



NITROMETHANE

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:3

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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

NITROMETHANE

OTHER NAMES

C-H3-N-O2, C-H3-N-O2, CH3NO2, nitro-methane, nitrocarbol, "methane, nitro-", nitrometan

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

NITROMETHANE

PRODUCT USE

Used in the coating industry, solvent for cellulosic compounds, polymers, waxes, fats, etc. Used in chemical synthesis; racing fuel; fuel additive.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE- CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V. INDUSTRIAL ESTATE,

248, WORLI,

MUMBAI- 400030.INDIA.

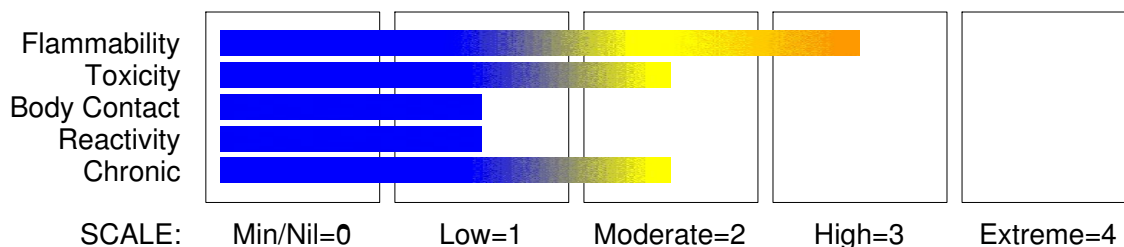
technical@sdfine.com

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22- 24959899

Fax: 91- 22- 24937232

HAZARD RATINGS



Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

Flammable Liquid Category 2

Respiratory Effects Category 3

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H336 H225 H302

May cause drowsiness and dizziness

Highly flammable liquid and vapour

Harmful if swallowed

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Use only non-sparking tools.

Take precautionary measures against static discharge

Ground/bond container and receiving equipment.

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.

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

Use explosion-proof electrical/ventilating/lighting/equipment

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

Keep container tightly closed.

Wear protective gloves and eye/face protection.

Response

Specific treatment: refer to Label or MSDS.

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

In case of fire, use foam for extinction.

Storage

Store locked up.

Disposal

Dispose of contents and container in accordance with relevant legislation.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
nitromethane	75-52-5	> 98

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

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

• If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.

• If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Seek medical advice.

EYE

If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

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

SKIN

If skin contact occurs:

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

INHALED

- If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Symptoms of vasodilation and reflex tachycardia may present following organic nitrate overdose; most organic nitrates are extensively metabolised by hydrolysis to inorganic nitrites. Organic nitrates and nitrites are readily absorbed through the skin, lungs, mucosa and gastro-intestinal tract.

The toxicity of nitrates and nitrites result from their vasodilating properties and their propensity to form methaemoglobin.

- Most produce a peak effect within 30 minutes.
- Clinical signs of cyanosis appear before other symptoms because of the dark pigmentation of methaemoglobin.
- Initial attention should be directed towards improving oxygen delivery, with assisted ventilation, if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated conclusive benefits.
- Institute cardiac monitoring, especially in patients with coronary artery or pulmonary disease.
- Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
- Naloxone, glucose and thiamine should be given if a multiple ingestion is suspected.
- Decontaminate using Ipecac Syrup for alert patients or lavage for obtunded patients who present within 2-4 hours of ingestion.
- Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue. (Cyanosis alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 5 minutes; repeat, using the same dose if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.

[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B, NS, SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed

NS: Non-specific determinant;also observed after exposure to other materials

SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

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

FIRE FIGHTING

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

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

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

Other combustion products include:
nitrogen oxides (NOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid contamination with oxidising agents i.e. nitrates, oxidising acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

Personal Protective Equipment

Breathing apparatus.

