



n-BUTYL ACETATE

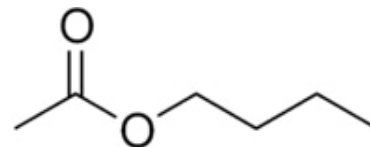
Chemical Formula: $C_6H_{12}O_2$

CAS Registry Number: 123-86-4

Molecular Weight: 116.16

Category: Ester, Solvent

PRODUCT INFORMATION



Synonyms:

- 1-Acetoxybutane
- 1-Butyl acetate
- Acetate de n-butyle
- ACETATE, BUTYL
- acetato de n-butilo
- Acetic acid n-butyl ester
- Acetic acid, butyl ester
- Acetic acid, n-butyl ester
- Acetic acid, butyl ester
- Butyl acetate
- BUTYL ETHANOATE
- ESSIGSAEURE-BUTYLESTER
- n-butyl acetate
- N-Butyl Ethanoate
- n-Butylacetat
- N-BUTYLACETATE
- NSC 9298
- UN 1123
- UN 1123

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Description

n-Butyl acetate, also known as **butyl ethanoate**, is an organic compound commonly used as a solvent in the production of lacquers and other products. It is also used as a synthetic fruit flavoring in foods such as candy, ice cream, cheeses, and baked goods. Butyl acetate is found in many types of fruit, where along with other chemicals it imparts characteristic flavors. Apples, especially of the Red Delicious variety, are flavored in part by this chemical. It is a colourless flammable liquid with a sweet smell of banana.

The other three isomers of butyl acetate are: isobutyl acetate, *tert*-butyl acetate, and sec-butyl acetate.

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

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/m³; 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.

TYPES OF HAZARD / EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS / SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID / FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Flammable.	NO open flames, NO sparks, and NO smoking.	AFFF, alcohol-resistant foam, dry powder, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	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			
Inhalation	Cough. Sore throat. Dizziness. Headache.	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, 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	Nausea.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL

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.)



ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

The substance is harmful to aquatic organisms.
