SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 10

1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name	Acetonitrile

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number	75-05-8
Other names	Acetonitrile

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses	Industrial and scientific research use.
Uses advised against	no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company	Zhongshan Greenrock Technology Co., Ltd.
Address	No. 138, Jinsan Avenue, Sanjiao Town, Zhongshan City, Guangdong Province, China
Telephone	+86-2087066781

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number	+86-2087066781
Service hours	Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

2: Hazard identification

2.1 Emergency Overview

It is highly corrosive and can cause irreversible damage to the skin and eyes. If in contact, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical help as soon as possible.

2.2 GHS Classification

Flammable liquids : Category 2
Acute toxicity, oral : Category 4
Acute toxicity, dermal : Category 4
Serious eye damage/eye irritation : Category 2A
Acute toxicity, inhalation : Category 4

2.3 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger
Hazard statement(s)	H225 Highly Flammable liquid and vapor H302 Harmful if swallowed H312 Harmful in contact with skin H319 Causes serious eye irritation H332 Harmful if inhaled
Precautionary statement(s)	
Prevention	P210 Keep away from heat, hot surface, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P233 Keep container tightly closed. P240 Ground/bond container and receiving equipment. P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/.../] equipment. P242 Use only non-sparking tools. P243 Take precautionary measures against static discharge. P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapors/spray. P264 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/... P264+P265 Wash hands [and ...] thoroughly after handling. Do not touch eyes.
Response	P317 Get emergency medical help. P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label). P330 Rinse mouth. P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED,Get medical help. P302+P352 IF ON SKIN,wash with plenty of water/... P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair),Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water [or shower]. P304+P340 IF INHALED,Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES,Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do - continue rinsing. P337+P317 If eye irritation persists,Get medical help. P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse. P370+P378 In case of fire,Use ... to extinguish.
Storage	P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

2.4 Physical and chemical

Acidic or alkaline substances that react with metals to produce flammable hydrogen. May cause violent exothermic reactions when in contact with other substances. At high concentrations, they have strong oxidizing or reducing properties.

2.5 Health hazards

Skin contact: May cause severe burns, tissue necrosis, and scarring. Eye contact: May cause corneal damage, vision loss, or even blindness. Inhalation of vapor or mist may cause respiratory burns and pulmonary edema.

2.6 Environmental hazards

Leakage into the environment can change the pH value of soil and water, causing serious ecological damage. It is highly toxic to aquatic organisms and can cause the death of aquatic organisms and the collapse of the ecosystem.

2.7 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Acetonitrile	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	200-835-2	99%

4: First-aid measures

4.1 General advice

Stop contact immediately and remove contaminated clothing; rinse the exposed area with plenty of running water and seek medical attention immediately with the material's SDS. If the corrosive substance is acidic (such as sulfuric acid), neutralize it with a weak alkaline solution (such as 5% sodium bicarbonate) after rinsing. For alkaline corrosive substances (such as sodium hydroxide), neutralize them with a weak acidic solution (such as 1% acetic acid).

4.2 If inhaled

Move to fresh air and keep the airway open. If corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist) are inhaled, immediately administer nebulized inhalation (normal saline + dexamethasone). If laryngeal edema or breathing difficulties occur, immediately perform a tracheotomy (requires professional operation) and seek medical attention.

4.3 In case of skin contact

Rinse with plenty of running water for 20-30 minutes (make sure to rinse thoroughly, especially between the fingers, in the armpits, and other folds). If blisters are present, do not prick them; instead, apply a sterile gauze compress (to avoid adhesion). Do not apply oily ointments to avoid affecting subsequent treatment.

4.4 In case of eye contact

Immediately flush with an eyewash or plenty of normal saline for 15-20 minutes (use a gentle flow to avoid direct exposure to the cornea); apply antibiotic eye ointment (such as erythromycin ointment) to the eyelids, wear a sterile eye patch, and seek immediate medical attention from an ophthalmologist.

