/impermeability prior to use. For special purposes, it is recommended to check the resistance to chemicals of the protective gloves mentioned above together with the supplier of these gloves. The times are approximate values from measurements at 22 ° C and permanent contact. Increased temperatures due to heated substances, body heat etc. and a reduction of the effective layer thickness by stretching can lead to a considerable reduction of the breakthrough time. If in doubt, contact manufacturer. At an approx. 1.5 times larger / smaller layer thickness, the respective breakthrough time is doubled / halved. The data apply only to the pure substance. When transferred to substance mixtures, they may only be considered as a guide.

#### • type of material

Butyl caoutchouc (butyl rubber)

#### material thickness

0,5 mm

#### · breakthrough times of the glove material

>480 minutes (permeation: level 6)

#### • Splash protection - Protective gloves

• type of material: NBR (Nitrile rubber)

• material thickness: >0,3 mm

• breakthrough times of the glove material: >30 minutes (permeation: level 2)

#### other protection measures

Take recovery periods for skin regeneration. Preventive skin protection (barrier creams/ointments) is recommended.

#### **Respiratory protection**





Respiratory protection necessary at: Aerosol or mist formation. Type: A (against organic gases and vapours with a boiling point of > 65 °C , colour code: Brown).

#### **Environmental exposure controls**

Keep away from drains, surface and ground water.

## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state liquid
Colour colourless
Odour stinging

Melting point/freezing point -26 °C

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling 144 °C at 1,013 bar

range

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Flammability flammable liquid in accordance with GHS criteria

Lower and upper explosion limit 2.6 vol% (LEL)

Flash point 56 °C at 1,013 hPa (ECHA)

Auto-ignition temperature 445 °C at 100.9 kPa (ECHA)

Decomposition temperature not relevant

pH (value) not determined

Kinematic viscosity not determined

Solubility(ies)

Water solubility 12  $^{9}$ / $_{1}$  at 20  $^{\circ}$ C

Partition coefficient

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value): this information is not available

Soil organic carbon/water (log KOC) 1.074 (ECHA)

Vapour pressure 4.8 hPa at 20 °C

Density and/or relative density

Density  $1.15 \, {}^{9}/_{cm^3}$  at 20  ${}^{\circ}$ C

Relative vapour density 4.21 (air = 1)

Particle characteristics not relevant (liquid)

Other safety parameters

Oxidising properties none

9.2 Other information

Information with regard to physical hazard

classes:

asses:

There is no additional information.

Other safety characteristics: There is no additional information.

## **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### 10.1 Reactivity

It's a reactive substance. Risk of ignition.

#### If heated

Risk of ignition. Vapours may form explosive mixtures with air.

#### 10.2 Chemical stability

The material is stable under normal ambient and anticipated storage and handling conditions of temperature and pressure.

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## 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Violent reaction with: strong oxidiser, Alkalis, Alkali metals, Cyanides, Alkaline earth metal

#### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

#### 10.5 Incompatible materials

different plastics

#### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hazardous combustion products: see section 5.

## **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### 11.1 Information on toxicological effects

#### Classification acc. to GHS

#### **Acute toxicity**

Toxic if swallowed. Toxic in contact with skin. Toxic if inhaled.

Acute	toxicity
, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,	COMICIC

Exposure route	Endpoint	Value	Species	Method	Source
oral	LD50	180 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>kg</sub>	rat		ECHA
dermal	LD50	230 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>kg</sub>	rabbit		TOXNET
inhalation: vapour	LC50	3.83 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>l</sub> /4h	rat		TOXNET

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

Shall not be classified as corrosive/irritant to skin.

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Causes serious eye damage.

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Shall not be classified as a respiratory or skin sensitiser.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

Shall not be classified as germ cell mutagenic.

#### Carcinogenicity

Shall not be classified as carcinogenic.

#### Reproductive toxicity

Shall not be classified as a reproductive toxicant.

#### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (single exposure).

#### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

Shall not be classified as a specific target organ toxicant (repeated exposure).

#### **Aspiration hazard**

Shall not be classified as presenting an aspiration hazard.

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#### Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

#### If swallowed

Data are not available.

## • If in eyes

Causes serious eye damage, risk of blindness

#### • If inhaled

cough, Dyspnoea

#### • If on skin

Frequently or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermal irritation, risk of absorption via the skin

#### Other information

Other adverse effects: Loss of righting reflex, and ataxia

#### 11.2 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of  $\geq 0.1\%$ .

## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

#### 12.1 Toxicity

Toxic to aquatic life.

Aquatic toxicity (acute)				
Endpoint	Value	Species	Source	Exposure time
EC50	1.6 <sup>mg</sup> / <sub>l</sub>	aquatic invertebrates	ECHA	48 h

#### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.175  $^{\rm mg}/_{\rm mg}$  Theoretical Carbon Dioxide: 1.436  $^{\rm mg}/_{\rm mg}$ 

#### **Biodegradation**

The substance is readily biodegradable.

Process of degradability		
Process	Degradation rate	Time
oxygen depletion	75 %	28 d

#### 12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Does not significantly accumulate in organisms.

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#### 12.4 Mobility in soil

The Organic Carbon normalised adsorption coefficient	1.074 (ECHA)
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#### 12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Data are not available.

#### 12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of  $\geq 0.1\%$ .

#### 12.7 Other adverse effects

Data are not available.

## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### 13.1 Waste treatment methods



This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste. Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations.

#### Sewage disposal-relevant information

Do not empty into drains.

#### Waste treatment of containers/packagings

Only packagings which are approved (e.g. acc. to the Dangerous Goods Regulations) may be used. Handle contaminated packages in the same way as the substance itself. Completely emptied packages can be recycled.

#### Relevant provisions relating to waste(Basel Convention)

#### Properties of waste which render it hazardous

H3 Flammable liquids H6.1 Poisonous (Acute)

#### 13.3 Remarks

Waste shall be separated into the categories that can be handled separately by the local or national waste management facilities. Please consider the relevant national or regional provisions. Non-contaminated packages may be recycled.

## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### 14.1 UN number

UN 1181
IMDG-Code UN 1181
ICAO-TI UN 1181

#### 14.2 UN proper shipping name

UN RTDGETHYL CHLOROACETATEIMDG-CodeETHYL CHLOROACETATEICAO-TIEthyl chloroacetate

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14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

UN RTDG

6.1 (3)

IMDG-Code 6.1 (3)

ICAO-TI 6.1 (3)

14.4 Packing group

UN RTDG II
IMDG-Code II
ICAO-TI II

**14.5 Environmental hazards** hazardous to the aquatic environment

14.6 Special precautions for user

There is no additional information.

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

The cargo is not intended to be carried in bulk.

14.8 Information for each of the UN Model Regulations

Transport informationNational regulationsAdditional information(UN RTDG)

UN number 1181
Class 6.1
Subsidiary risk(s) 3
Environmental hazards Yes

Hazardous to the aquatic environment

Packing group II

Danger label(s) 6.1+3

Fish and tree



Special provisions (SP)

**UN RTDG** 

Excepted quantities (EQ)

UN RTDG

Limited quantities (LQ) 100 ml UN RTDG

2W

Emergency Action Code 2W

International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) - Additional information

Proper shipping name ETHYL CHLOROACETATE

Particulars in the shipper's declaration UN1181, ETHYL CHLOROACETATE, 6.1 (3), II, 56°C

c.c., MARINE POLLUTANT

Marine pollutant yes (hazardous to the aquatic environment)

Danger label(s) 6.1+3, "Fish and tree"

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Special provisions (SP)

Excepted quantities (EQ) E4

Limited quantities (LQ) 100 mL EmS F-E, S-D

Stowage category A

#### International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO-IATA/DGR) - Additional information

Proper shipping name Ethyl chloroacetate

Particulars in the shipper's declaration UN1181, Ethyl chloroacetate, 6.1 (3), II

Environmental hazards yes (hazardous to the aquatic environment)

Danger label(s) 6.1+3





Excepted quantities (EQ) E4
Limited quantities (LQ) 1 L

## **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

## **15.1** Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture There is no additional information.

#### National regulations(Australia)

#### Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances(AICS)

Substance is listed.

