Infosafe No™ 1CHAQ Issue Date :November 2012 RE-ISSUED by CHEMSUPP

Product Name **n-BUTYL ACETATE**

Classified as hazardous

1. Identification

GHS Product Identifier n-BUTYL ACETATE

Company Name CHEM-SUPPLY PTY LTD (ABN 19 008 264 211)

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SA 5013 Australia

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Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use Solvent for nitrocellulose-based lacquers for furniture and automotive coatings, inks, paints, thinners, adhesives, airplane dopes, paper and leather coatings, finger nail polishes, oils, fats, waxes, camphor, gums, resins, ester-soluble dyes, cellulose esters and rubber; dehydrating agent used in processing of oils and pharmaceuticals; for extraction of pharmaceuticals; perfume ingredient; used in making safety glasses, vinyl resins, artificial leathers, photographic films, plastics, shoe polishes and stain removers; synthetic flavouring ingredient used in producing banana, pear, pineapple and berry flavours; in preservation of foodstuffs; as larvicide and laboratory reagent. Occurs naturally in many fruits, e.g. apples and bananas, and also in vinegar, cheese, beer, coffee and honey.

Other Names

Name	Product Code
n-BUTYL ACETATE TG	BT016
n-BUTYL ACETATE LR	BL016

Other Information EMERGENCY CONTACT NUMBER: +61 08 8440 2000
Business hours: 8:30am to 5:00pm, Monday to Friday.

Chem-Supply Pty Ltd does not warrant that this product is suitable for any use or purpose. The user must ascertain the suitability of the product before use or application intended purpose. Preliminary testing of the product before use or application is recommended. Any reliance or purported reliance upon Chem-Supply Pty Ltd with respect to any skill or judgement or advice in relation to the suitability of this product of any purpose is disclaimed. Except to the extent prohibited at law, any condition implied by any statute as to the merchantable quality of this product or fitness for any purpose is hereby excluded. This product is not sold by description. Where the provisions of Part V, Division 2 of the Trade Practices Act apply, the liability of Chem-Supply Pty Ltd is limited to the replacement of supply of equivalent goods or payment of the cost of replacing the goods or acquiring equivalent goods.

2. Hazard Identification

GHS classification of the substance/mixture Flammable Liquids: Category 3
STOT Single Exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

Signal Word (s) WARNING

Hazard Statement (s) H226 Flammable liquid and vapour.
H336 May cause drowsiness or dizziness.
AUH066 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Pictogram (s) Exclamation mark, Flame


Precautionary statement – Prevention P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. – No smoking.
P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge.
P261 Avoid breathing fumes or vapours.
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement – Response P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/shower.

Precautionary statement – Storage	P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. P312 Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, CO2 or dry chemical for extinction. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405 Store locked up.
Precautionary statement – Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container according to local, state and federal regulations.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Chemical Characterization Liquid

Ingredients

Name	CAS	Proportion	Hazard Symbol	Risk Phrase
n-Butyl acetate	123-86-4	100 %		R10, R66, R67

4. First-aid measures

Inhalation	Remove from exposure, rest and keep warm. If breathing has stopped, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If symptoms develop, obtain medical attention.
Ingestion	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water immediately. Give plenty of water to drink. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If swallowed, do NOT induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, have victim lean forward to reduce risk of aspiration. Seek immediate medical assistance.
Skin	Wash affected areas with copious quantities of water immediately. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Seek medical attention.
Eye contact	If contact with the eye(s) occurs, wash with copious amounts of water for approximately 15 minutes holding eyelid(s) open. Take care not to rinse contaminated water into the non-affected eye. Seek medical attention.
First Aid Facilities	Maintain eyewash fountain and drench facilities in work area.
Advice to Doctor	Treat symptomatically. Avoid gastric lavage: risk of aspiration of product to the lungs with the potential to cause chemical pneumonitis.
Other Information	For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (Phone eg Australia 13 1126; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Hazards from Combustion Products	Toxic and/or irritating fumes, vapours and gases including carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide.
Specific Methods	Caution: Use of water spray when fighting fire may be inefficient. Small fire: Use foam, dry chemical, CO2 or water spray. Large fire: Use foam, fog or water spray - Do not use water jets. If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Avoid getting water inside containers.
Specific hazards arising from the chemical	HIGHLY FLAMMABLE: These liquids have a low flashpoint - Will be easily ignited by heat, sparks or flame. Vapours will form explosive mixtures with air. Vapours may travel to source of ignition and flash back. Most vapours are heavier than air and will collect in low or confined areas (drains, basements, tanks). Many liquids are lighter than water. Containers may explode when heated. Fire will produce irritating, poisonous and/or corrosive gases. Vapours from runoff may create explosion hazard.
Hazchem Code	3YE
Precautions in connection with Fire	Wear SCBA and fully-encapsulating, gas-tight suit when handling these substances. Structural firefighter's uniform is NOT effective for these materials.

