

NIOSH/OSHA STANDARDS COMPLETION PROGRAM

DRAFT TECHNICAL STANDARD AND
SUPPORTING DOCUMENTATION FOR

*** 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE ***

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

The basic text of this document contains the draft technical standard approved by the Joint Review Committee of the NIOSH/OSHA Standards Completion Program and the supporting documentation for the substance 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE.

The SCP draft technical standards are recommendations to the Department of Labor for its consideration in rulemaking and have no legal status until final rules have been promulgated by that agency. This draft standard is provided for your information only.

The References and Sources, Respirator Table Documentation and Use/Exposure and Control Documentation are the working documents used by the various SCP working groups during the development of the draft technical standard and serve as the technical foundation for the standard. The classification for each substance and the regulatory statements were derived following a decision logic established for the various sections of the standard.

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

(a) DEFINITIONS

- (1) PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE - "Permissible Exposure" means inhalation of 2-ethoxyethylacetate in concentrations not in excess of 100 parts per million (ppm) (540 milligrams per cubic meter, mg/cu.m.) averaged over an eight hour work shift, as stated in section 1910.93, Table G-1.
- (2) ACTION LEVEL - "Action Level" means one half (1/2) of the permissible exposure for 2-ethoxyethylacetate.

(b) EMPLOYEE INFORMATION - Each employer who has a workplace in which 2-ethoxyethylacetate is present shall:

- (1) STANDARD AVAILABILITY - Keep a copy of this section with its appendices A, B and C, at the workplace. This material shall be made readily available to affected employees; and
- (2) PRESENCE OF 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE - Inform affected employees of the quantity, location, and manner of use or storage of 2-ethoxyethylacetate.

(c) EXPOSURE MEASUREMENT

- (1) INITIAL DETERMINATION - Each employer who has a place of employment in which 2-ethoxyethylacetate is released into the workplace air shall determine if any employee may be exposed to airborne concentrations of 2-ethoxyethylacetate at or above the action level. The determination shall be made each time there is a change in production, process, or control measures which could result in an increase in airborne concentrations of 2-ethoxyethylacetate. A written determination shall be made and it shall contain at least the following information:
- (i) Any information, observations, or calculations which would indicate employee exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate;
 - (ii) Any measurements of airborne concentrations of 2-ethoxyethylacetate taken;
 - (iii) Any employee complaints of symptoms which may be attributable to exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate; and
 - (iv) Date of determination, work being performed at the time, location within work site, name, and social security number of each employee considered.
- (2) INITIAL EXPOSURE MEASUREMENT - If the employer determines that any employee may be exposed to airborne concentrations of 2-ethoxyethylacetate at or above the action level, the exposure of the employee believed to have the greatest exposure shall be measured. The exposure measurement shall be representative of the maximum exposure of the employee.
- (3) IDENTIFICATION OF EXPOSED EMPLOYEES - If the exposure measurement taken under paragraph (c)(2) of this section reveals employee exposure to airborne concentrations of 2-ethoxyethylacetate at or above the action level, the employer shall:
- (i) Identify all employees who may be exposed at or above the action level; and
 - (ii) Measure the exposure of the employees so identified.
- (4) EXPOSURE ABOVE THE ACTION LEVEL - If an employee exposure measurement reveals that an employee is exposed to airborne concentrations of 2-ethoxyethylacetate at or above the action level,

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

but not above the permissible exposure, the exposure of that employee shall be measured at least every two months.

- (5) EXPOSURE ABOVE THE PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE - If an employee exposure measurement reveals that an employee is exposed to airborne concentrations of 2-ethoxyethylacetate above the permissible exposure, the employer shall:

- (i) Inform the employee of the exposure as required by paragraph (N)(1) of this section; and
- (ii) Measure the exposure of the employee at least monthly; and
- (iii) Institute control measures as required by paragraph (E) of this section.

- (6) TERMINATION OF EXPOSURE MEASUREMENT - If two consecutive employee exposure measurements taken at least one week apart reveal that the employee is exposed to airborne concentrations of 2-ethoxyethylacetate below the action level, the employer may terminate measurement for the employee. For purposes of this subparagraph, use of respirators shall not constitute reduction of employee exposure below the action level.

- (d) METHODS OF MEASUREMENT - An employee's exposure shall be obtained by any combination of long term or short term samples which represents the employee's actual exposure averaged over an eight hour work shift (Appendix B (iv)). The method of measurement shall have an accuracy, to a confidence level of 95%, of not less than that given in Table 1 below.

Table 1

Concentration	Required Accuracy
Above permissible exposure	Plus or Minus 25%
At or below permissible exposure and above the action level	Plus or Minus 35%
At or below the action level	Plus or Minus 50%

- (e) Methods of Compliance

- (1) Engineering controls - No employee shall be exposed to 2-ethoxyethylacetate above the permissible limit as defined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section. Engineering and work practice controls shall be used to reduce exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate to at or below the permissible exposure.

- (i) When mechanical ventilation is used to control exposure, measurements which demonstrate system efficiency (for example: air velocity, static pressure, or air volume) shall be made at least every three months. Measurements of system efficiency shall also be made within five work days of any change in production, process or control which might result in a reduction in control.

- (ii) In the design of open surface tank ventilation for the purposes of compliance with section 1910.94 (d), operations involving 2-ethoxyethylacetate shall be classified as B-3 at 70 F.

