Section 1. Product and Company Identification

Product Identification: 10,000 μg/mL Antimony in 10% HNO₃ + 2% HF

MSDS Number: 10M2-3

Recommended Use: For Laboratory Use.

Company Identification: High-Purity Standards

P.O. Box 41727

Charleston, SC 29423 Telephone: (843) 767-7900

FAX: (843) 767-7906

In case of emergency call INFOTRAC: 800-535-5053

Section 2. Hazard Identification

HNO3 + 1% or greater HF then the classification is as follows

Classification:

Skin Corrosion/Irritation, Category 1

Serious Eye Damage/ Eye Irritation, Category 1

Acute Toxicity, Oral, Category 2

Acute Toxicity, Inhalation, Category 2

Acute Toxicity, Dermal, Category 1

Labeling:

Symbol:

Signal Word: Danger.

Hazard Statement: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. Causes serious eye damage. Fatal if swallowed. Fatal if inhaled. Fatal in contact with skin.

Precautionary Statement: Wear protective gloves/clothing and eye/face protection. Wash thoroughly after handling. Do not eat, drink, or smoke when using this product. Do not breathe, fume/gas/vapour/spray. Use only in a well-ventilated area. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing.

Section 3. Composition				
Component	CAS/EINECS Registry #	Percent Concentration		
Antimony	7440-36-0/231-146-5	1.0		
Nitric Acid	7697-37-2/231-714-2	10		
Hydrofluoric Acid	7664-39-3/231-634-8	2.0		
Water, deionized	7732-18-5/ 231-791-2	Balance		

Section 4. First Aid Measures

IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Gently wash with plenty of soap and water. Rub calcium gluconate gel immediately to skin. Obtain medical assistance. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Obtain medical assistance

Safety Data Sheet No. 10M2-3	Date: February 28, 2014	
10,000 μg/mL Antimony in 10%HNO ₃ +2% HF	Revision: 002 Page 2 of 4	

IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. **IF INHALED:** Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Target Organs: Eyes, skin, respiratory system, teeth, and skeletal system.

Section 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire & Explosion hazards: While nitric acid is not combustible, it is a strong oxidizing agent that can react with combustible materials; however, it is present in limited quantities in this solution. NO_x compounds can be released in case of fire. Hydrofluoric acid may ignite or explode on contact with combustible materials.

Extinguishing Media: Use any extinguishing media that is suitable for the surrounding area. Use a water spray to dilute nitric acid and to absorb liberated nitrogen oxides.

Specific Methods: Firefighters should wear proper protective equipment and self-contained breathing apparatus with full face piece operated in positive pressure mode.

Section 6. Accidental Release Measures

Ventilate area of leak or spill. Wear appropriate personal protective equipment as specified in Section 8. Do not allow to enter drainage systems or water ways. Dike area and dilute spill with water and neutralize with soda ash, limestone, etc. Place the neutralized material into containers suitable for eventual disposal, reclamation, or destruction. Always dispose of in accordance with local regulations.

Section 7. Handling and Storage

Store in a cool, dry, ventilated storage area with acid resistant floors and good drainage. Keep out of direct sunlight and away from heat, water, and incompatible materials. When diluting, the acid should always be added slowly to water and in small amounts. Refer to Section 8 for personal handling instructions.

Section 8. Exposure Controls and Personal Protection

Engineering Controls: Provide exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to keep any buildup of airborne contaminants below their respective threshold limit value. Ensure the availability of eyewash stations and safety showers.

Respiratory Protection: Provide approved respiratory apparatus for non-routine or emergency use. Use an approved vapor respirator when the vapor or mist concentrations are high. If necessary, refer to the NIOSH document Guide to the Selection and Use of Particulate Respirators Certified under 42 CFR 84 for selection and use of respirators certified by NIOSH.

Personal Protection: Wear appropriate gloves impermeable to HF, safety glasses with face shield, and lab coat/apron to avoid any direct skin contact.