6. Accidental release measures

Spills & Disposal	ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flame) within at least 50m - All equipment used when handling the product must be earthed. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Stop leak if safe to do so - Prevent entry into waterways, drains or confined areas. Vapour-suppressing

	foam may be used to control vapours - Water spray may be used to knock down or divert vapour clouds. Absorb with earth, sand or other non-combustible material. Use clean, non-sparking tools to collect absorbed material and place it into loosely-covered metal or plastic containers for later disposal. SEEK EXPERT ADVICE ON HANDLING AND DISPOSAL.
Personal Protection	Wear protective clothing specified for normal operations (see Section 8)

7. Handling and storage

Precautions for Safe Handling	Avoid inhalation of vapour and mists. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. When dealing with large quantities, repeated or prolonged exposure without protection should be prevented in order to lessen the possibility of disorders. Handle containers with care. Open slowly and cautiously to control possible pressure release. DO NOT store or use in confined spaces. Do not enter these areas without respiratory protection or until the atmosphere has been checked. Keep tank covered and containers sealed when not in use. Build up of mists or vapours in the atmosphere must be prevented. Use only with adequate ventilation. This product is flammable. Do not open near open flame, sources of heat or ignition. Do not use near welding or other ignition sources and avoid sparks. Protect against physical damage. Separate from incompatibles. Take precautions against static discharge. Containers should be bonded and grounded for transfers to avoid static sparks. Use non-sparking type tools and equipment, including explosion proof ventilation. Areas of use should be No Smoking areas. Employees should wash promptly when skin is wet or contaminated. Remove clothing immediately if wet or contaminated to avoid flammability hazard. Clothing wet with liquid butyl acetate should be placed in closed containers for storage until it can be discarded or until provision is made for the removal of butyl acetate from the clothing. If the clothing is to be laundered or otherwise cleaned to remove the butyl acetate the person performing the operation should be informed of butyl acetate's hazardous properties. It is essential that all who come into contact with this material maintain high standards of personal hygiene ie. Washing hands prior to eating, drinking, smoking or using toilet facilities.
Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatabilities	Store in tightly closed containers, in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from incompatible materials. Store away from oxidising agents, foodstuffs, and clothing. Protect against physical damage, direct sunlight and moisture. This product is flammable and will fuel a fire in progress. Store away from any area where the fire hazard may be acute. Outside or detached storage is preferred. Storage areas should be No Smoking areas. Store away from naked flames, sparks and other sources of ignition. Have appropriate fire extinguishers available in and near the storage area. Take precautions against static electricity discharges. Use proper grounding procedures. Do not stack more than 3 pallets high. For information on the design of the storeroom, reference should be made to Australian Standard AS1940 - The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids. Reference should also be made to all State and Federal regulations. Inspect regularly for deficiencies such as damage or leaks. Always keep in containers made of the same material as the supply container. Do Not attempt to clean empty containers since residue is difficult to remove. Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose such containers to heat, sparks, flame, static electricity or other sources of ignition: they may explode and cause injury or death. Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (vapours, liquid); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.
