

Mastercoat MCT101 Thinner

1	PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION
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Product Identifier:	Mastercoat MCT101 Thinner
Common Name:	3-Ethoxypropionic acid ethyl ester
SDS Number:	I128PM
Revision Date:	5/16/2019
Version:	2
CAS Number:	763-69-9
Supplier Details:	PM Industries 939 Westbrook Road West Milford, NJ 07480
Emergency:	Infotrac
Contact:	USA: 1-800-535-5053 / International :352-323-3500
Phone:	1-800-833-8933
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2	HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION
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Classification of the substance or mixture

GHS Classification in accordance with 29 CFR 1910 (OSHA HCS):
Physical, Flammable Liquids, 3

GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

GHS Signal Word: **WARNING**

GHS Hazard Pictograms:



GHS Hazard Statements:

H226 - Flammable liquid and vapor

GHS Precautionary Statements:

- 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/light/equipment.
- P242 - Use only non-sparking tools.
- P243 - Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
- P280 - Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
- P303+361+353 - IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.
- P370+378 - In case of fire: Use dry sand, dry chemical or alcohol-resistant foam for extinction.
- P403+235 - Store in a well ventilated place. Keep cool.
- 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.

3	COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS
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Ingredients:

Cas#	%	Chemical Name

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763-69-9 >99% Propanoic acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

- Inhalation:** If symptoms develop, move victim to fresh air. If symptoms persist, obtain medical attention.
- Skin Contact:** Remove contaminated clothing and footwear immediately, and wash before reuse. Discard clothing and footwear which cannot be decontaminated.
Wash with soap and water. Get medical attention if needed.
- Eye Contact:** Immediately flush eyes with large amounts of water for several minutes, lifting eyelids occasionally to facilitate irrigation. Then remove contact lenses, if easily removeable, and continue irrigation for several additional minutes. Get medical Attention if irritation develops.
- Ingestion:** Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician and/or transport to emergency facility immediately.

5 FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

- LEL:** 1.05 % vol Literature
- UEL:** No test data available

Suitable extinguishing media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: no data available

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous combustion products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Violent steam generation or eruption may occur upon application of direct water stream to hot liquids. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. Avoid accumulation of water. Product may be carried across water surface spreading fire or contracting an ignition source.

Special protective equipment for firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Isolate area. Refer to section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. No smoking in area. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

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Environmental precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information. Material may float on water and any runoff may create an explosion or fire hazard if ignited.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information

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HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling Precautions: Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Do not swallow. Wash thoroughly after handling. No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur. Electrically ground and bond all equipment. Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers. Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Storage Requirements: Do not store in: Copper. Galvanized metals. Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build-up, heat, spark or flame.

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EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

Engineering Controls: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations.

Personal Protective Equipment: Eye/face protection: Use safety glasses (with side shields). If there is a potential for exposure to particles which could cause eye discomfort, wear chemical goggles. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

Skin protection
Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Chlorinated polyethylene. Neoprene. Polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Viton. Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Natural rubber ("latex"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). Polyvinyl alcohol ("PVA"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.
Other protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Respiratory protection: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. For most conditions no respiratory protection should be needed; however, if discomfort is experienced, use an approved air-purifying respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge.

Propanoic acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester (763-69-9) [>99%]: no data available

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9	PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES
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Appearance:	Colorless	Odor:	Mild ester
Physical State:	Liquid	Molecular Formula:	CH ₃ CH ₂ OCH ₂ CH ₂ COOCH ₂ CH ₃
Odor Threshold:	0.02 ppm	Percent Volatile:	100%
Spec Grav./Density:	0.951 at 20 °C (68 °F) / 20 °C Literature	Freezing/Melting Pt.:	-50 °C (-58 °F) Literature, Sets to glass closed cup 58 °C (136 °F) Tag Closed C
Viscosity:	1.3 cP at 20 °C (68 °F) Literature	Flash Point:	5 Literature
Boiling Point:	165 °C (329 °F) Literature	Vapor Density:	949 g/L
Partition Coefficient:	log Pow: 1.35 Measured	VOC:	377 °C (711 °F) Literature
Vapor Pressure:	0.7 mmHg at 20 °C (68 °F) Literature	Auto-Ignition Temp:	
Evap. Rate:	(Butyl Acetate= 1) 0.1 Literature		

10	STABILITY AND REACTIVITY
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Reactivity:	The product is stable and non-reactive under normal conditions of use, storage and transport.
Chemical Stability:	Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.
Conditions to Avoid:	Heat, flames and sparks
Materials to Avoid:	Strong Acids; Strong Bases. Strong Oxidizing Agents.
Hazardous Decomposition:	Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.
Hazardous Polymerization:	Will not occur.

