

SECTION-1: Identification of the substance / mixture and the company / undertaking

Catalogue Number	CS-MM-56541
Product Name	Succinonitrile
CAS No.	110-61-2
Category	Fine Chemicals
Synonyms	Butanedinitrile 1,2-Dicyanoethane Ethylene Cyanide Ethylene Dicyanide
Brand	Clearsynth Labs Ltd.
Identified uses	Laboratory Chemicals
Uses advised against	Not available
Company	Clearsynth Labs Ltd. Mumbai, India
Emergency Phone #	+91-22-245045900
REACH No.	Not available

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

Disclaimer: This is sample MSDS. Please email sales@clearsynth.com for more details.

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture-Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008:

- Skin irritation (Category 2)
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation (Category 2)
- Acute toxicity (Category 4)

2.2 Label Elements

Signal Word: Warning



Hazard Statement(s)

Code	Statement
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H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H311	Not available
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	Not available
H400	Not available
H410	Not available

Precautionary Statement(s)

Code	Statement
P261	Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
P262	Not available
P264	Wash hands thoroughly after handling.
P264+P265	Not available
P270	Not available
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P273	Not available
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P301+P317	Not available
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water and soap.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present.
P316	Not available
P319	Get medical help if you feel unwell.
P321	Specific treatment (see ... on this label).
P330	Not available
P332+P317	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical help.
P337+P317	If eye irritation persists: Get medical help.
P361+P364	Not available
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P391	Not available
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.
P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulation

SECTION 3: Composition / information on ingredients

3.1 Substance

Component : Succinonitrile

CAS Number : 110-61-2

Molecular Formula : C4H4N2

Molecular Weight : 80.09

Parent Chemical : .

Synonyms : Butanedinitrile

1,2-Dicyanoethane

Ethylene Cyanide

Ethylene Dicyanide

Concentration : Not available

SECTION 4: First aid measures

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures

General advice: Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If breathing is difficult, seek medical attention.

Skin contact: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Seek medical attention if irritation persists.

Eye contact: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting unless directed by medical personnel. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention.

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Not available.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically. Not available.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media: Use extinguishing measures appropriate to surrounding fire (e.g., water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical, carbon dioxide).

Unsuitable extinguishing media: Not available.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

May emit toxic fumes under fire conditions. Hazardous combustion products: Not available.

5.3 Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and full protective gear. Cool containers with water spray if exposed to fire. Prevent fire-fighting water from entering drains or waterways.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid breathing dust/vapors/mist. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Ensure adequate ventilation. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment.

6.2 Environmental precautions

Avoid release to the environment. Prevent entry into drains, sewers, or waterways.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Contain spill. Collect spilled material using non-sparking tools and place in a suitable, labeled container for disposal. Clean contaminated area with appropriate method. Avoid generating dust.

6.4 Reference to other sections

See Section 8 for personal protective equipment and Section 13 for disposal considerations.

SECTION-7: Handling and storage

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1 Precautions for safe handling

Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing. Avoid breathing dust/vapors. Use with adequate ventilation. Keep away from sources of ignition.

7.2 Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Protect from moisture. Incompatible materials: Not available.

7.3 Specific end use(s)

Fine chemical / laboratory use. Not available.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls / personal protection

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits: Not available.

Biological limit values: Not available.

8.2 Exposure controls

Engineering controls: Use local exhaust ventilation or general ventilation to maintain exposure below applicable limits.

Personal protective equipment (PPE):

- Eye/face protection: Safety glasses with side shields or chemical splash goggles.
- Skin protection: Protective gloves (material selection dependent on use conditions). Protective clothing as appropriate.
- Respiratory protection: If ventilation is inadequate, use appropriate respiratory protection.
- Hygiene measures: Wash hands after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Test	Result
Appearance	No data available
IR spectrum	No data available
pH	No data available
Solubility	No data available

Property	Value
a) Physical State	No data available
b) Color	No data available
c) Odor	No data available
d) pH	No data available
e) Vapour Pressure	No data available
f) Viscosity	No data available
g) Initial Boiling Point and boiling range	No data available
h) Melting Point / Freezing Point	No data available
i) Auto Ignition Temperature	No data available
j) Flash Point	No data available
k) Explosion Limit, Lower	No data available
l) Explosion Limit, Upper	No data available
m) Decomposition Temperature	No data available
n) Loss on Drying	No data available
o) Relative Density	No data available

Property	Value
p) Solubility (in DMSO)	No data available
q) Oxidizing Properties	No data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

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10.1 Reactivity

No data available.

