

3-PICOLINE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

3-PICOLINE

OTHER NAMES

C6-H7-N, b-picoline, beta-methylpyridine, 3-methylpyridine, 3-methylpyridine, beta-picoline, "pyridine, 3-methyl-", "pyridine, 3-methyl-"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

PICOLINES

PRODUCT USE

Solvent; intermediate in dye and resin manufacture; manufacture of insecticides; water-proofing agent; intermediate in the synthesis of pharmaceuticals; rubber accelerator; laboratory reagent. Intermediate for niacin and niacinamide (anti-pellagra vitamins).

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,
248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

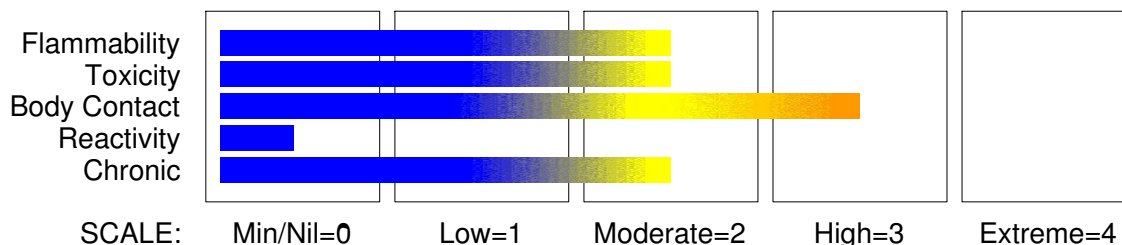
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

Flammable Liquid Category 3

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1C

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H226 H302 H314

Flammable liquid and vapour

Harmful if swallowed

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Use only non-sparking tools.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

Do not breathe dust or mist.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Keep container tightly closed.

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment

Keep away from heat/sparks/open flame - No smoking.

Response

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

If on skin or hair: remove/take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse with water/shower.

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME
3- picoline

CAS RN
108-99-6

%
>98

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor.

- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.
- Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.
- Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

For acute or short-term repeated exposures to highly alkaline materials:

- Respiratory stress is uncommon but present occasionally because of soft tissue edema.
- Unless endotracheal intubation can be accomplished under direct vision, cricothyroidotomy or tracheotomy may be necessary.
- Oxygen is given as indicated.
- The presence of shock suggests perforation and mandates an intravenous line and fluid administration.
- Damage due to alkaline corrosives occurs by liquefaction necrosis whereby the saponification of fats and solubilisation of proteins allow deep penetration into the tissue.

Alkalis continue to cause damage after exposure.

INGESTION:

- Milk and water are the preferred diluents
- No more than 2 glasses of water should be given to an adult.
- Neutralising agents should never be given since exothermic heat reaction may compound

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

injury.

- * Catharsis and emesis are absolutely contra-indicated.
- * Activated charcoal does not absorb alkali.
- * Gastric lavage should not be used.

Supportive care involves the following:

- Withhold oral feedings initially.
- If endoscopy confirms transmucosal injury start steroids only within the first 48 hours.
- Carefully evaluate the amount of tissue necrosis before assessing the need for surgical intervention.
- Patients should be instructed to seek medical attention whenever they develop difficulty in swallowing (dysphagia).

SKIN AND EYE:

- Injury should be irrigated for 20-30 minutes.
- Eye injuries require saline. [Ellenhorn & Barceloux: Medical Toxicology].

