

# NITRIC ACID 58%

## Safety Data Sheet

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Version: #2

### SECTION 1: Identification

#### 1.1. Identification

**Product name** : Nitric Acid 58%  
**EC number** : 231-714-2  
**CAS-No.** : 7697-37-2  
**Formula** : HNO<sub>3</sub>

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

**Relevant identified uses** : Industrial use. Formulation of chemicals and fertilizers, intermediate, reactive processing aid (cleaning agent, pH regulator, waste gas treatment, ion exchange resins regeneration, metal treatment).  
**Uses advised against** : Use of Nitric acid containing (cleaning) agents > 3%.

#### 1.3. Supplier

FARSA Group Ltd  
[Sales@farsagroup.az](mailto:Sales@farsagroup.az)

#### 1.4. Emergency contacts

**Emergency number** : +994512707856

### SECTION 2: Hazard(s) identification

#### 2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008 [CLP]

Hazard Class	Hazard Class and Category Code	Hazard statement
Skin corrosion	Skin Corr. 1A	H314
Acute toxicity (inhalation)	Acute Tox. 3	H331
Corrosive to metals	Met. Corr. 1	H290

#### 2.2. Label elements

**Contains** : Nitric Acid 58%

**Label In Accordance With (EC) No. 1272/2008** :



**Signal word** : Danger

**Hazard statements** : H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
 H331 Toxic if inhaled.  
 H290 May be corrosive to metals.

**Precautionary Statements** : P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/ gas/mist/vapours/ spray.  
 P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
 P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water/ shower.  
 P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.  
 P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

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**Supplemental Hazard information** : P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage  
P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.  
: EUH071: Corrosive to the respiratory tract

### 2.3. Other hazards

None

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Mixtures

Substance name	Index number in CLP Annex VI	Weight %content	Acute toxicity estimate (ATE)
Nitric Acid 58 %	007-030-00-3	> 98	inhalation, vapour: 2.65 mg/L / 4 h

**Additional information** : 58 % aqueous solution of nitric acid. Molecular formula: HNO<sub>3</sub>.

## SECTION 4: First-aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

**General notes** : Before providing first aid to injured people first protect yourself. Show this safety data sheet or label to the doctor.  
Remove affected person from further exposure. After major contamination, use a decontamination shower if available, otherwise rinse with plenty of water. Avoid contact with nitric acid. Avoid skin contamination and inhalation of acid fumes.

**Inhalation** : Bring victim out into fresh air, keep in a half-upright position, do not allow to lay flat (fluid may accumulate in lungs). If the affected person suffers cardiac arrest commence cardio-pulmonary resuscitation immediately. Use mouth-to-nose resuscitation method. Obtain medical attention.

**Skin contact** : Remove contaminated clothes. Flush skin with water for 15-20 minutes. Obtain medical attention.

**Eye contact** : Rinse the injured eye with water for at least 15 minutes while protecting the uninjured eye. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. If both eyes are affected, rinse them alternately for a minute. Obtain medical attention.

**Ingestion** : Do not induce vomiting. If the person is conscious, rinse mouth with water and give a glass of water to drink. Obtain medical attention.

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

**Inhalation** : Nitric acid evaporates at room temperature and can pose a health risk if inhaled. Symptoms include a burning sensation in the nose and throat, coughing, chest tightness, pain under the sternum, shortness of breath, pneumonia, death. Risk of spasms and swelling of the larynx and lung damage. Possible delayed effects even after a few days.

**Skin contact** : Severe and painful corrosive injuries: initial whitening, then yellow-brown to black discoloration, later purulent inflammation, shock reaction.

**Eye contact** : Redness, pain, eyelid spasms, severe deep burns, depending on concentration. Danger of permanent clouding and fertilization of the cornea and loss of the eyeball.

**Ingestion** : Ingestion of nitric acid can cause burns to the lips, tongue, mouth, throat and stomach. Vomiting. Ingestion may cause burns to the oesophagus and stomach which can include ulceration, hemorrhage and perforation.

**Chronic exposure** : Long-term exposure to concentrated vapors may cause erosion of teeth and lung damage. Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, redness and ulceration.

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

After inhalation, as soon as possible give the injured person several times to inhale the glucocorticoid inhalation spray. Give oxygen if necessary. After exposure to the acid or its vapors, the patient should be under medical supervision for at least 48 hours as delayed pulmonary edema may develop.

