

ISOAMYL ACETATE

0356

February 2000

CAS No: 123-92-2
 RTECS No: NS9800000
 UN No: 1104
 EC No: 607-130-00-2

Isopentyl acetate
 3-Methylbutyl acetate
 $C_7H_{14}O_2$ / $CH_3COO(CH_2)_2CH(CH_3)_2$
 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.	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	Sore throat. Cough. Headache. Weakness. Drowsiness.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
Eyes	Redness. Pain.	Safety goggles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Sore throat. Nausea. Abdominal pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Give one or two glasses of water to drink. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
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 strong oxidants.



IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

Physical dangers

The vapour mixes well with air.

Chemical dangers

Reacts violently with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.
Attacks some forms of resins.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 50 ppm as TWA; 100 ppm as STEL; (ACGIH 2004).
MAK: 50 ppm, 270 mg/m³; Peak limitation category: I(1); Pregnancy risk group: D; (DFG 2006).

Routes of exposure

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

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 vapour is irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract. Exposure to high concentration of vapours may result in unconsciousness.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

The liquid defats the skin.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 142/C

Melting point: -79/C

Relative density (water = 1): 0.87

Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20/C: 0.2

Vapour pressure, kPa at 20/C: 0.53

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.5

Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.018

Flash point: 25/C c.c.

Auto-ignition temperature: 360/C

Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.0 (at 100/C) -7.5

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 2.13

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Card has been partly updated in April 2005. See sections Occupational Exposure Limits, Emergency Response.

Card has been partially updated in July 2007: 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