4.5 If swallowed

Do not induce vomiting (to avoid secondary damage to the esophageal mucosa). If the substance is acidic, take milk or egg white orally (to protect the gastric mucosa). If the substance is alkaline, take diluted vinegar (1:10 ratio) orally. If you carry SDS, seek medical attention immediately for a gastroscopy.

4.6 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Acute symptoms: skin redness, swelling, blisters, ulcers, severe eye pain, photophobia, blurred vision, oral/esophageal burns, and difficulty swallowing; long-term effects: skin scarring, corneal scarring (possibly causing blindness), and esophageal stenosis.

4.7 Protection of first-aiders

Rescuers must wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing, chemical protective gloves (made of fluororubber), chemical goggles and masks; stand upwind when flushing to avoid inhaling volatile corrosive gases; after contact, equipment must be cleaned with a neutralizer and then rinsed with clean water.

4.8 Notes to physician

Inform the doctor of the type of corrosive agent (acid/base), concentration, and duration of contact. Skin burns should be treated according to their depth (superficial II degree and above require skin grafting). Eye injuries should be checked for corneal epithelial integrity and, if necessary, corneal repair drugs (such as recombinant human epidermal growth factor) should be used.

5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Unsuitable extinguishing media

Flammable gas: Do not use water (cannot cover the gas) or carbon dioxide (may cause flashback); Extremely flammable liquids (flash point 23°C): Avoid using high-pressure water (can easily spread the liquid and expand the fire).

5.2 Specific hazards during fire fighting

Flammable gases can easily reach their explosion limits when mixed with air (such as 4%-75% hydrogen), and will explode when exposed to fire, with strong shock waves; extremely flammable liquids are highly volatile, and their vapors can easily form explosive mixtures with a fast burning speed (such as ether).

5.3 Hazardous combustion products

Carbon monoxide and incomplete combustion products of hydrocarbons (such as aldehydes and ketones).

5.4 Specific extinguishing methods

Flammable gas: first shut off the leak source (when safe). If it cannot be shut off, use dry powder to extinguish the fire (to suppress combustion) and dilute the vapor with mist water (to prevent explosion). Extremely flammable liquid: use dry powder/foam (anti-solvent foam, such as ethanol) for small areas and cover large areas with foam (to isolate oxygen). Open flames are strictly prohibited from approaching.

5.5 Special protective equipment for fire-fighters

Wear anti-static work clothes, positive pressure air respirator, and chemical-resistant gloves; carry a combustible gas detector (to measure explosion limits); use explosion-proof tools during operation to avoid static sparks.

6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Protective measures for workers

Wear anti-static work clothes, anti-static gloves, and chemical goggles; wear a gas mask (organic vapor filter cartridge) for gases/volatile liquids; wear impact protection for aerosols.

6.2 Environmental protection measure

Liquids/aerosols are prevented from flowing into sewers/rivers, and oil booms + oil absorbent cotton are used to pollute water bodies; gas leaks are monitored for concentration to prevent them from spreading to residential areas; solids are prevented from dust polluting the soil.

6.3 Containment methods for leaked chemicals

Gas: Shut off the leak source (when safe), and use explosion-proof fan to lead the leak to an open area; Liquid: Collect in anti-static container; Solid: Put non-sparking tools into anti-static container; Aerosol: Collect the leaked tank (no squeezing).

6.4 Cleanup methods for chemical spills

Liquid: absorb with a small amount of oil-absorbing cotton and transfer with a large amount of explosion-proof pump; Solid: transfer with spark-free tools (to prevent friction); Aerosol: leaking tanks are collected separately and disposed of professionally.

6.5 Measures to prevent the spread of leaks

Designate a 10-meter isolation zone and prohibit open flames/static equipment; set up fire barriers for liquids and anti-static isolation belts for gases; use explosion-proof ventilation to reduce concentration (explosion limit).

