

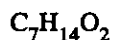
# OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH GUIDELINE FOR sec-AMYL ACETATE

## INTRODUCTION

This guideline summarizes pertinent information about sec-amyl acetate for workers and employers as well as for physicians, industrial hygienists, and other occupational safety and health professionals who may need such information to conduct effective occupational safety and health programs. Recommendations may be superseded by new developments in these fields; readers are therefore advised to regard these recommendations as general guidelines and to determine periodically whether new information is available.

## SUBSTANCE IDENTIFICATION

### • Formula



### • Structure



### • Synonyms

2-Pentyl acetate, 2-pentanol acetate, 1-methylbutyl acetate, 2-acetoxypentane

### • Identifiers

1. CAS No.: 626-38-0
2. RTECS No.: AJ2100000
3. DOT UN: 1104 26
4. DOT label: Flammable Liquid

### • Appearance and odor

sec-Amyl acetate is a flammable, colorless liquid with a mild, transient, pear- or banana-like odor. The odor threshold is reported to be between 0.002 and 0.08 part per million (ppm) parts of air.

## CHEMICAL AND PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

### • Physical data

1. Molecular weight: 130.2
2. Boiling point (at 760 mm Hg): 121°C (249°F)
3. Specific gravity (water = 1): 0.87 at 20°C (68°F)
4. Vapor density (air = 1 at boiling point of sec-amyl acetate): 4.5
5. Melting point: -78°C (-109°F)
6. Vapor pressure at 20°C (68°F): 7 mm Hg
7. Solubility: Slightly soluble in water; soluble in alcohol and ether
8. Evaporation rate (butyl acetate = 1): 0.9

### • Reactivity

1. Conditions contributing to instability: Heat, sparks, or open flame
2. Incompatibilities: Fires and explosions may result in contact of sec-amyl acetate with nitrates, strong oxidizers, strong alkalis, or strong acids.
3. Hazardous decomposition products: Toxic gases (such as carbon monoxide) may be released when sec-amyl acetate is heated to decomposition.
4. Special precautions: sec-Amyl acetate may soften or dissolve plastics.

### • Flammability

The National Fire Protection Association has assigned a flammability rating of 3 (severe fire hazard) to sec-amyl acetate.

1. Flash point: 32°C (89°F) (closed cup)
2. Autoignition temperature: Data not available

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U.S. DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES  
Public Health Service Centers for Disease Control  
National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health  
Division of Standards Development and Technology Transfer

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR  
Occupational Safety and Health Administration

3. Flammable limits in air (% by volume): Lower, 1.0; upper, 7.5

4. Extinguishant: Use dry chemical, Halon<sup>®</sup>, alcohol foam, water spray, or carbon dioxide for small fires involving sec-amyl acetate; use water spray, fog, or alcohol foam for large fires involving this substance. Water may be ineffective, but it may be used to cool fire-exposed containers.

Fires involving sec-amyl acetate should be fought upwind and from the maximum distance possible. Isolate the hazard area and deny access to unnecessary personnel. Emergency personnel should stay out of low areas and ventilate closed spaces before entering. Vapor explosion and poison hazards may occur indoors, outdoors, or in sewers. Vapors may travel to a source of ignition and flash back. Containers of sec-amyl acetate may explode in the heat of the fire and should be moved from the fire area if it is possible to do so safely. If this is not possible, cool containers from the sides with water until well after the fire is out. Stay away from the ends of containers. Personnel should withdraw immediately if they hear a rising sound from a venting safety device or if a container becomes discolored as a result of fire. Dikes should be used to contain fire-control water for later disposal. If a tank car or truck is involved in a fire, personnel should isolate an area of a half mile in all directions. Firefighters should wear a full set of protective clothing (including a self-contained breathing apparatus) when fighting fires involving sec-amyl acetate. Firefighters' protective clothing may not provide protection against permeation by sec-amyl acetate.

## EXPOSURE LIMITS

### • OSHA PEL

The current Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) permissible exposure limit (PEL) for sec-amyl acetate is 125 ppm (650 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) as an 8-hr time-weighted average (TWA) concentration [29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1-A].

