

**SAFETY DATA SHEET**  
**NITRIC ACID LRG 1.42 SG**  
According to UK REACH.

**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****1.1. Product identifier**

Product name	NITRIC ACID LRG 1.42 SG
Product number	1211
REACH registration number	01-2119487297-23-XXXX
CAS number	7697-37-2
EC number	231-714-2

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

Identified uses	Etchant/cleaner. Laboratory reagent.
Uses advised against	No specific uses advised against are identified.

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

Supplier	Reagent Chemical Services 11b - 13 Aston Fields Road Whitehouse Industrial Estate Runcorn Cheshire WA7 3DL T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00) F: 01928 716425 E: <a href="mailto:info@reagent.co.uk">info@reagent.co.uk</a>
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**1.4. Emergency telephone number**

Emergency telephone	OHES Environmental Ltd 24-7 Tel. 0333 333 9939 (24 hour)
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**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture****Classification (EC 1272/2008)**

Physical hazards	Ox. Liq. 3 - H272 Met. Corr. 1 - H290
Health hazards	Acute Tox. 3 - H331 Skin Corr. 1B - H314 Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Environmental hazards	Not Classified

**2.2. Label elements**

EC number	231-714-2
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**Hazard pictograms**

Signal word

Danger

## NITRIC ACID LRG 1.42 SG

<b>Hazard statements</b>	H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser. H290 May be corrosive to metals. H331 Toxic if inhaled. H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
<b>Precautionary statements</b>	P220 Keep away from combustible materials. 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 or shower. 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 and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
<b>Supplemental label information</b>	EUH071 Corrosive to the respiratory tract.
<b>Contains</b>	NITRIC ACID ...%
<b>Supplementary precautionary statements</b>	P210 Keep away from heat, hot surfaces, sparks, open flames and other ignition sources. No smoking. P234 Keep only in original packaging. P261 Avoid breathing vapour/ spray. P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling. P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting. P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. P311 Call a POISON CENTER/ doctor. P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label). P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. P370+P378 In case of fire: Use foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog to extinguish. P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage. P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. P405 Store locked up. P406 Store in a corrosion-resistant container with a resistant inner liner. P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

### 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>60-100%</b>
CAS number: 7697-37-2	EC number: 231-714-2	REACH registration number: 01-2119487297-23-XXXX
<b>Classification</b>		
Ox. Liq. 2 - H272		
Met. Corr. 1 - H290		
Skin Corr. 1B - 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

## NITRIC ACID LRG 1.42 SG

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

<b>General information</b>	Show this Safety Data Sheet to the medical personnel. Chemical burns must be treated by a physician.
<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. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist affected person by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.
<b>Ingestion</b>	Rinse mouth thoroughly with water. Remove any dentures. Give a few small glasses of water or milk to drink. Stop if the affected person feels sick as vomiting may be dangerous. Do not induce vomiting unless under the direction of medical personnel. If vomiting occurs, the head should be kept low so that vomit does not enter the lungs. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Place unconscious person on their side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Maintain an open airway. Loosen tight clothing such as collar, tie or belt. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Skin contact</b>	It is important to remove the substance from the skin immediately. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Use a dedicated chemical skin treatment such as Diphoterine if available otherwise wash the skin with plenty of water. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes and get medical attention. Chemical burns must be treated by a physician. Get medical attention immediately.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Use a dedicated eyewash treatment solution such as Diphoterine if available otherwise wash immediately with plenty of water. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Continue to rinse for at least 10 minutes.
<b>Protection of first aiders</b>	First aid personnel should wear appropriate protective equipment during any rescue. If it is suspected that volatile contaminants are still present around the affected person, first aid personnel should wear an appropriate respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it from the affected person, or wear gloves. It may be dangerous for first aid personnel to carry out mouth-to-mouth resuscitation.

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

<b>General information</b>	See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.
<b>Inhalation</b>	Coughing. Severe irritation of nose and throat. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.
<b>Ingestion</b>	May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach. Severe stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting.
<b>Skin contact</b>	Causes severe burns. Pain or irritation. Redness. Blistering may occur.
<b>Eye contact</b>	Causes serious eye damage. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.

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

<b>Notes for the doctor</b>	Treat symptomatically. Keep affected person under observation.
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## **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

## NITRIC ACID LRG 1.42 SG

**Suitable extinguishing media** The product is not flammable. Extinguish with alcohol-resistant foam, carbon dioxide, dry powder or water fog. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** Do not use water jet as an extinguisher, as this will spread the fire.