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

**Suitable extinguishing media** : Use water in sufficient quantities. Use water spray (water curtain system) to reduce vapors and to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

**Unsuitable extinguishing media** : Chemical extinguishers and foam.

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

**Hazardous combustion products** : Toxic nitrogen oxides and vapours.

### 5.3. Advice for firefighters

**Fire fighting** : Use water sprays to cool fire-exposed containers and structures, to disperse vapours and to protect personnel. Avoid disposal of contaminated fire fighting water to the environment. Prevent spillage from entering drains or waterways. Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

**Special protective equipment for fire-fighters** : Wear acid-resistant complete protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus (EN 137, type 2) with protective mask (EN 136). Fire fighter's clothing conforming to European standard EN 469 provides a basic level of protection for chemical incidents and includes helmets, protective boots and gloves.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

Wear suitable protective protection equipment including respiratory protection. Avoid skin and eye contact and vapour inhalation. Ventilate the area to disperse vapour if necessary. Evacuate area.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

Prevent the product from direct entering to environment, watercourses or drains. Inform appropriate authority in case of accidental contamination of watercourses and soil (see subsection 1.4.).

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

#### For containment

Absorb with liquid-binding material (sand, diatomaceous earth, acid binders, universal binders). Use sodium hydroxide (alkali, caustic soda), sodium carbonate (calcined soda) or sodium bicarbonate ( $\text{NaHCO}_3$ , baking soda) as neutralizing agents. Use water fog to dampen cloud of nitric acid fumes and reduce vapours. Use protein foam blanket, at least 150 mm thick, to cover nitric acid and thus prevent evaporation into large gas cloud.

#### For cleaning up

**Large spill** : Pump large quantities of spilled acid into suitable labeled containers using appropriate pumps. Carefully neutralize the residue with neutralizing agent and then rinse with plenty of water.

**Small spill** : Use a neutralizing agent or absorbent for chemicals. Using a tool to collect solid absorbed material, dispose of the collected material in a suitably labeled container. Inorganic acids and their anhydrous forms are, if necessary, first diluted or hydrolyzed by gentle stirring in cold water. Place in containers for the collection of saline solutions, adjust the pH to 6 to 10. The collection containers must be clearly marked with a description of their contents and danger labels.

**Other information** : Do not absorb in sawdust or other organic combustible absorbents. Do not spray water directly on the leak or nitric acid container. Increase ventilation and allow fumes to vent to a safe area.

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

**Protective measures** : Avoid skin and eye contact and inhalation of vapours. Wear eye and hand protection. Wear full protective equipment where there is a risk of leaks or splashes. Use acid resistant utensils. Avoid splashing. When diluting concentrated acid, always add acid to water (not water to acid) slowly and with great care.

**Measures to protect the environment** : Prevent acid from entering the environment or sewage system.

**Advice on general occupational hygiene** : Do not eat, drink or smoke in the work and storage area. Ensure adequate ventilation or respiratory protection. Provide eye wash fountains and flushing showers near the work area. These locations must be clearly marked.

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

**Technical measures and storage conditions** : Store in cool, dry, well-ventilated area; away from heat, ignition source and direct sunlight. Separated from combustible and reducing substances, bases, organics food and feedstuffs. Keep away from incompatible substances. Keep container tightly closed. Containers and pipelines have to be labelled clearly and permanently.

**Packaging materials** : Generally resistant to acids: glass, stainless steel, aluminium, polyvinyl chloride (PVC), polytetrafluoro ethylene (PTFE - Teflon).

**Requirements for storage rooms and vessels** : Install sufficiently large collection rooms in the event of an acid leak (collecting tanks, walls, or stable freestanding walls/barriers). Floors should be of impervious and acid-resistant materials.

**Further information on storage conditions** : The substance is hygroscopic, it reacts with water releasing heat. Avoid joint storage with pharmaceuticals, food, animal feed, avoid radioactive and explosive substances; highly oxidizing substances, organic peroxides and self-reactive substances, spontaneously flammable substances, substances which release flammable gases in contact with water, ammonium nitrate and mixtures containing ammonium nitrate.

### 7.3. Specific and use(s)

**Recommendations** : None

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### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### 8.1. Control parameters

##### Occupational exposure limit values

Substancename CAS No.	Limit value -Eight hours		Limit value -Short term		Biological limitvalues	Legal basis
	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>	ppm	mg/m <sup>3</sup>		
Nitric Acid 7697-37-2	-	-	1	2.6	-	Directive (EC) 2000/39, Directive (EC) 2006/15, Directive (EU) 2009/161, Directive (EU) 2017/164.

