

Chemical Identification/RIDS

Chemical Name: ETHYL ACRYLATE, BUTYL ACRYLATE (FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS, CORROSIVE, N.O.S.)

Regulatory Name:

NFPA Codes F:

NFPA Codes H:

NFPA Codes R:

NFPA Codes S:

Formula: C5H8O2/C7H12O2

DOT: CORROSIVE AND FLAMMABLE

UN Num: 2924

Sec 112R:

CAATQ:

313:

EHS:

EHSTPQ:

RCRA:

CERCLA:

RQ:

CHRIS:

CAS: 140-88-5
141-32-2

STCC: 4907606

General Description

A clear, colorless liquid with a powerful, unpleasant, ester-like odor. Slightly denser than water. Specific gravity 1.05. Flash point of 50°F. Boiling point 212°F. Severely irritates mouth, throat and stomach. May cause dizziness, severe difficulty in breathing and nervousness. High exposure may cause pulmonary edema and signs and symptoms may be delayed for hours. Rapid, uncontrolled polymerization may lead to explosion. Vapors are heavier than air and may travel great distances and flash back to the origin of spill. (REACTIVITY, 2003)

Fire Hazard

no data found

Fire Fighting

Use "alcohol" foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Use water in flooding quantities as fog. Solid streams of water may be ineffective. Cool all affected containers with flooding quantities of water. Apply water from as far a distance as possible. (© AAR, 2003)

Protective Clothing

Avoid breathing vapors. Keep upwind. Do not handle broken packages unless wearing appropriate personal protective equipment. Wear appropriate chemical protective gloves, boots and goggles. Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus. (© AAR, 2003)

Non-Fire Response

Keep sparks, flames, and other sources of ignition away. Keep material out of water sources and sewers. Build dikes to contain flow as necessary. Attempt to stop leak if without undue personnel hazard. Use water spray to knock-down vapors. Vapor knockdown water is corrosive or toxic and should be diked for containment. Land spill: Dig a pit, pond, lagoon, holding area to contain liquid or solid material. Dike surface flow using soil, sand bags, foamed polyurethane, or foamed concrete. Water spill: Use natural barriers or oil spill control booms to limit spill travel. Remove trapped material with suction hoses. (© AAR, 2003)

Health Hazard

no data found

Properties

FlashPoint (unspc): 50° F (© AAR, 2003)

Specific Gravity: 1.05 (© AAR, 2003)

Boiling Point: 212° F at 760 mm Hg (© AAR, 2003)

First Aid

Move victim to fresh air; call emergency medical care. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes at the site. In case of contact with material, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 15 minutes. Wash skin with soap and water. If swallowed, do not induce vomiting. Give large quantities of water or milk if conscious. Effects may be delayed, keep victim under observation. (© AAR, 2003)

Reactivity

AIR AND WATER REACTIONS:

Highly flammable.

CHEMICAL PROFILE:

ETHYL ACRYLATE, BUTYL ACRYLATE is a mixture of two closely related esters. May react vigorously with strong oxidizing agents. May react exothermically with reducing agents to release hydrogen gas. In the presence of various catalysts (such as acids) or initiators may undergo exothermic polymerization reactions. May undergo autoxidation upon exposure to the air to form explosive peroxides. These peroxides (and polyperoxides) are usually extremely unstable and liable to detonation.

REACTIVE GROUPS:

Hydrocarbons, Aliphatic Unsaturated, Esters (REACTIVITY, 2003)

Reactive Hazards

Highly Flammable, Polymerizable