Corrosiveness	Not corrosive to iron, steel, stainless steel, aluminium, copper and nickel and their alloys. Dissolves many plastics and resins.
Storage Regulations	Refer Australian Standard AS 1940-2004 'The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids'.
Storage Temperatures	Store at room temperature (15 to 25 °C recommended).
Unsuitable Materials	Natural Rubber, Butyl Rubber, EPDM, Polystyrene.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limit values	TWA: 713 mg/m3 (150 ppm): STEL 950 mg/m3 (200 ppm) - n-Butyl acetate - Worksafe Aust.
Other Exposure Information	A time weighted average (TWA) has been established for n-Butyl acetate (Worksafe Aust) of 713 mg/m³, (150 ppm). The corresponding STEL level is 950 mg/m³, (200 ppm). The STEL (Short Term Exposure Limit) is an exposure value that should not be exceeded for more than 15 minutes and should not be repeated for more than 4 times per day. There should be at least 60 minutes between successive exposures at the STEL. The exposure value at the TWA is the average airborne concentration of a particular substance when calculated over a normal 8 hour working day for a 5 day working week.
Appropriate engineering controls	Provide sufficient ventilation to ensure that the working environment is below the TWA (time weighted average). Where vapours or mists are generated, particularly in enclosed areas, and natural ventilation is inadequate, a flame proof exhaust ventilation system is required. Refer to AS 1940-The storage and handling of flammable and combustible liquids and AS 2430-Explosive gas atmospheres for further information concerning ventilation requirements.
Respiratory Protection	Where ventilation is not adequate, respiratory protection may be required. Avoid breathing vapours or mists. Select and use respirators in accordance with AS 1716 - Respiratory Protective Devices and be selected in accordance with AS 1715 - Selection, Use and Maintenance of Respiratory Protective Devices. When mists or vapours exceed the exposure standards then the use of the following is recommended: Approved respirator with organic vapour and dust/mist filters. Filter capacity and respirator type depends on exposure levels.
Eye Protection	The use of a face shield, chemical goggles or safety glasses with side shield protection as appropriate. Must comply with Australian Standards AS 1337 and be selected and used in accordance with AS 1336.
Hand Protection	Hand protection should comply with AS 2161, Occupational protective gloves - Selection, use and maintenance. Recommendation: Good: Supported Polyvinyl Alcohol (PVA) gloves. Butyl rubber gloves
Footwear	Boots.
Body Protection	Flame retardant protective clothing. Clean clothing or protective clothing should be worn, preferably with an apron. Clothing for protection against chemicals should comply with AS 3765 Clothing for Protection Against Hazardous Chemicals.
Hygiene Measures	Always wash hands before smoking, eating or using the toilet. Wash contaminated clothing and other protective equipment before storing or re-using.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Form	Liquid
Appearance	Clear, colourless liquid.
Odour	Fruity, banana-like odour; agreeable in low concentrations, but not very pleasant at higher levels.
Melting Point	-78 °C to -76 °C.
Freezing Point	-73.5 °C
Boiling Point	126 °C
Solubility in Water	Slightly soluble (0.7 g/100 mL at 20 °C).
Solubility in Organic Solvents	Soluble in all proportions in ethanol, diethyl ether, ketones, other esters; soluble in acetone, benzene and most hydrocarbons.
Specific Gravity	0.882 at 20 °C
pH	Not available. Probably neutral.
Vapour Pressure	1.07 kPa at 20 °C; 1.33 kPa (10 mm Hg) at 20 °C; 11.5 mm Hg at 25 °C; 2 kPa (15 mm Hg) at 25 °C.
Vapour Density (Air=1)	4.0
Evaporation Rate	12 (ether = 1); 1 (butyl acetate = 1).
Odour Threshold	Reported values vary widely; 0.063-7.4 ppm (geometric mean: 0.31 ppm)

