SAFETY DATA SHEET

Acetonitrile — Laboratory Reagent, Analytical Reagent, HPLC and LC-MS grades

Prepared in accordance with 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 2024 amendment / GHS Rev. 7), UN GHS, US DOT 49 CFR Parts 171–180 and Canada HPR (SOR/2015-17)

SDS number	**HP-SDS-20300-US-01**
Version / Revision	Version 1.0
Issue date	01 November 2026
Supersedes	Not applicable (first issue)
Review due	01 November 2029, or earlier if new hazard information becomes available
Companion sheet	A GB/EU sheet for supply by Highpuris Ltd will be issued separately. Do not substitute one sheet for the other — the classification is the same but the exposure limits, supply restrictions and legal references are not.

1 SECTION 1: IDENTIFICATION

1.1 Product identifier

Product name	**Acetonitrile**
Product description	Acetonitrile (methyl cyanide), assay ≥ 99.5 % w/w (Laboratory Reagent), ≥ 99.8 % w/w (Analytical Reagent), ≥ 99.9 % w/w (HPLC) or ≥ 99.95 % w/w (LC-MS). All grades carry the same hazard classification and transport description.
Synonyms	Methyl cyanide; Cyanomethane; Ethanenitrile; Acétonitrile
CAS number	75-05-8
EC (EINECS) number	200-835-2
EU Index number	608-001-00-3
REACH registration number	Not applicable to supply in the United States. A REACH registration (or coverage under a registrant's supply chain) is required before placement in the EU/EEA or Northern Ireland; UK REACH applies to Great Britain.
Molecular formula	C_2H_3N (CH_3CN)
Molecular weight	41.05 g/mol
Highpuris product code	**20300** — the 9-digit catalogue SKUs below are built as product code · grade · pack
Pack sizes covered	1 L, 2.5 L and 4 L glass bottles (GL45), 5 L HDPE containers and 25 L HDPE drums, in UN-certified multi-unit shipping cases

Catalogue SKUs covered by this SDS

Grade	Assay	Pack size and SKU
Laboratory Reagent	≥ 99.5 %	1 L **203000141** · 2.5 L **203000142** · 5 L **203000144** · 25 L **203000162**
Analytical Reagent	≥ 99.8 %	1 L **203000241** · 2.5 L **203000242** · 5 L **203000244**
HPLC	≥ 99.9 %	1 L **203000641** · 2.5 L **203000642** · 4 L **203000643**
LC-MS	≥ 99.95 %	1 L **203000741** · 2.5 L **203000742**

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance and uses advised against

- **Identified uses:** laboratory analytical reagent; solvent and mobile-phase component for HPLC and LC-MS; extraction, synthesis and crystallisation solvent; sample preparation and spectroscopic applications; further formulation and repackaging by professional users.
- **Uses advised against:** not for food, drug, cosmetic, medicinal, household or consumer use. Not intended for use by the general public. Not to be used in any application resulting in human ingestion or direct dermal application.

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Supplier	**Highpuris LLC** 9920 Pacific Heights Blvd, Suite 150 San Diego, CA 92121-4361 United States of America
Telephone	+1 (401) 288-1196
E-mail (SDS contact)	admin@highpuris.com · noreply@highpuris.com
Website	www.highpuris.com

1.4 Emergency telephone number

24-hour emergency (USA / Canada)	**CHEMTREC 1-800-424-9300**
24-hour emergency (international)	**CHEMTREC +1 703-527-3887** (collect calls accepted)
CHEMTREC contract number	**CCN 1024800** — Highpuris LLC, registered August 2026. Quote this number when calling; it must appear with the emergency telephone number on shipping papers under 49 CFR 172.604
Non-emergency (business hours)	+1 (401) 288-1196, 09:00 – 17:00 Pacific Time, Monday to Friday

2 SECTION 2: HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification under 29 CFR 1910.1200 (OSHA HCS 2024), UN GHS Rev. 7, EU CLP (EC) No 1272/2008 and Canada HPR:

Hazard class	Category	Hazard statement
Flammable liquids	Category 2	H225 — Highly flammable liquid and vapor
Acute toxicity, oral	Category 4	H302 — Harmful if swallowed
Acute toxicity, dermal	Category 4	H312 — Harmful in contact with skin
Acute toxicity, inhalation (vapors)	Category 4	H332 — Harmful if inhaled
Serious eye damage / eye irritation	Category 2	H319 — Causes serious eye irritation

The harmonised EU classification for acetonitrile (Index No. 608-001-00-3) is Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Acute Tox. 4, H332; Acute Tox. 4, H312; Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Irrit. 2, H319. No specific concentration limits are assigned. The manufacturer's OSHA classification lists all three acute-toxicity routes and is therefore consistent with the EU entry. The three acute-toxicity statements are combined on the label as H302 + H312 + H332.

2.2 GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms — required on the label and on every shipped container:



GHS02 — Flame



GHS07 — Exclamation mark

Pictograms must be a square set on a point, with a black symbol on a white ground and a red border wide enough to be clearly visible. Minimum size is one-fifteenth of the label surface area and never smaller than 10 mm × 10 mm (16 mm × 16 mm where the package holds more than 3 L). Where the corresponding DOT transport label is displayed on the outer packaging, the duplicate GHS pictogram may be omitted from that outer packaging under 29 CFR 1910.1200(f)(5); all pictograms remain required on the inner container label.

Signal word	**DANGER**

Hazard statements	H225 — Highly flammable liquid and vapor. H302 + H312 + H332 — Harmful if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. H319 — Causes serious eye irritation.

