

SAFETY DATA SHEET

APCI-L Low Concentration Tuning Mix

Section 1. Identification

Product identifier : APCI-L Low Concentration Tuning Mix

Part no. : G1969-85010

Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Identified uses : Reagents and Standards for Analytical Chemistry Laboratory Use
100 ml Container

Supplier/Manufacturer : Agilent Technologies, Inc.
5301 Stevens Creek Blvd
Santa Clara, CA 95051, USA
800-227-9770

Emergency telephone number (with hours of operation) : CHEMTREC®: 1-800-424-9300

Section 2. Hazard identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

H225	FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2
H302	ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4
H311	ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 3
H331	ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 3
H319	EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A
H351	CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2
H361	TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2
H370	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1
H372	SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1

GHS label elements

Hazard pictograms



Signal word : Danger

Hazard statements : H225 - Highly flammable liquid and vapor.
H302 - Harmful if swallowed.
H311 + H331 - Toxic in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H319 - Causes serious eye irritation.
H351 - Suspected of causing cancer.
H361 - Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.
H370 - Causes damage to organs.
H372 - Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Precautionary statements

Section 2. Hazard identification

- Prevention** :
- P201 - Obtain special instructions before use.
 - P280 - Wear protective gloves, protective clothing and eye or face protection.
 - P210 - Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking.
 - P260 - Do not breathe vapor.
 - P270 - Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
 - P264 - Wash thoroughly after handling.
- Response** :
- P308 + P311 - IF exposed or concerned: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
 - P304 + P340, P311 - IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
 - P302 + P312, P352 - IF ON SKIN: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor if you feel unwell. Wash with plenty of water.
 - P361 + P364 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
 - 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 or attention.
- Storage** :
- Not applicable.
- Disposal** :
- P501 - Dispose of contents and container in accordance with all local, regional, national and international regulations.

Section 3. Composition/information on ingredients

Substance/mixture : Mixture

Ingredient name	Synonyms	% (w/w)	Identifiers	
Acetonitrile	Acetonitrile	≥80	CAS: 75-05-8	-
Methanol	methyl alcohol	≥10 - ≤30	CAS: 67-56-1	-
Trichloromethane	Trichloromethane	≥0.5 - ≤1.5	CAS: 67-66-3	-

Ranges if listed above for hazardous ingredient(s) are prescribed ranges. The actual concentration(s) or actual concentration range(s) are being withheld as a trade secret.

There are no additional ingredients present which, within the current knowledge of the supplier and in the concentrations applicable, are classified and hence require reporting in this section.

Occupational exposure limits, if available, are listed in Section 8.

Section 4. First-aid measures

Description of necessary first aid measures

- Eye contact** :
- Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water, occasionally lifting the upper and lower eyelids. Check for and remove any contact lenses. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician.
- Inhalation** :
- Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.

Section 4. First-aid measures

- Skin contact** : Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Wash clothing before reuse. Clean shoes thoroughly before reuse.
- Ingestion** : Wash out mouth with water. Remove dentures if any. If material has been swallowed and the exposed person is conscious, give small quantities of water to drink. Stop if the exposed person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Get medical attention. If necessary, call a poison center or physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband.

Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Potential acute health effects

- Eye contact** : Causes serious eye irritation.
- Inhalation** : Toxic if inhaled. Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled.
- Skin contact** : Toxic in contact with skin. Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin.
- Ingestion** : Harmful if swallowed. Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed.

Over-exposure signs/symptoms

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

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

- Notes to physician** : In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed. The exposed person may need to be kept under medical surveillance for 48 hours.
- Specific treatments** : No specific treatment.
- Protection of first-aiders** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.

See toxicological information (Section 11)

Section 5. Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media** : Use dry chemical, CO₂, water spray (fog) or foam.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Do not use water jet.

Specific hazards arising from the chemical : Highly flammable liquid and vapor. Runoff to sewer may create fire or explosion hazard. In a fire or if heated, a pressure increase will occur and the container may burst, with the risk of a subsequent explosion.