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

**Specific hazards** May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser. Containers can burst violently or explode when heated, due to excessive pressure build-up. Severe corrosive hazard. Water used for fire extinguishing, which has been in contact with the product, may be corrosive.

**Hazardous combustion products** Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Very toxic or corrosive gases or vapours. Oxides of nitrogen.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

**Protective actions during firefighting** Avoid breathing fire gases or vapours. Evacuate area. Keep upwind to avoid inhalation of gases, vapours, fumes and smoke. Ventilate closed spaces before entering them. May cause or intensify fire; oxidiser. Cool containers exposed to heat with water spray and remove them from the fire area if it can be done without risk. Cool containers exposed to flames with water until well after the fire is out. If a leak or spill has not ignited, use water spray to disperse vapours and protect men stopping the leak. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Control run-off water by containing and keeping it out of sewers and watercourses. If risk of water pollution occurs, notify appropriate authorities.

**Special protective equipment for firefighters** Regular protection may not be safe. Wear chemical protective suit. Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing. Firefighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN469 (including helmets, protective boots and gloves) will provide a basic level of protection for chemical incidents.

## **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

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

**Personal precautions** No action shall be taken without appropriate training or involving any personal risk. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel away from the spillage. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Follow precautions for safe handling described in this safety data sheet. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. Ensure procedures and training for emergency decontamination and disposal are in place. Do not touch or walk into spilled material. Provide adequate ventilation. Avoid inhalation of vapours and spray/mists. Use suitable respiratory protection if ventilation is inadequate. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid contact with contaminated tools and objects.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

**Environmental precautions** Avoid discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Avoid discharge to the aquatic environment. Large Spillages: Inform the relevant authorities if environmental pollution occurs (sewers, waterways, soil or air).

### 6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

## NITRIC ACID LRG 1.42 SG

### Methods for cleaning up

Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Clear up spills immediately and dispose of waste safely. Do not use sawdust or other combustible material. Eliminate all ignition sources if safe to do so. No smoking, sparks, flames or other sources of ignition near spillage. Use only non-sparking tools. Use explosion-proof electrical equipment. This product is corrosive. Provide adequate ventilation. Approach the spillage from upwind. Small Spillages: If the product is soluble in water, dilute the spillage with water and mop it up. Alternatively, or if it is not water-soluble, absorb the spillage with an inert, dry material and place it in a suitable waste disposal container. Large Spillages: If leakage cannot be stopped, evacuate area. Flush spilled material into an effluent treatment plant, or proceed as follows. Contain and absorb spillage with sand, earth or other non-combustible material. Place waste in labelled, sealed containers. Clean contaminated objects and areas thoroughly, observing environmental regulations. The contaminated absorbent may pose the same hazard as the spilled material. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage. The requirements of the local water authority must be complied with if contaminated water is flushed directly to the sewer. Dispose of waste to licensed waste disposal site in accordance with the requirements of the local Waste Disposal Authority.

### 6.4. Reference to other sections

**Reference to other sections** For personal protection, see Section 8. See Section 11 for additional information on health hazards. See Section 12 for additional information on ecological hazards. For waste disposal, see Section 13.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

#### Usage precautions

Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Wear protective clothing as described in Section 8 of this safety data sheet. Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs. Handle all packages and containers carefully to minimise spills. Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. Avoid the formation of mists. This product is corrosive. Immediate first aid is imperative. Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not handle broken packages without protective equipment. Do not reuse empty containers.

#### Advice on general occupational hygiene

Wash promptly if skin becomes contaminated. Take off contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. Change work clothing daily before leaving workplace.

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

#### Storage precautions

Store away from incompatible materials (see Section 10). Store in accordance with local regulations. Keep away from flammable and combustible materials. Store away from the following materials: Alkalis. Keep only in the original container. Keep container tightly closed, in a cool, well ventilated place. Keep containers upright. Protect containers from damage. Bund storage facilities to prevent soil and water pollution in the event of spillage. The storage area floor should be leak-tight, jointless and not absorbent.