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

MINOR SPILLS

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

MAJOR SPILLS

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

EMERGENCY RESPONSE PLANNING GUIDELINES (ERPG)

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

life-threatening health effects is:

nitromethane 750 ppm

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

nitromethane 100 ppm

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

nitromethane 60 ppm

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

nitromethane 60 ppm

American Industrial Hygiene Association (AIHA)

Ingredients considered according to the following cutoffs

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

where percentage is percentage of ingredient found in the mixture

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific preventions

X: Must not be stored together

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

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

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packing as supplied by manufacturer.
- Plastic containers may only be used if approved for flammable liquid.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

Avoid reaction with oxidising agents.
Avoid reaction with strong acids, strong alkalis, amines, metal oxides.
Forms shock-sensitive mixture with amines, compounds formed with alkalis are explosive when dry.
Avoid extreme shock under heavy confinement.
Do not heat under conditions of heavy confinement.
Do not trap between closed valves or use positive-displacement pumps to discharge nitromethane.
Mixtures containing nitromethane and both amines and heavy metal oxides may explode spontaneously.
Do not use with lead or lead compounds.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

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

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

The following materials had no OELs on our records

- nitromethane: CAS:75- 52- 5 CAS:104306- 48- 1

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m3)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
nitromethane		750

ODOUR SAFETY FACTOR (OSF)

OSF=5.7 (NITROMETHANE)

Exposed individuals are NOT reasonably expected to be warned, by smell, that the Exposure Standard is being exceeded.

Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is determined to fall into either Class C, D or E.

The Odour Safety Factor (OSF) is defined as:

OSF= Exposure Standard (TWA) ppm/ Odour Threshold Value (OTV) ppm

Classification into classes follows:

Class	OSF	Description
A	550	Over 90% of exposed individuals are aware by smell that the Exposure Standard (TLV- TWA for example) is being reached, even when distracted by working activities
B	26- 550	As " A" for 50- 90% of persons being distracted
C	1- 26	As " A" for less than 50% of persons being distracted
D	0.18- 1	10- 50% of persons aware of being tested perceive by smell that the Exposure Standard is being reached
E	<0.18	As " D" for less than 10% of persons aware of being tested

MATERIAL DATA

Odour Threshold: 3.5 ppm

Nitromethane in common with other nitroparaffins is weakly narcotic and a respiratory irritant which may cause liver damage on prolonged exposure. It is mildly irritating to skin and mucous membranes.

Dose-response increases in the weights of thyroid glands of exposed rats indicate the thyroid may be the site of chemically-induced injury and the

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

recommended TLV-TWA is thought to provide protection against such injury as well as other pathologies (blood dyscrasias, peripheral neuropathy, nasal cavity alterations, altered indices of reproductive function) occurring at higher concentrations.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

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

OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.
- Eyewash unit.
- Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the computer-generated selection: nitromethane

Protective Material:

BUTYL	A
PVA	B
NEOPRENE	B
NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use.
A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

RESPIRATOR

Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	AB- AUS	-
1000	50	-	AB- AUS
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AB- 2
10000	100	-	AB- 3
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow

** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required.
For further information consult your
Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

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

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

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range

1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

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

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

Upper end of the range

1: Disturbing room air currents

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood- local control only

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

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

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Colourless oily liquid with mild, fruity odour; mixes with water (10.5% @ 25 deg.C). Soluble in alcohol, acetone, ether.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

Molecular Weight: 61.04

Melting Range (°C): - 29

Solubility in water (g/L): Partly miscible

pH (1% solution): 6.12 0.01 M sol

Volatile Component (%vol): 100

Relative Vapour Density (air=1): 2.1

Lower Explosive Limit (%): 7.3

Autoignition Temp (°C): 418

State: Liquid

Boiling Range (°C): 101.2

Specific Gravity (water=1): 1.14 @ 20 C

pH (as supplied): Not applicable

Vapour Pressure (kPa): 3.7 @ 20 C

Evaporation Rate: 1.39 BuAc=1

Flash Point (°C): 35

Upper Explosive Limit (%): 63

Decomposition Temp (°C): Not available

Viscosity: Not available

log Kow (Sangster 1997): - 0.33

log Kow: -0.33- 0.17

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.
- Stable under normal storage conditions.
- Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

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NITROMETHANE

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting.

