

1-Methoxypropylacetate-2

MAK Value Documentation, supplement – Translation of the German version from 2000

MAK Commission^{1,*}

¹ Permanent Senate Commission for the Investigation of Health Hazards of Chemical Compounds in the Work Area, Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, Kennedyallee 40, 53175 Bonn, Germany

* email: MAK Commission (arbeitsstoffkommission@dfg.de)

Keywords:

1-methoxypropylacetate-2,
olfactory epithelium, MAK value,
maximum workplace
concentration, toxicity, peak
limitation

MAK value (1991)	50 ml/m³ (ppm) \approx 270 mg/m³
Peak limitation (2000)	Category I, excursion factor 1
Absorption through the skin	–
Sensitization	–
Carcinogenicity	–
Prenatal toxicity (1991)	Pregnancy Risk Group C
Germ cell mutagenicity	–
BAT value	–
CAS number	108-65-6

Citation Note:

MAK Commission.
1-Methoxypropylacetate-2.
MAK Value Documentation,
supplement – Translation
of the German version from
2000. MAK Collect Occup
Health Saf. 2021 Dec:Doc908.
DOI: [https://doi.org/10.34865/
mb10865eoj21_1ad](https://doi.org/10.34865/mb10865eoj21_1ad)

Data for humans are not available. The MAK value was set provisionally using the data for 1-methoxypropanol-2. The MAK value is lower than that for 1-methoxypropanol-2 because toxic, concentration-dependent degenerative effects on the olfactory epithelium of the mouse (cell loss, reduction of the neuroepithelium in the dorsal meatus, respiratory metaplasia) were found in a 14-day study at 300 ml/m³ (lowest concentration tested) and above (Miller et al. 1984). These effects did not occur in studies with 1-methoxypropanol-2. As the NOEL (no observed effect level) for the degenerative effects on the olfactory epithelium was not determined, an excursion factor of 1 has been established.

Manuscript completed:

25 Apr 2000

Publication date:

14 Dec 2021

License: This work is licensed
under a [Creative Commons
Attribution 4.0 International
License](https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/).



Notes

Competing interests

The established rules and measures of the Commission to avoid conflicts of interest (https://www.dfg.de/en/dfg_profile/statutory_bodies/senate/health_hazards/conflicts_

[interest/index.html](#)) ensure that the content and conclusions of the publication are strictly science-based.

References

Miller RR, Herman EA, Young JT, Calhoun LL, Kastl PE (1984) Propylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate (PGMEA) metabolism, disposition, and short-term vapor inhalation toxicity studies. *Toxicol Appl Pharmacol* 75: 521–530. DOI: [10.1016/0041-008x\(84\)90188-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0041-008x(84)90188-1)