6.6 Container leakage treatment

Gas: Minor leaks should be sealed with anti-static sealant, serious leaks should be transferred after pressure relief; Liquid: Anti-static sealant should be used to seal, serious leaks should be transferred with explosion-proof pump; Aerosol: Do not squeeze, wrap in sealed bag.

6.7 Special considerations

Eliminate static electricity before operation; provide good ventilation to prevent gas accumulation; perform anti-static testing on tools; clean protective equipment and perform anti-static testing after leak treatment.

7: Handling and storage

7.1 Safe storage conditions

Store in a corrosion-resistant warehouse (the floor is epoxy resin coated, and the walls are acid/alkali-resistant tiles); the container is made of corrosion-resistant material (glass fiber reinforced plastic for acid corrosion, high-density polyethylene for alkaline corrosion), with a capacity of ?200L to prevent dumping; the warehouse is equipped with an emergency neutralization tank (volume ?5m³) and equipped with acid/alkali neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate, dilute acetic acid).

7.2 Storage precautions

Store them separately from materials that may come into contact with the skin (such as clothing and gloves) to avoid cross contamination. Use a corrosion-resistant forklift to transport containers and avoid impact. Check the humidity in the warehouse daily (?65%) to prevent moisture from exacerbating corrosion. In case of leakage, immediately absorb it with inert materials (such as sand) and then treat it with a neutralizer.

7.3 VCI Storage Grade

Level 2 (medium-high): Metal pipes and valves are coated with VCI anti-rust paint (acid/alkali resistant type) and maintained once every six months; VCI anti-rust blocks (such as urethane) are placed in the warehouse and replenished once every quarter to prevent corrosion of metal parts.

7.4 Recommended storage temperature

5-35?, avoid sudden temperature changes (such as moving directly from a low temperature environment to a high temperature environment); concentrated acids/bases must be kept at a temperature ?30? to prevent temperature increases from causing increased container pressure; in winter, they must be protected from freezing (temperature ?5?) to prevent the solution from freezing and cracking the container (if the label has a recommended storage temperature, follow the label).

7.5 Handling

For precautions see Safety Data Sheet section 2
Advice on safe handling : Work under hood. Do not inhale substance/mixture.

8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Respiratory protection

When exposed to corrosive vapors (such as hydrochloric acid mist and sulfuric acid mist), wear a powered air-purifying respirator (APF?50); in high-concentration environments, a positive pressure air respirator is required to avoid inhalation burns to the respiratory tract.

8.2 Recommended Filter type

For acidic corrosive substances, choose Type E filter cartridge (protects against acidic gases such as SO? and HCl); for alkaline corrosive substances, choose Type K filter cartridge (protects against ammonia and amines); if the product contains dust, add Type P2 filter cotton.

8.3 Eye/face protection

Wear chemical protective goggles + full-face mask. The mask must cover the chin. The lens should be made of polycarbonate (corrosion-resistant and impact-resistant). Check the sealing regularly.

8.4 Skin and body protection

Wear corrosion-resistant chemical protective clothing made of fluororubber or polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) to avoid direct skin contact; wear an apron (of the same material) with protection covering the chest to the knees.

8.5 Hand protection

Wear corrosion-resistant gloves. For acid corrosion, choose neoprene material; for alkaline corrosion, choose nitrile rubber material. The thickness of the gloves should be ?0.5mm. Perform a water leakage test before use.

8.6 Hygiene measures

Immediately after the operation, rinse the skin with running water for 10 minutes. If there is stinging at the contact site, apply a neutralizer (5% sodium bicarbonate for acid and 1% acetic acid for alkali) for 5 minutes. Do not use irritating skin care products to avoid aggravating skin damage.