#### Storage class

Oxidiser storage.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

#### Specific end use(s)

The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

#### 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

## NITRIC ACID LRG 1.42 SG

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

#### Protective equipment



#### Appropriate engineering controls

Provide adequate ventilation. Personal, workplace environment or biological monitoring may be required to determine the effectiveness of the ventilation or other control measures and/or the necessity to use respiratory protective equipment. Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls as the primary means to minimise worker exposure. Personal protective equipment should only be used if worker exposure cannot be controlled adequately by the engineering control measures. Ensure control measures are regularly inspected and maintained. Ensure operatives are trained to minimise exposure.

#### Eye/face protection

Eyewear complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates eye contact is possible. Personal protective equipment for eye and face protection should comply with European Standard EN166. Wear tight-fitting, chemical splash goggles or face shield. If inhalation hazards exist, a full-face respirator may be required instead.

#### Hand protection

Chemical-resistant, impervious gloves complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contact is possible. To protect hands from chemicals, gloves should comply with European Standard EN374. Considering the data specified by the glove manufacturer, check during use that the gloves are retaining their protective properties and change them as soon as any deterioration is detected. Frequent changes are recommended. It is recommended that gloves are made of the following material: Butyl rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Viton rubber (fluoro rubber). The selected gloves should have a breakthrough time of at least 8 hours. Glove thickness is not necessarily a good measure of glove resistance as the permeation rate will depend on the exact glove composition. The breakthrough time for any glove material may be different for different glove manufacturers. 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.

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<b>Other skin and body protection</b>	Appropriate footwear and additional protective clothing complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates skin contamination is possible.
<b>Hygiene measures</b>	Provide eyewash station and safety shower. Contaminated work clothing should not be allowed out of the workplace. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Clean equipment and the work area every day. Good personal hygiene procedures should be implemented. Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Preventive industrial medical examinations should be carried out. Warn cleaning personnel of any hazardous properties of the product.
<b>Respiratory protection</b>	Respiratory protection complying with an approved standard should be worn if a risk assessment indicates inhalation of contaminants is possible. Ensure all respiratory protective equipment is suitable for its intended use and is 'CE'-marked. Check that the respirator fits tightly and the filter is changed regularly. Gas and combination filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN14387. Full face mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN136. Half mask and quarter mask respirators with replaceable filter cartridges should comply with European Standard EN140.
<b>Environmental exposure controls</b>	Keep container tightly sealed when not in use. 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. Store in a demarcated bunded area to prevent release to drains and/or watercourses.

### 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. Not determined.
<b>pH</b>	pH (concentrated solution): < 1
<b>Melting point</b>	Approx. -42°C @ 760mm Hg.°C
<b>Initial boiling point and range</b>	~120 (68%)°C @ 760 mm Hg
<b>Flash point</b>	Technically not feasible.
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	Not available. Not determined.
<b>Evaporation factor</b>	Not available. Not determined.
<b>Flammability (solid, gas)</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Not relevant.
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	350 Pa @ 100.2°C
<b>Vapour density</b>	Not available.
<b>Relative density</b>	~ 1.42 @ 20°C
<b>Bulk density</b>	Not applicable.
<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	Miscible with water. > 500 g/l water @ 20°C
<b>Partition coefficient</b>	Technically not feasible.
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Technically not feasible.

## NITRIC ACID LRG 1.42 SG

<b>Viscosity</b>	0.75 mPa s @ 25°C
<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not considered to be explosive.
<b>Oxidising properties</b>	Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.

### 9.2. Other information

<b>Other information</b>	None.
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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

<b>Reactivity</b>	The following materials may react with the product: Alkalis. Reducing agents. Flammable/combustible materials. May be corrosive to metals.
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### 10.2. Chemical stability

<b>Stability</b>	Stable at normal ambient temperatures and when used as recommended. Stable under the prescribed storage conditions.
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### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

<b>Possibility of hazardous reactions</b>	May generate heat.
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### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

<b>Conditions to avoid</b>	Avoid heat. In contact with some metals can generate hydrogen gas, which can form explosive mixtures with air.
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### 10.5. Incompatible materials

<b>Materials to avoid</b>	Alkalis. Reducing agents. Flammable/combustible materials. Hydrocarbons. Some metals. Mild steel. Stainless steel. Aluminium.
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### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

<b>Hazardous decomposition products</b>	Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. Thermal decomposition or combustion products may include the following substances: Corrosive gases or vapours.
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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity - oral

<b>Notes (oral LD<sub>50</sub>)</b>	Based on available data the LD <sub>50</sub> classification criteria are not met. Scientifically unjustified.
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#### Acute toxicity - dermal

