

Nitriles

1. Chemical product and company identification

Product name	Acetone Cyanohydrin, Stabilized
MSDS #	0000001923
Code	0000001923 (NAP)
Product use	Industrial use
Supplier	INEOS USA LLC 2600 South Shore Blvd. League City, Texas 77573
EMERGENCY SPILL INFORMATION:	1 (800) 424-9300 Outside the US: +1 703-527-3887 (CHEMTREC)
OTHER PRODUCT INFORMATION	1 (866) 363-2454 http://techservice.innovene.com

2. Composition/information on ingredients

Ingredient name	CAS #	% by weight
2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile	75-86-5	98.6
Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	<0.1

3. Hazards identification

Physical state	Liquid.
Color	Colorless.
Emergency overview	DANGER! COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR. Product stabilized-- may become unstable and violently reactive. MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED, ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN OR SWALLOWED. Acetone cyanohydrin decomposes spontaneously to acetone and hydrogen cyanide CAUSES EYE IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION. MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS: GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT, NERVOUS SYSTEM, RESPIRATORY TRACT, THYROID AND CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM. VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. Do not ingest. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling.
Routes of entry	Dermal contact. Eye contact. Inhalation. Ingestion.
Potential health effects	
Eyes	Contact may cause severe irritation with reversible corneal changes. Vapors may cause irritation. May be harmful or fatal if absorbed through eye contact.
Skin	May be fatal if absorbed through skin. Causes skin irritation. May cause damage to the following organs: Respiratory System, gastrointestinal tract, cardiovascular system and nervous system.
Inhalation	May be fatal if inhaled. May cause respiratory tract irritation. May cause damage to the following organs: Respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, cardiovascular system and nervous system.
Ingestion	May be fatal if swallowed. May cause damage to the following organs: Respiratory system, gastrointestinal tract, cardiovascular system and nervous system.

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Medical conditions aggravated by over-exposure

Individuals with preexisting diseases of the eye, gastrointestinal tract, liver, respiratory system, nervous system or cardiovascular system may be at increased risk from exposure to this chemical.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

Acetone cyanohydrin is metabolized to cyanide in the body. Effects will be similar to cyanide poisoning. Effects of cyanide poisoning include: eye, nose and respiratory tract irritation, pink to red or bluish skin color (cyanosis), reddening of the eyes, dilation of the pupils, breathing difficulty, visual disturbances, change in sense of smell or taste, headache, nausea, vomiting, heart palpitations, dizziness, weakness, vertigo, confusion, numbness or tingling in the extremities, chest pain, convulsions, coma. Effects can occur within seconds to minutes.

[See toxicological information \(section 11\)](#)

4. First aid measures

Eye contact

Flush immediately with large amounts of water for a period of time adequate to assure thorough decontamination without delaying treatment, if needed. Eyelids should be held away from the eyeball to ensure thorough rinsing. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, administer oxygen. If symptomatic, treat as described under inhalation. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact

Flush immediately with large amounts of water for a period of time adequate to assure thorough decontamination without delaying treatment, if needed. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Thoroughly decontaminate clothing and discard contaminated leather goods and other items which cannot be decontaminated. Place contaminated clothing in closed container for storage until cleaned or discarded. Skin exposure could result in absorption and systemic cyanide poisoning. If symptomatic, treat as described under inhalation. Get medical attention immediately.

Inhalation

If inhaled, remove to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Avoid mouth to mouth resuscitation. Use mouth to mask ventilation with one way valve to exhaust victim's exhaled air away from rescuer. Use of an Ambu bag or pressure demand valve with 100% oxygen by face mask is preferable. Get medical attention immediately.

General First Aid Notes: Rescuers should be well trained and wear appropriate personal protective equipment before attempting to remove the victim from a contaminated area or call for assistance from a properly equipped Hazmat Team. All victims suspected of a significant cyanide exposure require decontamination with a large amount of water prior to administering first aid or medical treatment.

Once decontamination is confirmed, start first aid treatment immediately and call for medical assistance. First aid treatment consists of ensuring a patent airway and pulse, and administering 100% oxygen and amyl nitrite ampules. This can be provided by trained individuals before medical help arrives. Further medical treatment will be required if the person does not respond to first aid treatment and involves the intravenous administration of sodium nitrite and sodium thiosulfate. This must be provided by qualified medical personnel. Patients who rapidly regain consciousness and have no other signs or symptoms may not require the intravenous antidotal medications. The half-life of cyanide in the body is approximately 20 to 90 minutes. In the case of skin contact or ingestion, absorption may be delayed and symptoms of exposure may take longer to develop. A person who has ingested hydrogen cyanide solution or been exposed through skin contact should be closely observed for at least 30 minutes to an hour for the development of symptoms of cyanide exposure. Do not induce vomiting if ingested. If symptoms develop, first aid treatment should begin immediately.