- (iii) Where a fan is located in duct work and where 2-ethoxyethylacetate is present in concentrations greater than 4250 ppm, one fourth of the lower flammable limit, the fan rotating element shall consist of, or be lined with nonsparking material. There shall be sufficient clearance

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

between the fan rotating element and the fan casing so as to prevent contact.

(2) Respirators

- (i) Compliance with the permissible exposure may not be achieved by the use of respirators except:
 - (a) During the time period necessary to install engineering controls; or
 - (b) In work situations in which engineering controls are technically not feasible; or
 - (c) In work situations in which feasible engineering and work practice controls are insufficient to reduce employees exposure to at or below the permissible exposure. Where technically feasible engineering and work practice controls are not sufficient to reduce exposure to at or below permissible exposure, they shall be used to reduce exposure to the lowest level feasible; or
 - (d) For operations not exceeding 40 hours per year; or
 - (e) In emergencies.
- (ii) Respirators shall be jointly approved by the Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (formerly Bureau of Mines) and by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health under the provisions of 30 CFR Part 11.
- (iii) Employers shall select and provide the appropriate respirator from Table 2 and shall ensure that the employee uses the respirator provided.
- (iv) Employers shall institute a respiratory protection program in accordance with sections 1910.134(b),(d),(e),(f) and (g).

TABLE 2. RESPIRATORY PROTECTION FOR 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

Condition	Permissible Respirator Protection
Vapor Concentration	
Equal to or Less than 1000 ppm	cartridge(s). Any supplied air respirator.
Equal to or Less than 4000 ppm	organic vapor canister. Any supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece, helmet, or hood. Any self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece.
Greater than 4000 ppm	Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece

A combination respirator which includes a Type C supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand (positive pressure) or continuous flow mode and an auxiliary self-contained air supply operated in pressure-demand mode.

Fire Fighting	Self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in pressure-demand (positive pressure) mode.
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Escape	Any gas mask providing protection against organic vapors. Any escape self-contained breathing apparatus.
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- (f) Fire and Safety - Employers shall familiarize themselves with the information contained in the Substance Technical Guidelines for 2-ethoxyethylacetate which is contained in Appendix B in order to ensure the safe handling and use of 2-ethoxyethylacetate.
 - (1) Electrical - For the purposes of compliance with section 1910.309, locations classified as hazardous locations due to the presence of 2-ethoxyethylacetate shall be Class I Group C.
 - (2) Portable fire extinguishers - For the purposes of compliance with section 1910.157, 2-ethoxyethylacetate is classified as a Class B fire hazard.
 - (3) Powered industrial trucks - For the purposes of compliance with section 1910.178, locations classified as hazardous locations due to the presence of 2-ethoxyethylacetate shall be Class I Group C.
 - (4) Combustible liquids - For the purposes of compliance with section 1910.106, liquid 2-ethoxyethylacetate is classified as a Class II combustible liquid. Spray finishing operations shall be performed in accordance with sections 1910.107 and 1910.94(c). Dip tank operations shall be performed in accordance with sections 1910.108 and 1910.94(d).
 - (5) Sources of ignition - Sources of ignition such as smoking or open flames are prohibited where 2-ethoxyethylacetate is handled, used or stored in a manner so as to create a potential fire or explosion hazard.
 - (6) Storage - 2-Ethoxyethylacetate shall be stored so as not to come in contact with nitrates, strong oxidizers, strong alkalis or strong acids.
- (g) Personal Protective Equipment
 - (1) Skin Contact
 - (i) Employers shall provide, and require employees to use, impervious clothing, gloves, face shields (8 inch minimum) and other appropriate protective clothing necessary to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact to liquid 2-ethoxyethylacetate. Face shields shall comply with section 1910.133(a)(6).
 - (ii) Employers shall ensure that non-impervious clothing which becomes wet with liquid 2-ethoxyethylacetate be removed

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

promptly and not reworn until the 2-ethoxyethylacetate is removed from the clothing.

(2) Eye Contact

- (i) Employers shall provide, and require employees to use, splash-proof safety goggles (cup-cover type dust and splash safety goggles), which comply with section 1910.133(a)(6), where eye contact to liquid 2-ethoxyethylacetate may occur.

(h) Spills

- (1) Spills of 2-ethoxyethylacetate shall be cleaned up immediately after eliminating potential sources of ignition and utilizing available ventilation.

- (2) 2-ethoxyethylacetate liquid may not be allowed to enter a confined space, such as a sewer, because of the possibility of an explosion.

(i) Sanitation

- (1) Employers shall ensure that employees whose skin becomes wet with liquid 2-ethoxyethylacetate promptly wash or shower as necessary to remove any 2-ethoxyethylacetate from the skin.

(j) Training and Information - Each employer who has employees exposed to 2-ethoxyethylacetate in excess of the action level, or employees who may have skin or eye contact with liquid 2-ethoxyethylacetate, or employees who work where accidental release, spill, fire, or explosion of 2-ethoxyethylacetate may occur, shall annually:

- (1) Substance Safety Data Sheet - Inform each employee of the information contained in the Substance Safety Data Sheet for 2-ethoxyethylacetate, which is contained in Appendix A; and

(2) Medical -

- (I) Advise employees as to the signs and symptoms of exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate.
- (II) Instruct the employees to advise the employer of the development of signs and symptoms of exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate which are listed in Appendix A.
- (III) Instruct the employees to inform the employer if they develop any of the medical conditions listed in (k)(2) of this section; and

(3) Procedures -

- (I) Provide training to ensure that employees understand the precautions of safe use, emergency procedures, and the correct use of protective equipment relative to 2-ethoxyethylacetate.
- (II) The procedures required by (j)(1), (2), and (3)(I) shall be provided to employees at the expense of the employer during the employee's normal working hours.