Precautionary statements — Prevention

- P210 — Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
- P233 — Keep container tightly closed.
- P240 — Ground and bond container and receiving equipment.
- P241 — Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
- P242 — Use non-sparking tools.
- P243 — Take action to prevent static discharges.
- P260 — Do not breathe dust, fume, gas, mist, vapors or spray.
- P264 — Wash face, hands and any exposed skin 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 and face protection.

Precautionary statements — Response

- P301 + P312 — IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P330 — Rinse mouth.
- P303 + P361 + P353 — IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water or shower.
- P302 + P312 — IF ON SKIN: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- P362 + P364 — Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
- P304 + P340 — IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
- P304 + P312 — IF INHALED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell.
- 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 + P313 — If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
- P370 + P378 — In case of fire: use CO_2, dry chemical or foam to extinguish.

Precautionary statements — Storage and disposal

- P403 + P235 — Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.
- P501 — Dispose of contents and container to an approved waste disposal plant in accordance with federal, state, provincial and local regulations.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

- Vapour is heavier than air (vapour density 1.42) and can travel a considerable distance to a source of ignition and flash back. The flash point (12.8 °C / 55 °F) is below normal room temperature, so explosive vapour–air mixtures can form at ambient temperature within the range 3 – 16 vol %.
- Acetonitrile is metabolised slowly to cyanide. Symptoms of poisoning can be delayed by 2 – 13 hours after inhalation, skin absorption or ingestion; the absence of symptoms soon after exposure is NOT reassuring, and all significant exposures need medical observation (Section 4).
- Absorbed through intact skin. The odour threshold (170 ppm) is far above the ACGIH TLV (20 ppm), so the smell gives no adequate warning of hazardous concentrations.
- Thermal decomposition and combustion liberate hydrogen cyanide, nitrogen oxides and carbon monoxide. Contact with strong acids or bases hydrolyses the nitrile (to acetic acid/acetate and ammonia) with the evolution of heat.
- Reacts violently with strong oxidising agents; also incompatible with strong acids, bases and reducing agents. Sealed containers may rupture violently if heated.
- The substance does not meet PBT or vPvB criteria under REACH Annex XIII and is not an identified endocrine disruptor.

2.4 Unknown acute toxicity

Not applicable. Acute toxicity data are available for the substance; no component of unknown acute toxicity is present.

3 SECTION 3: COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substance — single component. All Highpuris grades are ≥ 99.5 % acetonitrile; the balance is water. Trace impurities are controlled to the grade specification and are not present at levels that alter the classification.

Chemical name	CAS No.	EC No.	Conc. (% w/w)	GHS classification of the ingredient
Acetonitrile	75-05-8	200-835-2	≥ 99.5 – 100	Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Acute Tox. 4 (oral, dermal, inhalation), H302 + H312 + H332; Eye Irrit. 2, H319

Chemical name	CAS No.	EC No.	Conc. (% w/w)	GHS classification of the ingredient
Water	7732-18-5	231-791-2	≤ 0.5	Not classified

EU Index number for acetonitrile: 608-001-00-3. No specific concentration limits or M-factors are assigned in EU CLP Annex VI.

Impurities and stabilising additives: none deliberately added.

4 SECTION 4: FIRST-AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first-aid measures

General. Move the casualty out of the danger area. Rescuers must protect themselves — wear eye/face protection, chemical-resistant gloves and, where vapour is present, respiratory protection. Remove all contaminated clothing and footwear immediately. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious or convulsing person. Show this Safety Data Sheet to the attending physician. Immediate medical attention is required for all exposures, even if the casualty feels well: acetonitrile is metabolised to cyanide and symptoms can appear several hours after exposure (see Section 4.3).
Inhalation. Move the casualty to fresh air at once and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If breathing is irregular or has stopped, give artificial respiration — do not use mouth-to-mouth; use a pocket mask with a one-way valve, a bag-valve mask or other proper respiratory medical device. Trained personnel should give oxygen if breathing is difficult. Obtain medical attention immediately. Keep the casualty warm, at rest and under observation.
Skin contact. Wash off immediately with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, removing contaminated clothing, shoes and jewellery while flushing. Acetonitrile is absorbed through the skin; a lack of local irritation does not mean that no dose has been absorbed. Obtain medical attention immediately. Wash contaminated clothing before re-use; discard contaminated leather items.
Eye contact. Rinse immediately with plenty of water, also under the eyelids, for at least 15 minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and if it can be done without delay; do not interrupt rinsing to do so. Obtain immediate medical attention from an ophthalmologist, particularly if irritation persists.
Ingestion. Do NOT induce vomiting. If the casualty is conscious and alert, rinse the mouth thoroughly with water. Call a physician or poison control centre immediately and arrange urgent transport to hospital. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

- Inhalation: difficulty in breathing; headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting at high vapour concentrations.
- Skin: may cause irritation; prolonged contact may defat the skin and produce dermatitis. Harmful in contact with skin.
- Eyes: irritation, redness and lacrimation; vapour may cause irritation.
- Ingestion: harmful if swallowed; may cause nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain.
- Systemic (all routes): metabolism may release cyanide, which may result in headache, dizziness, weakness, collapse, unconsciousness and possible death. Onset may be delayed by 2 – 13 hours.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Treat symptomatically and supportively. Because acetonitrile is metabolised slowly to cyanide, keep every person with a significant exposure (inhalation, skin absorption or ingestion) under medical observation for at least 24 hours, even if they are initially symptom-free. The initial absence of symptoms is not reassuring.
- Monitor vital signs, oxygen saturation, acid–base status and lactate. A rising lactate or metabolic acidosis suggests cyanide toxicity.
- Administer 100 % oxygen. A cyanide antidote (hydroxocobalamin) should be given on clinical judgement if signs of cyanide poisoning develop; do not wait for laboratory confirmation. Consult a poison control centre for the current antidote protocol.
- Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Following ingestion, gastric decontamination decisions should be taken by the treating physician.