#### Other information

Directive 94/33/EC on the protection of young people at work. Observe employment restrictions under the Maternity Protection Directive (92/85/EEC) for expectant or nursing mothers.

#### **National inventories**

Country	Inventory	Status
AU	AIIC	substance is listed
CA	NDSL	substance is listed
CN	IECSC	substance is listed
EU	ECSI	substance is listed
EU	REACH Reg.	substance is listed
JP	CSCL-ENCS	substance is listed
KR	KECI	substance is listed
MX	INSQ	substance is listed
NZ	NZIoC	substance is listed

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Country	Inventory	Status
PH	PICCS	substance is listed
TW	TCSI	substance is listed
US	TSCA	substance is listed (ACTIVE)
VN	NCI	substance is listed

Legend

AIIC Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
CSCL-ENCS ESI EC Substance Inventory (EINECS, ELINCS, NLP)
IECSC Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances Produced or Imported in China INSQ National Inventory of Chemical Substances
KECI Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
NCI National Chemical Inventory
NDSL Non-domestic Substances List (NDSL)
NZIOC PICS Philippine Inventory of Chemicals
PICCS Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)
REACH Reg. REACH registered substances
TCSI Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory

Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
Toxic Substance Control Act

#### 15.2 Chemical Safety Assessment

No Chemical Safety Assessment has been carried out for this substance.

### SECTION 16: Other information

#### Indication of changes (revised safety data sheet)

Section	Former entry (text/value)	Actual entry (text/value)	Safety- relev- ant
2.3	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment: According to the results of its assessment, this substance is not a PBT or a vPvB.		yes
2.3		Endocrine disrupting properties: Does not contain an endocrine disruptor (ED) at a concentration of ≥ 0,1%.	yes
14.8		Emergency Action Code: 2W	yes
15.1		National inventories: change in the listing (table)	yes

#### Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
BCF	Bioconcentration factor
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service (service that maintains the most comprehensive list of chemical substances)
DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (see IATA/DGR)
EC50	Effective Concentration 50 %. The EC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % changes in response (e.g. on growth) during a specified time interval
ED	Endocrine disruptor
EINECS	European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
ELINCS	European List of Notified Chemical Substances
EmS	Emergency Schedule

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Abbr.	Descriptions of used abbreviations
GHS	"Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals" developed by the United Nations
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IATA/DGR	Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA)
ICAO	International Civil Aviation Organization
ICAO-TI	Technical instructions for the safe transport of dangerous goods by air
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
IMDG-Code	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LC50	Lethal Concentration 50%: the LC50 corresponds to the concentration of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
LD50	Lethal Dose 50 %: the LD50 corresponds to the dose of a tested substance causing 50 % lethality during a specified time interval
LEL	Lower explosion limit (LEL)
NLP	No-Longer Polymer
PBT	Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic
UN RTDG	UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good
vPvB	Very Persistent and very Bioaccumulative

#### Key literature references and sources for data

Safe Work Australia's Code of Practice for Labelling of Workplace Hazardous Chemicals (under WHS Regulations).

UN Recommendations on the Transport of Dangerous Good. International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG). Dangerous Goods Regulations (DGR) for the air transport (IATA).

#### List of relevant phrases (code and full text as stated in section 2 and 3)

Code	Text
H226	Flammable liquid and vapour.
H301	Toxic if swallowed.
H311	Toxic in contact with skin.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H331	Toxic if inhaled.

#### **Disclaimer**

This information is based upon the present state of our knowledge. This SDS has been compiled and is solely intended for this product.

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