(k) Medical Surveillance

- (1) The employer shall provide medical procedures as required by paragraph (k). These procedures shall be provided at no cost to the employee.

- (2) Preplacement Questionnaire - The employer shall obtain from each employee who will be exposed to liquid 2-ethoxyethylacetate, or airborne concentrations of 2-ethoxyethylacetate at or above the

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

action level, a written statement as to whether such employee has a history of any of the following:

- (I) Skin disease
- (II) Chronic lung disease
- (III) Liver disease
- (IV) Kidney disease

- (3) Preplacement Medical Examination - The employer shall provide a medical examination for an employee if the employee provides a history of any of the conditions named in paragraph (k)(2).
- (4) Results of Preplacement Examination - The employer shall obtain a physician's written opinion based on the medical examination pursuant to paragraph (k)(3).
- (5) Periodic Medical Examinations - The employer shall provide a medical examination for an employee if the employee advises the employer of the development of (i) any of the medical conditions listed in (k)(2), (ii) signs and symptoms listed in Appendix A which the employee suspects may be caused by exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate.
- (6) Results of Periodic Examinations - The employer shall obtain a physician's written opinion based on the medical examination pursuant to paragraph (k)(5).
- (7) Exclusion or Removal from Exposure - No employee shall continue to be exposed to 2-ethoxyethylacetate if such exposure could place the employee at increased risk of material impairment of his health.
- (8) Emergency Procedures - The employer shall provide emergency and follow-up medical examinations and treatment for any employee injured through exposure to butyl acetate.
- (9) Informing the Physician - The employer shall provide to the examining physician the following information:
 - (I) A copy of this section with its Appendices A, B and C for 2-ethoxy
 - (II) A description of the employee's duties as they relate to his exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate;
 - (III) A description of any personal protective equipment required to be used;
 - (IV) The results of any employee's exposure measurement, if available;
 - (V) The employee's anticipated exposure level; and
 - (VI) Upon request of the physician, information from previous medical examination of the employee.
- (10) Physician's Written Opinion
 - (I) The physician's written opinion shall be a signed statement by the examining physician specifically stating:

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

- (A) Whether the employee has any detected medical conditions which could be directly or indirectly aggravated by exposure to butyl acetate or which could significantly interfere with the ability of the employee to follow recommended or required procedures for protecting himself from unusual or emergency exposure.
 - (B) Any recommended limitations upon the employee's exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate.
 - (C) The employee has been informed by the physician of any detected medical conditions which require further medical examination or treatment.
- (II) The written opinion shall not reveal medical information unrelated to exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate.
- (11) Refusal to be Medically Examined - If an employee refuses any required medical examination, the employer shall inform the employee of the possible health consequences of such refusal and obtain a signed statement from the employee indicating that the employee understands the risks involved by refusing to be examined.

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

(1) Recordkeeping.

(1) Initial determination.

- (i) The employer shall keep an accurate record of all initial determinations required to be made pursuant to paragraph (c)(1) of this section.
- (ii) The record shall include the written determination and any supporting documentation as required in paragraph (c)(1) of this section.
- (iii) This record shall be maintained for at least one year.

(2) Exposure measurements.

- (i) The employer shall keep an accurate record of all measurements taken to determine employee exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate.
- (ii) This record shall include:
 - (a) The date of measurement;
 - (b) A reference to the subparagraph of this regulation which required the measurement, if any;
 - (c) Operations involving exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate which are being monitored;
 - (d) Sampling and analytical methods used and evidence of their accuracy;
 - (e) Number, duration, and results of samples taken;
 - (f) Name, Social Security number, and exposure of the employee monitored.
- (iii) This record shall be maintained for one year.

(3) Mechanical ventilation.

- (i) When mechanical ventilation is used as an engineering control, the employer shall maintain a record of measurements demonstrating the effectiveness of such ventilation as required by paragraph (e)(1)(i) of this section.
- (ii) This record shall include:
 - (a) Date of measurement;
 - (b) Type of measurement taken;
 - (c) Result of measurement.
- (iii) This record shall be maintained for one year.

(4) Training and information.

- (i) The employer shall keep an accurate record of all employee training and advice required by paragraph (j) of this section.
- (ii) The record shall include:
 - (a) Date of training;
 - (b) Name and Social Security number of employees trained;
 - (c) Substance of training provided.
- (iii) This record shall be maintained for at least one year.

(5) Medical records.