5 SECTION 5: FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

- Suitable: water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, dry sand or alcohol-resistant foam. Water mist may be used to cool closed containers and to disperse vapour.
- Unsuitable: do NOT use a solid water jet — it may scatter and spread the burning liquid. Water may be ineffective in extinguishing the fire. Ordinary (non-alcohol-resistant) foam breaks down on contact with the water-miscible solvent.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

- Highly flammable liquid (flash point 12.8 °C / 55 °F). Vapour is heavier than air (vapour density 1.42), may travel along the ground to a distant source of ignition and flash back. Vapour–air mixtures are explosive between 3 and 16 vol %.
- Autoignition temperature 525 °C (977 °F).
- Containers may explode when heated owing to pressure build-up.
- Hazardous combustion products: hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO_2). The smoke is highly toxic.

- Thermal decomposition can release irritating and toxic gases and vapours. Fire-fighting water run-off is contaminated and must not reach drains or watercourses.

5.3 Advice for fire-fighters

- Wear a positive-pressure, pressure-demand self-contained breathing apparatus (NIOSH-approved) and full protective clothing. Do not enter the smoke without SCBA.
- Evacuate and isolate the area. Approach from upwind. Stay out of low areas where vapour may collect.
- Use water spray to cool fire-exposed containers; withdraw immediately if a rising sound from a venting safety device or discolouration of a tank occurs. If a tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, isolate 800 m (½ mile) in all directions.
- Prevent run-off water from entering drains and watercourses; collect contaminated fire-fighting water separately for disposal.
- Refer to ERG 2024 Guide 127 (Flammable liquids — polar/water-miscible).

6 SECTION 6: ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel. Evacuate the area immediately. Remove all sources of ignition — no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in the immediate area. Take precautionary measures against static discharges. Move upwind and keep people away from and upwind of the spill or leak. Restrict access. Do not walk through spilled material. Avoid all contact with liquid and vapour; acetonitrile is absorbed through the skin. Alert the site emergency response team.

For emergency responders. Do not attempt response without suitable PPE: chemical splash goggles with full face shield, chemical-resistant suit and boots, butyl rubber gloves, and a positive-pressure SCBA where vapour concentrations are unknown or may exceed exposure limits (an air-purifying respirator with Type AX organic-vapour cartridges is acceptable only for known concentrations within its protection factor). Use only intrinsically safe equipment and non-sparking tools. Ventilate confined spaces before entry. Initial isolation of at least 50 m (150 ft) in all directions for a liquid spill is recommended; increase the distance for large spills and consult ERG Guide 127.

6.2 Environmental precautions

- Prevent entry into drains, sewers, surface water, groundwater and soil. Dyke or bund the spill. Acetonitrile is completely miscible with water and will spread quickly in water.
- The product should not be released into the environment. See Section 12 for additional ecological information.
- Report releases as required by law. Under CERCLA, a release of 5,000 lb (2,270 kg; approximately 760 US gal) or more of acetonitrile in a 24-hour period must be reported immediately to the National Response Center (1-800-424-8802).

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

- Remove all sources of ignition. Stop the leak if it can be done without risk. Upright leaking containers and transfer the contents to a sound, labelled, solvent-resistant container.
- Soak up with inert, non-combustible absorbent — dry sand, earth, vermiculite or diatomaceous earth. Do NOT use combustible absorbents such as sawdust, paper or cloth.
- Collect the absorbed material with non-sparking tools into a labelled, sealed, suitable container for disposal. Keep in closed containers.
- Do not mix spill residues with acids, bases or oxidising agents. Do not attempt to neutralise.
- Flush the residual area with water only after the bulk has been removed, collecting the wash water for disposal as hazardous waste; do not allow it to enter drains.
- Provide adequate ventilation and monitor for acetonitrile vapour and flammable atmosphere before releasing the area.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 8 for exposure controls and personal protection, and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

7 SECTION 7: HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

- Handle only in a chemical fume hood or under local exhaust ventilation. Do not breathe mist or vapours. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.
- Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment and non-sparking tools.
- Ground and bond containers and receiving equipment when transferring; all metal parts of the equipment must be grounded to avoid ignition of vapours by static electricity discharge. Use solvent-resistant transfer equipment (glass, PTFE, HDPE, 316 stainless steel).
- Wear the personal protective equipment specified in Section 8 at all times when handling. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing; acetonitrile is absorbed through the skin.
- Open containers slowly to relieve any internal pressure; point the opening away from the face and body.

- Do not eat, drink or smoke in the handling area. Wash face, hands and exposed skin thoroughly after handling. Provide regular cleaning of equipment, work area and clothing.
- Keep the container tightly closed when not in use. Do not return unused material to the original container. Protect high-purity grades from moisture and from contamination.
- Ensure an emergency eyewash station and safety shower are within 10 seconds' unobstructed travel of the work area.
- Empty containers retain product residue and vapour and remain flammable — do not cut, weld, drill or reuse.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Storage conditions	Keep container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place in a flammables area, away from direct sunlight and sources of heat, sparks and flame. Keep locked up or in an area accessible only to authorised, trained personnel. Store in accordance with NFPA 30 / 29 CFR 1910.106 (Class IB flammable liquid).
Recommended temperature	Cool ambient conditions, away from heat sources and direct sunlight. The flash point (12.8 °C / 55 °F) is below normal room temperature, so ignitable vapour can be present at ambient temperature — ventilation and control of ignition sources are essential in all storage areas.
Containment	Store in a flammable-liquids cabinet or room with secondary containment of at least 110 % of the largest container. Segregate from other chemical classes.
Suitable materials	Original supplier packaging: borosilicate glass with PTFE-faced closures; HDPE; PTFE; 316 stainless steel.
Unsuitable materials	Natural rubber and many elastomers, and several plastics and coatings that swell, soften or dissolve in acetonitrile (for example PVC, polystyrene, polycarbonate and acrylics).
Incompatible storage	Segregate from strong oxidising agents (nitric acid, perchlorates, peroxides, permanganates, hypochlorites), strong acids, bases and reducing agents. Avoid exposure to moisture.
Shelf life	Indefinite when stored as specified in unopened original packaging. Once opened, HPLC and LC-MS grades absorb water and airborne contaminants; assay, water content and UV/MS background can no longer be guaranteed against the released specification.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Laboratory reagent, chromatography solvent and process solvent. No further specific guidance beyond the identified uses in Section 1.2.

