



ACETONE CYANOHYDRIN

(STABILIZED)

UN 1541

Shipping Name: Acetone cyanohydrin, stabilized

Other Names: Acetocyanohydrin 2-Cyano-2-propanol

2-Hydroxyisobutyronitrile Isopropylcyanohydrin

2-Methyl lactonitrile



- WARNING!**
- **POISON! BREATHING THE VAPORS, SKIN CONTACT OR SWALLOWING THE MATERIAL CAN KILL YOU! PRODUCES CYANIDE IN THE BODY!**
 - Fire fighting gear (including SCBA) provides NO protection. If exposure occurs, remove and isolate gear immediately and thoroughly decontaminate personnel
 - **EXPOSURE TO HEAT WILL PRODUCE CYANIDE GAS!**

Hazards:

- Decomposes in water to form hydrogen cyanide
- Combustion products include the toxic gases hydrogen cyanide and nitrogen oxides
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Container may BLEVE when exposed to fire

Awareness and Operational Level Training

Response:

- **DO NOT ATTEMPT RESCUE!**
- Stay upwind and uphill
- Determine the extent of the problem
- Isolate the area of release or fire and deny entry
- Evacuate or shelter in place the immediate area and downwind for a large release
- Remove all ignition sources
- For container exposed to fire evacuate the area in all directions because of the risk of BLEVE
- Notify local health and fire officials and pollution control agencies
- If material or contaminated runoff enters waterways, notify downstream users of potentially contaminated water

Description:

- Colorless to light yellow liquid
- Almond-like odor
- Soluble in water
- Decomposes in water to form hydrogen cyanide
- Very flammable
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas

Operational Level Training Response:

RELEASE, NO FIRE:

- Stop the release if it can be done safely from a distance
- Prevent material and runoff water from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of the release
- Use large amounts of fog to disperse vapors - contain runoff
- Consider the application of alcohol resistant (AFFF) foam to large areas of spilled liquid to control vapors

FIRE:

- If material is on fire and conditions permit, DO NOT EXTINGUISH. Cool exposures using unattended monitors.
- Specially trained personnel operating from a safe distance can fight fires using alcohol resistant (AFFF) foam or dry chemical if available in sufficient amounts or use fog streams to extinguish burning liquid or dilute to a nonflammable mixture. Keep exposures cool to protect against re-ignition. Do not direct straight streams into the liquid.
- Cool exposed containers with large quantities of water from unattended equipment or remove intact containers if it can be done safely
- If cooling streams are ineffective (venting sound increases in volume and pitch, tank discolors or shows any signs of expanding), withdraw immediately to a secure location

First Aid:

- **DO NOT ATTEMPT RESCUE!**
- The contaminated victim poses a health risk to the responder
- Decontaminate the victim from a safe distance with a stream of water; have the victim remove clothing if possible; provide Basic Life Support/CPR as needed
- Further decontaminate the victim as follows:
 - ◆ Inhalation - remove the victim to fresh air and give oxygen if available
 - ◆ Skin - remove and isolate contaminated clothing (including shoes) and wash skin with soap and large volumes of water for 15 minutes
 - ◆ Eye - rinse eyes with large volumes of water or saline for 15 minutes
 - ◆ Swallowed - do not make the victim vomit
- Victims should be examined by a physician as soon as possible
- **Do NOT perform mouth to mouth resuscitation; use a bag/mask apparatus**
- **Note to physician: can produce cyanide toxicity, if symptoms indicate, initial treatment includes the cyanide antidote kit**

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