

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

## Nitric acid

Revision Date:2023-12-02 Revision Number:1

## SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

## Product identifier

Product name : Nitric acid  
CBnumber : CB7687864  
CAS : 7697-37-2  
EINECS Number : 231-714-2  
Synonyms : Nitric Acid,HNO<sub>3</sub>

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

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against : none

## Company Identification

Company : Chemicalbook  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 400-158-6606

## SECTION 2: Hazards identification

## GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements

Symbol(GHS)



Signal word

Danger

## Precautionary statements

P210 Keep away from heat/sparks/open flames/hot surfaces. — No smoking.  
P220 Keep/Store away from clothing/.../combustible materials.  
P221 Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustibles/...  
P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.  
P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.  
P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.  
P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove/Take off Immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse SKIN with water/shower.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and Keep at rest in a position 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.  
Continuerinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

P320 Specific treatment is urgent (see ... on this label).

P370+P378 In case of fire: Use ... for extinction.

P405 Store locked up.

#### **Hazard statements**

H272 May intensify fire; oxidizer

H290 May be corrosive to metals

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

H315 Causes skin irritation

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H319 Causes serious eye irritation

H330 Fatal if inhaled

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### **Substance**

Product name	: Nitric acid
Synonyms	: Nitric Acid, HNO <sub>3</sub>
CAS	: 7697-37-2
EC number	: 231-714-2
MF	: HNO <sub>3</sub>
MW	: 63.01

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### **Description of first aid measures**

#### **General advice**

Consult a physician. Show this safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance.

#### **If inhaled**

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration. Consult a physician.

#### **In case of skin contact**

Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Take victim immediately to hospital. Consult a physician.

#### **In case of eye contact**

Rinse thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and consult a physician.

#### **If swallowed**

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water. Consult a physician.

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

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

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

No data available

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Dry powder Dry sand

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

Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

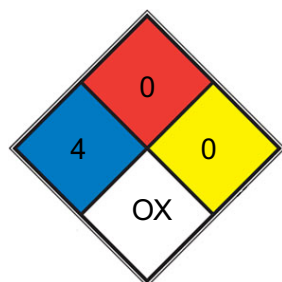
#### Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

#### Further information

Use water spray to cool unopened containers.

#### NFPA 704



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	HEALTH	4	Very short exposure could cause death or major residual injury (e.g. hydrogen cyanide, phosgene, methyl isocyanate, <a href="#">hydrofluoric acid</a> )
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FIRE	0	Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 820 °C (1,500 °F) for a period of 5 minutes.(e.g. Carbon tetrachloride)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	REACT	0	Normally stable, even under fire exposure conditions, and is not reactive with water (e.g. helium, <a href="#">N<sub>2</sub></a> )
<input type="checkbox"/>	SPEC. HAZ.	OX	

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Wear respiratory protection. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. Ensure adequate ventilation. Evacuate personnel to safe areas.

For personal protection see section 8.

### Environmental precautions

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

## Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Contain spillage, and then collect with non-combustible absorbent material, (e.g. sand, earth, diatomaceous earth, vermiculite) and place in container for disposal according to local / national regulations (see section 13).

## Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

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# SECTION 7: Handling and storage

## Precautions for safe handling

Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid inhalation of vapour or mist.

Keep away from sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.

For precautions see section 2.2.

## Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place. Containers which are opened must be carefully resealed and kept upright to prevent leakage.

## Specific end use(s)

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

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# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

## control parameter

### Hazard composition and occupational exposure limits

Does not contain substances with occupational exposure limits.

## Exposure controls

### Appropriate engineering controls

Avoid contact with skin, eyes and clothing. Wash hands before breaks and immediately after handling the product.

### Personal protective equipment

#### Eye/face protection

Tightly fitting safety goggles. Faceshield (8-inch minimum). Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

#### Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Full contact

Material: Fluorinated rubber Minimum layer thickness: 0,7 mm Break through time: 480 min

Material tested: Vitoject? (KCL 890 / Aldrich Z677698, Size M)

Splash contact

Material: Nature latex/chloroprene Minimum layer thickness: 0,6 mm Break through time: 120 min

Material tested: Lapren? (KCL 706 / Aldrich Z677558, Size M)

data source: KCL GmbH, D-36124 Eichenzell, phone +49 (0)6659 87300, e-mail sales@kcl.de, test method: EN374

If used in solution, or mixed with other substances, and under conditions which differ from EN 374, contact the supplier of the CE approved gloves. This recommendation is advisory only and must be evaluated by an industrial hygienist and safety officer familiar with the specific situation of anticipated use by our customers. It should not be construed as offering an approval for any specific use scenario.