8 SECTION 8: EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits — acetonitrile (CAS 75-05-8)

Source	Type	Value
OSHA PEL (29 CFR 1910.1000, Table Z-1)	8-hour TWA	40 ppm (70 mg/m³)
NIOSH REL	10-hour TWA	20 ppm (34 mg/m³)
ACGIH TLV	8-hour TWA; skin notation	20 ppm — Skin
NIOSH IDLH	Immediately dangerous to life or health	137 ppm (revised value; 500 ppm in the original IDLH list)
Cal/OSHA PEL (8 CCR 5155)	8-hour TWA / STEL; skin	40 ppm / 60 ppm — Skin
Mexico OEL (NOM-010-STPS)	TWA	20 ppm
EU IOELV (Directive 2000/39/EC)	8-hour TWA; skin notation	70 mg/m³ (40 ppm) — Skin

The skin notation indicates that absorption through the skin can contribute significantly to total body exposure; air monitoring alone does not demonstrate adequate control.

8.2 Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls

- Use in a certified chemical fume hood with a minimum face velocity of 0.5 m/s (100 ft/min), or under equivalent local exhaust ventilation captured at the point of generation.
- Provide general dilution ventilation sufficient to keep airborne concentrations below the exposure limits and well below the lower explosion limit. Exhaust ducting and fans must be explosion-proof. Use explosion-proof electrical, ventilating and lighting equipment.
- Eyewash station and safety shower must be immediately available (ANSI/ISEA Z358.1), close to the workstation.

Eye and face protection

- Chemical splash goggles conforming to ANSI/ISEA Z87.1 / 29 CFR 1910.133 or EN 166, worn together with a full face shield whenever there is any risk of splashing, pouring or pressurised release. Ordinary safety spectacles are not adequate.

Skin and body protection

- Gloves: butyl rubber (≥ 0.5 mm) or laminate-film gloves are preferred for prolonged or immersion contact. Nitrile gloves give only short-term protection against acetonitrile — use them for incidental splash only and change them immediately on contact. Natural rubber latex and PVC are not recommended. Confirm performance and breakthrough time with the glove manufacturer for the specific task. Because acetonitrile is absorbed through the skin, never re-use contaminated gloves.
- Body: flame-resistant, antistatic laboratory coat and chemical-resistant apron for small-scale work; a full chemically resistant, antistatic suit (Type 3/4, EN 14605) with hood for bulk transfer, drumming and spill response.
- Feet: closed, antistatic, chemically resistant boots or overboots. Remove contaminated clothing immediately.

Respiratory protection

- Not normally required where work is carried out in an effective fume hood. Where the exposure limits may be exceeded, or if irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a NIOSH-approved air-purifying respirator with organic-vapour cartridges (low-boiling organic solvent filter, Type AX, brown, conforming to EN 371) within its assigned protection factor. Do not rely on odour: the odour threshold (170 ppm) is well above the exposure limits.
- For unknown concentrations, oxygen-deficient atmospheres, emergency response or concentrations at or above 137 ppm (IDLH), use a positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or a supplied-air respirator with escape bottle.
- Respirator use requires a written programme under 29 CFR 1910.134 (or European Standard EN 149), including medical evaluation, fit testing and training.

Environmental exposure controls

- Do not discharge to the environment. Route vent gases through a scrubber or solvent-recovery system where necessary. Collect solvent waste for permitted disposal; do not release to drains.

9 SECTION 9: PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Property	Value
Physical state	Liquid
Colour	Colourless
Odour	Aromatic
Odour threshold	170 ppm
Melting point / freezing point	−46 °C (−50.8 °F)
Boiling point / initial boiling point	81 – 82 °C (177.8 – 179.6 °F) at 760 mmHg (101.3 kPa)
Flammability	Highly flammable liquid and vapour (Category 2). Classified on the basis of test data.
Lower / upper explosion limit	3 vol % / 16 vol % in air
Flash point	12.8 °C (55 °F); test method not stated by the manufacturer
Auto-ignition temperature	525 °C (977 °F)
Decomposition temperature	No data available
pH	No data available
Kinematic / dynamic viscosity	Dynamic viscosity 0.36 cP (mPa·s) at 20 °C
Solubility (water)	Miscible with water in all proportions
Solubility (other)	No data provided by the manufacturer; generally miscible with polar organic solvents (e.g. methanol, acetone, diethyl ether) and not miscible with saturated hydrocarbons
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log Kow)	−0.34
Vapour pressure	97 mbar (9.7 kPa) at 20 °C
Density / relative density	0.781 g/cm³ (relative density 0.781)
Relative vapour density	1.42 (air = 1) — vapour is heavier than air and will collect in low areas
Particle characteristics	Not applicable (liquid)
Molecular weight	41.05 g/mol

Property	Value
Evaporation rate	5.79 (n-butyl acetate = 1)
Oxidising properties	None (not oxidising)
Explosive properties	Not explosive; vapours may form explosive mixtures with air
Surface tension	No data available
Concentration	≥ 99.5 % w/w (Laboratory Reagent); ≥ 99.8 % w/w (Analytical Reagent); ≥ 99.9 % w/w (HPLC); ≥ 99.95 % w/w (LC-MS)

9.2 Other information

No additional physical or chemical hazard information. Test data above relate to acetonitrile unless otherwise stated. Published closed-cup flash-point values for acetonitrile vary between sources (the lowest approximately 2 °C); the product must be treated as a Category 2 highly flammable liquid in all cases.

10 SECTION 10: STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Reactive hazard: none known under normal conditions of use, based on information available. As a nitrile, acetonitrile is hydrolysed slowly by strong acids and bases and reacts with strong oxidising and reducing agents as detailed below.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under normal conditions. Vapour–air mixtures are sensitive to ignition by static discharge and other ignition sources above the flash point. Hazardous polymerisation does not occur.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

- None under normal processing.
- Violent or explosive reaction with strong oxidising agents — nitric acid, perchlorates, peroxides, permanganates and hypochlorites.
- Contact with strong acids or bases hydrolyses the nitrile to acetic acid/acetate and ammonia with evolution of heat; strong acids such as oleum or chlorosulfonic acid can react violently.
- Reaction with strong reducing agents (for example metal hydrides and alkali metals) can be vigorous and may liberate flammable gas.
- Vapour–air mixtures are explosive between 3 and 16 vol %; containers may explode when heated.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat, sparks, open flames, hot surfaces and other ignition sources; static discharge; direct sunlight; incompatible products; exposure to moisture.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Class	Examples
Oxidising agents	Nitric acid, perchlorates, peroxides, permanganates, chromates, sodium hypochlorite (bleach)
Strong acids	Sulfuric acid and oleum, chlorosulfonic acid, hydrochloric acid, perchloric acid (hydrolysis, heat evolution)
Bases	Sodium and potassium hydroxide, ammonia and ammonium hydroxide, strong amines (hydrolysis, heat evolution)
Reducing agents	Metal hydrides (e.g. lithium aluminium hydride), alkali metals and other strong reducing agents
Plastics and elastomers	Natural rubber and many plastics, coatings and seals that swell or dissolve in polar solvents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO) and carbon dioxide (CO_2) on heating or in a fire.

11 SECTION 11: TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in 29 CFR 1910.1200(c) / GHS

Likely routes of exposure: inhalation of vapour or mist, skin contact (absorbed through the skin), eye contact and accidental ingestion.

Endpoint	Data and conclusion
Acute toxicity — oral	LD_{50} (rat): ≥ 450 – ≤ 787 mg/kg bw (OECD Guideline 401). Harmful if swallowed. Classified Acute Toxicity Category 4 (H302).

Endpoint	Data and conclusion
Acute toxicity — dermal	LD_{50} (rabbit): ≥ 2,000 mg/kg bw (OECD Guideline 402). Harmful in contact with skin. Classified Acute Toxicity Category 4 (H312) in line with the harmonised EU classification and the manufacturer's classification.
Acute toxicity — inhalation	LC_{50} (mouse, 4 h): 3,587 ppm (6.022 mg/L) (OECD Guideline 403). Harmful if inhaled. Classified Acute Toxicity Category 4, vapours (H332), in line with the harmonised EU classification and the manufacturer's classification.
Skin corrosion / irritation	May cause irritation; prolonged skin contact may defat the skin and produce dermatitis. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Serious eye damage / irritation	Irritating to eyes; vapour may cause irritation. Classified Eye Irritation Category 2 (H319).
Respiratory or skin sensitisation	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met (respiratory and skin).
Germ cell mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Carcinogenicity	Not listed by IARC, NTP, ACGIH, OSHA or Mexico as a carcinogen. Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
Reproductive toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
STOT — single exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Target organs: none known.
STOT — repeated exposure	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Target organs: none known.
Aspiration hazard	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.

11.2 Other information

Symptoms of overexposure may be headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. Metabolism may release cyanide, which may result in headache, dizziness, weakness, collapse, unconsciousness and possible death; because the conversion to cyanide is slow, symptoms may be delayed by 2 – 13 hours and the absence of early symptoms is not reassuring. Inhalation of high vapour concentrations may cause headache, dizziness, tiredness, nausea and vomiting. Toxicologically synergistic products: no information available. Endocrine disrupting properties: this product does not contain any known or suspected endocrine disruptors.

The toxicological properties of acetonitrile have not been fully investigated in all endpoints. Acute toxicity is driven by systemic release of cyanide, not by local effects; treat all significant exposures as potentially serious irrespective of the initial clinical picture.

12 SECTION 12: ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity

Endpoint	Value
Fish — acute	LC_{50} (Lepomis macrochirus, bluegill, 96 h, static): 1,850 mg/L. LC_{50} (Pimephales promelas, fathead minnow, 96 h, static): 1,000 mg/L; (96 h, flow-through): 1,600 – 1,690 mg/L. LC_{50} (Poecilia reticulata, guppy, 96 h, static): 1,650 mg/L.
Aquatic invertebrates — acute	No data available (water flea: not listed by the manufacturer).
Algae	No data available (freshwater algae: not listed by the manufacturer).
Microorganisms	Microtox: EC_{50} 28,000 mg/L (48 h); EC_{50} 73 mg/L (24 h); EC_{50} 7,500 mg/L (15 h) (as reported by the manufacturer; test organism not specified).

Acetonitrile is of low acute toxicity to fish; the available values are far above the thresholds for aquatic classification. Large releases must nevertheless be prevented from reaching watercourses.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Persistence is unlikely based on information available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

No experimental information available. The low n-octanol/water partition coefficient (log Kow = −0.34) indicates a low potential for bioaccumulation.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Will likely be mobile in the environment owing to its volatility and complete miscibility with water.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

The substance does not meet the criteria for PBT or vPvB under REACH Annex XIII.

