

BENZYL ACETATE**1331**

March 1999

CAS No: 140-11-4
RTECS No: AF5075000Benzyl acetate
Phenylmethyl acetate
Acetic acid, benzyl ester
 $C_9H_{10}O_2$ / $CH_3COOCH_2C_6H_5$
Molecular mass: 150.2

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible.	NO open flames.	Powder, alcohol-resistant foam, water spray, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION	Above 90/C explosive vapour/air mixtures may be formed.	Above 90/C use a closed system, ventilation.	

EXPOSURE			
Inhalation	Burning sensation. Confusion. Dizziness. Drowsiness. Laboured breathing. Sore throat.	Ventilation, local exhaust, or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	Dry skin.	Protective gloves.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes	Redness.	Safety spectacles.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Burning sensation. Convulsion. Diarrhoea. Drowsiness. Vomiting.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work.	Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. Give plenty of water to drink. Rest. Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	PACKAGING & LABELLING
Cover the spilled material with earth, sand. Ventilation. Collect leaking liquid in covered containers. Wash away remainder with plenty of water.	

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	SAFE STORAGE
NFPA Code: H1; F1; R0	Separated from strong oxidants. Ventilation along the floor.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance

COLOURLESS LIQUID, WITH CHARACTERISTIC ODOUR.

Chemical dangers

The substance decomposes on burning producing irritating fumes. Reacts with strong oxidants causing fire and explosion hazard.

Occupational exposure limits

TLV: 10 ppm as TWA; A4 (not classifiable as a human carcinogen); (ACGIH 2004).
MAK not established.

Routes of exposure

The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation and by ingestion.

Inhalation risk

A harmful contamination of the air will be reached rather slowly on evaporation of this substance at 20/C; on spraying or dispersing, however, much faster.

Effects of short-term exposure

The vapour is irritating to the eyes and the respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. Exposure far above the OEL may result in unconsciousness.

Effects of long-term or repeated exposure

The liquid defats the skin. The substance may have effects on the kidneys.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Boiling point: 212/C

Melting point: -51/C

Relative density (water = 1): 1.1

Solubility in water, g/100 ml at 20/C: none

Vapour pressure, Pa at 25/C: 190

Relative vapour density (air = 1): 5.1

Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20/C (air = 1): 1.01

Flash point: 90/C c.c.

Auto-ignition temperature: 460/C

Explosive limits, vol % in air: 0.9-8.4

Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.96

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

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