10 23-1 (10µg/mL Holmium in 2% HNO3)

High-Purity Standards
Catalogue number: 10 23-1
Version No: 1.1
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>10 23-1 (10µg/mL Holmium in 2% HNO3)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Synonyms</td>
<td>10 23-1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Proper shipping name</td>
<td>Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (contains nitric acid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other means of identification</td>
<td>10 23-1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses
Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Registered company name</th>
<th>High-Purity Standards</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Address</td>
<td>PO Box 41727 SC 29423 United States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Telephone</td>
<td>843-767-7900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fax</td>
<td>843-767-7906</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Website</td>
<td>highpuritystandards.com</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Email</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Emergency phone number

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Association / Organisation</th>
<th>INFOTRAC</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>1-800-535-5053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other emergency telephone numbers</td>
<td>1-352-323-3500</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

| Classification | Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1 |

Label elements

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>GHS label elements</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIGNAL WORD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DANGER</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hazard statement(s)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hazard statement</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>H290</td>
<td>May be corrosive to metals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H314</td>
<td>Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified
Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention
**SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

**Mixtures**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CAS No</th>
<th>% [weight]</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7697-37-2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>nitric acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7732-18-5</td>
<td>balance</td>
<td>water</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12055-62-8</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>holmium(III) oxide</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES**

**Description of first aid measures**

**Eye Contact**

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

**Skin Contact**

If skin or hair contact occurs:
- Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.
- Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.

**Inhalation**

If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.
- Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.
- Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.
- Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary.
- Transport to hospital, or doctor.
- Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung edema.
- Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung edema, fluid in the lungs).
- As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested.

**Ingestion**

For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.
- Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.
- If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.
- If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- Observe the patient carefully.
- Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.
- Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.
- Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

**Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed**

See Section 11

**Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed**

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:
- Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- Respiratory distress may require tracheotomy or intubation.
- Intravenous lines should be established immediately in all cases where there is evidence of circulatory compromise.
- Strong acids produce a coagulation necrosis characterised by formation of a coagulum (eschar) as a result of the desiccating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

**INGESTION:**
- Immediate dilution (milk or water) within 30 minutes post ingestion is recommended.
- DO NOT attempt to neutralise the acid since exothermic reaction may extend the corrosive injury.
- Be careful to avoid further vomit since re-exposure of the mucosa to the acid is harmful. Limit fluids to one or two glasses in an adult.
- Charcoal has no place in acid management.
- Some authors suggest the use of lavage within 1 hour of ingestion.

SKIN:
Skin lesions require copious saline irrigation. Treat chemical burns as thermal burns with non-adherent gauze and wrapping.

Deep second-degree burns may benefit from topical silver sulfadiazine.

**EYE:**

Eye injuries require retraction of the eyelids to ensure thorough irrigation of the conjunctival cul-de-sacs. Irrigation should last at least 20-30 minutes. **DO NOT** use neutralising agents or any other additives. Several litres of saline are required.

Cycloplegic drops, (1% cyclopentolate for short-term use or 5% homatropine for longer term use) antibiotic drops, vasoconstrictive agents or artificial tears may be indicated dependent on the severity of the injury. Steroid eye drops should only be administered with the approval of a consulting ophthalmologist.

[[Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]]

### SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

**Extinguishing media**

- Jets of water.
- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

**Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture**

| Fire Incompatibility | None known. |

**Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters**

**Fire Fighting**

- Non combustible.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Not considered to be a significant fire risk.
- Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acid smoke.

**SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

See section 8

**Environmental precautions**

See section 12

**Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Minor Spills</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>- Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Check regularly for spills and leaks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Clean up all spills immediately.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Wipe up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Major Spills**

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

### SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

**Precautions for safe handling**

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- **WARNING:** To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.
- Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Avoid contact with incompatible materials.
- When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

**Other information**

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

**Suitable container**
- DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers
- Check regularly for spills and leaks
- Lined metal can, lined metal pall can.
- Plastic pall.
- Poly liner drum.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks. For low viscosity materials:
  - Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
  - Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.
  - Removable head packaging;
  - Cans with friction closures and
  - low pressure tubes and cartridges may be used.

