100033-1 Mercury (1000µg/mL in 2% HNO3)

High-Purity Standards

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **4**

Catalogue number: **100033-1**
Version No: **4.4**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **12/15/2017**
Print Date: **12/15/2017**
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	100033-1 Mercury (1000µg/mL in 2% HNO3)
Synonyms	1000µg/mL Mercury in 2% HNO3
Proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (contains nitric acid)
Other means of identification	100033-1

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

Registered company name	**High-Purity Standards**
Address	PO Box 41727 Charleston, SC 29423 United States
Telephone	843-767-7900
Fax	843-767-7906
Website	highpuritystandards.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	**INFOTRAC**
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-535-5053
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-352-323-3500

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure Category 2, Reproductive Toxicity Category 1B, Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H360	May damage fertility or the unborn child.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Continued...

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7439-97-6	0.1	mercury (elemental)
7697-37-2	2	nitric acid
7732-18-5	Balance	water

The specific chemical identity and/or exact percentage (concentration) of composition has been withheld as a trade secret.

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, without delay. ▸ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▸ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, 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. ▸ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. **This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.** (ICSC13719)
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

Treat symptomatically.
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 cricothyroidotomy if endotracheal intubation is contraindicated by excessive swelling
- 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 dessicating action of the acid on proteins in specific tissues.

INGESTION:

Continued...

- 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 conjuctival 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

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible.

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

Minor Spills	▸ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	▸ Clear area of personnel and move upwind.

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

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers.

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 pail/ can. For low viscosity materials ▸ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	mercury (elemental)	Mercury metal: Colloidal mercury, Metallic mercury, Quicksilver	Hg Vapor: 0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Other:0.1 mg/m3	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	mercury (elemental)	Mercury, all forms except alkyl, as Hg - Elemental and inorganic forms	0.025 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: CNS impair; kidney dam; BEI

Continued...

US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	mercury (elemental)	Mercury (vapor)	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	(as Hg);2 See Table Z-2.
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z2	mercury (elemental)	Mercury	Not Available	Not Available	0.1 mg/m3	(Z37.8-1971)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	nitric acid	Aqua fortis, Engravers acid, Hydrogen nitrate, Red fuming nitric acid (RFNA), White fuming nitric acid (WFNA)	5 mg/m3 / 2 ppm	10 mg/m3 / 4 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	nitric acid	Nitric acid	2 ppm	4 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; dental erosion
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	nitric acid	Nitric acid	5 mg/m3 / 2 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
mercury (elemental)	Mercury vapor	0.15 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available
nitric acid	Nitric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
mercury (elemental)	Not Available	Not Available
nitric acid	25 ppm	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
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.
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.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	colorless

Physical state	Liquid	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	<2	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

Continued...

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Contact with alkaline material liberates heat
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Ingestion of acidic corrosives may produce burns around and in the mouth, the throat and oesophagus.
Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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. 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.
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.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and/or ulceration of mouth lining. Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.

100033-1 Mercury (1000µg/mL in 2% HNO3)	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Not Available	Not Available

mercury (elemental)	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Oral (rat) LD50: >9.2 mg/kg[1]	Not Available

nitric acid	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
50-500 mg/kg[2]	Not Available
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 0.13 mg/l/4h[2]	

water	
TOXICITY	**IRRITATION**
Not Available	Not Available

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*

MERCURY (ELEMENTAL)	Animal studies have shown that mercury may be a reproductive effector.
NITRIC ACID	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Oral (?) LD50: 50-500 mg/kg * [Various Manufacturers]
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
MERCURY (ELEMENTAL) & NITRIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends.

Acute Toxicity	⊘	**Carcinogenicity**	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	✔
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	⊘
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	✔
Mutagenicity	⊘	**Aspiration Hazard**	⊘

Continued...

Legend: – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification
– Data available to make classification
– Data Not Available to make classification

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

100033-1 Mercury (1000µg/mL in 2% HNO3)

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

mercury (elemental)

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
LC50	96	Fish	0.004mg/L	4
EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0035mg/L	5
EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0025mg/L	4
BCF	720	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
NOEC	2688	Crustacea	0.00025mg/L	2

nitric acid

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
NOEC	16	Crustacea	107mg/L	4

water

ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: *Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*

Ecotoxicity:
The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse.
Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal
- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.
- Recycle wherever possible.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number 3264

Continued...

UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. (contains nitric acid)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 8 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label: 8 Special provisions: 386, B2, IB2, T11, TP2, TP27

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3264
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. * (contains nitric acid)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 8L
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3 A803 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 855 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 851 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y840 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 0.5 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3264
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-A , S-B Special provisions: 274 Limited Quantities: 1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Source	Product name	Pollution Category	Ship Type
IMO MARPOL (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk	Nitric acid (70% and over)|Nitric acid (less than 70%)	Y; Y	2|2

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

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

MERCURY (ELEMENTAL)(7439-97-6) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

Continued...

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
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 - Reproductive Toxicity
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
US - Idaho - Acceptable Maximum Peak Concentrations
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-2)
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
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z-2 Acceptable ceiling concentration, Acceptable maximum peak above the acceptable ceiling concentration for an 8-hr shift
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US Clean Air Act - Hazardous Air Pollutants
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants
US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z2
US Spacecraft Maximum Allowable Concentrations (SMACs) for Airborne Contaminants
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

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 Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
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
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US List of Active Substances Exempt from the TSCA Inventory Notifications (Active-Inactive) Rule
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate (acute) health hazard	Yes
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	Yes
Fire hazard	No
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

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

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Mercury	1	0.454
Nitric acid	1000	454

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 PREPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Mercury and mercury compounds Listed

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (water; mercury (elemental); nitric acid)
China - IECSC	Y

Continued...

Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (mercury (elemental))
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
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.

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

Powered by AuthorITe, from Chemwatch.

end of SDS