### • NIOSH REL

The National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH) has established a recommended exposure limit (REL) of 125 ppm (650 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) as an 8-hr TWA [NIOSH 1992].

### • ACGIH TLV<sup>®</sup>

The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) has assigned sec-amyl acetate a threshold limit value (TLV) of 125 ppm (665 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) as a

TWA for a normal 8-hr workday and a 40-hr workweek [ACGIH 1991b].

### • Rationale for limits

The limits are based on the risk of eye and respiratory tract irritation associated with exposure to sec-amyl acetate.

## HEALTH HAZARD INFORMATION

### • Routes of exposure

Exposure to sec-amyl acetate can occur through inhalation, ingestion, and eye or skin contact.

### • Summary of toxicology

1. *Effects on Animals:* sec-Amyl acetate is an irritant of the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract in animals; at high concentrations, this substance is a narcotic. Guinea pigs exposed to a 2,000 ppm experienced eye and nose irritation; at 5,000 ppm, these animals showed signs of narcosis and congestion of the lungs, with symptoms of incoordination occurring in 90 min and unconsciousness in 5 hr [ACGIH 1991a]. The lowest lethal concentration (LC<sub>Lo</sub>) in guinea pigs is 10,000 ppm for 5 hr [NIOSH 1991]. At autopsy, acutely poisoned animals showed slight congestion of the brain, lungs, liver, and kidneys [ACGIH 1991a; Clayton and Clayton 1981]. No chronic systemic effects have been reported.

2. *Effects on Humans:* sec-Amyl acetate is an irritant of the eyes, nose, throat, and upper respiratory tract in humans. Humans exposed to 200 ppm for 3 to 5 min experienced mild eye and nose irritation and severe throat irritation [Proctor and Hughes 1978; NIOSH 1991], and exposure to 300 ppm caused bloodshot eyes [Proctor and Hughes 1978; Clayton and Clayton 1981]. An exposure to 1,000 ppm for 1 hr caused serious (not further specified) toxic effects [Proctor et al. 1988]. On the basis of effects seen in animals, exposure to high concentrations of this substance is likely to cause narcosis [Proctor et al. 1988]. Repeated exposure of the skin to liquid sec-amyl acetate causes dermatitis [Proctor and Hughes 1978]. No chronic systemic effects have been reported in humans.

### • Signs and symptoms of exposure

1. *Acute exposure:* Acute exposure to sec-amyl acetate can cause eye irritation with pain and redness, and skin irritation and dermatitis.

2. *Chronic exposure:* Prolonged or repeated contact of the skin with sec-amyl acetate can cause defatting of the skin and dermatitis.

## • Emergency procedures



Keep unconscious victims warm and on their sides to avoid choking if vomiting occurs. Initiate the following emergency procedures:

1. *Eye exposure:* Tissue irritation may result from exposure to concentrated solutions, vapors, mists, or aerosols of sec-amyl acetate. *Immediately and thoroughly* flush eyes with large amounts of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids.

2. *Skin exposure:* Skin irritation may result. *Immediately* remove contaminated clothing and *thoroughly* wash contaminated skin with soap and water.

3. *Inhalation exposure:* If vapors, mists, or aerosols of sec-amyl acetate are inhaled, move the victim to fresh air *immediately*.

If the victim is not breathing, clean any chemical contamination from the victim's lips and perform cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR); if breathing is difficult, give oxygen.

4. *Ingestion exposure:* Take the following steps if sec-amyl acetate or a solution containing it is ingested:

—Have the victim rinse the contaminated mouth cavity several times with a fluid such as water.

—Have the victim drink a glass (8 oz) of fluid such as water.

—Induce vomiting by giving syrup of ipecac as directed on the package. If ipecac is unavailable, have the victim touch the back of the throat with a finger until productive vomiting ceases.

—Do *not* force an unconscious or convulsing person to drink fluid or to vomit.