Where combination packages are used, and the inner packages are of glass, porcelain or stoneware, there must be sufficient inert cushioning material in contact with inner and outer packages unless the outer packaging is a close fitting moulded plastic box and the substances are not incompatible with the plastic.

**Storage incompatibility**
- Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions. The resulting solutions have pHs of less than 7.0.
- Inorganic acids neutralise chemical bases (for example: amines and inorganic hydroxides) to form salts - neutralisation can generate dangerously large amounts of heat in small spaces.
- The dissolution of inorganic acids in water or the dilution of their concentrated solutions with additional water may generate significant heat.
- The addition of water to inorganic acids often generates sufficient heat in the small region of contact to cause some of the water to boil explosively. The resulting "bumping" can spatter the acid.
- Inorganic acids react with active metals, including such structural metals as aluminium and iron, to release hydrogen, a flammable gas.
- Inorganic acids can initiate the polymerisation of certain classes of organic compounds.
- Inorganic acids react with cyanide compounds to release gaseous hydrogen cyanide.
- Inorganic acids generate flammable and/or toxic gases in contact with dithiocarbamates, isocyanates, mercaptans, nitrides, nitriles, sulfides, and strong reducing agents. Additional gas-generating reactions occur with sulfites, nitrates, thiosulfates (to give H2S and SO3), dithionites (SO2), and even carbonates.
- Acids often catalyse (increase the rate of) chemical reactions.

### SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

#### Control parameters

**OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)**

#### INGREDIENT DATA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TWA</th>
<th>STEL</th>
<th>Peak</th>
<th>Notes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1</td>
<td>nitric acid</td>
<td>Nitric acid</td>
<td>5 mg/m³ / 2 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)</td>
<td>nitric acid</td>
<td>Nitric acid</td>
<td>2 ppm</td>
<td>4 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>TLV® Basis: URT &amp; eye irr; dental erosion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)</td>
<td>nitric acid</td>
<td>Aqua fortis, Engravers acid, Hydrogen nitrate, Red fuming nitric acid (RFNA), White fuming nitric acid (WFNA)</td>
<td>5 mg/m³ / 2 ppm</td>
<td>10 mg/m³ / 4 ppm</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### EMERGENCY LIMITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Material name</th>
<th>TEEL-1</th>
<th>TEEL-2</th>
<th>TEEL-3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nitric acid</td>
<td>Nitric acid</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holmium(III) oxide</td>
<td>Holmium trioxide</td>
<td>30 mg/m³</td>
<td>330 mg/m³</td>
<td>2,000 mg/m³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Original IDLH</th>
<th>Revised IDLH</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nitric acid</td>
<td>100 ppm</td>
<td>25 ppm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>holmium(III) oxide</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Exposure controls

**Appropriate engineering controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are:

1. Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.
2. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard “physically” away from the worker and ventilation that strategically “adds” and “removes” air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.
3. Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. Local exhaust ventilation may be required in special circumstances. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Supplied air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection. Provide adequate ventilation in warehouses and enclosed storage areas. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying “escape” velocities which, in turn, determine the “capture velocities” of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

**Type of Contaminant:**

- solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).

**Air Speed:**

- 0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min)

Continued...
### SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Appearance</td>
<td>colorless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Physical state</td>
<td>Liquid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Odour threshold</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pH (as supplied)</td>
<td>&lt;2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melting point / freezing point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flash point (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evaporation rate</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Flammability</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Upper Explosive Limit (%)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relative density (Water = 1)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partition coefficient n-octanol / water</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auto-ignition temperature (°C)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decomposition temperature</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Viscosity (cSt)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molecular weight (g/mol)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taste</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Explosive properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxidising properties</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Eye and face protection

- Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure.
- Chemical goggles, wherever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.
- Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.
- Alternatively, a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

- Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. Alternatively, a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.