In most cases, cyanide poisoning causes a pink to red skin color, not the bluish color normally associated with cyanosis. The bluish color is seen in severe cyanide poisoning. Reddening of the eyes and dilation of the pupils along with the other symptoms described in Section 3, Warning Signs of Overexposure, may be indicative of cyanide poisoning.

Cyanide poisoning (antidote) kits containing amyl nitrite ampules (or equivalent) and oxygen resuscitators must be available at the work site. Caution: Amyl nitrite is not stable and must be replaced every 1-2 years or earlier depending on storage conditions. Store in the original, dated box at temperatures below 140°F but above freezing temperatures. Do not store at excessively low temperatures that may reduce the vapor pressure of the amyl nitrite and limit its effectiveness.

Amyl nitrite is very flammable. Do not use around a source of ignition or smoke in the area of use. Assure that the amyl nitrite vapors are being inhaled by the patient by breaking the ampule in a gauze pad and placing under the edge of the face mask or the lip of the ambu bag, or by using the hands, a container, etc. to keep the vapors from blowing away. Rescuers should avoid breathing amyl nitrite vapors. Amyl nitrite dilates the blood vessels, lowering blood pressure and can cause unconsciousness. The patient should lie down to limit the risk of unconsciousness. Do not overuse. Overuse of amyl nitrite could result in shock.

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All persons who receive first aid treatment should be evaluated by qualified medical personnel before being released.

First Aid Treatment for Cyanide Poisoning:

Rescuers should wear appropriate protective equipment (see Section 8) to prevent exposure to hydrogen cyanide.

The exposed person should be moved to an uncontaminated area, all contaminated clothing removed and bagged, and all exposed areas washed with water. See below for information on specific routes of exposure. Note: Contaminated clothing must be placed in an closed container or bag to eliminate that source of continued cyanide exposure. Contaminated clothing and other items must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

If no symptoms are evident, no treatment is needed. Decontaminate the person and observe them for at least 30 minutes for the development of symptoms.

If the person is conscious but symptoms such as nausea, dizziness, numbness, breathing difficulty, etc. are present, give oxygen.

If consciousness is impaired (the person is not responsive, dizzy, drowsy, confused, etc.) or if the person is unconscious but breathing, give oxygen and amyl nitrite. Break an amyl nitrite ampule in a cloth and hold lightly under nose for 15 seconds followed by removal for 15 seconds until the patient responds. Use a new ampule every 3 minutes. If an ambu bag or oxygen resuscitator is used, the amyl nitrite ampule should be placed in tissue under the edge of the face mask. Prevent the ampule from entering the person's mouth. Obtain immediate medical attention to determine if further medical treatment is needed.

If the person is not breathing, give oxygen and amyl nitrite immediately using a positive pressure resuscitator. Prevent the ampule from entering the person's mouth. Administer amyl nitrite as described above. Obtain immediate medical attention to determine if further medical treatment is needed.

All persons who receive first aid treatment should be evaluated by qualified medical personnel before being released.

Ingestion

Get immediate medical attention. Do not wait for symptoms to develop. Do not induce vomiting. If not breathing, ensure clear airway and institute cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Avoid mouth to mouth resuscitation. Use mouth to mask ventilation with one way valve to exhaust victim's exhaled air away from rescuer. If breathing is difficult, ensure clear airway and give oxygen. If symptomatic, treat as described under Inhalation. If patient is conscious, rinse mouth with water then give activated charcoal slurry (50 grams activated charcoal in 400 mL water. Give 5 mL/kg or 350 mL for the average adult).