Hazardous thermal decomposition products : Decomposition products may include the following materials:
carbon dioxide
carbon monoxide
nitrogen oxides
halogenated compounds
carbonyl halides
cyanides
Formaldehyde.

Special protective actions for fire-fighters : Promptly isolate the scene by removing all persons from the vicinity of the incident if there is a fire. No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Move containers from fire area if this can be done without risk. Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Special protective equipment for fire-fighters : Fire-fighters should wear appropriate protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) with a full face-piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Remark : Keep away from heat, sparks and flame.

Section 6. Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

- For non-emergency personnel** : No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. Evacuate surrounding areas. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Shut off all ignition sources. No flares, smoking or flames in hazard area. Do not breathe vapor. Put on appropriate personal protective equipment.
- For emergency responders** : If specialized clothing is required to deal with the spillage, take note of any information in Section 8 on suitable and unsuitable materials. See also the information in "For non-emergency personnel".

Environmental precautions : Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers. Inform the relevant authorities if the product has caused environmental pollution (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Methods for cleaning up : Stop leak if without risk. Move containers from spill area. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Dilute with water and mop up if water-soluble. Alternatively, or if water-insoluble, absorb with an inert dry material and place in an appropriate waste disposal container. Dispose of via a licensed waste disposal contractor.

Section 7. Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Protective measures : Put on appropriate personal protective equipment (see Section 8). Avoid exposure - obtain special instructions before use. Avoid exposure during pregnancy. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not get in eyes or on skin or clothing. Do not breathe vapor or mist. Do not ingest. Use only with adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate respirator when ventilation is inadequate. Do not enter storage areas and confined spaces unless adequately ventilated. Keep in the original container or an approved alternative made from a compatible material, kept tightly closed when not in use. Store and use away from heat, sparks, open flame or any other ignition source. Use explosion-proof electrical (ventilating, lighting and material handling) equipment. Use only non-sparking tools. Take precautionary measures against electrostatic discharges. Empty containers retain product residue and can be hazardous. Do not reuse container.

Advice on general occupational hygiene : Eating, drinking and smoking should be prohibited in areas where this material is handled, stored and processed. Workers should wash hands and face before eating, drinking and smoking. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas. See also Section 8 for additional information on hygiene measures.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities : Store in accordance with local regulations. Store in a segregated and approved area. Store in original container protected from direct sunlight in a dry, cool and well-ventilated area, away from incompatible materials (see Section 10) and food and drink. Store locked up. Eliminate all ignition sources. Separate from oxidizing materials. Keep container tightly closed and sealed until ready for use. Containers that have been opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage. Do not store in unlabeled containers. Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination. See Section 10 for incompatible materials before handling or use.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

Ingredient name	Exposure limits
Acetonitrile	<p>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) Absorbed through skin. STEL 15 minutes: 30 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.</p> <p>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2025) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.</p> <p>CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 20 ppm.</p> <p>CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) Absorbed through skin. TWAEV 8 hours: 20 ppm.</p> <p>CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) OEL 8 hours: 34 mg/m³. OEL 8 hours: 20 ppm.</p>
Methanol	<p>CA Saskatchewan Provincial (Canada, 4/2021) Absorbed through skin. STEL 15 minutes: 250 ppm. TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm.</p> <p>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2025) Absorbed through skin.</p>

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Trichloromethane	<p>TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 250 ppm. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) Absorbed through skin. TWA 8 hours: 200 ppm. STEL 15 minutes: 250 ppm. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) Absorbed through skin. TWAEV 8 hours: 200 ppm. TWAEV 8 hours: 262 mg/m³. STEV 15 minutes: 250 ppm. STEV 15 minutes: 328 mg/m³. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) Absorbed through skin. OEL 8 hours: 262 mg/m³. OEL 8 hours: 200 ppm. OEL 15 minutes: 250 ppm. OEL 15 minutes: 328 mg/m³.</p> <p>CA British Columbia Provincial (Canada, 8/2025) Carc 2B, Repr. TWA 8 hours: 2 ppm. CA Ontario Provincial (Canada, 6/2019) TWA 8 hours: 10 ppm. CA Quebec Provincial (Canada, 2/2024) C2. TWAEV 8 hours: 5 ppm. TWAEV 8 hours: 24.4 mg/m³. CA Alberta Provincial (Canada, 3/2023) OEL 8 hours: 49 mg/m³. OEL 8 hours: 10 ppm.</p>
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Biological exposure indices

No exposure indices known.