	(detection); 0.038-12 ppm (geometric mean: 0.68 ppm) (recognition). Warning Properties: GOOD - TLV is greater than 20 times the mean odour threshold.
Volatile Component	100 %vol @ 21 °C
Partition Coefficient: n-octanol/water	log Kow = 1.78; Log P(oct) = 1.82.
Surface Tension	14.5 mN/m (14.5 dynes/cm) at 25 °C.
Flash Point	22 °C (OC); 22 °C (CC); 26 °C (CC); 29 °C (Pensky-Martens CC ASTM D 93); 34 °C (Cleveland OC ASTM D 92).
Flammability	Flammable liquid. FLAMMABLE. Keep away from heat, sparks or naked flames. Use flameproof equipment and fittings to prevent flammability risk. Electrically link and ground metal containers for transfer of the product to prevent accumulation of static electricity. Ensure adequate ventilation to prevent an explosive vapour-air mixture. Vapours will travel considerable distances to sources of ignition.
Auto-Ignition Temperature	399 °C; 425 °C.
Flammable Limits - Lower	1.3 vol%
Flammable Limits - Upper	11 vol%
Explosion Properties	Above flash point, vapour-air mixtures are explosive within flammable limits noted above. Moderately explosive when exposed to flame. Ignites on contact with potassium tert-butoxide. Vapour may explode if ignited in an enclosed area. Closed containers may rupture violently when heated.
Molecular Weight	116.16
Dynamic Viscosity	1.004 mPa.s (1.004 centipoises) at 0 °C; 0.732 mPa.s (0.732 centipoises) at 20 °C; 0.563 mPa.s (0.563 centipoises) at 40 °C.
Saturated Vapour Concentration	13160 ppm (1.32%) at 20 °C; 19740 ppm (approx. 2%) at 25 °C (calculated).
Other Information	Taste: Burning then sweet taste reminiscent of pineapple; pleasant, banana-like taste. Critical Temperature: 305.9 °C. Critical Pressure: 455 PSIA = 31 atm = 3141 kPa. Index of Refraction: 1.3941 @ 20 °C/D. Conversion Factor: 1 ppm = 4.74 mg/m³; 1 mg/m³ = 0.211 ppm at 25 °C (calculated).

10. Stability and reactivity

Chemical Stability	Stable under ordinary conditions of use and storage, even under fire conditions, and not reactive with water. Stable in the anhydrous state. May slowly hydrolyze to acetic acid and butanol in the presence of water. Heat contributes to instability.
Conditions to Avoid	Heat and open flames, sparks, electrostatic discharge, or other sources of ignition, direct sunlight, moisture and incompatibles.
Incompatible Materials	Oxidizing agents (e.g. nitrates, perchlorates, peroxides), strong acids (e.g. sulfuric acid, nitric acid, oleum, and chlorosulfonic acid) or strong bases (e.g. potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, alkali metals, alkali hydroxides, alkali metal hydroxides), potassium-tert-butoxide, metal acids, heat, and many plastics and resins.
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Acetic acid, n-butanol, acrid smoke and irritating and noxious fumes containing oxides of nitrogen, carbon dioxide and carbon monoxide.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	Can attack many plastics and resins. Reaction with oxidizing agents (e.g. nitrates, perchlorates, peroxides) can be violent. Increased risk of fire and explosion. Reaction with strong acids (e.g. sulfuric acid, oleum, and chlorosulfonic acid) or strong bases (e.g. potassium hydroxide) may be vigorous and there is a risk of fire and explosions. Decomposition (hydrolysis) can occur, releasing heat. Contact of potassium tert-butoxide with n-butyl acetate vapour may cause ignition.
Hazardous Polymerization	Will not occur.