Exposure Limits:

=P 0541 V =5V					
Component	ACGIH TLV	OSHA PEL			
Antimony	0.5 mg/m^3	0.5 mg/m^3			
Nitric Acid	2 mg/kg	5 mg/m^3			
Hydrofluoric Acid	C: 3 mg/ml	2.5 mg/m ³			
		STEL: 6 mg/ml			

Safety Data Sheet No. 10M2-3 Date: February 28, 2014 10,000 μg/mL Antimony in 10%HNO₃+2% HF Revision: 002 Page 3 of 4

Section 9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State: Liquid Color: Clear, colorless liquid

Odor: Odorless to a faint pungent odor

Odor threshold: None

pH: <2

Melting point: N/A Freezing Point: N/A

Boiling Point: Approximately 100°C

Flash point: N/A Evaporation rate: N/A Flammability: N/A Explosion limits: N/A Vapor Pressure (mm): N/A Vapor Density (air+1): N/A

Relative density: $(H_2O = 1)$: Approximately 1.0

Solubility in H₂O: Complete Auto ignition temperature: N/A Decomposition temperature: N/A Molecular Weight: 121.75 (Sb)

Section 10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability Indicator: YES

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid heat and contact with combustible and other incompatible materials. Incompatibles: Strong reducing agents, metallic powders, strong bases, chlorine, calcium compounds, hydroxides, organic materials, strong alkali, cyanides.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: HF and NO_x compounds including nitric oxide (NO),

nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), nitrous oxide (N₂O) and nitric acid mist or vapor.

Hazardous Polymerization: Will not occur.

Section 11. Toxicological Information

May cause severe irritation/burns to respiratory system and areas of contact. Material is extremely destructive to the tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract. The symptoms may be delayed.

RTECS#

HNO₃; QU5775000 Sb; CC4025000 HF; MW7875000

 LD_{LO} Oral, Human: (Nitric Acid) 430 mg/kg. LC_{LO} Inhalation, Human: (HF) 50 mg/kg/30 min

LD₅₀ Oral, Rat: (Sb) 7g/kg.

Section 12. Ecological Information

Ecotoxicological information: Do not allow material to reach ground water, water bodies, or sewage system.

Safety Data Sheet No. 10M2-3 Date: February 28, 2		28, 2014
10,000 μg/mL Antimony in 10%HNO ₃ +2% HF	Revision: 002	Page 4 of 4

Section 13. Disposal Considerations

General: Follow Federal, state and local regulations for waste.

Section 14. Transport Information

D.O.T. Classification: Hazardous by IATA and 49CFR regulations (based on concentration of acid).

D.O.T. Shipping Name: Corrosive liquid, Toxic, n.o.s. (Nitric Acid, Hydrofluoric acid)

D.O.T. Hazard Class: 8, 6.1 U.N./N.A. Number: 2922

Packing Group: II

D.O.T. Label: Corrosive (8), Toxic (6.1)

Section 15. Regulations (Not meant to be all inclusive-selected regulation listed)

TSCA Status: Components of this solution are listed on the TSCA Inventory.

RCRA Status: Yes (Hydrofluoric Acid-U134)

SARA: Subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of SARA Title III and of 40 CFR

372

Risk Phrases: R23/24/25 R34. Toxic by inhalation, skin contacted, or if ingested. Causes burns. Safety Phrases: S24, S25, S36/37/39 Avoid contact with the skin. Avoid contact with eyes. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection

WHMIS Information (Canada): E: Corrosive

D1A: Very Toxic Material Causing Immediate and Serious Toxic Effects

Section 16. Other Information

HPS products are intended for laboratory use only. All products should be handled and used by trained professional personnel only. The responsibility for the safe handling and use of these products rests solely with the buyer and/or user. The SDS was prepared carefully and represents the best data currently available to us; however, HPS does not certify the data on the SDS. Certified values for this material are given only on the Certificate of Analysis.

Theodore C. Rains, Ph.D.