11	TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION
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Toxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Acute toxicity**Acute oral toxicity**

Very low toxicity if swallowed. Harmful effects not anticipated from swallowing small amounts.

LD50, Rat, male, > 5,000 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

LD50, Rat, female, > 4,300 mg/kg OECD 401 or equivalent

Acute dermal toxicity

Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

LD50, Rabbit, male, 4,080 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

LD50, Rabbit, female, 4,679 mg/kg OECD Test Guideline 402

Acute inhalation toxicity

Prolonged exposure is not expected to cause adverse effects. For respiratory irritation and narcotic effects: No relevant data found.

LC50, Rat, male, 6 Hour, vapour, > 998 ppm OECD Test Guideline 403 No deaths occurred at this concentration.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Brief contact may cause slight skin irritation with local redness. Prolonged contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage. May cause drying and flaking of the skin.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

May cause slight temporary eye irritation. Corneal injury is unlikely. Vapor or mist may cause eye irritation.

Sensitization

Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. For respiratory sensitization: No relevant data found.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Single Exposure)

The substance or mixture is not classified as specific target organ toxicant, single exposure. Shown to produce significant health effects in animals at concentrations of >1.0 to 5.0 mg/l/4h.

Specific Target Organ Systemic Toxicity (Repeated Exposure)

Based on available data, repeated exposures are not anticipated to cause significant adverse effects.

Carcinogenicity

No relevant data found.

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Teratogenicity

Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive toxicity

No relevant data found.

Mutagenicity

In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative.

No relevant data found.

Aspiration Hazard

Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

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ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicological information on this product or its components appear in this section when such data is available.

Toxicity**Acute toxicity to fish**

Material is slightly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 10 and 100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), static test, 96 Hour, 45.3 - 90 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 203

Acute toxicity to aquatic invertebrates

EC50, Daphnia magna (Water flea), static test, 48 Hour, 785 - 970 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 202

Acute toxicity to algae/aquatic plants

EC50 (calculated), Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, > 114.86 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201

NOEC, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (algae), static test, 72 Hour, Growth rate inhibition, 114.86 mg/l, OECD Test Guideline 201 or Equivalent

Toxicity to bacteria

IC50, Bacteria, 16 Hour, > 5,000 mg/l

Persistence and degradability

Biodegradability: Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability. 10-day Window: Pass

Biodegradation: 100 %

Exposure time: 18 d

Method: OECD Test Guideline 301B or Equivalent

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.97 mg/mg

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.0 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potential

Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water(log Pow): 1.35 Measured

Bioconcentration factor (BCF): 3.05 Fish. Estimated.

Mobility in soil

Partition coefficient(Koc): 10 Estimated.

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DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Dispose of in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. Incineration is the preferred method. Empty Container Precautions Empty containers retain product residue; observe all precautions for product. Do not heat or cut empty container with electric or gas torch because highly toxic vapors and gases are formed. Do not reuse without thorough commercial cleaning and reconditioning. If container is to be disposed, ensure all product residues are removed prior to disposal.

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14	TRANSPORT INFORMATION
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UN3272, Esters, n.o.s., 3, PGIII, (3-Ethoxypropionic acid ethyl ester)

Classification for Ground transport (DOT)

Class combustible liquid, Packing group III for quantities of 450 liters (119 gallons) or more; not regulated for smaller quantities

Possible Shipping Description(s):

not regulated

UN 3272 Esters, n.o.s. combustible liquid III

Classification for SEA transport (IMO-IMDG):

Proper shipping name: ESTERS, N.O.S.(3-Ethoxypropionic acid ethyl ester)

UN number: UN 3272

Class: 3

Packing group: III

Marine pollutant: No

Transport in bulk according to Annex I or II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC or IGC Code: Consult IMO regulations before transporting ocean bulk

Classification for AIR transport (IATA/ICAO):

Proper shipping name: Esters, n.o.s.(3-Ethoxypropionic acid ethyl ester)

UN number: UN 3272

Class: 3

Packing group: III

15	REGULATORY INFORMATION
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Component (CAS#) [%] - CODES

 Propanoic acid, 3-ethoxy-, ethyl ester (763-69-9) [>99%] TSCA

Regulatory CODE Descriptions

 TSCA = Toxic Substances Control Act

16	OTHER INFORMATION
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NOTICE: This information is presented in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date below. However, no warranty is expressed or implied regarding the accuracy of this data or the results to be obtained from the use thereof. PM Industries assumes no responsibility for personal injury or property damage to vendees, users, or third parties caused by the material. Such vendees or users assume all risks associated with the use of the material. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ from one location to another: it is the buyer's responsibility to ensure that its activities comply with federal, state or provincial, and local laws. The preceding specific information is made for the purpose of complying with numerous federal, state or provincial, and local laws and regulations.