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.
- Water spray or fog - Large fires only.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- If safe, switch off electrical equipment until vapour fire hazard removed.
- Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.
- Avoid spraying water onto liquid pools.
- DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Liquid and vapour are flammable.
 - Moderate fire hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Vapour forms an explosive mixture with air.
 - Moderate explosion hazard when exposed to heat or flame.
 - Vapour may travel a considerable distance to source of ignition.
 - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
 - On combustion, may emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide (CO).
- Other combustion products include: nitrogen oxides (NOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with strong oxidising agents as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.
Chemical splash suit.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb small quantities with vermiculite or other absorbent material.
- Wipe up.
- Collect residues in a flammable waste container.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Increase ventilation.
- Stop leak if safe to do so.
- Water spray or fog may be used to disperse / absorb vapour.
- Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Use only spark-free shovels and explosion proof equipment.
- Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
- Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite.
- Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
- Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
- If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

The maximum airborne concentration below which it is believed that nearly all individuals could be exposed for up to one hour WITHOUT experiencing or developing

life-threatening health effects is:

3-picoline 1500 ppm

irreversible or other serious effects or symptoms which could impair an individual's ability to take protective action is:

3-picoline 10 ppm

other than mild, transient adverse effects without perceiving a clearly defined odour is:

3-picoline 5 ppm

The threshold concentration below which most people will experience no appreciable risk of health effects:

3-picoline 2 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

Very Toxic (T+)	$\geq 0.1\%$	Toxic (T)	$\geq 3.0\%$
R50	$\geq 0.25\%$	Corrosive (C)	$\geq 5.0\%$
R51	$\geq 2.5\%$		
else	$\geq 10\%$		

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the MSDS.

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of overexposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
- DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid generation of static electricity.
- DO NOT use plastic buckets.
- Earth all lines and equipment.
- Use spark-free tools when handling.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Metal can or drum
 - Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
 - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquids.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid oxidising agents, acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers in approved flammable liquid storage area.
- DO NOT store in pits, depressions, basements or areas where vapours may be trapped.
- No smoking, naked lights, heat or ignition sources.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store away from incompatible materials in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- 3- picoline: CAS:108- 99- 6 CAS:82005- 08- 1

MATERIAL DATA

No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

CEL TWA: 2 ppm, 7.6 mg/m³; STEL: 5 ppm, 19 mg/m³ (skin)

[compare WEEL -TWA, -STEL]

Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.

The workplace environmental exposure limit (WEEL) recommended by the AIHA reflects, in part, a six-month animal inhalation study which indicated that no significant adverse effects were seen at 100 ppm of 2-picoline, and also on the objectionable odour at 5 ppm. Pyridine and its methyl derivatives (picolines) produce similar effects, primarily skin and eye irritation, nervous system depression and narcosis. Symptoms include weakness, ataxia, diarrhoea and unconsciousness.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields; or as required,
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Barrier cream with polyethylene gloves.
- Butyl rubber gloves or Neoprene gloves or PVC gloves.
- Safety footwear.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- Impervious protective clothing.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.

RESPIRATOR

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Protection Factor	Half- Face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
10 x ES	AK- AUS	-	AK- PAPR- AUS
50 x ES	-	AK- AUS	-
100 x ES	-	AK- 2	AK- PAPR- 2 ^

^ - Full-face.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.

For further information consult your Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

Use in a well-ventilated area or Local exhaust ventilation may be required for safe working, i.e. to keep exposures below required standards, otherwise PPE is required.

CARE: Use of a quantity of this material in confined space or poorly ventilated area, where rapid build up of concentrated atmosphere may occur, could require increased ventilation and/or protective gear.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in specific circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used. In confined spaces where there is inadequate ventilation, wear full-face air supplied breathing apparatus.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless to yellow, hygroscopic, sweetish liquid with pleasant odour; mixes with water, alcohol, ether and acetone.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Alkaline.

Molecular Weight: 93.13

Melting Range (°C): - 19

Solubility in water (g/L): Miscible

pH (1% solution): Not available

Volatile Component (%vol): 100

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 3.2

Lower Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Autoignition Temp (°C): 537.78

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 143- 144

Specific Gravity (water=1): 0.957

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 0.6 @ 20 C

Evaporation Rate: Not available

Flash Point (°C): 36.11

Upper Explosive Limit (%): Not available

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

log Kow (Prager 1995): 1.2

log Kow : 1.2

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

continued...

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion.

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include nonspecific discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal.

The alkylpyridines (including the picolines) may exert an inotropic and chronotropic action on the heart.

EYE

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapours or mists may be extremely irritating.