12.6 Other adverse effects

Germany water hazard class WGK 2 (obviously hazardous to water). Not an ozone-depleting substance; global warming potential not applicable.

13 SECTION 13: DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 Waste treatment methods

- Chemical waste generators must determine whether a discarded chemical is classified as a hazardous waste under 40 CFR 261 and must consult federal, state, regional and local hazardous waste regulations to ensure complete and accurate classification.
- Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable material via a licensed hazardous-waste contractor to an approved waste disposal plant, preferably by incineration in a permitted facility with flue-gas scrubbing (combustion releases nitrogen oxides and hydrogen cyanide). Do not discharge to sewers, drains or watercourses.
- Collect solvent waste in labelled, closed, grounded containers. Do not mix with acids, bases or oxidising agents; do not attempt chemical neutralisation. Solvent recovery by distillation may be considered where the facility is suitably permitted.
- Empty containers retain product residue and flammable vapour and remain hazardous. Do not cut, weld, braze, drill, grind or expose to heat, flame or sparks.
- Rinse containers with a suitable solvent, collecting the rinsate as hazardous solvent waste, before offering for recycling or reconditioning; otherwise dispose of the container as unused product. Deface or remove the label from a properly cleaned container.
- Dispose of the container in accordance with local regulations. RCRA "empty" criteria are set out in 40 CFR 261.7.

13.2 Waste codes

RCRA (40 CFR 261): discarded unused product exhibits the ignitability characteristic (flash point < 60 °C) — EPA hazardous waste number D001 — and is a U-listed commercial chemical product when discarded unused — U003 (acetonitrile). European waste catalogue: EWC code 16 05 06* (laboratory chemicals consisting of or containing hazardous substances) or 07 01 04* (other organic solvents, washing liquids and mother liquors) from the manufacture, formulation, supply and use of organic chemicals. Final code allocation is the responsibility of the waste producer.

14 SECTION 14: TRANSPORT INFORMATION

This product is a regulated dangerous good in all modes of transport.

14.1 Common transport classification (all modes)

UN number / UN ID number	UN 1648
UN proper shipping name	Acetonitrile
Transport hazard class	Class 3 — Flammable liquids
Subsidiary hazard	None
Packing group	II
Label(s) required	Class 3 "Flammable liquid" (red) on every package
Environmental hazards	Marine pollutant: the manufacturer's sheet flags the product as a DOT marine pollutant; acetonitrile is not listed in 49 CFR 172.101 Appendix B and is not marked "P" against UN 1648 in the IMDG Dangerous Goods List. Treat as a marine pollutant for sea shipments only if the shipper's classification review confirms it; otherwise no environmental hazard marking is required. Verify against the IMDG edition in force before each sea shipment.
Special precautions for user	Transport upright, secured against movement, away from foodstuffs. Keep away from heat and ignition sources; ground and bond during loading and unloading. Segregate from oxidising agents, strong acids and bases. Packages must be protected against damage and leakage.
Transport in bulk (MARPOL Annex II / IBC Code)	Not applicable to packaged goods. For bulk carriage by sea, consult the current IBC Code (Chapter 17) and the ship's Certificate of Fitness for the applicable ship type and pollution category.

Transport hazard label(s) required on the package:



Class 3 — Flammable liquid

Minimum 100 mm × 100 mm on each side, set on a point, with a solid inner line 5 mm inside the edge (49 CFR 172.407). Reduced-size labels are permitted only where the package is too small to bear a full-size label. Where a subsidiary hazard label is required, it is displayed next to the primary label.

14.2 US DOT — 49 CFR (road, rail and domestic transport)

Hazardous materials table entry	Acetonitrile — 3, UN1648, PG II
Label codes	3
Special provisions (49 CFR 172.102)	IB2, T7, TP2
Packaging — exceptions	49 CFR 173.150
Packaging — non-bulk	49 CFR 173.202
Packaging — bulk	49 CFR 173.243
Quantity limitation — passenger aircraft/rail	5 L
Quantity limitation — cargo aircraft only	60 L
Vessel stowage	Location B
Limited quantity	Authorised under 49 CFR 173.150(b): inner packagings not exceeding 1.0 L, package gross mass not exceeding 30 kg. Limited quantity marking required in place of labels.
Reportable quantity (RQ)	5,000 lb (2,270 kg) of acetonitrile — approximately 760 US gal of product. CERCLA hazardous substance (RCRA waste number U003). Where a single package contains an RQ or more, the letters "RQ" must appear on the shipping paper and package marking.
ERG 2024 guide number	127 — Flammable liquids (polar/water-miscible)
Emergency response telephone	Required on the shipping paper under 49 CFR 172.604 — see Section 1.4
Placarding	FLAMMABLE placard required for bulk packagings and for non-bulk shipments where the aggregate gross weight of Table 2 materials is 454 kg (1,001 lb) or more.

14.3 IMDG Code (sea)

UN number / class / PG	UN 1648, Class 3, PG II
Proper shipping name	ACETONITRILE
EmS (emergency schedules)	F-E (fire) and S-D (spillage)
Segregation group	None assigned
Marine pollutant	Yes — see 14.1
Limited quantity	1 L
Excepted quantity	E2
Stowage and segregation	Stowage category B. Segregate from oxidising agents (Class 5.1); keep away from sources of heat and ignition. Refer to the IMDG Code edition in force for the stowage category and segregation table.