#### Skin protection

See Hand protection below.

#### Hands/feet protection

- Elbow length PVC gloves
- When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.

#### Body protection

See Other protection below.

#### Other protection

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

#### Thermal hazards

Not Available

#### Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Reactivity</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chemical stability</td>
<td>Contact with alkaline material liberates heat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Possibility of hazardous reactions</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conditions to avoid</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incompatible materials</td>
<td>See section 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hazardous decomposition products</td>
<td>See section 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

**Inhaled**
Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by inhalation". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. Exposure to vapours of some rare earth salts can cause sensitivity to heat, itching, and increased sensitivity of smell and taste. Other effects include inflamed airways and lung, emphysema, regional narrowing of terminal airways and cell changes.

**Ingestion**
Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident. The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.

**Skin Contact**
Skin contact with acidic corrosives may result in pain and burns; these may be deep with distinct edges and may heal slowly with the formation of scar tissue. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

**Eye**
If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with acid corrosives may produce pain, tears, sensitivity to light and burns. Mild burns of the epithelia generally recover rapidly and completely.

**Chronic**
Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

**Nitric acid**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Toxicity (rat)</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>LC50: 0.13 mg/L/4hr</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inhalation</td>
<td>LC50: 2500 ppm/1h</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Water**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Toxicity (rat)</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>LD50: &gt;90000 mg/kg</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Holmium(III) oxide**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Effect</th>
<th>Toxicity</th>
<th>Irritation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oral</td>
<td>LD50: 50-500 mg/kg</td>
<td>Not Available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Legend:**
1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer’s SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances.
Lanthanide poisoning causes immediate defaecation, writhing, inco-ordination, laboured breathing, and inactivity. For typical lanthanides:
The symptoms of toxicity of the rare earth elements include writhing, ataxia, labored respiration, walking on the toes with arched back and sedation.

For typical lanthanides:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ingredient</th>
<th>Endpoint</th>
<th>Test Duration (hr)</th>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Source</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nitric acid</td>
<td>NOEC</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>crustacea</td>
<td>107mg/L</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ecotoxicity:
The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. Recommended pH values for test species listed in OECD guidelines are between 6.0 and almost 9. Acute testing with fish showed 96h-LC50 at about pH 3.5. Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

**SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste treatment methods**

- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Treat and neutralise at an approved treatment plant. Treatment should involve: Neutralisation with soda ash or soda-lime followed by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and/or pharmaceutical wastes or Incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.

**Marine Pollutant**

NO

**UN number**

3264

**SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant

NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number 3264

Continued...
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Product name</th>
<th>Pollution Category</th>
<th>Ship Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk</td>
<td>Nitric acid (70% and over)</td>
<td>Y, Y</td>
<td>2/2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nitric acid (less than 70%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

NITRIC ACID(7697-37-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
International Air Transport Association (IATA) Dangerous Goods Regulations - Prohibited List
Passenger and Cargo Aircraft

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List

HOLMIUM(III) OXIDE(12055-62-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Federal Regulations
Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES
Immediate (acute) health hazard
Delayed (chronic) health hazard
Fire hazard
Pressure hazard
Reactivity hazard

Yes
No
No
No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)</th>
<th>Reportable Quantity in kg</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nitric acid</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>454</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

State Regulations
US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65
WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Nickle compounds Listed

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>National Inventory</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Australia - AICS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - DSL</td>
<td>N (holmium(III) oxide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Canada - NDSL</td>
<td>N (water; nitric acid)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China - IECS</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan - ENCS</td>
<td>N (water)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Korea - KECI</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Zealand - NZIoC</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Philippines - PICCS</td>
<td>N (holmium(III) oxide)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USA - TSCA</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Legend:
Y = All ingredients are on the inventory
N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references. The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.
Definitions and abbreviations

PC – TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC – STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

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