

**n-BUTYL ACETATE****0399**

November 2003

**CAS No: 123-86-4**  
RTECS No: AF7350000  
UN No: 1123  
EC No: 607-025-00-1

Acetic acid, n-butyl ester  
Butyl ethanoate  
 $C_6H_{12}O_2$  /  $CH_3COO(CH_2)_3CH_3$   
Molecular mass: 116.2

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
<b>FIRE</b>	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	AFFF, alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide.
<b>EXPLOSION</b>	Above 22°C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 22°C use a closed system, ventilation, and explosion-proof electrical equipment.	In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water.

EXPOSURE			
<b>Inhalation</b>	Cough. Sore throat. Dizziness. Headache.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
<b>Skin</b>	Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
<b>Eyes</b>	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.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Nausea.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable metal or glass containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and vapours.)	R: 10-66-67 S: (2-)25 Note: 6 UN Hazard Class: 3 UN Pack Group: II

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	STORAGE
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-30S1123-II NFPA Code: H1; F3; R0	Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants, strong bases, strong acids. Cool.

### IMPORTANT DATA

**Physical State; Appearance**

COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

**Physical dangers**

The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible.

**Chemical dangers**

Reacts with strong oxidants, strong acids, strong bases causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks many plastics and rubber.

**Occupational exposure limits**

TLV: 150 ppm as TWA; 200 ppm as STEL; (ACGIH 2003).  
MAK: 100 ppm, 480 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; Peak limitation category: I(2);  
Pregnancy risk group: C; (DFG 2003).

**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 is irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure far above the OEL could cause lowering of consciousness.

**Effects of long-term or repeated exposure**

The liquid defats the skin.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 126°C

Melting point: -78°C

Relative density (water = 1): 0.88

Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20°C: 0.7

Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 1.2

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 4.0

Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.04

Flash point: 22°C c.c.

Auto-ignition temperature: 420°C

Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.2-7.6

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.82

### ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.

### NOTES

### 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