<b>Notes (dermal LD<sub>50</sub>)</b>	Based on available data the classification criteria are not met. Scientifically unjustified.
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#### Acute toxicity - inhalation

<b>Acute toxicity inhalation (LC<sub>50</sub> vapours mg/l)</b>	2.65
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<b>Species</b>	Rat
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<b>Notes (inhalation LC<sub>50</sub>)</b>	LD <sub>50</sub> >2.65 mg/l, 4 hours, Vapour Rat
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<b>ATE inhalation (vapours mg/l)</b>	2.65
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#### Skin corrosion/irritation

<b>Animal data</b>	Skin Corr. 1A - H314 Causes severe burns.
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<b>Extreme pH</b>	≤ 2 Corrosive.
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## NITRIC ACID LRG 1.42 SG

### Serious eye damage/irritation

**Serious eye damage/irritation** Eye Dam. 1 - H318 Corrosive to skin. Corrosivity to eyes is assumed.

### Respiratory sensitisation

**Respiratory sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Skin sensitisation

**Skin sensitisation** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Germ cell mutagenicity

**Genotoxicity - in vitro** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

**Genotoxicity - in vivo** DNA damage and/or repair: Negative. Mouse; oral.

### Carcinogenicity

**Carcinogenicity** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

**IARC carcinogenicity** None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

### Reproductive toxicity

**Reproductive toxicity - fertility** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

**Reproductive toxicity - development** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

**STOT - single exposure** Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

**Target organs** Respiratory system, lungs

### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

**STOT - repeated exposure** Not classified as a specific target organ toxicant after repeated exposure.

**Target organs** Inhalation: Respiratory system, lungs

### Aspiration hazard

**Aspiration hazard** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### **General information**

The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

#### **Inhalation**

Severe irritation of nose and throat. Coughing. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Corrosive to the respiratory tract.

#### **Ingestion**

Severe stomach pain. Nausea, vomiting. May cause chemical burns in mouth, oesophagus and stomach.

#### **Skin contact**

Causes severe burns. Pain or irritation. Redness. Blistering may occur.

#### **Eye contact**

Causes serious eye damage. Pain. Profuse watering of the eyes. Redness.

#### **Route of exposure**

Ingestion Inhalation Skin and/or eye contact

#### **Target organs**

No specific target organs known.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### **Ecotoxicity**

The product may affect the acidity (pH) of water which may have hazardous effects on aquatic organisms.

### 12.1. Toxicity

## NITRIC ACID LRG 1.42 SG

**Toxicity** Based on available data the classification criteria are not met.

### Acute aquatic toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish** , 96 hours: Median lethal pH 3-3.5 , *Lepomis macrochirus* (Bluegill)

**Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** EC<sub>50</sub>, 48 hours: 490 mg/l, *Daphnia magna*

**Acute toxicity - aquatic plants** EC<sub>50</sub>, 10 days: >1700 mg/l,

**Acute toxicity - microorganisms** EC<sub>50</sub>, 3 hours: >1000 mg/l, Activated sludge

### Chronic aquatic toxicity

**Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage** Not available.

**Short term toxicity - embryo and sac fry stages** Not available.

**Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates** Not available.

### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

**Persistence and degradability** The product contains inorganic substances which are not biodegradable.

**Phototransformation** Scientifically unjustified.

**Stability (hydrolysis)** Scientifically unjustified.

**Biodegradation** Scientifically unjustified.

**Biological oxygen demand** Not relevant.

**Chemical oxygen demand** Not relevant.

### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulative potential** Scientifically unjustified.

**Partition coefficient** Technically not feasible.

### 12.4. Mobility in soil

**Mobility** The product is water-soluble and may spread in water systems. Volatile liquid.

**Adsorption/desorption coefficient** Scientifically unjustified.

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

**Surface tension** Scientifically unjustified.

### 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** None known.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

## NITRIC ACID LRG 1.42 SG

### General information

The generation of waste should be minimised or avoided wherever possible. Reuse or recycle products wherever possible. This material and its container must be disposed of in a safe way. Disposal of this product, process solutions, residues and by-products should at all times comply with the requirements of environmental protection and waste disposal legislation and any local authority requirements. When handling waste, the safety precautions applying to handling of the product should be considered. Care should be taken when handling emptied containers that have not been thoroughly cleaned or rinsed out. Empty containers or liners may retain some product residues and hence be potentially hazardous.