14.4 IATA DGR / ICAO Technical Instructions (air)

UN number / class / PG	UN 1648, Class 3, PG II
Proper shipping name	Acetonitrile
Passenger and cargo aircraft	Packing Instruction 353 — maximum net quantity 5 L per package
Cargo aircraft only	Packing Instruction 364 — maximum net quantity 60 L per package
Limited quantity (passenger aircraft)	Packing Instruction Y341 — maximum net quantity 1 L per package
Excepted quantity code	E2
ERG code (ICAO)	3L

Note	Packing instruction numbers change between editions of the IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations. Verify against the edition in force on the date of shipment before completing the Shipper's Declaration.

14.5 ADR / RID / ADN (European road, rail and inland waterway)

UN number / class / PG	UN 1648, Class 3, PG II
Classification code	F1 — flammable liquids, without subsidiary hazard
Labels	3
Tunnel restriction code	(D/E)
Hazard identification number (Kemler)	33
Transport category / limited quantity	Transport category 2; limited quantity 1 L
Packing instructions	P001, IBC02
Note	Verify against the ADR/RID edition in force before shipment.

14.6 Shipping documentation example

UN1648, Acetonitrile, 3, PG II — followed by the number and type of packages, total quantity, packaging authorisation, emergency response telephone number and, where applicable, the "RQ" designation and limited-quantity marking.

The shipper is responsible for confirming that packaging is UN-performance tested and marked to the required standard, that all personnel involved are trained and certified under 49 CFR 172 Subpart H (and IATA/IMDG equivalents), and that the classification remains valid under the regulatory edition in force on the date of shipment.

15 SECTION 15: REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 United States federal regulations

Regulation	Status
TSCA (15 U.S.C. §2601 et seq.)	Acetonitrile, CAS 75-05-8, is listed on the TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory with an "active" designation. No TSCA section 12(b) export notification requirement applies. Not subject to a section 5(a)(2) significant new use rule and not a TSCA 6(h) PBT substance.
OSHA Hazard Communication (29 CFR 1910.1200)	Classified as a hazardous chemical. This SDS is prepared to the HCS 2024 amendment (GHS Rev. 7), for which the compliance date for substances was 19 May 2026.
OSHA flammable liquids (29 CFR 1910.106)	Category 2 flammable liquid (flash point 12.8 °C, below 23 °C; boiling point 81 – 82 °C, above 35 °C); Class IB flammable liquid under NFPA 30. Storage and handling requirements for flammable liquids apply.
OSHA PSM (29 CFR 1910.119, App. A)	Not a listed highly hazardous chemical.
CERCLA section 103 (40 CFR 302.4)	Hazardous substance. Reportable quantity 5,000 lb (2,270 kg). Releases at or above the RQ in any 24-hour period must be reported immediately to the National Response Center, 1-800-424-8802.
EPCRA section 302 (40 CFR 355, App. A)	Not an extremely hazardous substance; section 302 emergency planning notification is not triggered by this product.
EPCRA sections 311 / 312 (40 CFR 370)	Reportable. Applicable hazard classes: flammable (liquids), acute toxicity, and serious eye damage or eye irritation (Category 2). Reporting threshold 10,000 lb on site at any one time.
EPCRA section 313 (TRI, 40 CFR 372)	Listed (acetonitrile, CAS 75-05-8). Annual Toxics Release Inventory reporting applies above the thresholds of 25,000 lb manufactured or processed, or 10,000 lb otherwise used, per year. De minimis concentration 1.0 %.
Clean Air Act section 112 / 112(r)	Listed hazardous air pollutant under section 112(b). Not a regulated substance under section 112(r) (40 CFR 68.130).
Clean Water Act section 311 (40 CFR 116/117)	Not designated as a hazardous substance under section 311; spill reporting is governed by the CERCLA reportable quantity of 5,000 lb.
RCRA (40 CFR 261)	Discarded unused product exhibits the ignitability characteristic (D001) and is a U-listed commercial chemical product (U003).

Regulation	Status
DEA / Chemical Diversion and Trafficking Act (21 CFR 1310)	Not a List I or List II regulated chemical.
FDA / USDA	Not supplied as a food-grade, USP, FCC or NF material. Not for use in food, drug or cosmetic applications.
US Department of Homeland Security (6 CFR 27, App. A)	Not a chemical of interest.

15.2 United States state regulations

State list	Status
California Proposition 65	Acetonitrile is not listed under the Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986. No Proposition 65 warning is required for this product.
California — other	Cal/OSHA PEL 40 ppm TWA / 60 ppm STEL, skin notation.
Massachusetts Right-to-Know	Listed (Substance List, 105 CMR 670).
New Jersey Right-to-Know	Listed (Hazardous Substance List; substance list).
Pennsylvania Right-to-Know	Listed (Hazardous Substance List).
Rhode Island, Minnesota, Texas	Listed on the Rhode Island and Minnesota hazardous substance / right-to-know lists. Not listed: Illinois.