The liquid may produce skin discomfort following prolonged contact. Defatting and/or drying of the skin may lead to dermatitis.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation, of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

Inhalation of vapour may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition.

Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

Inhalation of vapour may result in nausea, headache.

If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

Nitromethane has been used experimentally to produce an animal model for studies of the human genetic disorder characterised by histidinaemia (deficiency of the enzyme histidase in the liver and skin; high concentrations of histidine and imidazole compounds in plasma and tissues; impaired development of intellect or speech.) Nitromethane binds covalently to histidase and produces inactivation.

In a 2-year inhalation study there was no evidence of carcinogenic activity of nitromethane in male rats exposed to 94, 188 and 375 ppm.

There was clear evidence in female rats based on and increased incidence of mammary gland fibroadenomas and carcinomas. There was also clear evidence of carcinogenic activity in male mice based on an increased incidence of harderian gland adenomas and carcinomas and in female mice based on an increased incidence of liver neoplasms (primarily adenomas) and harderian gland adenomas and carcinomas. Increased incidences of alveolar/bronchiolar adenomas and carcinomas in male and female mice exposed to nitromethane were also considered to be related to administration. Exposure to nitromethane for 2-years resulted in an increased incidence of nasal lesions including degeneration and metaplasia of the olfactory epithelium and degeneration of the respiratory epithelium in male and female mice. Nitromethane was not mutagenic in *Salmonella typhimurium* with or without S9 metabolic activation; no induction of sister chromatid exchanges or chromosomal aberrations in cultured Chinese hamster ovary cells exposed to nitromethane was noted with or without S9. No increase in the frequency of micronucleated erythrocytes was seen in peripheral blood samples of male and female mice at the end of a 13-week inhalation study.

National Toxicology Program: Technical Report Series 461, February 1997

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 940 mg/kg

Oral (mouse) LD50: 950 mg/kg

Intraperitoneal (mouse) LD50: 110 mg/kg

Chemical with the aliphatic nitro group (-C-NO₂) have been added to a list of DNA-reactive subgroups recognised by the National Toxicological Program (NTP, U.S. Dept Health and Human Services) for possible carcinogenic activity.

WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

Somnolence, ataxia, respiratory depression, respiratory stimulation, zonal hepatocellular necrosis, changes in kidney tubules and glomeruli.

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

log Kow (Sangster 1997): - 0.33

log Pow (Verschueren 1983): 0.17

log Kow: -0.33- 0.17

Koc: 0.28-15

Half-life (hr) H₂O surface water: 29-264

Half-life (hr) soil: 2400

BCF: 1.4-960

Toxicity invertebrate: LDO bac.190mg/L

Effects on algae and plankton: LD0 algae 100mg/L

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

React in a chemical incinerator equipped with an afterburner and scrubber but exert extra care in igniting as this material is highly flammable, or bury residue in an authorised landfill.

Decontaminate empty containers, never wash used drums with alkaline cleaning agents.

Consult State Land Waste management Authority for disposal.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: FLAMMABLE LIQUID

HAZCHEM: None

UNDG:

Dangerous Goods Class: 3

UN Number: 1261

Shipping Name: NITROMETHANE

Subrisk:

Packing Group:

None

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Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	3	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	1261	Packing Group:	II
ERG Code:	3L		
Shipping name:NITROMETHANE			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	3	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	1261	Packing Group:	II
EMS Number:	F- E, S- D		
Shipping name:NITROMETHANE			

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

nitromethane (CAS: 75-52-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;
IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) Carcinogens
International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List
OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals
OSPAR List of Substances of Possible Concern

No data available for nitromethane as CAS: 104306-48-1.

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
nitromethane	75- 52- 5, 104306- 48- 1

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

Issue Date: 30-Aug-2017