- (i) The employer shall keep an accurate medical record for each employee.
- (ii) The record shall include:
 - (a) Physician's written opinion;
 - (b) Preplacement questionnaire;
 - (c) Any employee medical complaints relative to exposure to 2-et
 - (d) A signed statement of any refusal to be examined;

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

- (e) A copy of information provided to the physician pursuant to paragraph (k)(9)(ii) through (vi) of this section.
- (iii) This record shall be maintained for the duration of the employment of the affected employee.
- (6) Access to records.
 - (i) All records required to be maintained by this section shall be made available upon request to authorized representatives of the Assistant Secretary and the Director.
 - (ii) Employee exposure measurement records required to be maintained by this section shall be made available to employees and former employees and their designated representatives.
 - (iii) Employee medical records required to be maintained by this section shall be made available upon written request to a physician designated by the employee or former employee.
- (m) Observation of monitoring.
 - (1) Duty.

The employer shall give affected employees or their representatives an opportunity to observe any monitoring of employee exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate which is conducted pursuant to this section.
 - (2) Exercise of opportunity to observe monitoring.
 - (i) When observation of the monitoring of employee exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate requires entry into an area where the use of personal protective devices is required, the observer shall use such equipment and comply with all other applicable safety procedures.
 - (ii) Without interfering with the measurement, observers shall be entitled to:
 - (a) Receive an explanation of the measurement procedures;
 - (b) Visually observe all steps related to the measurement of exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate that are being performed at the place of exposure.
 - (c) Record the results obtained.
- (n) Employee notification.
 - (1) The employer shall notify in writing, within five work days, every employee who is found to be exposed to 2-ethoxyethylacetate above the permissible exposure. The employee shall also be notified of the level of his exposure and the corrective action being taken to reduce the exposure to at or below the permissible exposure.
 - (2) Pursuant to paragraph (k) of this Section, when an employee is medically examined the employer shall provide the employee with a copy of the physician's written opinion.

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

Ethoxyethylacetate

APPENDIX A

SUBSTANCE SAFETY DATA SHEET

I. SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

SUBSTANCE: 2-ethoxyethylacetate

PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE: 100 parts of 2-ethoxyethylacetate vapor per million parts of air (ppm) or 540 milligrams of 2-ethoxyethylacetate vapor per cubic meter of air (mg/cu m)

APPEARANCE AND ODOR: Colorless liquid with a mild, non-residual odor.

II. HEALTH HAZARD DATA

A. Ways in Which the Chemical Affects Your Body: 2-Ethoxyethylacetate may affect your body if you inhale it or if it comes in contact with your skin and eyes or if you swallow it.

B. Effects of Overexposure:

1. Signs and Symptoms:

- a. High air concentration of 2-ethoxyethylacetate may cause irritation of the eyes and nose.
- b. The material is not very toxic when swallowed, but if a large enough dose is swallowed death may result.
- c. It is not very toxic when inhaled in amounts likely to be encountered under ordinary conditions, but inhaling large amounts might cause vomiting, kidney damage, paralysis and death.
- d. The material may be absorbed through the skin and if a large amount of it is absorbed in this way death may result.

2. Reporting Signs and Symptoms: You should inform your employer if you develop any of the above possible signs or symptoms associated with 2-ethoxyethylacetate exposure.

III. EMERGENCY FIRST AID PROCEDURES

A. Eye Exposure: If 2-ethoxyethylacetate gets into your eyes, wash the eyes immediately with large amounts of water, lifting the lower and upper lids occasionally. Get medical attention as soon as possible. Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this chemical

B. Skin Exposure: If nonimpervious clothing becomes wet with 2-ethoxyethylacetate, promptly remove and clean the clothing before wearing again. If 2-ethoxyethylacetate gets on your skin, flush the

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

contaminated skin with water promptly. If there is skin irritation, get medical attention.

- C. Breathing: If you or any other person breathes in large amounts of 2-ethoxyethylacetate remove the exposed person to fresh air at once. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration. Keep the affected person warm and at rest. Get medical attention as soon as possible.
- D. Swallowing: When 2-ethoxyethylacetate has been swallowed get medical attention immediately. If medical attention is not immediately available get the affected person to vomit by having him touch the back of his throat with his finger or by giving him large amounts (one pint or more) of warm salt water (two tablespoons of salt per pint of water). Do not make an unconscious person vomit.
- E. Rescue: Move affected person from the hazardous exposure. If the exposed person has been overcome, notify someone else and put into effect the established emergency rescue procedures. Do not become a casualty yourself. Understand your emergency rescue procedures and know the locations of the equipment before the need arises.

IV. RESPIRATORS AND PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- A. RESPIRATORS: Respirators are not the best way to control exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate. You can only be required to wear them for routine use if your employer is in the process of installing controls or other control measures prove inadequate. You may be required to wear respirators for non-routine activities or in emergencies. If respirators are worn, they must have a Mining Enforcement and Safety Administration (MESA)/National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) approval label. (Older respirators may have a Bureau of Mines approval label.) If you can smell 2-ethoxyethylacetate while wearing a respirator, the respirator is not working correctly; go immediately to fresh air. If you experience difficulty breathing while wearing a respirator, tell your employer.
- B. PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: You must wear impervious clothing, gloves, face shield and other appropriate protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged skin contact with liquid 2-ethoxyethylacetate
- C. EYE PROTECTION: You must wear splash-proof safety goggles (cup-cover type dust and splash safety goggles) where eye contact to liquid 2-ethoxyethylacetate may occur.