Substance name		Nitric Acid		
EC No. 229-347-8		CAS No. 7697-37-2		
DNEL Workers				
Route of exposure	Acute effect local	Acute effects systemic	Chronic effectslocal	Chronic effects systemic
Oral	Not applicable	Not known	Not known	Not known
Inhalation	2,6 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	No hazardidentified	1,3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	No hazardidentified
Dermal	The substance is corrosive	No hazardidentified	The substance is corrosive	No hazardidentified
DNEL Consumers				
Route of exposure	Acute effect local	Acute effectssystemic	Chronic effectslocal	Chronic effects systemic
Oral	Not known	No hazardidentified	No hazardidentified	No hazardidentified
Inhalation	1,3 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	No hazardidentified	0,65 mg/m <sup>3</sup>	No hazardidentified
Dermal	The substance is corrosive	No hazardidentified	The substance is corrosive	No hazardidentified
PNEC				
Environmental protection target		PNEC values		
Fresh water		Qualitative approach: pH. A pH value of 6 is selected as the threshold value for the chemicalsafety assessment.		
Freshwater sediments		No hazard identified.		
Marine water		Qualitative approach: pH. A pH value of 6 is selected as the threshold value for the chemicalsafety assessment.		
Marine sediments		No hazard identified.		
Food chain		No hazard identified.		
Microorganisms in sewage treatment		No hazard identified.		
Soil (agricultural)		No hazard identified.		
Air		No hazard identified.		

#### 8.2. Exposure controls

##### 8.2.1. Appropriate

**Technical measures to prevent exposure** : Ensure adequate ventilation in work and storage areas. Use closed systems where possible. Local exhaust ventilation.

##### 8.2.2. Personal protection equipment

**Eye/face protection** : Chemical safety goggles (EN 166).

**Hand protection** : Impervious chemical resistant safety gloves (EN 374).

**Skin protection** : Protective clothing (EN ISO 13982) and footwear (EN 13832, EN ISO 20347). If necessary, use a protective apron (EN 340) and safety boots (EN ISO 20347).

**Respiratory protection** : Half-mask for dust/particles (EN 149) or half-mask (EN 140) with combined filter type NO-P3.

**Thermal hazards** : Not applicable

Personal protection equipment should be used as additional risk management measures when other measures are insufficient to guarantee control of risks or, as sole risk management measures in particular cases (e.g. short-term low frequency activities such as cleaning and maintenance, installation of new equipment or manual spraying outside industrial settings, or use by professionals).

##### 8.2.3. Control of environmental exposure

Liquid waste is treated before discharge to remove nitric acid in the wastewater. Sludge from the wastewater treatment plant is sent to an incinerator or landfill for hazardous waste and is not used for agricultural purposes. This eliminates any soil contamination by spreading sediment. Wastewater treatment is usually performed by neutralization followed by flocculation or decantation.

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### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

#### 9.1. Appearance

<b>Appearance</b>	Colorless liquid (20°C, 1013 hPa)	<b>Vapour density</b>	No data available
<b>Odour</b>	Pungent	<b>Relative density</b>	1.37 (Nitric acid 60 %, 20 °C)
<b>Odour threshold</b>	0,29 - 0,98 ppm	<b>Solubility(ies)</b>	500 g/l (Water, 20 °C)
<b>Melting/freezing point</b>	-41°C (1013 hPa)	<b>Partition coefficient: n- octanol/water</b>	No data available
<b>Initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	83°C (1013 hPa)	<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	Not self-ignition (The substance is a liquid and is nonflammable)
<b>Flash point</b>	No data available	<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	No data available
<b>Evaporation rate</b>	No data available	<b>pH</b>	< 1 (20 °C)
<b>Flammability</b>	Non flammable	<b>Viscosity</b>	0,75 mPas (25 °C)
<b>Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits</b>	Non flammable	<b>Explosive properties</b>	Not classified
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	6100 Pa (20°C)	<b>Oxidizing properties</b>	Not classified

#### 9.2. Other information

Dissociation constant: pKa = -1

### SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### 10.1. Reactivity

Oxidizing reactions occur primarily with the concentrated acid (65 % or more). It oxidizes organic matter and makes it highly flammable. Corrosive to concrete. Not combustible but enhances combustion of other substances. Risk of dangerous reaction or explosion in contact with reducing agents, metal powders, combustible substances, organic solvents (see sections 10.3 and 10.5). Reaction takes place with all metals except the precious metal series and certain alloys. Although chromium, iron and aluminium readily dissolve in dilute nitric acid, the concentrated acid forms a metal oxide layer that protects (passivates) the metal from further oxidation.

