

## SAFETY DATA SHEET NITRIC ACID 35% W/W

According to Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006, Annex II

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

#### 1.1. Product identifier

**Product name** NITRIC ACID 35% W/W  
**Product number** 0347

#### 1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

**Identified uses** Laboratory reagent.  
**Uses advised against** Processes involving incompatible materials. Processes that would lead to over-exposure of the operators. Use in extreme heat. Misuse in the manufacture of explosives. Consumer use for mixtures exceeding 5% nitric acid content.

#### 1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

##### Supplier

Reagent Chemical Services  
 18 Aston Fields Road  
 Whitehouse Industrial Estate  
 Runcorn  
 Cheshire WA7 3DL  
  
 T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00)  
 F: 01928 716425  
 E: info@reagent.co.uk

#### 1.4. Emergency telephone number

**Emergency telephone** OHES Environmental Ltd 24-7  
 Tel. 0333 333 9939 (24 hour)

### SECTION 2: Hazards identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

##### Classification (EC 1272/2008)

**Physical hazards** Met. Corr. 1 - H290  
**Health hazards** Skin Corr. 1A - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318  
**Environmental hazards** Not Classified

**Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)** C;R35.

**Human health** Causes severe burns to skin and eyes. Ingestion will cause burns to the mouth, stomach and gastrointestinal tract. Inhalation of spray mists or high concentrations of vapours will cause burns to the respiratory system. Damage to mucous membranes.

**Environmental** The substance is not classed as environmentally hazardous.

## NITRIC ACID 35% W/W

**Physicochemical** Will corrode metal surfaces on prolonged or repeated contact. Attacks some plastics and rubber. Violent reaction with alkalis.

### 2.2. Label elements

#### Pictogram



#### Signal word

Danger

#### Hazard statements

H290 May be corrosive to metals.  
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

#### Precautionary statements

P260 Do not breathe vapour/ spray.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.  
P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor.  
P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with local regulations.

#### Contains

NITRIC ACID ...%

#### Supplementary precautionary statements

P234 Keep only in original container.  
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.  
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label).  
P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.  
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.  
P405 Store locked up.  
P406 Store in corrosive resistant/... container with a resistant inner liner.

### 2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.2. Mixtures

<b>NITRIC ACID ...%</b>		<b>30-60%</b>
CAS number: 7697-37-2	EC number: 231-714-2	REACH registration number: 01-2119487297-23-0000
<b>Classification</b>	<b>Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)</b>	
Ox. Liq. 3 - H272	O;R8 C;R35	
Met. Corr. 1 - H290		
Skin Corr. 1A - H314		
Eye Dam. 1 - H318		

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

## NITRIC ACID 35% W/W

<b>General information</b>	CAUTION! First aid personnel must be aware of own risk during rescue! Always consider any dangers in the vicinity before approaching to treat the casualty. First aid personnel must protect themselves with all necessary personal protective equipment during the assistance of casualties. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist the casualty by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing has stopped perform CPR. Check airway for any blockages. If medical assistance is needed take as much detail as possible about the incident and hazardous materials involved with the casualty.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water or eye wash solution while lifting the eyelids. If possible remove any contact lenses and continue to wash. Get medical attention immediately.

### 4.2. Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

<b>General information</b>	The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Acute: Irritation of the respiratory system. Coughing. Delayed: Burns to the respiratory system may occur after exposure to high concentrations of vapours or mists. Damage to mucous membranes.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Acute: Burns in the mouth, throat, stomach and gastrointestinal tract. Nausea, vomiting. Delayed: Scarring of the digestive system with possible blockages due to internal damage. Risk of perforation. Large amounts may prove to be fatal.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Acute: Burning pain and severe corrosive skin damage. Delayed: Scarring of the skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Acute: Severe burns. Delayed: May cause damage to the eyes. Possible corneal damage. Possible blindness.

