

CAS No: 109-66-0  
 RTECS No: RZ9450000  
 UN No: 1265  
 EC No: 601-006-00-1

Amyl hydride  
 $C_5H_{12} / CH_3(CH_2)_3CH_3$   
 Molecular mass: 72.2

| TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE | ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS             | PREVENTION  | FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING   |
|---------------------------|------------------------------------|---|---|
| <b>FIRE</b>               | Highly flammable.                  | NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking. NO contact with strong oxidants.   | Powder, AFFF, foam, carbon dioxide.                             |
| <b>EXPLOSION</b>          | Vapour/air mixtures are explosive. | Closed system, ventilation, explosion-proof electrical equipment and lighting. Prevent build-up of electrostatic charges (e.g., by grounding). Do NOT use compressed air for filling, discharging, or handling. Use non-sparking handtools. | In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water. |

| EXPOSURE          |   |   |   |
|-------------------|---|---|---|
| <b>Inhalation</b> | Dizziness. Drowsiness. Headache. Nausea. Unconsciousness. Vomiting. | Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.                        | Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.   |
| <b>Skin</b>       | Dry skin.   | Protective gloves.  | Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.  |
| <b>Eyes</b>       |   | 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>  | (Further see Inhalation).   | Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.                                    | Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rest. Refer for medical attention.   |

| SPILLAGE DISPOSAL   | PACKAGING & LABELLING  |
|---|--|
| Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Ventilation. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in dry sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place. Do NOT wash away into sewer. (Extra personal protection: self-contained breathing apparatus). | F+ Symbol<br>Xn Symbol<br>N Symbol<br>R: 12-65-66-67-51/53<br>S: (2-)9-16-29-33-61-62<br>Note: C<br>UN Hazard Class: 3<br>UN Pack Group: I |

| EMERGENCY RESPONSE  | STORAGE   |
|---|---|
| Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-592/30G30<br>NFPA Code: H 1; F 4; R 0 | Fireproof. Separated from strong oxidants. Cool. Well closed. |

### 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, and may accumulate in low ceiling spaces causing deficiency of oxygen.

**Chemical dangers**

Reacts with strong oxidants (e.g., peroxides, nitrates and perchlorates), causing fire and explosion hazard. Attacks some forms of plastics, rubber and coatings.

**Occupational exposure limits**

TLV: 600 ppm; (ACGIH 1999).  
MAK: 1000 ppm; 2950 mg/m<sup>3</sup>; (1995)

**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 can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

**Effects of short-term exposure**

Swallowing the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system.

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

Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 36°C

Melting point: -129°C

Relative density (water = 1): 0.63

Solubility in water: none

Vapour pressure, kPa at 18.5°C: 53.3

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 2.5

Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.8

Flash point: -49°C c.c.

Auto-ignition temperature: 309°C

Explosive limits, vol% in air: 1.5-7.8

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 3.39

### ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.

### NOTES

High concentrations in the air cause a deficiency of oxygen with the risk of unconsciousness or death.

Check oxygen content before entering area.

Skellysolve A is a trade name.

### 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