

NA34: Ethyl Acrylate

CAS#: 140-88-5

Patient Information

Your patch test results indicate that you have a contact allergy to ethyl acrylate. This contact allergy may cause your skin to react when it is exposed to this substance although it may take several days for the symptoms to appear. Typical symptoms include redness, swelling, itching, and fluid-filled blisters.

Where is ethyl acrylate found?

Ethyl acrylate is an organic compound primarily used in the preparation of various polymers. It is used in manufacturing synthetic flavoring and fragrances; in latex paints, fabric finishes, pigment binders, dirt-release agents, and thickeners; and is used in paper coatings, floor polishes and sealants, shoe polishes, adhesives, caulking compounds, and grinders. It is also a main allergen in acrylic nails, hearing aids, and dental fillings.

How can you avoid contact with ethyl acrylate?

Avoid products that list any of the following names in the ingredients:

- Ethyl acrylate
- 2-Propenoic acid, ethyl ester
- 4-02-00-01460 (Beilstein Handbook Reference)
- A13-15734
- Acrylic acid ethyl ester
- BRN 0773866
- CCRIS 248
- Carboset 511
- EINECS 205-438-8
- Ethoxycarbonylethylene
- Ethyl propenoate
- FEMA Number 2418
- HSDB 193
- NCI-C50384
- NSC 8263
- RCRA waste no. U113
- UN1917

What are some products that may contain ethyl acrylate?

- Acrylic Nails
- Adhesives
- Caulking Compounds
- Dental Materials:
 - Denture repair
 - Self-curing acrylates
 - Some temporary crowns or fillings
- Dirt-Release Agents
- Fabric Finishes
- Floor Polishes and Sealants
- Latex Paints:
 - UV paints
- Paper Coatings
- Pigment Binders
- Shoe Polishes
- Synthetic Flavoring
- Synthetic Fragrances
- Thickeners

Acrylates penetrate most vinyl and natural and synthetic rubber gloves. Silver Shield/4H gloves may be used instead to provide protection against acrylates. (www.MySkinAllergy.com and www.northsafety.com).

*For additional information about products that might contain **ethyl acrylate**, go to the Household Product Database online (householdproducts.nlm.nih.gov) at the United States National Library of Medicine. These lists are brief and provide just a few examples. They are not comprehensive. Product formulations also change frequently. Read product labels carefully and talk to your doctor if you have any questions. These are general guidelines. Talk to your doctor for more specific instructions.