15.3 International regulations

Jurisdiction	Status
Canada	Classified under the Hazardous Products Regulations (SOR/2015-17) consistently with Section 2. Listed on the Domestic Substances List (DSL). Listed under the National Pollutant Release Inventory (NPRI), Part 1A.
European Union — CLP	Harmonised classification, Annex VI to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008, Index No. 608-001-00-3: Flam. Liq. 2, H225; Acute Tox. 4, H332; Acute Tox. 4, H312; Acute Tox. 4, H302; Eye Irrit. 2, H319. No specific concentration limits.
European Union — REACH	Registered substance. Not on the Candidate List of substances of very high concern and not subject to authorisation (Annex XIV). Annex XVII restriction entry 75 (tattoo inks and permanent make-up) is cited by the manufacturer and applies to that use only. Supplier REACH registration number to be inserted before EU/EEA placement.
Seveso III (Directive 2012/18/EU)	Not named individually; captured under hazard category P5c (flammable liquids, Category 2 or 3 not covered by P5a/P5b): lower tier 5,000 t / upper tier 50,000 t.
Rotterdam / Stockholm / Montreal Conventions	Not listed under the PIC procedure, not a persistent organic pollutant and not an ozone-depleting substance.
Basel Convention	Annex I — Y42 (organic solvents, excluding halogenated solvents) when exported as waste.
Chemical Weapons Convention	Not a scheduled chemical.
Chemical inventories	Listed on TSCA (USA), DSL (Canada), EC Inventory / REACH (EU), AICS/AIIC (Australia), IECSC (China), ENCS and ISHL (Japan), KECI (Korea, KE-00067), PICCS (Philippines), NZIoC (New Zealand), TCSI (Taiwan) and the Indian Chemical Inventory.
Mexico	Serious risk, Grade 3 (NOM-018-STPS). OEL (NOM-010-STPS): TWA 20 ppm.
Germany	Water Hazard Class WGK 2 (obviously hazardous to water).

15.4 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment has been carried out for acetonitrile under REACH by the registrant(s). No exposure scenarios are annexed to this SDS; users placing the substance on the EU/EEA market should obtain the extended SDS from the registrant.

16 SECTION 16: OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 Hazard rating systems

System	Rating	Notes
NFPA 704	Health 2 · Flammability 3 · Instability 0 · Special: none	Supplier values take precedence; employer to confirm for the workplace
HMIS® III	Health 2 · Flammability 3 · Physical hazard 0 · PPE: X	PPE code to be assigned by the employer based on the task



Rating scale 0 = minimal, 4 = severe. These ratings are supplementary and are not a substitute for the GHS classification in Section 2.

16.2 Full text of hazard statements referred to in this SDS

- H225 — Highly flammable liquid and vapour.
- H302 — Harmful if swallowed.
- H312 — Harmful in contact with skin.
- H319 — Causes serious eye irritation.
- H332 — Harmful if inhaled.

16.3 Abbreviations and acronyms

Abbreviation	Meaning
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
ADR / RID / ADN	European agreements concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road / rail / inland waterway
CAS	Chemical Abstracts Service
CERCLA	Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act
CLP	Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging
DNEL / PNEC	Derived no-effect level / predicted no-effect concentration
EmS	Emergency schedule (IMDG Code)
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act
ERG	Emergency Response Guidebook (PHMSA / Transport Canada / SCT)
GHS	Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
HCS	Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200
HMIS	Hazardous Materials Identification System
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
IATA DGR	International Air Transport Association Dangerous Goods Regulations
IDLH	Immediately dangerous to life or health
IMDG	International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code
LC_{50} / LD_{50} / EC_{50}	Concentration / dose / effective concentration lethal or effective to 50 % of a test population
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
NIOSH	National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NTP	National Toxicology Program
OSHA	Occupational Safety and Health Administration
PBT / vPvB	Persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic / very persistent and very bioaccumulative
PEL / REL / TLV	Permissible exposure limit / recommended exposure limit / threshold limit value
PG	Packing group
RCRA	Resource Conservation and Recovery Act
RQ / TPQ / TQ	Reportable quantity / threshold planning quantity / threshold quantity
SCBA	Self-contained breathing apparatus
STOT SE / RE	Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure / repeated exposure
TSCA	Toxic Substances Control Act

Abbreviation	Meaning
TWA / STEL	Time-weighted average / short-term exposure limit
WGK	Wassergefährdungsklasse (German water hazard class)

16.4 Key references

- 29 CFR 1910.1200, OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, as amended by the final rule of 19 July 2024 (89 FR 44144), aligning with GHS Revision 7.
- 49 CFR Parts 171–180, US DOT Hazardous Materials Regulations; Hazardous Materials Table, 49 CFR 172.101.
- 2024 Emergency Response Guidebook, Guide 127.
- IMDG Code and IATA Dangerous Goods Regulations, editions in force.
- 40 CFR 302.4, 40 CFR 355 Appendix A, 40 CFR 370, 40 CFR 372, 40 CFR 68.130 and 40 CFR 261.
- Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 Annex VI, Index No. 608-001-00-3; Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 Annex II; Directive 2000/39/EC.
- NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards, acetonitrile; ACGIH TLVs and BEIs, current edition.
- Manufacturer safety data sheet for acetonitrile (US OSHA HCS 2024 format, revision 10, 18 December 2025) — source of the physical, toxicological and ecotoxicological test values reproduced here.
- ECHA registered substance dossier and PubChem CID 6342, acetonitrile.

16.5 Revision information

Version	1.0
Date of issue	01 November 2026
Reason for revision	First issue under Highpuris LLC. Content prepared in the 16-section format of 29 CFR 1910.1200, Appendix D, with full US DOT 49 CFR transport detail, IMDG / IATA / ADR classification, and the complete Highpuris catalogue SKU list for this product.
Sections revised	All — first issue
Prepared by	Regulatory Affairs, Highpuris LLC

16.6 Disclaimer

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is provided in good faith and is believed to be accurate as at the date of issue. It has been compiled from data on acetonitrile published by regulatory authorities, manufacturers and recognised technical sources, and relates only to the specific material identified in Section 1. It does not constitute a warranty, express or implied, of merchantability, fitness for a particular purpose or of any other kind, and Highpuris LLC accepts no liability for loss or damage arising from the handling or use of the product. The material may present hazards in combination with other substances or in processes not described here. It is the responsibility of the user to determine the suitability of this information for their own particular purpose, to comply with all applicable laws and regulations, and to ensure that the material is handled only by adequately trained personnel. Transport classifications, exposure limits and regulatory listings change. This document must be reviewed against the regulatory editions in force at the date of each shipment.

— END OF SAFETY DATA SHEET —

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