

CAS No: 628-63-7

RTECS No: AJ1925000

UN No: 1104

EC No: 607-130-00-2

n-Pentyl acetate

1-Pentyl acetate

Acetic acid, 1-pentyl ester

 $C_7H_{14}O_2$ / $CH_3COO(CH_2)_4CH_3$

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.	Alcohol-resistant foam, powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 25/C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 25/C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

EXPOSURE			
Inhalation	Cough. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Sore throat.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest.
Skin	Dry skin. Redness.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Face shield. 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. Give one or two glasses of water to drink.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place.	EU classification R: 10-66 S: (2-)23-25 Note: C UN classification UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Pack Group: III

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	SAFE STORAGE
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1104 or 30GF1-III NFPA Code: H 1; F 3; R 0	Fireproof. Separated from oxidants.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

Physical dangers

The vapour is heavier than air.

Chemical dangers

Reacts with oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks many plastics.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 50 ppm as TWA; 100 ppm as STEL; (ACGIH 2004).
EU OEL: 50 ppm, 270 mg/m³ as TWA; 100 ppm, 540 mg/m³ as STEL (EU 2000).

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its vapour.

Inhalation risk

A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20/C.

Effects of short-term exposure

The substance irritates the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Exposure at high levels may result in lowering of consciousness.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

The liquid defats the skin.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 149/C
Melting point: -71/C
Relative density (water = 1): 0.88
Solubility in water: poor
Vapour pressure, kPa at 25/C: 0.65
Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.5

Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.02
Flash point: 25/C c.c.
Auto-ignition temperature: 360/C
Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.1-7.5
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.18

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Use of alcoholic beverages enhances the harmful effect.
Card has been partly updated in October 2005. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, EU classification, Emergency Response.
Card has been partially updated in January 2008: see Occupational Exposure Limits, Ingestion First Aid, Fire fighting.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

LEGAL NOTICE

Neither the EC nor the IPCS nor any person acting on behalf of the EC or the IPCS is responsible for the use which might be made of this information