9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	Clear liquid
Colour	Colorless, limpid liquid
Odour	Aromatic odor
Melting point/freezing point	-46°C(lit.)
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	81-82°C(lit.)
Flammability	Class IB Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. below 22.78°C and BP at or above 37.78°C.Highly flammable. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	Lower flammable limit: 3.0%; Upper flammable limit: 16.0%
Flash point	2°C
Auto-ignition temperature	273.89°C
Decomposition temperature	When heated to decomposition, emits highly toxic fumes of /cyanides and nitrogen oxides/.
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	0.35 cP at 20°C
Solubility	In water:miscible
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	log Kow = -0.34
Vapour pressure	72.8 mm Hg (20 °C)

Density and/or relative density	0.786g/mLat 25°C(lit.)
Relative vapour density	1.41 (vs air)
Particle characteristics	no data available

10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

no data available

10.2 Chemical stability

Heat /contributes to instability/.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat, flame or oxidizers.The vapour mixes well with air, explosive mixtures are easily formed.ACETONITRILE decomposes when heated to produce deadly toxic hydrogen cyanide gas and oxides of nitrogen. Strongly reactive [Hawley]. May react vigorously with strong oxidizing reagents, sulfuric acid, chlorosulfonic acid, sulfur trioxide, perchlorates, nitrating reagents, and nitric acid. [Sax, 9th ed., 1996, p. 20]. Potentially explosive in contact with nitrogen-fluorine compounds (e.g., tetrafluorourea) [Fraser, G. W. et al., Chem. Comm., 1966, p. 532].

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Strong oxidizers such as chlorine, bromine, and fluorine; chlorosulfonic acid; oleum or sulfuric acid. May accumulate static electricial charges, and may cause ignition of its vapors.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition, emits highly toxic fumes of /cyanides and nitrogen oxides/.

11: Toxicological information

11.1 Acute toxicity

Oral: LD50 Rat young oral 200 mg/kg
Inhalation: LC50 Guinea pig inhalation 5655 ppm/4 hr
Dermal: no data available

11.2 Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

11.3 Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

11.4 Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

11.5 Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

11.6 Carcinogenicity

Weight-of-Evidence Characterization Under the current Risk Assessment Guidelines (US EPA, 1987), ACN is assigned carcinogen class D, not classifiable as to human carcinogenicity. There is an absence of human evidence and the animal evidence is equivocal. Under the Proposed Guidelines for Carcinogen Risk Assessment (US EPA, 1996), the carcinogenic potential of ACN following inhalation, oral, or dermal exposure is best characterized as "cannot be determined because the existing evidence is composed of conflicting data (e.g., some evidence is suggestive of carcinogenic effects, but other equally pertinent evidence does not confirm any concern)." /Based on former classification guidelines/

11.7 Reproductive toxicity

No information is available on the reproductive or developmental effects of acetonitrile in humans. (1-3) Animal studies appear to suggest that acetonitrile may cause developmental and reproductive effects such as a decrease in average fetal body weight and a significant increase in the number of malformed offspring. (1-3)

11.8 STOT-single exposure

no data available

11.9 STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

11.10 Aspiration hazard

no data available

12: Ecological information

12.1 Toxicity

Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow); Concentration: 1020 mg/L for 96 hr (hard water) /Conditions of bioassay not specified
Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: LC50; Species: Daphnia magna (Water flea, age < or =24 hr); Conditions: freshwater, static, 20-22°C; Concentration: >10000 mg/L for 24 hr /formulated product
Toxicity to algae: EC50; Species: Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (Green algae, exponential growth phase, 15000 cells/mL, UTEX 1648); Conditions: static, 24°C, dissolved oxygen 1-2 mg/L; Concentration: 5926 mg/L for 48 hr; Effect: physiology, decreased photosynthesis