V. PRECAUTIONS FOR SAFE USE, HANDLING AND STORAGE

2-Ethoxyethylacetate is a combustible liquid and its vapors can form explosive mixtures with air at elevated temperatures. It must be stored in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from heat, sparks and flames. Store 2-ethoxyethylacetate away from nitrates, strong oxidizers, strong alkalies, and strong acids. Sources of ignition such as smoking and open flames are prohibited wherever 2-ethoxyethylacetate is handled, used or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard. You must use non-sparking tools when opening or closing metal containers of 2-ethoxyethylacetate, and containers must be bonded and grounded when pouring or transferring

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

liquid 2-ethoxyethylacetate. If your skin becomes wet with liquid 2-ethoxyethylacetate, you must promptly wash or shower as necessary to remove the 2-ethoxyethylacetate from your skin. You must promptly remove any non-impervious clothing that becomes contaminated with liquid 2-ethoxyethylacetate and this clothing must not be reworn until the 2-ethoxyethylacetate is removed from the clothing. Fire extinguishers, where provided, must be readily available and you should know where they are and how to operate them. Ask your supervisor where 2-ethoxyethylacetate is used in your work area and for any additional plant safety rules.

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

APPENDIX B

SUBSTANCE TECHNICAL GUIDELINES
2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

I. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL DATA

A. Substance Identification

1. Synonyms: Cellosolve acetate; glycol monoethyl ether acetate; ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate
2. Formula: $C_2H_5OCH_2CH_2OOCCH_3$
3. Molecular Weight: 132

B. Physical Data

1. Boiling point (760 mm Hg): 156 C (313 F)
2. Specific gravity (Water=1): 0.98
3. Vapor density (air=1 at boiling point of 2-ethoxyethylacetate): 4.6
4. Melting point: -62 C (-80 F)
5. Vapor pressure at 20 C (68 F): 2 mm Hg
6. Solubility in water, % by weight at 20 C (68 F): 23
7. Evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1): 0.2
8. Appearance and odor: Colorless liquid with a mild, non-residual odor

II. FIRE, EXPLOSION AND REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA

A. Fire

1. Flash point: 47 C (117 F) (closed cup)
2. Autoignition temperature: 380 C (716 F)
3. Flammable limits in air, % by volume: Lower: 1.7
4. Extinguishing media: Dry chemical, alcohol foam, carbon dioxide
5. Special fire-fighting procedures: Do not use solid stream of water since stream will scatter and spread fire. Use water spray to cool containers exposed to a fire.
6. Unusual fire and explosion hazards: 2-Ethoxyethylacetate is a combustible liquid. At elevated temperatures its vapors can form explosive mixtures with air. All ignition sources must be controlled where 2-ethoxyethylacetate is handled, used or stored. 2-Ethoxyethylacetate vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground and be ignited by sparks or open flames at locations remote from the site at which 2-ethoxyethylacetate is handled, used or stored.
7. For purposes of conforming to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.106 2-ethoxyethylacetate is classified as a Class II combustible liquid. At 4250 ppm, one-fourth of the lower flammable limit, 2-ethoxyethylacetate is considered to be a potential fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

8. For purposes of complying with 29 CFR 1910.309 the classification of hazardous locations as described in Article 500 of the National Electrical Code for 2-ethoxyethylacetate shall be Class I, Group C.

B. Reactivity

1. Conditions contributing to instability: Heat
2. Incompatibilities: Contact with nitrates, strong oxidizers, strong alkalis, and strong acids may cause fire and explosion.
3. Hazardous decomposition products: Toxic gases and vapors (such as carbon monoxide) may be released in a fire involving 2-ethoxyethylacetate
4. Special Precautions: None

III. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

- A. If 2-ethoxyethylacetate is spilled or leaked, the following steps should be taken:

1. Remove all ignition sources
2. Ventilate area of spill or leak
3. For small quantities, absorb on paper towels. Evaporate in a safe place (such as a fume hood) and burn the paper. Large quantities can be collected and atomized in a suitable combustion chamber. Liquid 2-ethoxyethylacetate may not be allowed to enter a confined space, such as a sewer, because of the possibility of an explosion.

- B. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be restricted from areas of spills or leaks until cleanup has been completed.

C. Waste Disposal Methods:

2-Ethoxyethylacetate may be disposed of:

1. By absorbing it in vermiculite, dry sand, earth or a similar material and disposing in a sanitary land fill.
2. By atomizing in a suitable combustion chamber.

IV. MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

- a. EXPOSURE ABOVE THE ACTION LEVEL: Measurements taken for the purpose of determining employee exposure under this section are best taken such that the average 8-hour exposure may be determined from a single sample or two (2) 4-hour samples. Short term interval samples (up to 30 minutes) may also be used to determine average exposure level if a minimum of five (5) measurements are taken in a random manner over the 8-hour work shift. Random sampling means that any portion of the work shift has the same chance of being sampled as any other. The arithmetic average of all such random equal duration samples taken on one (1) work shift is an estimate of an employee's average level of exposure for that work shift. Air samples should be taken in the employee's breathing zone (air that would most nearly represent that inhaled by the employee). Sampling and analyses may be performed by instruments such as detector tubes certified by NIOSH under 42 CFR Part 84, portable direct-reading instruments, gas and vapor adsorption tubes with subsequent chemical analyses or dosimeters. The method of measurement must determine the concentration of 2-ethoxyethylacetate to plus or minus 35%.
- b. EXPOSURE ABOVE THE PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE: The monitoring under this section should be essentially the same as described under paragraph

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

IV. a. Laboratories performing chemical analyses should be accredited in Industrial Hygiene Chemistry by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA). The method of measurement must determine the concentration of 2-ethoxyethylacetate to plus or minus 25%. Methods meeting these accuracy requirements are available in the "NIOSH Monitoring Methods Manual".

