



ACRYLONITRILE

(INHIBITED)

UN 1093

Shipping Name: Acrylonitrile, inhibited
Other Names: Carbacryl 2-Propenenitrile
Cyanoethylene Vinyl cyanide
Propenenitrile



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
● **MAY REACT WITH ITSELF WITHOUT WARNING BLOCKING RELIEF VALVES LEADING TO CONTAINER EXPLOSION!**

Hazards:

- Highly flammable
- Container may BLEVE when exposed to fire
- Vapors are heavier than air and will collect and stay in low areas
- Vapors may travel long distances to ignition sources and flashback
- Prolonged contact with skin will cause burns
- Combustion products include toxic cyanide gas and nitrogen oxide

Awareness and Operational Level Training Response:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- Stay upwind and uphill
- Determine the extent of the problem
- BACK OFF! - Isolate a wide area around the release or fire, deny entry and call for expert help
- Evacuate the immediate area and downwind for a large release
- Remove all ignition sources
- For containers 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
- Strong, pungent smell like onions or garlic
- Floats on the surface of water and is moderately soluble in water
- Highly 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 from entering sewers and waterways if it can be done safely well ahead of the release
- Use large amounts of water to disperse vapors - contain runoff
- Consider the application of alcohol resistant (AFFF) foam to control vapors
- Ventilate confined area if it can be done without placing personnel at risk

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. Under favorable conditions, experienced crews can use coordinated fog streams to sweep the flames off the surface of the burning liquid. 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 deforming), withdraw immediately to a secure location

First Aid:

- Do not put yourself in danger by entering a contaminated area to rescue a victim
- The contaminated victim poses a risk to the responder. Decontaminate the victim from a safe distance with a stream of water. Provide Basic Life Support/CPR as needed, then 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
- Seek medical attention
- Victims should be examined by a physician as soon as possible
- Note to physician: can produce cyanide toxicity, if symptoms indicate, initial treatment includes the cyanide antidote kit