Notes to physician

Treat as in cyanide poisoning. Toxicity may be delayed due to metabolic release of cyanide. General supportive therapy in the event of life threatening complications may be more important than specific antidotes. Support respiratory and cardiovascular function. Administer 100% oxygen. If symptomatic administer amyl nitrite until intravenous access is established, then inject sodium nitrite (10ml of a 3% solution over 5 minutes). Monitor blood pressure closely as sodium nitrite is a potent vasodilator. Follow the sodium nitrite directly with intravenous sodium thiosulfate (25% solution), 1.65ml(412mg)/kg of body weight for those under 25kg and 12.5gm (50ml) for those over 25kg. Give at a rate of 2.5-5.0ml/minute. If signs of poisoning persist or reappear, repeat nitrite and thiosulfate injections 30 minutes later at half the original dose. Monitor blood methemoglobin levels. They should not be allowed to exceed 30-40%. Whenever the cyanide antidote kit is used the patient should be admitted to an intensive care unit. Monitor arterial gases. Treat lactic acidosis and metabolic acidosis with sodium bicarbonate. Treat seizures with diazepam, phenytoin, or phenobarbital. Hyperbaric oxygen and hemodialysis may be helpful in severe cases not responsive to supportive and antidotal therapy. Hypotension secondary to nitrites should be treated with intravenous fluids and the Trendelenburg position. If pulmonary edema develops, maintain ventilation and oxygenation with close arterial gas monitoring. PEEP or CPAP may be necessary if pO2 remains below 50mm Hg. Avoid net positive fluid balance. Blood cyanide and serum thiosulfate levels will be helpful for documentation although they might not be available for several days. Do not induce emesis in cases of ingestion. Gastric lavage may be performed with a large bore tube after endotracheal intubation. Administer activated charcoal slurry to prevent absorption. Administer one dose of a saline cathartic or sorbitol mixed with charcoal or given separately. Patients should be observed a minimum of 24-48 hours.

5. Fire-fighting measures

Flammability of the product	Combustible.
Auto-ignition temperature	687 °C
Flash point	74 °C (Closed cup)
Explosion limits	Lower: >2.2 % Upper: <12 %
Products of combustion	Evolves highly toxic hydrogen cyanide when heated. Combustion may produce toxic gases such as hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide.
Unusual fire/explosion hazards	Highly toxic material. May be fatal if absorbed through skin, if swallowed or inhaled. Evolves highly toxic hydrogen cyanide when heated. Combustible liquid and vapor. Vapor may cause flash fire. Vapors may accumulate in low or confined areas, travel considerable distance to source of ignition and flash back. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. Container explosion may occur under fire conditions or when heated.
Fire-fighting media and instructions	Do not use water. Acetone cyanohydrin decomposes spontaneously to acetone and hydrogen cyanide. In case of fire, use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguisher or spray. Water or foam may cause frothing with further application leading to boilover. Evacuate area and fight fire from a safe distance. DO NOT FIGHT FIRE WHEN IT REACHES MATERIAL. Withdraw from fire and let it burn. Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. Cool containing vessels with water jet in order to prevent pressure build-up, autoignition or explosion. Use water spray to cool and disperse vapors and protect personnel. Move container from fire area if you can do it without risk. Do not get water inside container.
Protective clothing (fire)	Fire fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full facepiece operated in positive pressure mode. Fire-fighters' protective clothing will provide limited protection.
Special remarks on fire hazards	Highly toxic material

6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions	Immediately contact emergency personnel. Eliminate all ignition sources. Keep unnecessary personnel away. Use suitable protective equipment (See Section: "Exposure controls/personal protection"). Follow all fire fighting procedures (See Section: "Fire-fighting measures"). Do not touch or walk through spilled material.
Environmental precautions and clean-up methods	If emergency personnel are unavailable, contain spilled material. For small spills add absorbent (soil may be used in the absence of other suitable materials) and use a non-sparking or explosion proof means to transfer material to a sealed, appropriate container for disposal. For large spills dike spilled material or otherwise contain material to ensure runoff does not reach a waterway. Place spilled material in an appropriate container for disposal. Avoid contact of spilled material with soil and prevent runoff entering surface waterways. See Section 13 for Waste Disposal Information.
Personal protection in case of a large spill	Fully encapsulating, vapor protective clothing should be worn for spills and leaks with no fire. A self-contained breathing apparatus should be used to avoid inhalation of the product. Suggested protective clothing might not be sufficient; consult a specialist BEFORE handling this product.

7. Handling and storage

Handling	<p>Do not ingest. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Keep container closed. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wash hands after handling compounds and before eating, smoking, using lavatory, and at the end of day. Shower at the end of the work day and change. Remove contaminated clothing immediately and wash with soap and water until no evidence of chemical remains. Destroy contaminated leather items such as belts and shoes and other items that cannot be decontaminated.</p> <p>Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Keep operating temperatures below ignition temperatures at all times. To avoid fire or explosion, dissipate static electricity during transfer by grounding and bonding containers and equipment before transferring material.</p> <p>Never handle when working alone. Assure that proper personal protection measures are taken when opening or entering confined storage vessels. Proper respiratory equipment should be used when opening containers due to the probability of hydrogen cyanide vapors being released.</p>
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Cyanide poisoning (antidote) kits containing amyl nitrite ampules (or equivalent) and oxygen resuscitators must be available at the work site. Caution: Amyl nitrite is not stable and must be replaced every 1-2 years or earlier depending on storage conditions. Store in the original, dated box at temperatures below 140°F but above freezing temperatures. Do not store at excessively low temperatures that may reduce the vapor pressure of the amyl nitrite and limit its effectiveness.

