n-BUTYL GLYCIDYL ETHER

0115
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CAS No: 2426-08-6
RTECS No: TX4200000
UN No: 1993
EC No: 603-039-00-7

BGE
1-Butoxy-2,3-epoxypropane
2,3-Epoxypropyl butyl ether
(Butoxymethyl)oxirane
$C_7H_{14}O_2$
Molecular mass: 130.2

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	Water spray, foam, powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 54/C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 54/C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.
EXPOSURE		**AVOID ALL CONTACT!**	
Inhalation	Cough. Sore throat.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
Skin	Redness. Pain.	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion		Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Personal protection: P2 filter respirator for harmful particles. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place.	Xn Symbol R: 10-20/22-37-40-43-68-52/53 S: (2-)24/25-36/37-61 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Pack Group: III

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	SAFE STORAGE
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30GF1-III	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, strong bases, strong acids and amines. Cool. Keep in the dark.

IPCS
International Programme on Chemical Safety

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety and the European Commission

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance
COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

Chemical dangers
The substance can presumably form explosive peroxides. Reacts with acids, amines, bases and strong oxidants.

Occupational exposure limits
TLV: 3 ppm as TWA; (skin); SEN; (ACGIH 2005).
MAK: skin absorption (H); sensitization of skin (Sh); Carcinogen category: 3B; Germ cell mutagen group: 2; (DFG 2005).

Routes of exposure
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol and by ingestion.

Inhalation risk
A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20/C.

Effects of short-term exposure
The substance is irritating to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure
Repeated or prolonged contact may cause skin sensitization. May cause heritable genetic damage to human germ cells.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 164/C
Relative density (water = 1): 0.91
Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20/C: 2
Vapour pressure, kPa at 25/C: 0.43
Relative vapour density (air = 1): 3.78
Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.01
Flash point: 54/C c.c.
Explosive limits, vol% in air: see Notes
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 0.63

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Explosive limits are unknown in literature, although the substance is combustible and has a flash point < 61/C.
Check for peroxides prior to distillation; eliminate if found.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION