

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0  
Creation Date: July 15, 2019  
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

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## SECTION 1: Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

**Product name** Nitromethane

### 1.2 Other means of identification

**Product number** -  
**Other names** nitro-methane; Nitromethane; EINECS 200-876-6

### 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** Shanghai Yansheng Internet Technology Co., Ltd  
**Address** 513, A3 / F, green space future center, Fengxian District, Shanghai, 201400, China  
**Telephone** +86-4000-6969-66

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

**Emergency phone number** +86-4000-6969-66  
**Service hours** Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

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## SECTION 2: Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Flammable liquids, Category 3  
Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

**Pictogram(s)**



**Signal word** Warning  
**Hazard statement(s)** H226 Flammable liquid and vapour  
H302 Harmful if swallowed  
**Precautionary statement(s)**  
**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.

|                 |   |
|-----------------|---|
| <b>Response</b> | <p>P241 Use explosion-proof [electrical/ventilating/lighting/...] equipment.</p> <p>P242 Use non-sparking tools.</p> <p>P243 Take action to prevent static discharges.</p> <p>P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...</p> <p>P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.</p> <p>P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.</p> <p>P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse affected areas with water [or shower].</p> <p>P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... to extinguish.</p> <p>P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help.</p> <p>P330 Rinse mouth.</p> |
| <b>Storage</b>  | P403+P235 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep cool.  |
| <b>Disposal</b> | P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.   |

### 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1 Substances

| Chemical name | Common names and synonyms | CAS number | EC number | Concentration |
|---------------|---------------------------|------------|-----------|---------------|
| Nitromethane  | Nitromethane              | 75-52-5    | 200-876-6 | 100%          |

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## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration may be needed. Refer for medical attention. See Notes.

#### Following skin contact

Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower.

#### Following eye contact

First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then refer for medical attention.

#### Following ingestion

Refer for medical attention .

### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Liquid may dry out skin and cause irritation. (USCG, 1999)

### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Flush eyes copiously. Wash contaminated areas of body with soap and water.

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## SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

### 5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Fire Fighting Procedures: Explosive decomposition may occur under fire conditions. Fight fires from protected location or maximum possible distance. Use water spray, dry chemical, foam, or carbon dioxide. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

## 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Behavior in Fire: Containers may explode (USCG, 1999)

## 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Use water spray, powder, alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide. In case of fire: keep drums, etc., cool by spraying with water. Combat fire from a sheltered position.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Evacuate danger area! Consult an expert! Personal protection: filter respirator for organic gases and particulates adapted to the airborne concentration of the substance. Remove all ignition sources. Collect leaking and spilled liquid in sealable containers as far as possible. Absorb remaining liquid in sand or inert absorbent. Then store and dispose of according to local regulations. Do NOT absorb in saw-dust or other combustible absorbents.

### 6.3 Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Remove all ignition sources. establish forced ventilation to keep levels below explosive limit. Absorb liquids in vermiculite, dry sand, earth, peat, carbon, or a similar material and deposit in sealed containers. Follow by washing surfaces well first with alcohol, then with soap and water.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1 Precautions for safe handling

NO open flames, NO sparks and NO smoking. Above 35°C use a closed system, ventilation and explosion-proof electrical equipment. Do NOT expose to friction or shock. Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### 7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Fireproof. Separated from incompatible materials. See Chemical Dangers. See Notes. Storage Recommendations: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location. Separate from amines, acids, bases, oxidizing materials, and metal oxides. Outside or detached storage is preferred.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

TLV: 20 ppm as TWA; A3 (confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans). MAK: skin absorption (H); carcinogen category: 3B

#### Biological limit values

no data available

### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

Wear safety goggles.

#### Skin protection

Protective gloves.

#### Respiratory protection

Use ventilation, local exhaust or breathing protection.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

|   |  |
|---|--|
| <b>Physical state</b>   | Nitromethane is a colorless oily liquid. Flash point 95°F. May violently decompose if intensely heated when contaminated. Denser than water and slightly soluble in water. Hence sinks in water. Vapors are heavier than air. Moderately toxic. Produces toxic oxides of nitrogen during combustion. |
| <b>Colour</b>   | Colorless liquid   |
| <b>Odour</b>  | Moderately strong, somewhat disagreeable odor  |
| <b>Melting point/freezing point</b>                             | -29°C  |
| <b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b> | 101.2°C(lit.)  |
| <b>Flammability</b>   | Class IC Flammable Liquid: Fl.P. at or above 73°F and below 100°F.   |
| <b>Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit</b>       | Lower flammable limit: 7.3%  |
| <b>Flash point</b>  | 36°C   |
| <b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>                                | 784°F  |
| <b>Decomposition temperature</b>                                | no data available  |
| <b>pH</b>   | pH of 0.01M aqueous solution = 6.12  |
| <b>Kinematic viscosity</b>                                      | 0.614 cP at 25 deg C   |
| <b>Solubility</b>   | greater than or equal to 100 mg/mL at 68° F (NTP, 1992)  |
| <b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>                    | low Kow = -0.35  |
| <b>Vapour pressure</b>  | 27.8 mm Hg at 68° F (NTP, 1992)  |
| <b>Density and/or relative density</b>                          | 1.127g/mL at 25°C(lit.)  |
| <b>Relative vapour density</b>                                  | 2.1 (vs air)   |
| <b>Particle characteristics</b>                                 | no data available  |

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

May decompose explosively on shock, friction or concussion. May explode on heating. Decomposes on burning. This produces nitrogen oxides. Reacts with alkalis. Reacts violently with strong oxidants and strong reducing agents. This generates fire and explosion hazard. Mixtures with amines are shock-sensitive.

### 10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### 10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

A very dangerous fire hazard when exposed to heat, oxidizers or flame. The vapour is heavier than air and may travel along the ground; distant ignition possible. NITROMETHANE may explode if heated or strongly shocked, especially if mixed with acids, bases [Handling Chemicals Safely 1980. p. 687], acetone, aluminum powder, ammonium salts in the presence of organic solvents, haloforms (chloroform, bromoform), or hydrazine in methanol. Ignites on contact with alkyl aluminum or alkyl zinc halides. Reacts violently with strong bases (potassium hydroxide, calcium hydroxide), amines (1,2-diaminoethane, hydrazine), bromine, carbon disulfide, hydrocarbons, formaldehyde, metal oxides, lithium aluminum hydride, sodium hydride, strong oxidizing agents (lithium perchlorate, nitric acid, calcium hypochlorite). Reacts with aqueous silver nitrate to form explosive silver fulminate [Bretherick, 5th ed., 1995, p. 183]. Mixtures of nitromethane and aluminum chloride may explode when organic matter is present [Chem. Eng. News 26:2257. 1948]. Nitromethane, either alone or in a mixture with methanol and castor oil, has a delayed but violent reaction with powdered calcium hypochlorite [Haz. Home Chem 1963]. Nitromethane reacts violently with hexamethylbenzene [Lewis 2544]. Nitromethane is strongly sensitized by hydrazine [Forshey, D. RR. et al, Explosivestoffe, 1969, 17(6), 125-129].

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

Amines; strong acids, alkalis and oxidizers; hydrocarbons and other combustible materials; metallic oxides [Note: Slowly corrodes steel and copper when wet.]

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits toxic fumes of /nitrogen oxides/.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 940 mg/kg
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

#### Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

#### Carcinogenicity

A3; Confirmed animal carcinogen with unknown relevance to humans.

#### Reproductive toxicity

no data available

#### STOT-single exposure

The substance is irritating to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. The substance may cause effects on the central nervous system. This may result in central nervous system depression.

#### STOT-repeated exposure

Repeated or prolonged contact with skin may cause dermatitis. The substance may have effects on the peripheral nervous system, kidneys and liver. This may result in impaired functions.

#### **Aspiration hazard**

A harmful contamination of the air can be reached rather quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.

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## **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **12.1 Toxicity**

- Toxicity to fish: LC50; Species: Pimephales promelas (Fathead minnow); Conditions: static; Concentration: <278 mg/L for 96 hr
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available
- Toxicity to algae: no data available
- Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### **12.2 Persistence and degradability**

AEROBIC: When nitromethane was incubated with activated sludge, 36.2% mineralization occurred in 5 days(1,2). Degradation was low in a closed bottle biodegradability test, using a municipal sewage plant effluent inoculum, with 10% degradation occurring in 28 days(1,2). Aerobic C14 studies performed with soil microorganisms resulted in 5.1% conversion to CO<sub>2</sub> in 35 days(1,2); during this time, 22.3% was lost as volatile products(1,2). Nitromethane present at 500 mg/L and inoculated with activated sludge from three municipal treatment plants was toxic to the microorganisms present over the 24 hour study period(3).

### **12.3 Bioaccumulative potential**

A BCF value of 1.4 was measured for fish (Golden ide (*Leuciscus idus melanotus*)) in a static 3-day test with nitromethane present at 50 ppb(1,2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF value suggests that bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC). Low bioconcentration was reported for tests using carp (*Cyprinus carpio*)(4), however actual BCF values were not reported(SRC). The bioconcentration factor in algae (*Chorella fusca*), as determined in a 24-hr experiment, was 960(1).

### **12.4 Mobility in soil**

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc of nitromethane can be estimated to be 10(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that nitromethane is expected to have very high mobility in soil.

### **12.5 Other adverse effects**

no data available

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## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### **13.1 Disposal methods**

#### **Product**

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

#### **Contaminated packaging**

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

### **14.1 UN Number**

ADR/RID: UN1261 (For reference only, please check.)      IMDG: UN1261 (For reference only, please check.)      IATA: UN1261 (For reference only, please check.)

## 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: NITROMETHANE (For reference only, please check.)      IMDG: NITROMETHANE (For reference only, please check.)      IATA: NITROMETHANE (For reference only, please check.)

## 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 3 (For reference only, please check.)      IMDG: 3 (For reference only, please check.)      IATA: 3 (For reference only, please check.)

## 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.)      IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.)      IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

## 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

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## SECTION 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 |
|--|---------------------------|------------|-----------|
| Nitromethane   | Nitromethane              | 75-52-5    | 200-876-6 |
| European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)   |                           |            | Listed.   |
| EC Inventory   |                           |            | Listed.   |
| United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory              |                           |            | Listed.   |
| China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015                                |                           |            | Listed.   |
| New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)                               |                           |            | Listed.   |
| Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)       |                           |            | Listed.   |
| Vietnam National Chemical Inventory                                      |                           |            | Listed.   |
| Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC) |                           |            | Listed.   |
| Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)                                     |                           |            | Listed.   |

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Information on revision

**Creation Date**      July 15, 2019  
**Revision Date**      July 15, 2019

### Abbreviations and acronyms

- 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%

## 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](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/>

## Other Information

Will turn shock-sensitive if contaminated with acids, bases, metal oxides, hydrocarbons and other combustible materials. Combustion in a confined space may turn into detonation. The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient.

**Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to [sds@xixisys.com](mailto:sds@xixisys.com)**

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