11. Toxicological Information

Inhalation

Harmful by inhalation. n-Butyl acetate very readily forms high vapour concentrations. Inhalation of vapour is more likely at elevated temperatures. In humans, a 3-5 minute exposure to 200-300 ppm was irritating to the nose and throat. In another study, 20 minute to 4 hour exposures to 15-295 ppm were only slightly irritating to the nose, throat and respiratory system. Concentrations over 3300 ppm were extremely irritating and not easily tolerated. Irritation of the upper respiratory tract, dryness, coughing, difficulty breathing and acute lung injury have been reported after exposure. May cause acute lung injury and emphysema, based on animal data. Butyl acetates are central nervous system depressants and are narcotic in high concentrations, producing a wide range of neurological symptoms. N-butyl acetate has narcotic properties estimated to be 1.7 times that of ethyl acetate. Exposure to concentrations over 3300 ppm can cause signs of central nervous system (CNS) depression, including headaches, dizziness, nausea, vomiting, drowsiness, drunkenness, weakness, hallucination, incoordination, confusion and unconsciousness. Cerebral oedema and central nervous system depression have been found in animals. Concentrations of 1.4 % caused death in 240 minutes in animals. However, exposure to concentrations which would cause CNS depression would not be easily tolerated by humans due to irritation. Animal studies indicate that the n-butyl acetate aerosols may be toxic by inhalation. However, occupational exposure is typically to n-butyl acetate vapours. Exposure may produce liver damage and renal damage with glycosuria. Liver oedema, fatty liver degeneration, renal changes and moderate kidney oedema were found in experimental animals. Repeated exposures to butyl acetate have produced haematological changes in animals. Disturbances in cardiac rhythm and cardiac failure may occur.

Ingestion

Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of this product may irritate the gastric tract, causing sore throat, abdominal pain, anorexia, nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and gastrointestinal haemorrhage. Risk of aspiration of the product to the lungs, potentially resulting in chemical pneumonitis. Expected to have a narcotic effect after absorption of toxic quantities. Animal toxicity values indicate very low toxicity by ingestion. There is no human information available. May be harmful if swallowed in a large quantity. One ounce may produce severe poisoning. Extremely large amounts may cause signs of CNS depression, as described for 'Inhalation' above. Ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure.

Skin

May cause mild irritation, with redness and itching. This product is irritating to the skin with prolonged exposure. Has a degreasing effect on the skin, possibly followed by secondary inflammation. Irritation, dryness, cracking and discolouration of the skin are symptoms. Absorption after dermal contact can produce narcosis. Skin allergy occasionally develops. Persons who have become allergic can develop rash upon future exposure to low levels.

Eye

The vapour or liquid is moderately harmful and discomforting to the eyes. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation, with tearing, stinging, blurred vision, and redness, and may also cause conjunctivitis. The liquid can cause moderate to severe eye irritation based on human and animal information. Splashes cause severe irritation, possible corneal burns and eye damage. Eye irritation caused by a splash of n-butyl acetate healed within 48 hours. The vapour can cause mild to severe eye irritation, depending on the concentration. The vapour has produced mild eye irritation at concentrations up to 300 ppm for up to 4 hours. Marked irritation was produced at concentrations above 3300 ppm. Higher concentrations cause tearing and hyperemia of conjunctiva. Several cases of vacuolar keratitis among workers exposed to a mixture of vapours of butyl acetate and isobutyl alcohol was reported. It is uncertain which compound is responsible.

Chronic Effects

Repeated or prolonged skin contact may cause irritation and drying. One case of dermatitis has been reported. This was thought to be caused by the attack of n-butyl acetate on PVC gloves. Kidney and liver damage are reported in animals. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis and temporary ulceration.

Reproductive Toxicity

Has shown teratogenic effects in laboratory animals.
There is no human or animal information available.