10.2 Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

No data available.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Heat, flames, sparks, and other ignition sources. Other conditions: Not available.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Not available.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

Not available.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1 Information on toxicological effects

- Acute toxicity: Organic nitriles decompose into cyanide ions both in vivo and in vitro. Consequently the primary mechanism of toxicity for organic nitriles is their production of toxic cyanide ions or hydrogen cyanide. Cyanide is an inhibitor of cytochrome c oxidase in the fourth complex of the electron transport chain (found in the membrane of the mitochondria of eukaryotic cells). It complexes with the ferric iron atom in this enzyme. The binding of cyanide to this cytochrome prevents transport of electrons from cytochrome c oxidase to oxygen. As a result, the electron transport chain is disrupted and the cell can no longer aerobically produce ATP for energy. Tissues that mainly depend on aerobic respiration, such as the central nervous system and the heart, are particularly affected. Cyanide is also known produce some of its toxic effects by binding to catalase, glutathione peroxidase, methemoglobin, hydroxocobalamin, phosphatase, tyrosinase, ascorbic acid oxidase, xanthine oxidase, succinic dehydrogenase, and Cu/Zn superoxide dismutase. Cyanide binds to the ferric ion of methemoglobin to form inactive cyanmethemoglobin. (L97) LD50: 450 mg/kg (Oral, Rat) (T29)

- Skin corrosion/irritation: No data available.

- Serious eye damage/eye irritation: No data available.

- Respiratory or skin sensitization: No data available.

- Germ cell mutagenicity: No data available.

- Carcinogenicity: No data available.

- Reproductive toxicity: No data available.

- STOT-single exposure: No data available.

- STOT-repeated exposure: Exposure to high levels of cyanide for a short time harms the brain and heart and can even cause coma, seizures, apnea, cardiac arrest and death. Chronic inhalation of cyanide causes breathing

difficulties, chest pain, vomiting, blood changes, headaches, and enlargement of the thyroid gland. Skin contact with cyanide salts can irritate and produce sores. (L96, L97) /CASE REPORTS/ A 53 yr old male with polyarthritis and chronic bronchitis had been treated for 3 weeks with anti-catarhal drugs, vitamins, and a daily intramuscular injection of 200 mg succinonitrile. Two hours after the last injection, the patient began vomiting and showed signs of psychomotor agitation and mental confusion accompanied by cold sweating. He was admitted to a hospital with convulsions and mental disorientation. The patient died 2 hours after he was hospitalized during a convulsion. Autopsy showed pronounced visceral congestion and cerebral and pulmonary edema. Histological examination showed a massive and vacuolar hepatic degeneration and a significant nephrosis of the tubules. Because of the odor of bitter almonds when the skull was opened, a chemical analysis for cyanide compounds was conducted. Cyanide concentrations of 0.265 to 1.500 mg/100 mL, reported as potassium-cyanide, were found in the liver, brain, kidney, lungs, and urine. No evidence of cyanide was found in the blood or gastric contents. An ampule of the pharmaceutical product containing the succinonitrile was analyzed. No trace of cyanide was found. .../It was concluded/ that death was due to cyanide poisoning, the cyanide having accumulated in the body as a result of a metabolic disorder when succinonitrile was administered.

- Aspiration hazard: No data available.

Likely routes of exposure

- Exposure to high levels of cyanide for a short time harms the brain and heart and can even cause coma, seizures, apnea, cardiac arrest and death. Chronic inhalation of cyanide causes breathing difficulties, chest pain, vomiting, blood changes, headaches, and enlargement of the thyroid gland. Skin contact with cyanide salts can irritate and produce sores. (L96, L97)

Symptoms related to the physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics

- Potential symptoms of overexposure are irritation of eyes, skin, respiratory system... .

SECTION 12: Ecological information

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12.1 Toxicity

Not available.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

Not available.

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

Not available.

12.4 Mobility in soil

Not available.

12.5 Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not available.

12.6 Endocrine disrupting properties

Not available.

12.7 Other adverse effects

Not available.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1 Waste treatment methods

Product: Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local/regional/national/international regulations. Do not discharge to drains.

Contaminated packaging: Dispose of as unused product. Ensure containers are empty and properly labeled for disposal or recycling where permitted.

SECTION 14: Transport information

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1 UN number

Not available.

14.2 UN proper shipping name

Not available.

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

Not available.

14.4 Packing group

Not available.

14.5 Environmental hazards

Not available.

14.6 Special precautions for user

Not available.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

Not available.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Not available.

15.2 Chemical safety assessment

Not available.

SECTION 16: Other information

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Product name: Succinonitrile

CAS No.: 110-61-2

Catalog No.: CS-MM-56541

Supplier: Clearsynth Labs Ltd., Mumbai, India

Emergency phone: +91-22-245045900

Synonyms: Butanedinitrile; 1,2-Dicyanoethane; Ethylene Cyanide; Ethylene Dicyanide

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