



## CLP Spike Standard 3

### High-Purity Standards

Catalogue number: CLP-SP-3

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 3

Issue Date: 06/03/2017

Print Date: 06/03/2017

S.GHS.USA.EN

## SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

### Product Identifier

Product name	CLP Spike Standard 3
Synonyms	CLP-SP-3
Proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s.
Other means of identification	CLP-SP-3

### Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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### Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	High-Purity Standards
Address	PO Box 41727 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, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3, Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1
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### Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
SIGNAL WORD	DANGER

### Hazard statement(s)

H373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

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### Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

### Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

**P260** Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

### 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
7697-37-2	4	<a href="#">nitric acid</a>
7732-18-5	balance	<a href="#">water</a>
7440-38-2	0.2	<a href="#">arsenic</a>
7440-43-9	0.005	<a href="#">cadmium</a>
7439-92-1	0.05	<a href="#">lead</a>
7782-49-2	0.2	<a href="#">selenium</a>
7440-28-0	0.2	<a href="#">thallium</a>

## SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

### Description of first aid measures

<b>Eye Contact</b>	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes.</li> <li>Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> <li>Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.</li> </ul>
<b>Skin Contact</b>	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available.</li> <li>Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.</li> <li>Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor.</li> </ul>
<b>Inhalation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area.</li> <li>Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.</li> <li>Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.</li> <li>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema.</li> <li>Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs).</li> <li>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.</li> <li>Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered.</li> </ul> <p><b>This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.</b>          (ICSC13719)</p>
<b>Ingestion</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once.</li> <li>Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed.</li> <li><b>If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting.</b></li> <li>If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.</li> <li>Observe the patient carefully.</li> <li>Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious.</li> <li>Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink.</li> <li>Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.</li> </ul>

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

See Section 11

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

Continued...

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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 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

- ▶ 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

<b>Fire Incompatibility</b>	None known.
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### Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

<b>Fire Fighting</b>	
<b>Fire/Explosion Hazard</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Non combustible.</li> <li>▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk.</li> <li>▶ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas.</li> <li>▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.</li> <li>▶ May emit corrosive, poisonous fumes. May emit acid smoke.</li> </ul>

## 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

<b>Minor Spills</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material.</li> <li>▶ Check regularly for spills and leaks.</li> <li>▶ Clean up all spills immediately.</li> <li>▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.</li> <li>▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment.</li> <li>▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.</li> <li>▶ Wipe up.</li> <li>▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.</li> </ul>
<b>Major Spills</b>	#

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

## SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

### Precautions for safe handling

<b>Safe handling</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.</li> <li>▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.</li> <li>▶ Use in a well-ventilated area.</li> <li>▶ <b>WARNING: To avoid violent reaction, ALWAYS add material to water and NEVER water to material.</b></li> <li>▶ Avoid smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.</li> <li>▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials.</li> <li>▶ When handling, <b>DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.</b></li> <li>▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.</li> <li>▶ Avoid physical damage to containers.</li> <li>▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.</li> <li>▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.</li> <li>▶ Use good occupational work practice.</li> <li>▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>
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Continued...

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.</li> </ul>
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Store in original containers.</li> <li>Keep containers securely sealed.</li> <li>Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.</li> <li>Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.</li> <li>Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.</li> <li>Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.</li> </ul>

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers</b></li> <li>Check regularly for spills and leaks</li> <li>Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can.</li> <li>Plastic pail.</li> <li>Polyliner drum.</li> <li>Packing as recommended by manufacturer.</li> <li>Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.</li> </ul> <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.</li> <li>Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.</li> </ul> <p>For materials with a viscosity of at least 2680 cSt. (23 deg. C) and solids (between 15 C deg. and 40 deg C.):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Removable head packaging;</li> <li>Cans with friction closures and</li> <li>low pressure tubes and cartridges</li> </ul> <p>may be used.</p> <p>-</p> <p>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.</p>
Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inorganic acids are generally soluble in water with the release of hydrogen ions. The resulting solutions have pH's of less than 7.0.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>The dissolution of inorganic acids in water or the dilution of their concentrated solutions with additional water may generate significant heat.</li> <li>The addition of water to inorganic acids often generates sufficient heat in the small region of mixing to cause some of the water to boil explosively. The resulting "bumping" can spatter the acid.</li> <li>Inorganic acids react with active metals, including such structural metals as aluminum and iron, to release hydrogen, a flammable gas.</li> <li>Inorganic acids can initiate the polymerisation of certain classes of organic compounds.</li> <li>Inorganic acids react with cyanide compounds to release gaseous hydrogen cyanide.</li> <li>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, nitrites, thiosulfates (to give H<sub>2</sub>S and SO<sub>3</sub>), dithionites (SO<sub>2</sub>), and even carbonates.</li> <li>Acids often catalyse (increase the rate of) chemical reactions.</li> </ul>

## SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

## Control parameters

## OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

## INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	nitric acid	Nitric acid	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 2 ppm	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> / 4 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: URT & eye irr; dental erosion
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/m <sup>3</sup> / 2 ppm	4 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	nitric acid	Nitric acid	2 ppm	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	arsenic	Arsenic metal: Arsenia	Not Available	Not Available	0.002 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Ca See Appendix A
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	cadmium	Cadmium	0.005 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	see 1910.1027;(as Cd)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	cadmium	Cadmium metal: Cadmium	0.01 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	Ca See Appendix A [*Note: The REL applies to all Cadmium compounds (as Cd).]
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	cadmium	Cadmium	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Kidney dam; BEI
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	lead	Lead metal, Plumbum	0.050 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	See Appendix C [*Note: The REL also applies to other lead compounds (as Pb) -- see Appendix C.]
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	selenium	Elemental selenium, Selenium alloy	0.2 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	Not Available	Not Available	[*Note: The REL also applies to other selenium compounds (as Se) except Selenium hexafluoride.]

## EMERGENCY LIMITS





Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
nitric acid	Nitric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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cadmium	Cadmium	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
lead	Lead	0.15 mg/m3	120 mg/m3	700 mg/m3
selenium	Selenium	0.6 mg/m3	6.6 mg/m3	40 mg/m3
thallium	Thallium	0.06 mg/m3	13 mg/m3	20 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
nitric acid	100 ppm	25 ppm
water	Not Available	Not Available
arsenic	100 mg/m3	5 mg/m3
cadmium	50 mg/m3 / 9 mg/m3	9 mg/m3 / 9 [Unch] mg/m3
lead	700 mg/m3	100 mg/m3
selenium	Unknown mg/m3 / Unknown ppm	1 mg/m3
thallium	Not Available	Not Available

## Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	<p>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.</p> <p>The basic types of engineering controls are:</p> <p>Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.</p>											
	<p>Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.</p> <p>An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.</p> <p>Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. 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.</p>											
	<table><tr><td>Type of Contaminant:</td><td>Air Speed:</td></tr><tr><td>solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).</td><td>0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)</td></tr><tr><td>aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)</td><td>0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)</td></tr><tr><td>direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)</td><td>1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)</td></tr><tr><td>grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).</td><td>2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)</td></tr></table>		Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:	solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)	aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)	direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)	grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)
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<p>Within each range the appropriate value depends on:</p> <table><tr><td>Lower end of the range</td><td>Upper end of the range</td></tr><tr><td>1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture</td><td>1: Disturbing room air currents</td></tr><tr><td>2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.</td><td>2: Contaminants of high toxicity</td></tr><tr><td>3: Intermittent, low production.</td><td>3: High production, heavy use</td></tr><tr><td>4: Large hood or large air mass in motion</td><td>4: Small hood-local control only</td></tr></table>		Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range	1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents	2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity	3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use	4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only	
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<p>Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.</p>												
Personal protection	<div></div>											
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ 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.</li><li>▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted.</li><li>▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection.</li><li>▶ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.</li><li>▶ 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]</li></ul>											
Skin protection	See Hand protection below											
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▶ Elbow length PVC gloves</li><li>▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots.</li></ul>											
Body protection	See Other protection below											

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<b>Other protection</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Overalls.</li> <li>▶ PVC Apron.</li> <li>▶ PVC protective suit may be required if exposure severe.</li> <li>▶ Eyewash unit.</li> <li>▶ Ensure there is ready access to a safety shower.</li> </ul>
<b>Thermal hazards</b>	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 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### Information on basic physical and chemical properties

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

## SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

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

## SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

### Information on toxicological effects

<b>Inhaled</b>	Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce toxic effects. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness.
<b>Ingestion</b>	<b>Toxic effects</b> may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 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. Immediate pain and difficulties in swallowing and speaking may also be evident.
<b>Skin Contact</b>	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 produce harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and 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.
<b>Eye</b>	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.