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

12.2 Persistence and degradability

AEROBIC: Enzyme-catalyzed hydrolysis of nitriles, such as acetonitrile, has been shown to proceed by two distinct routes(1,2); a nitrilase transforms the nitriles directly into acids plus ammonium ion, or a nitrile hydratase forms the amide which is hydrolyzed to acid plus ammonium ion by amidase(1,2). A mixed microbial culture isolated from an environment contaminated with organic cyanides and PCBs utilized acetonitrile as the sole source of carbon and nitrogen(3). The mixed microbial culture was grown for 48 hrs at pH 7 with 1 g/L of acetonitrile; the final pH and ammonia concentration were determined to be 8.81 and 80.1 umol/mL, respectively(3). The biodegradation studies of acetonitrile with mixed cultures of microorganisms from activated sludge and sewage show that degradation proceeds sluggishly without acclimatization of microorganisms, particularly at high concentration(4,5). Degradation is faster with acclimatization(6-11). With activated sludge as microbial inoculum, the lag period of acetonitrile degradation was about 1 day after which the compound degraded with a half-life of 1.2 days(8). Acclimated mixed microbial cultures isolated by an enrichment culture technique degraded 58% acetonitrile in 5 days(9). The biodegradability of acetonitrile was also observed with river water; the 12 day ThOD (theoretical oxygen demand) with river water was 40%(10,11). Acclimation of the microorganisms was examined by redosing; the degradation was 5 times faster after acclimation; it was also 4 times faster at 20°C than at 5°C(10,11). The biodegradation is expected to be much slower in seawater than in freshwater(12). Acetonitrile, present at 100 mg/L, reached 65% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L in the Japanese MITI test which classified the compound as readily biodegradable(13).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

An estimated BCF of 3 was calculated in fish for acetonitrile(SRC), using a log Kow of -0.34(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Acetonitrile has a reported measured Koc Value of 2.2(1). According to a classification scheme(2), this Koc value suggests that acetonitrile is expected to have very high mobility in soil(SRC).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Disposal methods for waste chemicals

Acidic corrosives can be treated with alkaline neutralizers (such as sodium carbonate) until neutralized and then disposed of as ordinary waste. Alkaline corrosives can be treated with acidic neutralizers (such as dilute hydrochloric acid) until neutralized and then disposed of. Those that cannot be neutralized must be incinerated at high temperature or chemically decomposed by a professional unit. The container must be thoroughly cleaned before being disposed of.

13.2 Precautions

Neutralization reactions must be conducted in well-ventilated, dedicated facilities, with the reaction rate controlled to prevent splashing. Disposal personnel must wear corrosion-resistant protective gear. The pH value of the neutralized waste must be controlled between 6 and 9. Direct disposal of unneutralized corrosive materials is prohibited. Emergency pools must be established at the disposal site to prevent leakage and contamination.

14: Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN1648
IMDG: UN1648
IATA: UN1648

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: ACETONITRILE
IMDG: ACETONITRILE
IATA: ACETONITRILE

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3
IMDG: 3
IATA: 3

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II
IMDG: II
IATA: II

14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: no
IMDG: no
IATA: no

14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

14.7 Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

15: Regulatory information

15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
Acetonitrile	Acetonitrile	75-05-8	200-835-2
New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)			Listed.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)			Not Listed.
Catalogue of Strictly Restricted Toxic Chemicals in China			Not Listed.
China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015			Listed.
European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances			Not Listed.
IARC Monographs on the Evaluation of Carcinogenic Risks to Humans			Not Listed.

TSCA Inventory of Chemical Substances	Listed.

16: Other information

Information on revision

SDS Creation Date	July 1, 2025
SDS Revision Date	July 1, 2025

Abbreviations and acronyms in SDS

- CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service
- ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
- RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail
- IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods
- IATA: International Air Transportation Association
- TWA: Time Weighted Average
- STEL: Short term exposure limit
- LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%
- LD50: Lethal Dose 50%
- EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

SDS References

- IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home
- HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm
- IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/
- eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en
- CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple
- ChemIDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp
- ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg
- Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp
- ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

Any questions regarding this Safety Data Sheet, Please send your inquiry to sales@MolBest.com

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