Appropriate engineering controls

: Use only with adequate ventilation. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep worker exposure to airborne contaminants below any recommended or statutory limits. The engineering controls also need to keep gas, vapor or dust concentrations below any lower explosive limits. Use explosion-proof ventilation equipment.

Environmental exposure controls

: Emissions from ventilation or work process equipment should be checked to ensure they comply with the requirements of environmental protection legislation. In some cases, fume scrubbers, filters or engineering modifications to the process equipment will be necessary to reduce emissions to acceptable levels.

Individual protection measures

Hygiene measures

: Wash hands, forearms and face thoroughly after handling chemical products, before eating, smoking and using the lavatory and at the end of the working period. Appropriate techniques should be used to remove potentially contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reusing. Ensure that eyewash stations and safety showers are close to the workstation location.

Eye/face protection

: Safety eyewear complying with an approved standard should be used when a risk assessment indicates this is necessary to avoid exposure to liquid splashes, mists, gases or dusts. If contact is possible, the following protection should be worn, unless the assessment indicates a higher degree of protection: chemical splash goggles.

Section 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

Skin protection

Hand protection

- : When used as intended with Agilent instruments, use of the product is not expected to result in direct contact with the chemical. However, in case of accidental contact with splash wear good quality:
 Glove material: butyl rubber
 Glove thickness: ≥ 0.2 mm
 Breakthrough time: >30 minutes

While not recommended, if typical disposable laboratory nitrile gloves are used, they need to be removed immediately if contacted with the mixture. When contacted with acetonitrile, typical laboratory nitrile gloves have very short breakthrough times, considerably less than 10 minutes.

Body protection

- : Personal protective equipment for the body should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product. When there is a risk of ignition from static electricity, wear anti-static protective clothing. For the greatest protection from static discharges, clothing should include anti-static overalls, boots and gloves.

Other skin protection

- : Appropriate footwear and any additional skin protection measures should be selected based on the task being performed and the risks involved and should be approved by a specialist before handling this product.

Respiratory protection

- : When used as intended with Agilent instruments, the use of the product under normal laboratory conditions and with standard practices does not result in significant airborne exposures, and, therefore, respiratory protection isn't needed. In emergency situations, when a respirator is needed, use a full-face supplied air respirator and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as CEN (EU) or NIOSH (US).

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

The conditions of measurement of all properties are at standard temperature and pressure unless otherwise indicated.

Appearance

- Physical state** : Liquid.
Color : Not available.
Odor : Not available.
Odor threshold : Not available.
pH : Not available.
Melting point/freezing point : Not available.
Initial boiling point and boiling range : Not available.
Flash point : Closed cup: 2°C (35.6°F)
Evaporation rate : Not available.
Flammability (solid, gas) : Not applicable.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits : Not available.
Vapor pressure : 9.5 kPa (70.88853 mm Hg) [Based on solvent.]
Vapor density : Not available.
Relative density : Not available.
Solubility :

Media	Result
water	Soluble
- Miscible with water** : Yes.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water : Not applicable.

Section 9. Physical and chemical properties

- Auto-ignition temperature** : 524°C (975.2°F) [Based on solvent.]
- Decomposition temperature** : Not available.
- Viscosity** : Dynamic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (room temperature): Not available.
Kinematic (40°C (104°F)): Not available.

Particle characteristics

- Median particle size** : Not applicable.