5. *Rescue:* Remove an incapacitated worker from further exposure and implement appropriate emergency procedures (e.g., those listed on the material safety data sheet required by OSHA's hazard communication standard [29 CFR 1910.1200]). All workers should be familiar with emergency procedures and the location and proper use of emergency equipment.

## EXPOSURE SOURCES AND CONTROL METHODS

The following operations may involve sec-amyl acetate and may result in worker exposures to this substance:

—Application of lacquers, varnishes, enamels, and metallic paints

—Use of sec-amyl acetate as a solvent for chlorinated rubber, nitrocellulose, ethyl cellulose, celluloid products, cements, coated papers, lacquers, and plastic wood

—Manufacture of artificial leather, leather-finish linoleum, photographic film, artificial silk, and furniture polish

—Manufacture of nail enamels, textile printing and sizing compounds, metallic paints, perfumes, pearlescent coatings, printing compounds, and washable wallpaper

The following methods are effective in controlling worker exposures to sec-amyl acetate, depending on the feasibility of implementation:

—Process enclosure

—Local exhaust ventilation

—General dilution ventilation

—Personal protective equipment

Good sources of information about control methods are as follows:

1. ACGIH [1992]. *Industrial ventilation—a manual of recommended practice*. 21st ed. Cincinnati, OH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

2. Burton DJ [1986]. *Industrial ventilation—a self study companion*. Cincinnati, OH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists.

3. Alden JL, Kane JM [1982]. *Design of industrial ventilation systems*. New York, NY: Industrial Press, Inc.

4. Wadden RA, Scheff PA [1987]. *Engineering design for control of workplace hazards*. New York, NY: McGraw-Hill.

5. Plog BA [1988]. *Fundamentals of industrial hygiene*. Chicago, IL: National Safety Council.

## MEDICAL MONITORING

Workers who may be exposed to chemical hazards should be monitored in a systematic program of medical surveillance that is intended to prevent occupational injury and disease. The program should include education of employers and workers about work-related hazards, placement of workers in jobs that do not jeopardize their safety or health, early detection of adverse health effects, and referral of workers for diagnosis and treatment. The occurrence of disease or other work-related adverse health effects should prompt immediate evaluation of primary preventive measures (e.g., industrial hygiene monitoring, engineering controls, and personal protective equipment). A medical monitoring program is intended to supplement, not replace, such measures. To

place workers effectively and to detect and control work-related health effects, medical evaluations should be performed (1) before job placement, (2) periodically during the term of employment, and (3) at the time of job transfer or termination.

- **Preplacement medical evaluation**

Before a worker is placed in a job with a potential for exposure to sec-amyl acetate, a licensed health care professional should evaluate and document the worker's baseline health status with thorough medical, environmental, and occupational histories, a physical examination, and physiologic and laboratory tests appropriate for the anticipated occupational risks. These should concentrate on the function and integrity of the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Medical monitoring for respiratory disease should be conducted using the principles and methods recommended by the American Thoracic Society [ATS 1987].

A preplacement medical evaluation is recommended to assess an individual's suitability for employment at a specific job and to detect and assess medical conditions that may be aggravated or may increase risk when a worker is exposed to sec-amyl acetate at or below the prescribed exposure limit. The licensed health care professional should consider the probable frequency, intensity, and duration of exposure as well as the nature and degree of any applicable medical condition. Such conditions (which should not be regarded as absolute contraindications to job placement) include a history and other findings consistent with chronic eye, skin, or respiratory disease.

- **Periodic medical examinations and biological monitoring**

Occupational health interviews and physical examinations should be performed at regular intervals during the employment period, as mandated by any applicable Federal, State, or local standard. Where no standard exists and the hazard is minimal, evaluations should be conducted every 3 to 5 years or as frequently as recommended by an experienced occupational health physician. Additional examinations may be necessary if a worker develops symptoms attributable to sec-amyl acetate exposure. The interviews, examinations, and medical screening tests should focus on identifying the adverse effects of sec-amyl acetate on the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. Current health status should be compared with the baseline health status of the individual worker or with expected values for a suitable reference population.