Empty containers may contain toxic, flammable/combustible or explosive residue or vapors. Do not cut, grind, drill, weld, reuse or dispose of containers unless adequate precautions are taken against these hazards.

Storage

Store in a segregated, approved and labeled area. Keep container in a cool, well-ventilated area. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame).

Not suitable

Store and dispense only in well ventilated areas away from heat and sources of ignition.

8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name

Occupational exposure limits

2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2004). Skin

CEIL: 5 mg/m³

CEIL: 4.7 ppm

Acrylonitrile

ACGIH TLV (United States, 1/2004). Skin

TWA: 4.3 mg/m³ 8 hour(s).

TWA: 2 ppm 8 hour(s).

OSHA Final Rule (United States, 1989). Skin

CEIL: 10 ppm 15 minute(s).

OSHA PEL (United States, 8/1997). Skin

CEIL: 10 ppm

TWA: 2 ppm 8 hour(s).

Control Measures

Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep the relevant airborne concentrations below their respective occupational exposure limits.

Hygiene measures

Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period.

Personal protection

Eyes

Eye contact is best prevented by wearing full face respiratory protection. If respirator is not worn, wear chemical safety goggles.

Skin and body

Do not get on skin or clothing. Wear clothing and footwear that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil. Additional body garments should be used based upon the task being performed (e.g., sleevelets, apron, gauntlets, disposable suits).

Respiratory

Use only with adequate ventilation. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. The correct choice of respiratory protection depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the respiratory equipment. Safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Respiratory protection equipment should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Hands

Wear gloves that cannot be penetrated by chemicals or oil. (Butyl rubber gloves.)

The correct choice of protective gloves depends upon the chemicals being handled, the conditions of work and use, and the condition of the gloves (even the best chemically resistant glove will break down after repeated chemical exposures). Most gloves provide only a short time of protection before they must be discarded and replaced. Because specific work environments and material handling practices vary, safety procedures should be developed for each intended application. Gloves should therefore be chosen in consultation with the supplier/manufacturer and with a full assessment of the working conditions.

Consult your supervisor or S.O.P. for special handling directions

Consult local authorities for acceptable exposure limits.

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Liquid.
Odor	Almond-like. (Slight.)
Color	Colorless.
Heat of combustion	Not available.
Boiling point / Range	95 °C
Melting point / Range	-21 °C
Specific gravity	0.92093
Vapor pressure	0.08 kPa (0.6 mm Hg) at 20°C
Vapor Density (Air = 1)	>1
Volatility	> 99% (v/v)
Evaporation rate	<1 compared to Water
Solubility	Easily soluble in cold water.
Dispersibility properties	See solubility in water.
LogK _{ow}	The product is more soluble in water; log(octanol/water) =-0.541

10. Stability and reactivity

Stability and reactivity	Must be inhibited to prevent hazardous polymerization.
Conditions to avoid	High temperatures. Keep away from sources of ignition. Decomposes in water.
Incompatibility with various substances	Highly reactive with acids, alkalis. Reactive with oxidizing agents Acetone cyanohydrin decomposes spontaneously to acetone and hydrogen cyanide Decomposes in water to acetone and hydrogen cyanide at boiling point (95°C/203°F). This temperature may be lower in presence of alkalies.
Hazardous decomposition products	Combustion may produce toxic gases such as hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide.
Hazardous polymerization	Yes.

11. Toxicological information

Ingredient name	Test	Result	Route	Species
2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile	LD50	0.017 mg/kg	Oral	Rat
	LD50	0.017 mg/kg	Dermal	Rabbit
	LC50	62.5 ppm (4 hour (s))	Inhalation	Rat

Chronic toxicity

Carcinogenic effects

No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen by ACGIH or the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC). No component of this product present at levels greater than 0.1% is identified as a carcinogen by the U.S. National Toxicology Program (NTP) or the U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA).

Mutagenic effects

No component of this product at levels greater than 0.1% is classified by established regulatory criteria as a mutagen.

Reproductive effects

Classified Reproductive system/toxin/female, Reproductive system/toxin/male [POSSIBLE] [Acetone Cyanohydrin, Stabilized].

Teratogenic effects

There is experimental evidence that this chemical may cause adverse effects on the developing fetus at maternally toxic doses.