Section 10. Stability and reactivity

- Reactivity** : No specific test data related to reactivity available for this product or its ingredients.
- Chemical stability** : The product is stable.
- Possibility of hazardous reactions** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous reactions will not occur.
- Conditions to avoid** : Avoid all possible sources of ignition (spark or flame). Do not pressurize, cut, weld, braze, solder, drill, grind or expose containers to heat or sources of ignition.
- Incompatible materials** : Reactive or incompatible with the following materials:
oxidizing materials
Reactive or incompatible with the following materials: metals and acids.
- Hazardous decomposition products** : Under normal conditions of storage and use, hazardous decomposition products should not be produced.

Section 11. Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result	
Acetonitrile	Rat - Oral - LD50	2460 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	17100 ppm [4 hours]
Methanol	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	15800 mg/kg
	Rat - Oral - LD50	5600 mg/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	145000 ppm [1 hours]
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	64000 ppm [4 hours]
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	83.84 mg/l [4 hours]
Trichloromethane	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	189.95 mg/l [1 hours]
	Rat - Oral - LD50	695 mg/kg
	Rabbit - Dermal - LD50	>20 g/kg
	Rat - Inhalation - LC50 Vapor	47702 mg/m ³ [4 hours]

- Conclusion/Summary [Product]** : Not available.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Product/ingredient name	Result	
Methanol	Rabbit - Skin - Moderate irritant	Duration of treatment/ exposure: 24 hours Amount/concentration applied: 20 mg
Conclusion/Summary [Product]	: Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.	

Section 11. Toxicological information

Ingredient name

Methanol

Conclusion/Summary

Repeated exposure may cause skin dryness or cracking.

Serious eye damage/eye irritation

Product/ingredient name

Acetonitrile

Result

Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant

Duration of treatment/
exposure: 24 hours
Amount/concentration
applied: 100 uL

Methanol

Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant

Duration of treatment/
exposure: 24 hours
Amount/concentration
applied: 100 mg

Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant

Amount/concentration
applied: 40 mg

Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant

Amount/concentration
applied: 0.1 MI

Trichloromethane

Rabbit - Eyes - Moderate irritant

Duration of treatment/
exposure: 24 hours
Amount/concentration
applied: 20 mg

Rabbit - Eyes - Severe irritant

Amount/concentration
applied: 0.1 MI

Conclusion/Summary : May cause eye irritation.
[Product]

Ingredient name

Methanol

Conclusion/Summary

May cause eye irritation.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.
[Product]

Ingredient name

Acetonitrile

Conclusion/Summary

May cause respiratory irritation.

Respiratory corrosion/irritation

Not available.

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.
[Product]

Ingredient name

acetonitrile

Conclusion/Summary

May cause respiratory irritation.

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Skin

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.
[Product]

Respiratory

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.
[Product]

Section 11. Toxicological information

Germ cell mutagenicity

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Carcinogenicity

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Classification

Product/ingredient name	IARC	NTP	ACGIH
Acetonitrile	-	-	A4
Trichloromethane	2B	Reasonably anticipated to be a human carcinogen.	A3

Reproductive toxicity

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce reproductive system damage.

Ingredient name

Methanol

Trichloromethane

Conclusion/Summary

Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce reproductive system damage.

Detected in maternal milk in humans.

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure)

Product/ingredient name

Methanol

Result

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure)

Product/ingredient name

Trichloromethane

Result

SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1

Aspiration hazard

Not available.

Information on the likely routes of exposure

: Routes of entry anticipated: Oral, Dermal, Inhalation, Eyes.

Potential acute health effects

Eye contact

: Causes serious eye irritation.

Inhalation

: Toxic if inhaled. Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if inhaled.

Skin contact

: Toxic in contact with skin. Causes damage to organs following a single exposure in contact with skin.

Ingestion

: Harmful if swallowed. Causes damage to organs following a single exposure if swallowed.

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

Section 11. Toxicological information

- Eye contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
pain or irritation
watering
redness
- Inhalation** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Skin contact** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations
- Ingestion** : Adverse symptoms may include the following:
reduced fetal weight
increase in fetal deaths
skeletal malformations

Delayed and immediate effects and also chronic effects from short and long term exposure

Short term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Long term exposure

Potential immediate effects : Not available.