Biological monitoring involves sampling and analyzing body tissue or fluids to provide an index of exposure to a toxic substance or metabolite. No biological monitoring test

acceptable for routine use has yet been developed for sec-amyl acetate.

- **Medical examinations recommended at the time of job transfer or termination**

The medical, environmental, and occupational history interviews, the physical examination, and selected physiologic or laboratory tests that were conducted at the time of job placement should be repeated at the time of job transfer or termination. Any changes in the worker's health status should be compared with those expected for a suitable reference population.

## **WORKPLACE MONITORING AND MEASUREMENT**

A worker's exposure to airborne sec-amyl acetate is determined by using a solid sorbent tube containing coconut shell charcoal (100/50-mg sections, 20/40 mesh). Samples are collected at a maximum flow rate of 0.2 liter/min until a maximum air volume of 10 liters is collected. The sample is then treated with carbon disulfide to extract the sec-amyl acetate. Analysis is conducted by gas chromatography using a flame ionization detector. The standard analytical error for this procedure is 0.12. This method is included in the OSHA Computerized Information System [OSHA 1989] and in Method 1450 of the *NIOSH Manual of Analytical Methods* [NIOSH 1984].

## **PERSONAL HYGIENE**

If sec-amyl acetate contacts the skin, workers should flush the affected areas immediately with plenty of water for 15 min and then wash with soap and water.

Clothing and shoes contaminated with sec-amyl acetate should be removed immediately, and provisions should be made for safely removing this chemical from these articles. Persons laundering contaminated clothing should be informed about the hazardous properties of sec-amyl acetate, particularly its potential to be irritating to the skin.

A worker who handles sec-amyl acetate should thoroughly wash hands, forearms, and face with soap and water before eating, using tobacco products, or using toilet facilities.

Workers should not eat, drink, or use tobacco products in areas where sec-amyl acetate or a solution containing sec-amyl acetate is handled, processed, or stored.

## **STORAGE**

sec-Amyl acetate should be stored in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area in tightly sealed containers that are labeled in accordance with OSHA's hazard communication standard [29 CFR 1910.1200]. Containers of sec-amyl acetate should

be protected from physical damage and should be stored separately from oxidizers, nitrates, strong alkalis, strong acids, heat, sparks, and open flame. To prevent static sparks, metal containers used to transfer this substance should be bonded and grounded. Only nonsparking tools should be used when handling containers of sec-amyl acetate. Because empty containers that formerly contained sec-amyl acetate may contain product residues, they should be handled appropriately.

## SPILLS AND LEAKS

In the event of a spill or leak involving sec-amyl acetate, persons not wearing protective equipment and clothing should be restricted from contaminated areas until cleanup is complete. The following steps should be undertaken following a spill or leak:

1. Do not touch the spilled material; stop the leak if it is possible to do so without risk.
2. Notify safety personnel.
3. Remove all sources of heat and ignition.
4. Ventilate the area of the spill or leak.
5. Use nonsparking tools for cleanup.
6. Absorb small liquid spills with sand or other noncombustible absorbent material and place the material in a covered container for later disposal.
7. For large liquid spills, build dikes far ahead of the spill to contain the sec-amyl acetate for later reclamation or disposal.

## SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) requirements for emergency planning, reportable quantities of hazardous releases, community right-to-know, and hazardous waste management may change over time. Users are therefore advised to determine periodically whether new information is available.

### • Emergency planning requirements

sec-Amyl acetate is not subject to EPA's emergency planning requirements under the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act (SARA) [42 USC 11022].

### • Reportable quantity requirements for hazardous releases

A hazardous substance release is defined by EPA as any spilling, pumping, pouring, emitting, emptying, discharging,

injecting, escaping, leaching, dumping, or disposing of hazardous substances into the environment (including the abandonment or discarding of contaminated containers). In the event of a release that is equal to or greater than the reportable quantity for that chemical, employers are required by EPA regulations resulting from the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act (CERCLA) [40 CFR 355.40] to notify the proper Federal authorities.