### 4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

<b>Notes for the doctor</b>	Have facilities in place to wash skin and eyes in case of exposure. All cases of exposure require immediate medical attention.
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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

<b>Suitable extinguishing media</b>	The product is non-combustible. Water spray or carbon dioxide.
<b>Unsuitable extinguishing media</b>	Do not use water jet as this can spread the fire. Chemical extinguishants or foams, sand. Do not use carbon dioxide in enclosed spaces with insufficient ventilation.

### 5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

<b>Specific hazards</b>	Be aware of dangers from other hazardous materials in the immediate area. In case of fire toxic and corrosive fumes or vapours are formed. Contact with metals may form hydrogen gas which is flammable and can result in explosion. Containers of flammable liquids in the area of the fire can explode upon heating.
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## NITRIC ACID 35% W/W

<b>Hazardous combustion products</b>	The product is not combustible but can decompose in the event of a fire to produce toxic and corrosive gases, fumes and vapours. Nitrous gases (NOx).
<b>5.3. Advice for firefighters</b>	
<b>Protective actions during firefighting</b>	Evacuate and keep non-emergency personnel away from the fire area until it is properly extinguished with no danger of re-ignition. Be aware of dangers from other hazardous substances in the immediate area. Prevent run-off from entering drains and watercourses. Refer to hazards in section 5.2.
<b>Special protective equipment for firefighters</b>	Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

### SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

<b>Personal precautions</b>	Have emergency procedures in place for treating spillages, evacuating the area and informing the emergency services if necessary. Restrict access to the area until the spillage is treated, if large amounts of vapours are produced that will be hazardous to others, evacuate the area. When any other effects of spillages will affect the safety of others the area should be evacuated. Avoid ingestion, inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Spill control personnel should wear personal protective clothing and equipment as described in section 8 of this datasheet. Non-emergency personnel should be kept away from the area of spillage.
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#### 6.2. Environmental precautions

<b>Environmental precautions</b>	Avoid unauthorised discharge to the environment. Clean up any spillages immediately, prevent material from spreading and entering drains or sewage systems. Large spillages or uncontrolled discharge to water systems must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other regulatory body. If spillages to land cannot be treated safely or if contamination will occur the Environment Agency must be alerted immediately. If the product has entered a foul drain or sewage system in significant amounts to cause a hazard then the local water treatment company must be informed.
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#### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

<b>Methods for cleaning up</b>	Small spillages should be absorbed with an inert, non-combustible absorbent. Large Spillages: Dam and absorb spillages with sand, earth or other inert material. Fit drain covers where they are available if the spillage is likely to enter the drainage system. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see Section 13. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery. Ventilate area and allow to dry before allowing access. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.
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#### 6.4. Reference to other sections

<b>Reference to other sections</b>	Refer to sections 8 and 13 for additional information.
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### SECTION 7: Handling and storage

#### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

## NITRIC ACID 35% W/W

### Usage precautions

Avoid spilling the product. Avoid ingestion of the product, inhalation of any vapours/mists when produced and contact with skin and eyes. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash at the end of each work shift, before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Do not mix with incompatible substances or mixtures. Dilute by carefully adding the product to water, never add water to acid. Remove contaminated clothing/footwear/equipment before entering eating areas or places that would expose others to the product. Do not use in areas close to drainage systems unless measures are in place to prevent access of product. Ensure emergency procedures are in place to treat spillages and cope with other situations such as evacuation. Eye wash facilities and emergency shower must be available when handling this product.

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

#### Storage precautions

If the product is transferred to another container, this should be made of a compatible material that will not be affected preferably plastic or glass. Do not use metal containers. The packaging manufacturer will advise on suitable packaging. Store in a stable situation to avoid spillages. It is advisable to store in a bunded area or use other protective measures such as a sump pallet or storage tray. Store away from heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid extreme temperatures, advisable to store between 5 and 30 C.

#### Storage class

Corrosive storage.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

#### Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2. Registered uses can be found on the ECHA website under Registered Substances.

#### Usage description

Use product under conditions described in this datasheet. Avoid exposure of operators and others who may be affected by its use. Avoid overuse of the product which would create waste and potential spillages. Always use recommended personal protective equipment. Only use the product for its intended use in a safe manner, do not use for other purposes.

## SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

#### Occupational exposure limits

##### NITRIC ACID ...%

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL

Short-term exposure limit (15-minute): WEL 1 ppm 2.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

#### Biological limit values

No information available., No information available., No information available.

#### DNEL

Industry - Inhalation; Short term : 2.6 (local) mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Taken from the ECHA website: List of Registered Substances -Toxicity data.

Industry - Inhalation; Long term : 1.3 (local) mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Consumer - Inhalation; Short term : 1.3 (local) mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Consumer - Inhalation; Long term : 0.65 (local) mg/m<sup>3</sup>

#### PNEC

No registered information for PNEC of nitric acid.

### NITRIC ACID ...% (CAS: 7697-37-2)

#### DNEL

Workers - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 2.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

Workers - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 2.6 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

General population - Inhalation; Long term local effects: 1.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

General population - Inhalation; Short term local effects: 1.3 mg/m<sup>3</sup>

### 8.2. Exposure controls

## NITRIC ACID 35% W/W

<b>Appropriate engineering controls</b>	Provide adequate ventilation and appropriate extraction to avoid occupational exposure. If vapours or mists are generated, work in a fume cupboard.
<b>Eye/face protection</b>	Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.
<b>Hand protection</b>	Use full length gloves. Butyl rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Viton rubber (fluoro rubber). For gloves involving total immersion 1.0mm thickness (if available) are recommended, at least 0.5mm and breakthrough time of >480 minutes. For splash resistance use minimum 0.5mm thickness and breakthrough time > 240 minutes. Gloves should conform to EN 374 (Chemical and Micro-organisms hazards). The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.
<b>Other skin and body protection</b>	Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005; EN 14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of protective clothing and footwear. Wear rubber or plastic apron and full length gauntlets if handling large amounts. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield.
<b>Hygiene measures</b>	Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Remove contaminated clothing when entering eating areas or other places that could lead to contamination of others with the product.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	Wear suitable respiratory protection when vapours or mists are generated and there is inadequate ventilation or extraction. Use respirator fitted with a cartridge suitable for inorganic vapours, type B and E is recommended. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 136: Full face masks. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. When the concentration of atmospheric vapours is sufficient to cause skin irritation it is advisable to wear full face respiratory protection. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941. Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation.

### SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

#### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<b>Appearance</b>	Clear liquid.
<b>Colour</b>	Colourless. to Pale straw
<b>Odour</b>	Pungent. Acidic.
<b>Odour threshold</b>	Not available. No supplied or registered information. Not available. No supplied or registered information.
<b>pH</b>	pH (concentrated solution): < 1 Not determined. The pH is dependent upon the dilution factor. A change of 1 pH unit requires a 10:1 dilution.
<b>Melting point</b>	Approx. -42°C @ 760mm Hg.°C

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<b>Initial boiling point and range</b>	Anhydrous = approx. 83°C; 68% w/w = approx. 120°C. °C @ 760 mm Hg Nitric acid forms a constant boiling azeotrope at approx. 68%w/w and 120°C.
<b>Flash point</b>	Not available. Other justification
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not available. No supplied or registered information.
<b>Evaporation factor</b>	Not available. No supplied or registered information.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Not relevant. Not combustible. Not combustible.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	42 - 47.9 (100% Nitric acid) mm Hg @ °C
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	Approx. 1.22 g/ml @ 20 @ °C
<b>Bulk density</b>	Not applicable. Only applicable to solids.
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	> 50g @ °C Miscible with water. Nitric acid is stated to have a solubility of > 1kg/L.
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	Not available. Other justification
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not available. Other justification
<b>Viscosity</b>	Approx. 0.76 (Dynamic) mPa s @ 25°C Quoted values 0.761 and 0.746 mPas (dynamic) @ 25°C.
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not available. More sensitive to shock than m-dinitrobenzene: No More sensitive to friction than m-dinitrobenzene: No Not explosive
<b>Explosive under the influence of a flame</b>	No

### 9.2. Other information

**Other information** All available information has been included in section 9.1.

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

**Reactivity** Reactions characteristic of strong acids.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

**Stability** Stable at normal ambient temperatures. Stable when separated from incompatible materials.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