Potential delayed effects : Not available.

Potential chronic health effects

Conclusion/Summary : Not available.

[Product]

General : Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

Carcinogenicity : Suspected of causing cancer. Risk of cancer depends on duration and level of exposure.

Mutagenicity : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Reproductive toxicity : Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child.

Numerical measures of toxicity

Acute toxicity estimates

Product/ingredient name	Oral (mg/kg)	Dermal (mg/kg)	Inhalation (gases) (ppm)	Inhalation (vapors) (mg/l)	Inhalation (dusts and mists) (mg/l)
APCI-L Low Concentration Tuning Mix	321.1	806.9	N/A	8.0	N/A
Acetonitrile	500	1100	N/A	11	N/A
Methanol	100	300	N/A	3	N/A
Trichloromethane	695	N/A	N/A	7.348	N/A

- Other information** : Adverse symptoms may include the following: blurred or double vision. Eye contact can result in corneal damage or blindness. Repeated or prolonged exposure to the substance can produce liver damage.
May cause headache, weakness, dizziness, shortness of breath, cyanosis, rapid heart beat, unconsciousness and possible death.

Section 12. Ecological information

Toxicity

Product/ingredient name	Result		
Acetonitrile	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water	3600 mg/l [48 hours]	Daphnia - Water flea - <i>Daphnia magna</i>
	Acute - IC50 - Fresh water	3685 mg/l [96 hours]	Aquatic plants - Duckweed - <i>Lemna minor</i>
	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	160 mg/l [21 days]	Daphnia - Water flea - <i>Daphnia magna</i>
	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	1000 mg/l [96 hours]	Aquatic plants - Duckweed - <i>Lemna minor</i>
Methanol	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water	1000 mg/l [96 hours]	Fish - Fathead minnow - <i>Pimephales promelas</i>
	Acute - LC50 - Marine water	2500 mg/l [48 hours]	Crustaceans - Common shrimp, sand shrimp - <i>Crangon crangon</i> - Adult
	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water	290 mg/l [96 hours]	Fish - Zebra danio - <i>Danio rerio</i> - Egg
	Chronic - NOEC - Marine water	9.96 mg/l [96 hours]	Algae - Green algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>
Trichloromethane	Acute - EC50 - Marine water	2736 mg/l [96 hours]	Algae - Green algae - <i>Ulva pertusa</i>
	Acute - LC50 - Fresh water	13.3 mg/l [96 hours]	Fish - Bluegill - <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i>
	Acute - EC50 - Fresh water	2.803 mg/l [48 hours]	Crustaceans - Ostracod - <i>Cypris subglobosa</i>
	Chronic - NOEC - Fresh water	1.8 mg/l [21 days]	Daphnia - Water flea - <i>Daphnia magna</i>
	Chronic - EC10	3.61 mg/l [72 hours]	Algae - Green algae - <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> - Exponential growth phase
	Acute - EC50	13.3 mg/l [72 hours]	Algae - Green algae - <i>Chlamydomonas reinhardtii</i> - Exponential growth phase

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Persistence and degradability

Product/ingredient name	Result	
Acetonitrile	OECD [Ready Biodegradability - CO ₂ in Sealed Vessels (Headspace Test)]	70% [21 days] - Readily -

Conclusion/Summary [Product] : Not available.

Product/ingredient name	Aquatic half-life	Photolysis	Biodegradability
Acetonitrile	-	-	Readily
Methanol	-	-	Readily
Trichloromethane	-	-	Not readily

Section 12. Ecological information

Bioaccumulative potential

Product/ingredient name	LogP _{ow}	BCF	Potential
Acetonitrile	-0.34	3	Low
Methanol	-0.77	<10	Low
Trichloromethane	1.97	690	High

Mobility in soil




Soil/Water partition coefficient : Not available.

Other adverse effects : No known significant effects or critical hazards.