V. MISCELLANEOUS PRECAUTIONS

- A. Store 2-ethoxyethylacetate in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area.
- B. High exposures to 2-ethoxyethylacetate can occur when transferring the liquid from one container to another.
- C. Non-sparking tools must be used to open and close metal 2-ethoxyethylacetate containers. These containers must be effectively grounded and bonded prior to pouring.
- D. Employers must advise employees of all plant areas and operations where exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate could occur.

VI. COMMON OPERATIONS

Common operations in which exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate is likely to occur are: operations involved in the manufacture of 2-ethoxyethylacetate and in its use as a solvent for many coatings including urethane coatings.

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

APPENDIX C - MEDICAL SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

I. ROUTE OF ENTRY

Inhalation; skin absorption.

II. TOXICOLOGY

High concentrations of 2-ethoxyethylacetate vapor are irritating to the eyes and mucous membranes. Guinea pigs and rabbits survived exposure to saturated vapor-air mixtures (4000 ppm) for one hour, but two such exposures for four to six hours caused delayed death to cats. There was narcosis before death in these animals, and damage to the kidneys at autopsy. This agent is absorbed through the skin. Lethal doses have been administered through the skin to rabbits. No chronic systemic effects have been reported in humans.

III. SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS

From animal exposures it may be predicted that irritation of the eyes, nose and throat may occur from exposure to high concentrations of vapor. Prolonged heavy exposure might cause narcosis. It is possible that dermatitis may occur on prolonged exposure.

IV. SPECIAL TESTS

None in common usage.

V. TREATMENT

None specific. Remove from exposure, give artificial resuscitation if indicated, and wash eyes and contaminated skin. Recovery is usually rapid and complete.

VI. SURVEILLANCE AND PREVENTIVE CONSIDERATIONS

A. GENERAL

Most reported effects of 2-ethoxyethylacetate are caused by its irritant properties. Skin absorption has also been reported to occur. It is important that the physician become familiar with plant operating conditions in which exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate occurs. Those with skin disease may not tolerate the wearing of protective clothing and those with chronic respiratory disease may not tolerate the wearing of negative pressure respirators.

B. REPLACEMENT

Routine medical histories and physical examinations are not required. However the employer must screen employees for history of certain medical conditions (listed below) which might place the

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

employee at increased risk from 2ethoxyethylacetate exposure. Only those giving a positive history of these conditions must be referred for further medical examinations.

1. Chronic respiratory disease - In persons with impaired pulmonary function, especially those with obstructive airway diseases, the breathing of 2-ethoxyethylacetate might cause exacerbation of symptoms due to its irritant properties.
2. Skin disease - 2-Ethoxyethylacetate is absorbed through the skin. It also is a defatting agent and may cause dryness and cracking. Persons with preexisting skin disorders may be more susceptible to the effects of this agent.
3. Kidney disease -- Although 2-ethoxyethylacetate is not known as a kidney toxin in humans, the importance of the organ in the elimination of toxic substances justifies special consideration in those with possible impairment of renal function.
4. Liver disease -- Although 2-ethoxyethylacetate is not known as a liver toxin in humans, the importance of this organ in the biotransformation and detoxification of foreign substances should be considered before exposing persons with impaired liver function.

C. PERIODIC EXAMINATIONS

Routine periodic examinations are not required. However, if the employer becomes aware of an employee with the above listed conditions, he must refer such employee for further medical examination.

References

1. Patty, Frank A.: Industrial Hygiene and Toxicology, Vol. II - Toxicology (2d ed. revised), Interscience Publishers, New York, 1963, 1588-1589.
2. Browning, Ethel: Toxicity and Metabolism of Industrial Solvents, Elsevier Publishing Company, Amsterdam, 1965, pp. 619-621.
3. Hygienic Guide Series: "Ethylene Glycol Monoethyl Ether Acetate," Industrial Hygiene Journal, 25:627-629, 1965.

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

SUBSTANCE TECHNICAL GUIDELINES
2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

I. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL DATA

A. Substance Identification

1. Synonyms: Cellosolve acetate; glycol monoethyl ether acetate; ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate
2. Formula: $C_2H_5OCH_2CH_2OCH_3$
3. Molecular Weight: 132

B. Physical Data

1. Boiling point (760 mm Hg): 156 C (313 F)
2. Specific gravity (Water=1): 0.98
3. Vapor density (air=1 at boiling point of 2-ethoxyethylacetate): 4.6
4. Melting point: -62 C (-80 F)
5. Vapor pressure at 20 C (68 F): 2 mm Hg
6. Solubility in water, % by weight at 20 C (68 F): 23
7. Evaporation rate (butyl acetate=1): 0.2
8. Appearance and odor: Colorless liquid with a mild, non-residual odor