**Possibility of hazardous reactions** See section 2.1. Hydrogen sulphide may be produced on reaction with sulphide compounds. Exothermic reactions can occur with alkalis, water and oxidising agents which would build up pressure within a sealed container. Heat generation is liable to distort or damage plastic containers. Evolution of hydrogen gas on contact with metals can produce an explosive atmosphere. See also section 10.5. Violent reaction with reducing agents, strong bases, organic materials, chlorides and finely divided metal. Will not polymerise.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

## NITRIC ACID 35% W/W

**Conditions to avoid** Avoid heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage near to unprotected drainage systems. It is advisable to store the product within some form of containment to prevent spillages reaching drainage systems. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product. Avoid handling without the recommended personal protective equipment. Avoid transfer to a metal container or incompatible plastic container.

### 10.5. Incompatible materials

**Materials to avoid** Flammable/combustible materials. Carbides Carbon steel Reducing agents Organic materials Alkalis Metals. Alcohols. Chlorates Copper. Chromic acid

### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

**Hazardous decomposition products** None at ambient temperatures. See section 5 for thermal decomposition products.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity - oral

**Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)** No information available.

#### Acute toxicity - dermal

**Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)** No information available.

#### Acute toxicity - inhalation

**Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)** OECD Guideline 403 (Acute inhalation toxicity).

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

**Animal data** Primary dermal irritation index: No information available Erythema/eschar score: No information available Oedema score: No information available. No information available. Corrosive to skin.

#### Serious eye damage/irritation

**Serious eye damage/irritation** Corrosive to eyes.

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Genotoxicity - in vitro** Bacterial reverse mutation test: Negative., With and without metabolic activation. OECD 471, Salmonella typhimurium. Not mutagenic under the test conditions.

**Genotoxicity - in vivo** DNA damage and/or repair: Negative. Mouse; oral. Dose level: Sodium Nitrate at 600 and 1200 mg/kg/day No unscheduled DNA synthesis.

#### Carcinogenicity

**Carcinogenicity** Not available. No reliable information.

#### Reproductive toxicity

**Reproductive toxicity - fertility** Scientifically unjustified. Read across information gave negative results. OECD Guideline 422

**Reproductive toxicity - development** Not available. Read across information gave negative results. OECD Guideline 422

#### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

**STOT - single exposure** Not available.

#### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure



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<b>STOT - repeated exposure</b>	NOAEL 1500 mg/kg, Oral, Rat Read across data for potassium nitrate. No adverse effects. Tests on rabbits: damaging to the respiratory system. Healthy athletes were tested at 500µg/m <sup>3</sup> for 4 hours with no effects on the respiratory system. Tests on asthmatics did not show any related effects to nitric acid vapours.
<b>Target organs</b>	Inhalation: Respiratory system, lungs
<b>General information</b>	Effects will be dependent upon the concentration and length of time of exposure. Higher concentrations will produce more pronounced effects.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Irritation of the respiratory system. Coughing and difficulties in breathing. Acute exposure to high concentrations may lead to pulmonary oedema, these can take 48 hours to develop. Chronic exposure may cause bronchitis and dental erosion.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Causes burns to the mouth, throat, oesophagus and gastrointestinal tract. Nausea, vomiting. Diarrhoea. Internal pain. May result in internal scarring and blockages in the digestive system.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Causes severe burns. Blistering. Delayed effects may be scarring of the skin.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Causes severe burns. Risk of serious damage to eyes. Possible blindness.