#### 10.2. Chemical stability

The product is stable under predicted storage and handling conditions (see Section 7).

#### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reaction

Contact with combustible material may cause fire. Can react violently with reducing agents, strong bases, organic substances, chlorides. Reacts very violently with organic chemicals causing fire and explosion hazard. Risk of explosion in contact with hydrazine, benzene, cellulose, acetone, alcohols, organic substances + sulphuric acid, metal powder, hydrocarbons, fuel oil (the list is non-exclusive). Reaction with certain metals liberates hydrogen.

#### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Direct heat and high temperature to avoid release of nitric acid fumes and damaging of container. Exothermic reaction with water.

#### 10.5. Incompatible materials

Incompatible with many organic materials, combustible materials, metallic powders, hydrogen sulfide, carbides, alcohols, reacts with water to produce heat, corrosive to metals.

#### Inorganic chemicals (non-exclusive list)

: ammonia; hydrazine; potassium; boron; tetraborane; concentrated sulphuric acid; sodium; sodium hypochlorite; sodium hydride; iron (II)-oxide; sulphur halogenides; hydrogen iodide; hydrogen sulphide; antimony; titanium; magnesium; lithium; selenium; bismuth; arsenic.

#### Organic chemicals (non-exclusive list)

: alcohols; thiols; amines; thiocyanates; metal acetylides; thiopene; acrylonitrile; acetonitrile; acetone; acetic anhydride; xylidine; pyridine; toluidine; ethylaniline; benzene; toluene; dioxane; dichloromethane; nitromethane; polypropylene; diethyl ether (anhydrous); crotonaldehyde; furfuryl alcohol; 1,2-dichloroethane; acetic acid; formic acid; mellitic acid.

#### 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

When heated, toxic vapours may be released (NOx). Contact with certain metals produces hydrogen gas.

### SECTION 11: Toxicological information

#### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

##### 11.1.1. Acute toxicity

Classification: Acute toxicity (inhal.), Hazard Category 3. (Hazard statement: H331: Toxic if inhaled.).

Routes of exposure	Method	Species	Effective Dose LD50/LC50	Exposuretime	Results
Oral	OECD 401	Rat (Wistar)	LD50:2950 mg/kg bw	Not known	Not acutely toxic (Hazleton, 1981).
Inhalation	OECD 403	Rat (Wistar)	LC50: > 2.65 mg/L air	4 hours	Acute toxic BASF SE (2015)

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Dermal	Acute dermal toxicity has not been assessed	No data	No data	No data	According to the REACH Regulation, an acute toxicity test does not generally need to be conducted if the substance is classified as corrosive to the skin (column 2 adaptation, Annex VIII, section 8.5).
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### 11.1.2. Skin corrosion/irritation

Classification: Skin corrosion, Hazard Category 1. A. (Hazard statement: H314: Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.). Reason for classification: according to Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 (CLP), Annex VI.

Routes of exposure	Method	Species	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
Respiratory tract	Individuals with asthma, case control study	No data available	No data available	No data available	Nitric acid was not associated with moderate cough, asthma, or shortness of breath
Skin	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	Corrosive

### 11.1.3. Serious eye damage/irritation

Classification: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Reason for non-classification: data lacking.

Routes of exposure	Method	Species	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
Eyes	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	Corrosive

### 11.1.4. Respiratory or skin sensitisation

Classification: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Reason for non-classification: data lacking. The substance is classified as corrosive to the skin. Therefore, no further assessment of the potential for skin sensitization is required.

Routes of exposure	Method	Species	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
Skin	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	Corrosive
Inhalation	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available	No data available

### 11.1.5. Germ cell mutagenicity

Classification: Not classified. Reason for no classification: conclusive but not sufficient for classification.

Routes of exposure	Method	Species	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results
Oral	AMES - test equivalent or similar to OECD471 (Bacterial Reverse Mutation Assay)	Rat (Wistar)	The standard plate test and the preincubation test: 20, 100, 500, 2500, and 5000 ug/plate	No data available	Nitric acid was not mutagenic, it is not expected to cause genetic toxicity and thus should not be classified.