The reportable quantity for sec-amyl acetate is 5,000 lb. If an amount equal to or greater than this quantity is released within a 24-hr period in a manner that will expose persons outside the facility, employers are required to do the following:

- Notify the National Response Center *immediately* at (800) 424-8802 or at (202) 426-2675 in Washington, D.C. [40 CFR 302.6].
- Notify the emergency response commission of the State likely to be affected by the release [40 CFR 355.40].
- Notify the community emergency coordinator of the local emergency planning committee (or relevant local emergency response personnel) of any area likely to be affected by the release [40 CFR 355.40].

### • Community right-to-know requirements

Employers are not required by SARA to submit a Toxic Chemical Release Inventory Form (Form R) to EPA reporting the amount of sec-amyl acetate emitted or released from their facility annually.

### • Hazardous waste management requirements

EPA considers a waste to be hazardous if it exhibits any of the following characteristics: ignitability, corrosivity, reactivity, or toxicity as defined in 40 CFR 261.21-261.24. Although sec-amyl acetate is not specifically listed as a hazardous waste under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) [40 USC 6901 et seq.], EPA requires employers to treat waste as hazardous if it exhibits any of the characteristics discussed above.

Providing detailed information about the removal and disposal of specific chemicals is beyond the scope of this guideline. The U.S. Department of Transportation, EPA, and State and local regulations should be followed to ensure that removal, transport, and disposal of sec-amyl acetate are conducted in accordance with existing regulations. To be certain that chemical waste disposal meets EPA regulatory requirements, employers should address any questions to the RCRA hotline at (800) 424-9346 or at (202) 382-3000 in Washington, D.C. In addition, relevant State and local authorities should be contacted for information about their requirements for waste removal and disposal.

## RESPIRATORY PROTECTION

### • Conditions for respirator use

Good industrial hygiene practice requires that engineering controls be used where feasible to reduce workplace concentrations of hazardous materials to the prescribed exposure limit. However, some situations may require the use of respirators to control exposure. Respirators must be worn if the ambient concentration of sec-amyl acetate exceeds prescribed exposure limits. Respirators may be used (1) before engineering controls have been installed, (2) during work operations such as maintenance or repair activities that involve unknown exposures, (3) during operations that require entry into tanks or closed vessels, and (4) during emergencies. Workers should use only respirators that have been approved by NIOSH and the Mine Safety and Health Administration (MSHA).

### • Respiratory protection program

Employers should institute a complete respiratory protection program that, at a minimum, complies with the requirements of OSHA's respiratory protection standard [29 CFR 1910.134]. Such a program must include respirator selection, an evaluation of the worker's ability to perform the work while wearing a respirator, the regular training of personnel, fit testing, periodic workplace monitoring, and regular *respirator maintenance, inspection, and cleaning*. The implementation of an adequate respiratory protection program (including selection of the correct respirator) requires that a knowledgeable person be in charge of the program and that the program be evaluated regularly. For additional information on the selection and use of respirators and on the medical screening of respirator users, consult the *NIOSH Respirator Decision Logic* [NIOSH 1987b] and the *NIOSH Guide to Industrial Respiratory Protection* [NIOSH 1987a].

## PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Protective clothing should be worn to prevent skin contact with sec-amyl acetate. Solvent-resistant gloves and clothing are recommended. Chemical protective clothing should be selected on the basis of available performance data, manufacturers' recommendations, and evaluation of the clothing under actual conditions of use. Polyvinyl alcohol has been tested against permeation by this substance and has demonstrated good-to-excellent resistance.

If sec-amyl acetate is dissolved in water or an organic solvent, the permeation properties of both the solvent and the mixture must be considered when selecting personal protective equipment and clothing.

Safety glasses, goggles, or face shields should be worn during operations in which sec-amyl acetate might contact

the eyes (e.g., through splashes of solution). Eyewash fountains and emergency showers should be available within the immediate work area whenever the potential exists for eye or skin contact with sec-amyl acetate. Contact lenses should not be worn if the potential exists for exposure to sec-amyl acetate.

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