### Disposal methods

Do not empty into drains. Dispose of surplus products and those that cannot be recycled via a licensed waste disposal contractor. Waste, residues, empty containers, discarded work clothes and contaminated cleaning materials should be collected in designated containers, labelled with their contents. Incineration or landfill should only be considered when recycling is not feasible.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

### General

For limited quantity packaging/limited load information, consult the relevant modal documentation using the data shown in this section.

#### 14.1. UN number

UN No. (ADR/RID)	2031
UN No. (IMDG)	2031
UN No. (ICAO)	2031

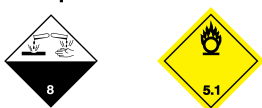
#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

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 subsidiary risk	5.1
ADR/RID label	8 & 5.1
IMDG class	8
IMDG subsidiary risk	5.1
ICAO class/division	8
ICAO subsidiary risk	5.1

#### Transport labels



#### 14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID packing group	II
IMDG packing group	II

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ICAO packing group II

### 14.5. Environmental hazards

**Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant**

No.

### 14.6. Special precautions for user

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.

**EmS** F-A, S-B

**Emergency Action Code** 2R

**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 and the IBC Code** For packages of supplied material. Not relevant.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

**National regulations** Health and Safety at Work etc. Act 1974 (as amended).  
Control of Substances Hazardous to Health Regulations 2002 (as amended).  
EH40/2005 Workplace exposure limits.  
GB Mandatory Classification and Labelling List (GB MCL)  
UK REACH and UK CLP Regulations.

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

No chemical safety assessment has been carried out.

### Inventories

**EU - EINECS/ELINCS**

None of the ingredients are listed or exempt.

## SECTION 16: Other information

## NITRIC ACID LRG 1.42 SG

<b>Abbreviations and acronyms used in the safety data sheet</b>	<p>ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road.</p> <p>ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways.</p> <p>RID: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail.</p> <p>IATA: International Air Transport Association.</p> <p>ICAO: Technical Instructions for the Safe Transport of Dangerous Goods by Air.</p> <p>IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods.</p> <p>CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service.</p> <p>ATE: Acute Toxicity Estimate.</p> <p>LC<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Concentration to 50 % of a test population.</p> <p>LD<sub>50</sub>: Lethal Dose to 50% of a test population (Median Lethal Dose).</p> <p>EC<sub>50</sub>: 50% of maximal Effective Concentration.</p> <p>PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic substance.</p> <p>vPvB: Very Persistent and Very Bioaccumulative.</p>
<b>Classification abbreviations and acronyms</b>	<p>Met. Corr. = Corrosive to metals</p> <p>Ox. Liq. = Oxidising liquid</p> <p>Acute Tox. = Acute toxicity</p> <p>Eye Dam. = Serious eye damage</p> <p>Skin Corr. = Skin corrosion</p>
<b>General information</b>	This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons.
<b>Key literature references and sources for data</b>	Raw material safety data sheets. GB Mandatory Classification and Labelling List (GB MCL) Source: European Chemicals Agency, <a href="http://echa.europa.eu/">http://echa.europa.eu/</a>
<b>Classification procedures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008</b>	Acute Tox. 3 - H331: Eye Dam. 1 - H318: Skin Corr. 1A - H314: Met. Corr. 1 - H290: Ox. Liq. 3 - H272:
<b>Training advice</b>	Read and follow manufacturer's recommendations. Only trained personnel should use this material.
<b>Revision comments</b>	General review according to UK REACH.
<b>Revision date</b>	01/05/2024
<b>Revision</b>	4
<b>Supersedes date</b>	30/07/2015
<b>SDS number</b>	10798
<b>SDS status</b>	Approved.
<b>Hazard statements in full</b>	<p>H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser.</p> <p>H290 May be corrosive to metals.</p> <p>H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.</p> <p>H318 Causes serious eye damage.</p> <p>H331 Toxic if inhaled.</p>

This information relates only to the specific material designated and may not be valid for such material used in combination with any other materials or in any process. Such information is, to the best of the company's knowledge and belief, accurate and reliable as of the date indicated. However, no warranty, guarantee or representation is made to its accuracy, reliability or completeness. It is the user's responsibility to satisfy himself as to the suitability of such information for his own particular use.