### 11.1.6. Carcinogenicity

Classification: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Reason for non-classification: unconvincing data.

### 11.1.7. Reproductive toxicity

Classification: Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. Reason for non-classification: unconvincing data

Routes of exposure	Method/species	Effective dose	Exposure time	Results	Routes of exposure
Oral	OECD 422	Rat (Wistar)	oral: gavage 0, 250, 750, and 1,500 mg/kg/day	No data available	NOAEL: 1,500 mg/kg/day No classification is required

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### 11.1.8. Specific target organ toxicity — single exposure

Classification: Not classified. Based on available data, the criteria for classification are not met.

### 11.1.9. Specific target organ toxicity — repeated exposure

Classification: Not classified. Based on available data, the criteria for classification are not met.

### 11.1.10. Aspiration hazard

Classification: Not classified. Reason for no classification: data lacking.

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

The product is not classified as dangerous for the environment.

### 12.1. Toxicity

Acute toxicity	Method	Species	Dose	Exposure time	Results	Remarks
Fish	Not known	<i>Oncorhynchus mykiss</i> (rainbow trout)	LC50: pH 3,7	96 h	Nitric acid will not cause adverse effects to fish at pH range 6-9.	A pH value below 4 that results in the addition of nitric acid is critical for fish. The nitrate ion itself does not cause fish mortality.
Aquatic invertebrates	Not known	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (water flea)	LC50: pH 4,4-4,7	48 h	Nitric acid will not cause adverse effects to daphnids at environmentally relevant pH values.	Adverse effects due to nitric acid exposure are caused by the decreased pH (not by the nitrate).
Algae/aquatic plants	Not known	Marine benthic diatoms	NOEC: 419 mg nitrate/L	Not known	Nitric acid will not cause adverse effects to algae.	Read across. At environmental pH exposure to nitric acid comes down to exposure to nitrate ions.
Sediment organisms	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	The CSA indicated no concern for the sediment compartment.	REACH Annex X

Chronic toxicity	Method	Species	Dose	Exposure time	Results	Remarks
Fish	Semi-static	<i>Amphiprion ocellaris</i> (anemone fish)	NOEC: 71.3 mg nitrate/L	3 months	The CSA indicated no concern for fish.	Read across. At pH range 6-9, exposure to nitric acid comes down to exposure to nitrate ions.
Aquatic invertebrates	Not known	<i>Ceriodaphnia dubia</i> (water flea)	Not known	Not known	Reproduction and mortality were not impaired between pH 6.14 and 8.03.	Nitric acid concentrations causing a pH outside the pH range of 6-9 can cause adverse effects to reproduction of daphnids.
Algae/aquatic plants	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known	Not known

Classification: Not classified, conclusive but not sufficient for classification.



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### Toxicity to aquatic micro-organisms in sewage treatment systems

	Method	Results - effect dose	Evaluation
Activated freshwater sludge	OECD Guideline 209 (Respiration Inhibition Test)	EC10 (3 h): 180 mg/L test mat. (nominal) based on: respiration rate/ $\text{NaNO}_3$ Typical nitrate levels in domestic sewage are near zero.	Read across: The microorganisms are essentially not exposed to nitric acid, but to nitrate instead.

#### 12.2. Persistence and degradability

- Abiotic degradation** : Hydrolysis: at a concentration of 0.1 mol/L in water, nitric acid is dissociated for about 93%. Study scientifically unjustified.
- Biodegradation** : Due to inorganic nature of the product, a standard biodegradability testing system is neither applicable nor mandatory.
- Physical- and photo-chemical elimination** : Not known.

#### 12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

Nitric acid is not considered to have bioaccumulative potential as nitrate is highly soluble in water and rapidly excreted via the urine, it will not accumulate in fatty tissues.

#### 12.4. Mobility in soil

As nitric acid is extremely soluble in water, exposure to soil is deemed irrelevant.

#### 12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment

Not applicable. Criteria for PBT and vPvB assessment are not applied for inorganic substances.

#### 12.6. Other adverse effects

Not known

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

#### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

##### 13.1.1. Product/Packaging disposal

Waste code/waste designation according to LoW : EWC: 06 01 05\*, EWC: 15 01 10\*.

##### 13.1.2. Waste treatment-relevant information

The owner of the packaging waste that is hazardous waste is obliged to hand over such packaging waste to the manufacturer or to the authorized waste disposal company.

The waste should not be discharged into the sewage system.