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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. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.									
CLP Spike Standard 3	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available					
TOXICITY	IRRITATION									
Not Available	Not Available									
nitric acid	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Inhalation (rat) LC50: 625 ppm/1h<sup>[2]</sup></td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Inhalation (rat) LC50: 625 ppm/1h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available					
TOXICITY	IRRITATION									
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 625 ppm/1h <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available									
water	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available					
TOXICITY	IRRITATION									
Not Available	Not Available									
arsenic	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Oral (rat) LD50: 763 mg/kg<sup>[2]</sup></td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Oral (rat) LD50: 763 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available					
TOXICITY	IRRITATION									
Oral (rat) LD50: 763 mg/kg <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available									
cadmium	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;63&lt;259 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Oral (rat) LD50: >63<259 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available					
TOXICITY	IRRITATION									
Oral (rat) LD50: >63<259 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available									
lead	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>dermal (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></td><td>Not Available</td></tr><tr><td>Inhalation (rat) LC50: &gt;5.05 mg/l/4hr<sup>[1]</sup></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>Oral (rat) LD50: &gt;2000 mg/kg<sup>[1]</sup></td><td></td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available	Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.05 mg/l/4hr <sup>[1]</sup>		Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>		
TOXICITY	IRRITATION									
dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>	Not Available									
Inhalation (rat) LC50: >5.05 mg/l/4hr <sup>[1]</sup>										
Oral (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg <sup>[1]</sup>										
selenium	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Oral (rat) LD50: 6700 mg/kgd<sup>[2]</sup></td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Oral (rat) LD50: 6700 mg/kgd <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available					
TOXICITY	IRRITATION									
Oral (rat) LD50: 6700 mg/kgd <sup>[2]</sup>	Not Available									
thallium	<table><tr><th>TOXICITY</th><th>IRRITATION</th></tr><tr><td>Not Available</td><td>Not Available</td></tr></table>	TOXICITY	IRRITATION	Not Available	Not Available					
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

<b>NITRIC ACID</b>	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. 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]
<b>WATER</b>	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
<b>ARSENIC</b>	Arsenic compounds are classified by the European Union as toxic by inhalation and ingestion and toxic to aquatic life and long lasting in the environment. <b>WARNING:</b> This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: <b>CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS</b> . Tumorigenic - Carcinogenic by RTECS criteria.
<b>LEAD</b>	<b>WARNING:</b> Lead is a cumulative poison and has the potential to cause abortion and intellectual impairment to unborn children of pregnant workers.
<b>SELENIUM</b>	The substance is classified by IARC as Group 3: <b>NOT</b> classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans.
<b>THALLIUM</b>	Structural changes in nerves and sheath, changes in extraocular muscles, hair loss recorded

<b>Acute Toxicity</b>	✓	<b>Carcinogenicity</b>	⊗
<b>Skin Irritation/Corrosion</b>	✓	<b>Reproductivity</b>	⊗
<b>Serious Eye Damage/Irritation</b>	✓	<b>STOT - Single Exposure</b>	⊗
<b>Respiratory or Skin sensitisation</b>	⊗	<b>STOT - Repeated Exposure</b>	✓
<b>Mutagenicity</b>	⊗	<b>Aspiration Hazard</b>	⊗

**Legend:** ✗ – Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification  
 ✓ – Data available to make classification

## CLP Spike Standard 3

— Data Not Available to make classification

### SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

#### Toxicity

CLP Spike Standard 3	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
nitric acid	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	NOEC	16	Crustacea	107mg/L	4
water	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
arsenic	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	9.9mg/L	4
	EC50	336	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.63mg/L	4
	NOEC	336	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.75mg/L	4
cadmium	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.001mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0033mg/L	5
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.018mg/L	2
	BCF	960	Fish	500mg/L	4
	EC50	336	Crustacea	0.00065mg/L	5
	NOEC	168	Fish	0.00001821mg/L	4
lead	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	0.0079mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.029mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0205mg/L	2
	BCFD	8	Fish	4.324mg/L	4
	EC50	48	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0217mg/L	2
	NOEC	672	Fish	0.00003mg/L	4
selenium	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.0262mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	>0.1603mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	>0.00173mg/L	2
	BCF	504	Crustacea	0.711mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.355mg/L	2
	NOEC	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.000547mg/L	2
thallium	ENDPOINT	TEST DURATION (HR)	SPECIES	VALUE	SOURCE
	LC50	96	Fish	21mg/L	4
	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.13mg/L	4
	EC50	240	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.040876mg/L	4
	NOEC	720	Fish	0.04mg/L	5

**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

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

Continued...