II. FIRE, EXPLOSION AND REACTIVITY HAZARD DATA

A. Fire

1. Flash point: 47 C (117 F) (closed cup)
2. Autoignition temperature: 380 C (716 F)
3. Flammable limits in air, % by volume: Lower: 1.7
4. Extinguishing media: Dry chemical, alcohol foam, carbon dioxide
5. Special fire-fighting procedures: Do not use solid stream of water since stream will scatter and spread fire. Use water spray to cool containers exposed to a fire.
6. Unusual fire and explosion hazards: 2-Ethoxyethylacetate is a combustible liquid. At elevated temperatures its vapors can form explosive mixtures with air. All ignition sources must be controlled where 2-ethoxyethylacetate is handled, used or stored in a manner that could create a potential fire or explosion hazard. 2-Ethoxyethylacetate vapors are heavier than air and may travel along the ground and be ignited by sparks or open flames at locations remote from the site at which 2-ethoxyethylacetate is handled, used or stored.
7. For purposes of conforming to the requirements of 29 CFR 1910.106 2-ethoxyethylacetate is classified as a Class II combustible liquid. For example, 4300 ppm, approximately one-fourth of the lower flammable limit, is one situation in which 2-ethoxyethylacetate is considered to be a potential fire and explosion hazard.
8. For purposes of complying with 29 CFR 1910.309 the classification of hazardous locations as described in Article 500 of the National Electrical Code for 2-ethoxyethylacetate shall be Class I, Group C.

B. Reactivity

1. Conditions contributing to instability: Heat

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

2. Incompatibilities: Contact with nitrates, strong oxidizers, strong alkalis, and strong acids may cause fire and explosion.
3. Hazardous decomposition products: Toxic gases and vapors (such as carbon monoxide) may be released in a fire involving 2-ethoxyethylacetate.
4. Special Precautions: None

III. SPILL, LEAK, AND DISPOSAL PROCEDURES

- A. If 2-ethoxyethylacetate is spilled or leaked, the following steps should be taken:
 1. Remove all ignition sources.
 2. Ventilate area of spill or leak.
 3. For small quantities, absorb on paper towels. Remove to a safe place (such as a fume hood) and burn the paper. Large quantities can be collected and atomized in a suitable combustion chamber. 2-Ethoxyethylacetate may not be allowed to enter a confined space, such as a sewer, because of the possibility of an explosion.
- B. Persons not wearing protective equipment should be restricted from areas of spills or leaks until cleanup has been completed.
- C. Waste disposal methods: 2-Ethoxyethylacetate may be disposed of:
 1. By absorbing it in vermiculite, dry sand, earth or a similar material and disposing in a secured sanitary landfill.
 2. By atomizing in a suitable combustion chamber.

IV. MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

IV. MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT PROCEDURES

- a. EXPOSURE ABOVE THE ACTION LEVEL: Measurements taken for the purpose of determining employee exposure under this section are best taken such that the average 8-hour exposure may be determined from a single sample or two (2) 4-hour samples. Short term interval samples (up to 30 minutes) may also be used to determine average exposure level if a minimum of five (5) measurements are taken in a random manner over the 8-hour work shift. Random sampling means that any portion of the work shift has the same chance of being sampled as any other. The arithmetic average of all such random equal duration samples taken on one (1) work shift is an estimate of an employee's average level of exposure for that work shift. Air samples should be taken in the employee's breathing zone (air that would most nearly represent that inhaled by the employee). Sampling and analyses may be performed by instruments such as detector tubes certified by NIOSH under 42 CFR Part 84, portable direct-reading instruments, gas and vapor adsorption tubes with subsequent chemical analyses or dosimeters. The method of measurement must determine the concentration of 2-ethoxyethylacetate to plus or minus 35%.
- b. EXPOSURE ABOVE THE PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE: The monitoring under this section should be essentially the same as described under paragraph IV. a. Laboratories performing chemical analyses should be accredited in Industrial Hygiene Chemistry by the American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA). The method of measurement must determine the concentration of 2-ethoxyethylacetate to plus or minus 25%. Methods meeting these accuracy requirements are available in the "NIOSH Monitoring Methods Manual".

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

V. MISCELLANEOUS PRECAUTIONS

- A. Store 2-ethoxyethylacetate in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area.
- B. High exposures to 2-ethoxyethylacetate can occur when transferring the liquid from one container to another.
- C. Employers should advise employees of all plant areas and operations where exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate could occur.

VI. COMMON OPERATIONS

Common operations in which exposure to 2-ethoxyethylacetate is likely to occur are: operations involved in the manufacture of 2-ethoxyethylacetate and in its use as a solvent for many coatings including urethane coatings.

RESPIRATOR TABLE DOCUMENTATION

SUBSTANCE: 2-Ethoxyethylacetate

D.O.L. STANDARD: 100 ppm

WARNING PROPERTIES:

Odor Threshold: According to the Handbook of Organic Industrial Solvents, the odor of 2-ethoxyethylacetate is detectable at the threshold limit.

Eye Irritation Level: According to the Documentation of TLV's, dogs exposed to "120 seven-hour inhalations of 600 ppm" experienced eye and nose irritation. No quantitative information is available, however, concerning the threshold or eye irritation. Patty reports that "high concentrations of vapor, (however), are irritating to the eyes and nose."

Evaluation of Warning Properties: Since the odor of 2-ethoxyethylacetate can be detected at the TLV, 2-ethoxyethylacetate is treated as a material with warning properties. Gas sorbent respiratory equipment is permitted.