##### 13.1.3. Other disposal recommendations

Do not dispose of with other industrial waste (see section 10.5).

## SECTION 14: Transport information

#### 14.1. UN number

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

#### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

Proper shipping name : NITRIC ACID (other than red fuming, with less than 65% nitric acid)

#### 14.3. Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID/ADN Class : 8  
IMDG Class : 8  
ICAO Class/Division : 8

#### 14.4. Packing group

ADR/RID/ADN Packing group : II  
IMDG Packing group : II  
ICAO Packing group : II

#### 14.5. Environmental hazards

ADR/RID/ADN/ICAO : Non-hazardous for environment (the ADN - Hazardous to aquatic environment)  
IMDG : The product is non-hazardous for marine environment (non-HME).



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### 14.6. Special precautions for user

Ensure that persons transporting the product know what to do in the event of an accident or spillage.

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

- EU regulations** : Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, SL L 396/2006; Regulation (EU) 2015/830, SL L 132/2015; Regulation (EC) 1272/2008, SL L 353/2008; Regulation (EU) 2019/1148, SL L 186/2019  
**Authorizations:** Not applicable.  
**Restrictions on use:** This product is regulated by Regulation (EU) 2019/1148:  
Acquisition, introduction, possession or use of this product by the general public is restricted by Regulation (EU) 2019/1148.  
All suspicious transactions, and significant disappearances and thefts should be reported to the relevant national contact point.
- European Directives** : Directive (EU) 2017/164, SL L 27/2017; Directive (EC) 2000/39, SL L 142/2000; Directive (EC) 2006/15, SL L 38/2006; Directive (EU) 2009/161, SL L 338/2009; Directive (EC) 2008/68, SL L 260/2008; Directive (EC) 2008/98, SL L 312/2008.
- National regulations** : Not applicable
- International regulations** : (UN Recommendations on the transport of dangerous goods, 21th revised edition).

### 15.2. Chemical safety assessment

A Chemical Safety Assessment (CSA) for nitric acid has been carried out and documented in Chemical Safety Report. The relevant Exposure scenario information's for safe use of the substance are integrated into the core sections of the safety data sheet.

## SECTION 16: Other information

- Abbreviations and acronyms** : Acute Tox. 3 - Acute toxicity 3,  
ADN (fr. Accord europeen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par voies de Navigation interieures) - The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways,  
ADR ( fr. Accord europeen relatif au transport international des marchandises Dangereuses par Route) - The European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road,  
ATE - Acute Toxicity Estimate,  
CSA - Chemical Safety Assessment, CSR - Chemical Safety Report,  
CAS - Chemical Abstracts Service (American Chemical Society), CLP - classification, labelling and packaging,  
DNEL - derived no-effect level, EC - European Community, EC - effective concentration, EC - European Commission,  
EWC - European Waste Catalogue,  
GHS - Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals,  
IBC - International Code for the Construction and Equipment of Ships carrying Dangerous Chemicals in Bulk,  
ICAO - International Civil Aviation Organization,  
IMDG - International Maritime Dangerous Goods code, LC - lethal concentration,  
LD - lethal dose,  
MARPOL - International Convention for the Prevention of Pollution from Ships, NOAEL - no-observed-adverse-effect-level,  
NOEC - no observed effect concentration, PBT - Persistent bioaccumulative and toxic, PNEC - predicted no effect concentration,  
REACH - Registration, Evaluation, Authorisation and restriction of Chemicals,  
RID (fr. Règlement concernant le transport international ferroviaire des marchandises dangereuses) – Regulations Concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail,  
STOT - specific target organ toxicity,  
vPvB - Very persistent and very bioaccumulative.

### Classification and procedure used to derive the classification for mixtures according to Regulation (EC) 1272/2008 (CLP)

Classification according to Regulation (EC) Nr. 1272/2008	Classification procedure
H314 Skin corrosion	On basis of test data.
H331 Acute toxicity (inhal.)	On basis of test data.
H290 Corrosive to metals	Weight of evidence.

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<b>Full text of abbreviated H statements</b>	: H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage. H331 - Toxic if inhaled. H290 - May be corrosive to metals.
<b>Full text of classifications [CLP/GHS]</b>	: Skin Corr. 1A, H314 - Skin corrosion/irritation, Hazard Category 1A Acute Tox. 3, H331 - Acute toxicity (inhal.), Hazard Category 3 Met. Corr. 1, H290 - Corrosive to metals, Hazard Category 1

### **Disclaimer:**

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