## CLP Spike Standard 3

### 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.

### 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty.</li> <li>Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible.</li> </ul> <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill.</li> <li>Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product.</li> <li>Recycle wherever possible.</li> <li>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.</li> <li>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).</li> <li>Decontaminate empty containers with 5% aqueous sodium hydroxide or soda ash, followed by water. Observe all label safeguards until containers are cleaned and destroyed.</li> </ul>
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## SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

### Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

### Land transport (DOT)

UN number	3264				
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s.				
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Class</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> </table>	Class	8	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Class	8				
Subrisk	Not Applicable				
Packing group	II				
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable				
Special precautions for user	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>Hazard Label</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>Special provisions</td><td>386, B2, IB2, T11, TP2, TP27</td></tr> </table>	Hazard Label	8	Special provisions	386, B2, IB2, T11, TP2, TP27
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. *						
Transport hazard class(es)	<table border="1"> <tr> <td>ICAO/IATA Class</td><td>8</td></tr> <tr> <td>ICAO / IATA Subrisk</td><td>Not Applicable</td></tr> <tr> <td>ERG Code</td><td>8L</td></tr> </table>	ICAO/IATA Class	8	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable	ERG Code	8L
ICAO/IATA Class	8						
ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable						
ERG Code	8L						

## CLP Spike Standard 3

<b>Packing group</b>	II	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	Special provisions	A3A803
	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)

<b>UN number</b>	3264	
<b>UN proper shipping name</b>	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.	
<b>Transport hazard class(es)</b>	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
<b>Packing group</b>	II	
<b>Environmental hazard</b>	Not Applicable	
<b>Special precautions for user</b>	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

## 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 - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)	US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals	US CWA (Clean Water Act) - List of Hazardous Substances
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	

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

US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List	US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory
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## ARSENIC(7440-38-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

## CLP Spike Standard 3

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 - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits  
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants  
US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)  
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens  
US - Pennsylvania - 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

**CADMIUM(7440-43-9) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants  
US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity  
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 - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity  
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens  
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 - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens  
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)  
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

**LEAD(7439-92-1) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs  
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants  
US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity  
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants  
US - California Proposition 65 - Carcinogens  
US - California Proposition 65 - Maximum Allowable Dose Levels (MADLs) for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity  
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens  
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 - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)  
US - New Jersey Right to Know - Special Health Hazard Substance List (SHHSL): Carcinogens  
US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List  
US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List

**SELENIUM(7782-49-2) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS**

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants  
US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values  
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 EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List  
US National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens  
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

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 National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part A Known to be Human Carcinogens  
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
US OSHA Carcinogens Listing  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z2  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens  
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 National Toxicology Program (NTP) 14th Report Part B.  
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1  
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

## CLP Spike Standard 3

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 - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits  
 US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants  
 US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
 US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)  
 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 ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)  
 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 NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)  
 US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1  
 US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

## THALLIUM(7440-28-0) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Massachusetts - Right To Know Listed Chemicals  
 US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)  
 US - Pennsylvania - Hazardous Substance List  
 US - Rhode Island Hazardous Substance List  
 US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)

US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Priority Pollutants  
 US CWA (Clean Water Act) - Toxic Pollutants  
 US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List  
 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	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
Nitric acid	1000	454
Arsenic	1	0.454
Cadmium	10	4.54
Lead	10	4.54
Selenium	100	45.4
Thallium	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 &amp; REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Cadmium and cadmium compounds: Cadmium, Lead and lead compounds: Lead Listed

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (thallium; lead; water; selenium; arsenic; cadmium; nitric acid)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (thallium; water; selenium; arsenic; cadmium; nitric acid)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y
<b>Legend:</b>	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

Continued...

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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