### SECTION 12: Ecological Information

#### 12.1. Toxicity

<b>Acute toxicity - fish</b>	, 96 hours: Median lethal pH 3-3.5 Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects 22 mg/kg/day, <i>Lepomis macrochirus</i> (Bluegill) Median lethal pH = 3.7, 96 hour, <i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> .
<b>Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates</b>	, 48 hours: LC50 = pH 4.6 , Nitric acid: LC50, 48 hour, pH 4.6, semi-static, freshwater, <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> .
<b>Acute toxicity - aquatic plants</b>	Not available. No supplied or registered information
<b>Acute toxicity - microorganisms</b>	Not available. No supplied or registered information
<b>Acute toxicity - terrestrial</b>	Not available. No supplied or registered information
<b>Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage</b>	Not available. No supplied or registered information
<b>Short term toxicity - embryo and sac fry stages</b>	Not available. No supplied or registered information
<b>Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates</b>	, : pH 6.14 - 8.03 showed no adverse results on reproduction @ 25°C. , Nitric acid: Outside pH 6-9 may cause adverse effects, freshwater, 5 week study, <i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> .
<b>Toxicity to soil</b>	No registered or supplied information.
<b>Toxicity to terrestrial plants</b>	No registered or supplied information.

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

<b>Phototransformation</b>	Not available. No supplied or registered information
<b>Stability (hydrolysis)</b>	Scientifically unjustified.

## NITRIC ACID 35% W/W

**Biodegradation** Scientifically unjustified.  
 Water - :  
 Water - :  
 Scientifically unjustified.  
 Water - :  
 Scientifically unjustified.

**Biological oxygen demand** Not relevant.

**Chemical oxygen demand** Not relevant.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulative potential** Low bioaccumulation potential.

**Partition coefficient** Not available. Other justification

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

**Adsorption/desorption coefficient** Scientifically unjustified.

**Henry's law constant** Not relevant.

**Surface tension** Not available.

### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment** This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

### 12.6. Other adverse effects

**Other adverse effects** Will affect drinking water supplies. May cause a local pH change in water systems which can affect aquatic organisms. May effect germination and growth rates of plants if soil contamination occurs.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

**General information** Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licenced waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorised disposal to the environment. If operators are exposed to vapours during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn.

**Disposal methods** Neutralisation is recommended before disposal, this should be carried out by a reputable waste disposal company. IF WASTE IS NEUTRALISED ON SITE BE AWARE THAT A VIGOROUS AND EXOTHERMIC REACTION MAY OCCUR. Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorised disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimise waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### 14.1. UN number

**UN No. (ADR/RID)** 2031

**UN No. (IMDG)** 2031

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UN No. (ICAO) 2031

**14.2. UN proper shipping name**

Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) NITRIC ACID

Proper shipping name (IMDG) NITRIC ACID

Proper shipping name (ICAO) NITRIC ACID

Proper shipping name (ADN) NITRIC ACID

**14.3. Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR/RID class 8

ADR/RID label 8

IMDG class 8

ICAO class/division 8

**Transport labels****14.4. Packing group**

ADR/RID packing group II

IMDG packing group II

ICAO packing group II

**14.5. Environmental hazards**

Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

No.

**14.6. Special precautions for user**

EmS F-A, S-B

Emergency Action Code 2PE

Hazard Identification Number (ADR/RID) 85

Tunnel restriction code (E)

**14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code**

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 For packages of supplied material. Not relevant.

and the IBC Code

**SECTION 15: Regulatory information****15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

**National regulations** Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).  
The Chemicals (Hazard Information and Packaging for Supply) Regulations 2009 (SI 2009 No. 716).

## NITRIC ACID 35% W/W

**EU legislation** Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 18 December 2006 concerning the Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and Restriction of Chemicals (REACH) (as amended).  
Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 16 December 2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures (as amended).  
Regulation (EU) 453/2010.

**Guidance** ECHA Guidance on the compilation of safety data sheets 2014.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

Information from the manufacturer of the raw material has not been received regarding Chemical Safety Assessments, Exposure Scenarios or a Chemical Safety Report.

### SECTION 16: Other information

**General information** This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons.

**Key literature references and sources for data** Raw material safety data sheets. ECHA website.

**Revision comments** Change to section 15

**Revision date** 29/04/2016

**Revision** 4

**Supersedes date** 30/07/2015

**SDS number** 10052

**Risk phrases in full** R35 Causes severe burns.  
R8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

**Hazard statements in full** H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser.  
H290 May be corrosive to metals.  
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
H318 Causes serious eye damage.