Section 13. Disposal considerations

Disposal methods : The generation of waste should be avoided or minimized wherever possible. Disposal of this product, solutions and any by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any regional local authority requirements. Dispose of surplus and non-recyclable products via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste should not be disposed of untreated to the sewer unless fully compliant with the requirements of all authorities with jurisdiction. Waste packaging should be recycled. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues. Vapor from product residues may create a highly flammable or explosive atmosphere inside the container. Do not cut, weld or grind used containers unless they have been cleaned thoroughly internally. Avoid dispersal of spilled material and runoff and contact with soil, waterways, drains and sewers.

Section 14. Transport information

	TDG Classification	IMDG	IATA
UN number	UN1993	UN1993	UN1993
UN proper shipping name	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Acetonitrile, Methanol)	FLAMMABLE LIQUID, N.O.S. (Acetonitrile, Methanol)	Flammable liquid, n.o.s. (Acetonitrile, Methanol)
Transport hazard class(es)	3 	3 	3 
Packing group	II	II	II
Environmental hazards	No.	No.	No.

Proof of classification statement : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).

Additional information

Section 14. Transport information

- TDG Classification** : Product classified as per the following sections of the Transportation of Dangerous Goods Regulations: 2.18-2.19 (Class 3).
Explosive Limit and Limited Quantity Index 1
Passenger Carrying Road or Rail Index 5
Special provisions 16, 150
- IMDG** : **Emergency schedules** F-E, _S-E_
Special provisions 274
- IATA** : **Quantity limitation** Passenger and Cargo Aircraft: 5 L. Packaging instructions: 353. Cargo Aircraft Only: 60 L. Packaging instructions: 364. Limited Quantities - Passenger Aircraft: 1 L. Packaging instructions: Y341.
Special provisions A3
- Special precautions for user** : **Transport within user's premises:** always transport in closed containers that are upright and secure. Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

Section 15. Regulatory information

Canadian lists

- Canadian NPRI** : The following components are listed: acetonitrile; methanol; chloroform
- CEPA Toxic substances** : The following components are listed: chlorinated alkanes

International regulations

Chemical Weapon Convention List Schedules I, II & III Chemicals

Not listed.

Montreal Protocol

Not listed.

Stockholm Convention on Persistent Organic Pollutants

Not listed.

Rotterdam Convention on Prior Informed Consent (PIC)

Not listed.

UNECE Aarhus Protocol on POPs and Heavy Metals

Not listed.

Inventory list

- Canada** : Not determined.
- United States** : Not determined.

Section 16. Other information

History

- Date of issue/Date of revision** : 05/25/2026
- Date of previous issue** : 10/24/2025
- Version** : 12

Key to abbreviations

- ATE = Acute Toxicity Estimate
 BCF = Bioconcentration Factor
 DOT = Department of Transportation
 GHS = Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
 HPR = Hazardous Products Regulations
 IATA = International Air Transport Association
 IBC = Intermediate Bulk Container
 IMDG = International Maritime Dangerous Goods

Section 16. Other information

IMO = International Maritime Organization
 LogPow = logarithm of the octanol/water partition coefficient
 MARPOL = International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution From Ships,
 1973 as modified by the Protocol of 1978. ("Marpol" = marine pollution)
 N/A = Not available
 SGG = Segregation Group
 TDG = Transportation of Dangerous Goods
 UN = United Nations

Procedure used to derive the classification

Classification	Justification
FLAMMABLE LIQUIDS - Category 2 ACUTE TOXICITY (oral) - Category 4 ACUTE TOXICITY (dermal) - Category 3 ACUTE TOXICITY (inhalation) - Category 3 EYE IRRITATION - Category 2A CARCINOGENICITY - Category 2 TOXIC TO REPRODUCTION - Category 2 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (SINGLE EXPOSURE) - Category 1 SPECIFIC TARGET ORGAN TOXICITY (REPEATED EXPOSURE) - Category 1	On basis of test data Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method Calculation method

 Indicates information that has changed from previously issued version.

Notice to reader

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