	N-butyl acetate is among a group of solvents associated with spontaneous abortion in female workers employed in certain semiconductor manufacturing processes. However, experiments in animals have failed to demonstrate an effect of butyl acetate on reproduction.
Mutagenicity	No evidence of mutagenic properties. There is no human or animal information available. Negative results were obtained in bacteria. N-butyl acetate was non-mutagenic in the Ames test and did not induce chromosomal aberrations in Chinese hamster fibroblasts.
Carcinogenicity	Not listed in the IARC Monographs.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	Harmful effect on aquatic organisms. Long term adverse effects to aquatic organisms are possible if continuous exposure is maintained.
Persistence and degradability	This product can degrade rapidly in air. This substance is expected to be removed in wastewater treatment. Based upon data for a similar components or estimated data, this product is expected to biodegrade rapidly and be 'readily' biodegradable according to OECD guidelines. Abiotic degradation: Rapid degradation. (air) Biologic degradation: Biodegradation: 98 % /28 d (Test in closed bottle) Readily biodegradable. Easily eliminable.
Mobility	This product is highly volatile and will rapidly evaporate to the air if released into the water. Distribution: log P(o/w): 1.81 (experimental).
Environmental Fate	When released into the soil, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the soil, this material may leach into groundwater. When released into the soil, this material is expected to have a half-life of less than 1 day. When released into water, this material is expected to readily biodegrade. When released into the water, this material is expected to have a half-life between 1 and 10 days. This material has an estimated bioconcentration factor (BCF) of less than 100. When released into the air, this material may be moderately degraded by reaction with photochemically produced hydroxyl radicals.
Bioaccumulative Potential	No appreciable bioaccumulation potential is to be expected (log P(o/w) 1-3).
Environmental Protection	Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil!
Acute Toxicity - Fish	LC50 Brachydanio rerio: 64 mg/l /48 h; EC50 Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow): 18 mg/l/96 hr (confidence limit 17-19 mg/l). Affected fish lost equilibrium prior to death; LC50 Lepomis macrochirus (Bluegill) 100 ppm/96 hr at 23 °C (static bioassay in fresh water); LC50 Menidia beryllina (Inland silverside) 185 ppm/96 hr at 23 °C.
Acute Toxicity - Daphnia	Daphnia magna EC50: 72.8 mg/l /24 h; Daphnia TLm: 44 ppm /48 hr at 23 °C.
Acute Toxicity - Algae	freshwater algae (Scenedesmus subspicatus) EC50: 320 ppm/96 hr at 24 °C.
Acute Toxicity - Bacteria	Pseudomonas putida EC$\ddot{E}\hat{E}$: 959 mg/l /18 h.

13. Disposal considerations

Disposal Considerations	Dispose of according to relevant local, state and federal government regulations.

14. Transport information

Transport Information	Dangerous Goods of Class 3 Flammable Liquids, are incompatible in a placard load with any of the following: - Class 1, Class 2.1, if both the Class 3 and Class 2.1, dangerous goods are in bulk, Class 2.3, Class 4.2, Class 5, Class 6, if the Class 3 dangerous goods are nitromethane and Class 7.
U.N. Number	1123
UN proper shipping name	BUTYL ACETATES

Classified as hazardous

Transport hazard class(es)	3
Hazchem Code	3YE
Packing Group	II
EPG Number	3A1
IERG Number	18

15. Regulatory information

Poisons Schedule Not Scheduled

16. Other Information

Literature References

Australian Government Department of Health and Ageing, 'Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons No. 2', Commonwealth of Australia, August 2011.
Lewis, Richard J. Sr. 'Hawley's Condensed Chemical Dictionary 13th. Ed.', Rev., John Wiley and Sons, Inc., NY, 1997.
National Road Transport Commission, 'Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road and Rail 7th. Ed.', 2007.
South Australia Government, 'Approved Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances', 1995.
Standards Australia 'AS 1940-2004 The Storage and Handling of Flammable and Combustible Liquids.
Standards Australia, 'SAA/SNZ HB 76:2010 Dangerous Goods - Initial Emergency Response Guide', Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand, 2010.
Worksafe Australia, 'Approved Criteria for Classifying Hazardous Substances [NOHSC:1008(2004)]'.
Worksafe Australia, 'Hazardous Substances Information System, 2005'.
Worksafe Australia, 'National Code of Practice for the Labelling of Workplace Substances [NOHSC:2012(1994)]'.
Worksafe Australia, 'National Exposure Standards for Atmospheric Contaminants in the Occupational Environment [NOHSC:1003(1995)]'.

Contact Person/Point

Paul McCarthy Ph. (08) 8440 2000 DISCLAIMER STATEMENT:
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Empirical Formula & Structural Formula

Empirical Formula: C6-H12-O2.
Structural Formula: CH3-CH2-CH2-CH2-O-C(=O)-CH3.

User Codes

User Field Title	User Code
CAS No.	123-86-4
Risk Phrases	10-66-67
Safety Phrases	25

Other Information

R10 Flammable.
R66 Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness and cracking.
R67 Vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness.
S25 Avoid contact with eyes.
...End Of MSDS...