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Other chronic toxicity data

The following additional adverse effects of cyanide other than hydrogen cyanide have been reported in experimental laboratory studies: thyroid changes, reproductive system changes, adverse effects on the developing fetus at doses that were toxic to the mother. While hydrogen cyanide alone is not known to affect hearing, simultaneous exposure to high levels of noise and concentrations of hydrogen cyanide at levels above the occupational exposure limit resulted in significant hearing loss in experimental animals. The significance of this finding to humans is not known.

12. Ecological information

Ecotoxicity	0.57 mg/l [LC50], 96 hour(s) [Fish (Bluegill.)].
Persistence/degradability	Not readily biodegradable.
Soil/water partition coefficient (K_{oc})	12
Bioaccumulative potential	This product is not expected to bioaccumulate through food chains in the environment.

13. Disposal considerations

Waste information Dispose of in accordance with all applicable local and national regulations. Avoid contact of spilled material and runoff with soil and surface waterways. Consult an environmental professional to determine if local, regional or national regulations would classify spilled or contaminated materials as hazardous waste. Use only approved transporters, recyclers, treatment, storage or disposal facilities.

RCRA Waste Code(s) P069

Consult your local or regional authorities.

14. Transport information

International transport regulations

Regulatory information	UN number	Proper shipping name	Class	Packing group	Label	Additional information
DOT Classification	UN1541	Toxic liquid, organic, n.o.s. (2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile) . Marine pollutant	6.1	I	----	Marine pollutant Marine pollutant (P)
TDG Classification	UN1541	Toxic liquid, organic, n.o.s. (2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile) . Marine pollutant	6.1	I	----	Marine pollutant Marine pollutant (P)
IMDG Classification	UN1541	TOXIC LIQUID ORGANIC N.O.S. (2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile) . Marine pollutant	6.1	I	----	Marine pollutant Marine pollutant (P)
IATA Classification	UN1541	TOXIC LIQUID ORGANIC N.O.S. (2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile)	6.1	I	----	----

15. Regulatory information

U.S. Federal regulations US INVENTORY (TSCA): Listed on inventory.

TSCA: In compliance.

SARA Title III Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances (40 CFR Part 355): 2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile

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SARA 313

	Product name	CAS number	Concentration
Form R - Reporting requirements	2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile	75-86-5	98.6
	Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	<0.1
Supplier notification	2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile	75-86-5	98.6
	Acrylonitrile	107-13-1	<0.1

State regulations

CERCLA Sections 102a/103 Hazardous Substances (40 CFR Part 302.4):: 2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile: 10 lbs. (4.536 kg); Acrylonitrile: 100 lbs. (45.36 kg);
 Massachusetts RTK:2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile
 New Jersey:2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile
 Pennsylvania RTK:2-Hydroxy-2-methylpropionitrile (environmental hazard, generic environmental hazard)

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer.
 Acrylonitrile

Inventories

- AUSTRALIAN INVENTORY (AICS): Listed on inventory.
- CANADA INVENTORY (DSL): Listed on inventory.
- CHINA INVENTORY (IECS): Listed on inventory.
- EC INVENTORY (EINECS/ELINCS): Listed on inventory.
- JAPAN INVENTORY (ENCS): Listed on inventory.
- KOREA INVENTORY (ECL): Not listed.
- PHILIPPINE INVENTORY (PICCS): Listed on inventory.

16. Other information

Label requirements

DANGER!
 COMBUSTIBLE LIQUID AND VAPOR.
 Product stabilized-- may become unstable and violently reactive.
 MAY BE FATAL IF INHALED, ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN OR SWALLOWED.
 Acetone cyanohydrin decomposes spontaneously to acetone and hydrogen cyanide
 CAUSES EYE IRRITATION.
 MAY CAUSE SKIN IRRITATION.
 MAY CAUSE RESPIRATORY TRACT IRRITATION.
 MAY CAUSE DAMAGE TO THE FOLLOWING ORGANS: GASTROINTESTINAL TRACT, NERVOUS SYSTEM, RESPIRATORY TRACT, THYROID AND CARDIOVASCULAR SYSTEM.
 VERY TOXIC TO AQUATIC ORGANISMS. May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

HMIS® Rating :

Health 4 *
Flammability 2
Physical Hazard 2
Personal protection X

National Fire Protection Association (U.S.A.)



History

Date of issue 06/28/2006.
Date of previous issue 05/05/2006.
Prepared by Product Stewardship

Notice to reader

NOTICE : This Material Safety Data Sheet is based upon data considered to be accurate at the time of its preparation. Despite our efforts, it may not be up to date or applicable to the circumstances of any particular case. We are not responsible for any damage or injury resulting from abnormal use, from any failure to follow appropriate practices or from hazards inherent in the nature of the product.