IDLH: 2500 ppm

Basis for IDLH Value: This IDLH is based upon the report in Patty that guinea pigs survived a 1-hour exposure to "an atmosphere essentially saturated with vapor (less than 4000 ppm)." Since this information concerning the concentration is not very specific, the concentration in saturated air at 20 C (2630 ppm) is used as the basis for the IDLH.

Other Toxicological Information: Patty states that 2-ethoxyethylacetate is "toxic when inhaled in amounts likely to be encountered under ordinary conditions. It is capable of causing central nervous system depression and lung and injury"

"According to Gross, a 1-hour exposure to an atmosphere essentially saturated with vapor (less than 4000 ppm) was survived by guinea pigs. Cats exposed once for 2 to 6 hours to an atmosphere laded with fog survived but 2 such exposures caused vomiting, paralysis, albumin in the urine, a death. Mice, guinea pigs, and a rabbit were unaffected by twelve 8-hour exposures to a concentration of 450 ppm, but another rabbit and 2 cats died before the end of the exposure period. Albumin occurred in the urine, and the kidneys of the animals that died were injured.

"Carpenter states that rats died as a result of a 2-hour exposure to an atmosphere (probably fog-laden) generated by bubbling the air through the liquid, but survived a 4-hour exposure when the air was bubbled through at room temperature (1500 ppm). Under the latter conditions deaths resulted after an 8-hour exposure There are no records of adverse human experience that can be attributed to ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate. Perhaps the reason for this is that the vapors are objectionable in concentrations necessary for"

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

adverse effects."

The Documentation of TLV's states that:

"Smyth summarized unpublished tests showing that rats survived 15 for four hours, but two of six died after eight hours. . . . He concluded 'The most important effect of cellosolve acetate is chronic poisoning due hydrolysis to cellosolve.' Carpenter concluded that 2-ethoxyethyl acetate the same order of toxicity as methyl ethyl ketone (butanone) and tetrahydrofuran but its hazards were less because of substantially lower vapor pressure. threshold limit can be interpreted from analogy with cellosolve. The TLV will protect against the systemic effects which are probably related to the product, ethylene glycol monoethyl ether."

LFL: 17,000 ppm

VAPOR PRESSURE AT 20 C: 2 mm. Hg

SATURATED CONCENTRATION AT 20 C: 2630 ppm

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

USE/EXPOSURE AND CONTROL DOCUMENT
2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

	Use/Exposure	Principal Route of Entry	Currently Used Control Methods
1.	Inhalation of vapors and skin contact with mist during hot and cold spray applications of lacquers, varnishes, enamel lacquers, metal lacquers and wood stains using 2-ethoxyethylacetate as the solvent vehicle (automobiles, airplanes, metal and wood finishing)	A,B,D	Local exhaust ventilation; personal protective equipment (goggles, respirator, rubber protective clothing)
2.	Inhalation of vapors and skin contact with the liquid during the manufacture of varnishes, thinners, lacquers, wood stains, adhesives, varnish removers, fabric coatings, paper coatings and textile sizing (When these products are made from nitrocellulose, cellulose ethers, low viscosity cellulose acetate, epoxy resins or polyurethane compounds using 2-ethoxyethylacetate as a solvent)	A,B,D	General dilution ventilation; personal protective equipment (rubber gloves, safety goggles)
3.	Inhalation of vapor during manufacture of cellulose acetate films (transparent wrapping material, safety film, packaging film and photographic film)	A	General dilution ventilation
4.	Inhalation of vapors during the coating process of fabrics, leather and paper for the purpose of waterproofing, sizing or laminating	A	General dilution ventilation
5.	Inhalation of vapors and contact with the liquid during dipping application of lacquers and enamels usually to small articles having rounded or cylindrical shapes, wire flash bulbs, etc.	A,B,D	General dilution ventilation; personal protective equipment (safety goggles, protective gloves)

NIOSH/OSHA Draft Technical Standard
and Supporting Documentation for 2-ETHOXYETHYLACETATE

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|-----|---|-------|--|
| 6. | Inhalation of vapor and skin contact with liquid during brushing or other hand application of lacquers, adhesives, enamels, household cement, specialized lacquers, etc. (used mostly on relatively small surfaces which would be difficult to spray) | A,B,D | General dilution ventilation; personal protective equipment (safety goggles, rubber protective gloves) |
| 7. | Inhalation of vapor and skin contact with the liquid during solvent recovery process and during such plant operations as equipment maintenance, pouring solvent and refilling containers | A,B,D | General dilution ventilation; personal protective equipment (safety goggles, rubber protective gloves) |
| 8. | Inhalation of vapors and skin contact with the liquid during the production of 2-ethoxyethylacetate | A,B,D | General dilution ventilation, personal protective equipment (safety goggles, rubber protective gloves) |
| 9. | Inhalation of vapors and skin contact with the liquid while cleaning and maintaining storage tanks or exposure due to accidental spill or leakage | A,B,D | Personal protective equipment (safety goggles, respirator, protective rubber clothing); adequate washing and sanitary facilities |
| 10. | Inhalation of vapors and skin contact with liquid during usage as a solvent for many oils and gums | A,B,D | General dilution ventilation, personal protective equipment (safety goggles, rubber protective gloves) |

- A -- Inhalation
- B -- Skin contact resulting in localized irritation
- C -- Ingestion
- D -- Skin contact resulting in absorption and subsequent systemic poisoning