When applied to the eye(s) of animals, the material produces severe ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation.

Pyridine, its derivatives and homologues, may produce local irritation on contact with the cornea.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

Pyridine, its derivatives and homologues, may produce local irritation on contact with the skin. Absorption may produce systemic effects similar to those produced following inhalation.

INHALED

Evidence shows, or practical experience predicts, that the material produces irritation of the respiratory system in a substantial number of individuals following inhalation.

Pyridine, its derivatives and homologues, may produce local irritation on contact with the mucous membranes. Overexposure to pyridine and some of its derivatives and homologues may produce headache, nausea, loss of consciousness, nervousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and narcosis.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

On the basis, primarily, of animal experiments, concern has been expressed by at least one classification body that the material may produce carcinogenic or mutagenic effects; in respect of the available information, however, there presently exists inadequate data for making a satisfactory assessment.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of vapour.

Chronic exposure to picolines results in anaemia, ocular and facial paralysis as well as symptoms experienced in acute intoxications.

A 58-year old man occupationally exposed to 3-picoline for 11 years showed an increase in liver glutamic pyruvic transaminase and glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase.

Clinical symptoms and signs of intoxication following occupational exposure to pyridine, its homologues and derivatives include gastrointestinal disturbance with diarrhoea, abdominal pain and nausea, weakness, headache, insomnia and nervousness. Exposures less than those which produce overt clinical signs may produce varying levels of liver damage with central lobular fatty degeneration, congestion and cellular infiltration; repeated low level exposures may produce cirrhosis. The kidney is less sensitive to pyridine-induced damage than is the liver. Pyridine, like primidone, phenobarbital and oxazepam induces liver neoplasms in mice, but not in rats, even though in rats these chemicals

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

cause a spectrum of toxic liver lesions. The mouse, an animal with a high background rate of liver neoplasms, is particularly sensitive to the development of malignant liver neoplasms following chemical exposure. There is equivocal evidence (1) that pyridine is carcinogenic in male F344/N rats (based on an increased incidence of renal tubule neoplasms), in female rats of the same species (based on increases in mononuclear cell leukaemia), in male Wistar rats (based on an increased incidence of mono- nuclear cell leukaemia), and clear evidence of carcinogenicity (1) in male and female B6C3F1 mice (based on increased incidences of malignant hepatocellular neoplasms). 1: National Toxicology Program Technical Report Series No. 470, March 2000.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 400/kg

Somnolence recorded

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Skin (guinea pig) LD50: 1000 mg/kg

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

BCF<100: 5 (log BCF
log Kow (Prager 1995): 1.2

log Kow : 1.2

Koc: 107

Half-life (hr) air: 264

Henry's atm m³/mol: 7.41E-07

COD: 4%

ThOD: 2.75

BCF: 5

Toxicity invertebrate: LC100(24)prtz 64.4 mmol/L

Nitrif. inhib.: not sig

Anaerobic effects: much slower degrad

Degradation Biological: some

processes Abiotic: RxnOH*,no photol

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- Incinerate residue at an approved site.
- Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID
HAZCHEM: 2Y

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 3
UN Number: 2313
Shipping Name: PICOLINES

Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class: 3
UN/ID Number: 2313
ERG Code: 3L
Shipping name: PICOLINES

ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class: 3
UN Number: 2313
EMS Number: F- E, S- D
Shipping name: PICOLINES

IMDG Subrisk: None
Packing Group: III

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

3-picoline (CAS: 108-99-6) is found on the following regulatory lists;
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals

No data available for 3-picoline as CAS: 82005-08-1.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

Denmark Advisory list for selfclassification of dangerous substances

Substance	CAS	Suggested codes
3- picoline	108- 99- 6	Xn; R22 R43

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
3- picoline	108- 99- 6, 82005- 08- 1

The above information is believed to be accurate and represent the best information currently available to us, but does not represent any warranty expressed or implied of the properties of the product. User should make their own investigation to determine the suitability of the information for their particular purpose.

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