

Common Name: **n-PROPYL ACETATE**

Synonyms: 1-Acetoxypropane; Propyl Ethanoate

CAS No: 109-60-4

Molecular Formula: C<sub>5</sub>H<sub>10</sub>O<sub>2</sub>

RTK Substance No: 1419

Description: Clear, colorless liquid with a pleasant, fruity odor

### HAZARD DATA

Hazard Rating	Firefighting	Reactivity
<p><b>1 - Health</b></p> <p><b>3 - Fire</b></p> <p><b>0 - Reactivity</b></p> <p><b>DOT#:</b> UN 1276</p> <p><b>ERG Guide #:</b> 129</p> <p><b>Hazard Class:</b> 3 (Flammable)</p>	<p><b>FLAMMABLE LIQUID</b></p> <p>Use dry chemical, CO<sub>2</sub>, water spray or alcohol-resistant foam as extinguishing agents.</p> <p>Solid streams of water may be ineffective in fighting fire. <b>POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE. CONTAINERS MAY EXPLODE IN FIRE.</b></p> <p>Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.</p> <p>Vapor is heavier than air and may travel a distance to cause a fire or explosion far from the source or flash back.</p> <p><b>n-Propyl Acetate</b> may form an ignitable vapor/air mixture in closed tanks or containers.</p>	<p><b>n-Propyl Acetate</b> may react with <b>OXIDIZING AGENTS</b> (such as <b>PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE</b>); <b>STRONG ACIDS</b> (such as <b>HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC</b>); and <b>STRONG BASES</b> (such as <b>SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE</b>) to cause fires and explosions.</p> <p><b>n-Propyl Acetate</b> is not compatible with <b>ALKALI METAL HYDROXIDES</b> (such as <b>LITHIUM HYDROXIDE</b>) and <b>HYDRAZINES</b>.</p>

### SPILL/LEAKS

**Isolation Distance:**

Spill: 50 meters (150 feet)

Fire: 800 meters (1/2 mile)

Absorb liquids in dry sand, earth, or a similar material and place into sealed containers for disposal.

Use only non-sparking tools and equipment, especially when opening and closing containers of **n-Propyl Acetate**.

Metal containers involving the transfer of **n-Propyl Acetate** should be grounded and bonded.

Keep **n-Propyl Acetate** out of confined spaces, such as sewers, because of the possibility of an explosion.

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

<b>Odor Threshold:</b>	0.18 to 0.67 ppm
<b>Flash Point:</b>	55°F (13°C)
<b>LEL:</b>	1.7%
<b>UEL:</b>	8%
<b>Auto Ignition Temp:</b>	842°F (450°C)
<b>Vapor Density:</b>	3.5 (air = 1)
<b>Vapor Pressure:</b>	36 mm Hg at 77°F (25°C)
<b>Specific Gravity:</b>	0.83 (water = 1)
<b>Water Solubility:</b>	Slightly soluble
<b>Boiling Point:</b>	215°F (102°C)
<b>Freezing Point:</b>	-134°F (-92°C)
<b>Ionization Potential:</b>	10.04 eV
<b>Molecular Weight:</b>	102.13

### EXPOSURE LIMITS

**OSHA:** 200 ppm, 8-hr TWA

**NIOSH:** 200 ppm, 10-hr TWA; 250 ppm, STEL

**ACGIH:** 200 ppm, 8-hr TWA; 250 ppm, STEL

**IDLH:** 1,700 ppm

The Protective Action Criteria values are:

PAC-1 = 250 ppm PAC-2 = 250 ppm PAC-3 = 1,700 ppm

### PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

<b>Gloves:</b>	Silver Shield®4/H® (>8-hr breakthrough)
<b>Coveralls:</b>	Tychem® F, BR and TK; Trelchem® HPS and VPS (>8-hr breakthrough for <i>Esters, carboxylic, acetate</i> )
<b>Respirator:</b>	>200 ppm - full facepiece APR with <i>Organic vapor filters</i> >250 ppm - SCBA

### HEALTH EFFECTS

<b>Eyes:</b>	Irritation
<b>Skin:</b>	Irritation
<b>Inhalation:</b>	Nose and throat irritation with coughing and wheezing  Headache, dizziness, nausea and vomiting, confusion, lightheadedness and loss of consciousness

### FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION

<b>Remove</b>	the person from exposure.
<b>Flush</b>	eyes with large amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if worn.
<b>Quickly</b>	remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin with large amounts of soap and water.
<b>Begin</b>	artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and CPR if necessary.
<b>Transfer</b>	promptly to a medical facility.