

n-HEPTANOIC ACID

1179

October 1994

CAS No: 111-14-8
 RTECS No: MJ1575000
 UN No: 3265
 EC No: 607-196-00-2

Enanthic acid
 n-Heptylic acid
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 $\text{CH}_3(\text{CH}_2)_5\text{COOH} / \text{C}_7\text{H}_{14}\text{O}_2$
 Molecular mass: 130.2

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION			

EXPOSURE		PREVENT GENERATION OF MISTS! AVOID ALL CONTACT!	
Inhalation	Burning sensation. Cough. Headache. Nausea. Shortness of breath. Vomiting. Wheezing. Symptoms may be delayed (see Notes).	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	Skin burns. Pain. Blisters.	Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.
Eyes	Redness. Pain. Severe deep burns.	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	Abdominal cramps (further see Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give plenty of water to drink. Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Collect leaking liquid in sealable containers. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent and remove to safe place (extra personal protection: complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus).	C Symbol R: 34 S: (1/2-)26-28-36/37/39-45 UN Hazard Class: 8 Do not transport with food and feedstuffs.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	STORAGE
	Separated from bases, food and feedstuffs.



IMPORTANT DATA**Physical State; Appearance**

CLEAR OILY LIQUID.

Occupational Exposure Limits

TLV not established.

Routes of Exposure

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

Inhalation Risk

No indication can be given about the rate in which a harmful concentration in the air is reached on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

Effects of Short-term Exposure

The substance is corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Inhalation of the substance may cause lung oedema (see Notes). The effects may be delayed. Medical observation is indicated.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIESBoiling point: 223°C
Melting point: -7.5°C
Relative density (water = 1): 0.9Solubility in water: poor (0.24 g/100 ml)
Vapour pressure, Pa at 78°C: 133.3
Flash point: 110°C c.c.**ENVIRONMENTAL DATA****NOTES**

The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation is therefore essential.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**LEGAL NOTICE**

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