#### Body Protection

Complete suit protecting against chemicals, The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

#### Respiratory protection

Where risk assessment shows air-purifying respirators are appropriate use a full-face respirator with multi-purpose combination (US) or type ABEK (EN 14387) respirator cartridges as a backup to engineering controls. If the respirator is the sole means of protection, use a full-face supplied air respirator. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

#### Control of environmental exposure

Prevent further leakage or spillage if safe to do so. Do not let product enter drains.

#### Exposure limits

TLV-TWA 2 ppm (5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) (ACGIH, MSHA, OSHA, and NIOSH); STEL 4 ppm (~10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>) (ACGIH).

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Appearance	colourless liquid
Odour	No data available
Odour Threshold	No data available
pH	< 1,0
Melting point/freezing point	-42 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	120,5 °C - lit.
Flash point	120.5°C
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
Vapour pressure	49 hPa at 50 °C
Vapour density	1 (vs air)
Relative density	1,413 g/cm <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C
Water solubility	Miscible with water.
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available

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Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	The substance or mixture is classified as oxidizing with the category 3.

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### **Other safety information**

No data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### **Reactivity**

No data available

### **Chemical stability**

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

### **Possibility of hazardous reactions**

No data available

### **Conditions to avoid**

No data available

### **Incompatible materials**

Alkali metals, Organic materials, Acetic anhydride, Acetonitrile, Alcohols, Acrylonitrile, Ammonia, Crotonaldehyde, Halogenated hydrocarbon, Acids, Bases, Metals, hexalithium disilicide, Hydrogen peroxide, Ketones, metal acetylides, Water, Fluorine, Amines, Thiols, cadmium, Bromine, Copper, Hydrazine, Hydrazinium nitrate, Nitro compounds, Cyanides, Phosphorus trihydride (phosphine), Diphosphine, Halides, Organic halides, May set fire to wood or paper., Polyethers, Methyl vinyl ether

### **Hazardous decomposition products**

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) Other decomposition products - No data available  
In the event of fire: see section 5

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### **Information on toxicological effects**

#### **Acute toxicity**

No data available

#### **Skin corrosion/irritation**

No data available

#### **Serious eye damage/eye irritation**

No data available

#### **Respiratory or skin sensitisation**

No data available

#### **Germ cell mutagenicity**

No data available

#### **Carcinogenicity**

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

#### **Reproductive toxicity**

No data available

#### **Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure**

No data available

#### **Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure**

No data available

#### **Aspiration hazard**

No data available

#### **Additional Information**

RTECS: Not available

Material is extremely destructive to tissue of the mucous membranes and upper respiratory tract, eyes, and skin., Inhalation may provoke the following symptoms:, spasm, inflammation and edema of the bronchi, spasm, inflammation and edema of the larynx, pneumonitis, pulmonary edema, Symptoms and signs of poisoning are:, burning sensation, Cough, wheezing, laryngitis, Shortness of breath, Headache, Nausea, Vomiting, Pulmonary edema. Effects may be delayed., Large doses may cause: conversion of hemoglobin to methemoglobin, producing cyanosis; marked fall in blood pressure, leading to collapse, coma, and possibly death.

#### **Toxicity**

LC50 inhal (rat)

2500 ppm (1 h)

PEL (OSHA)

2 ppm (5 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

TLV-TWA (ACGIH)

2 ppm (5.2 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

STEL (ACGIH)

4 ppm (10 mg/m<sup>3</sup>)

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

#### **Toxicity**

No data available

#### **Persistence and degradability**

No data available

#### **Bioaccumulative potential**

No data available

#### **Mobility in soil**

No data available

#### **Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

### **Other adverse effects**

No data available

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## **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### **Waste treatment methods**

#### **Product**

Waste material must be disposed of in accordance with the Directive on waste 2008/98/EC as well as other national and local regulations. Leave chemicals in original containers. No mixing with other waste. Handle uncleaned containers like the product itself. Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

#### **Incompatibilities**

A strong oxidizer and strong acid. Reacts violently with combustible and reducing agents; carbides, hydrogen sulfide, turpentine, charcoal, alcohol, powdered metals; strong bases. Heat causes decomposition producing nitrogen oxides. Attacks some plastics. Corrosive to metals.

#### **Waste Disposal**

Soda ash-slaked lime is added to form the neutral solution of nitrate of sodium and calcium. This solution can be discharged after dilution with water. Also, nitric acid can be recovered and reused in some cases as with acrylic fiber spin solutions. Generators of waste containing this contaminant ( $\geq 100$  kg/mo) must conform with regulations governing storage, transportation, treatment, and waste disposal.

#### **Contaminated packaging**

Dispose of as unused product.

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## **SECTION 14: Transport information**

### **UN number**

ADR/RID: 2031 IMDG: 2031 IATA: 2031

### **UN proper shipping name**

ADR/RID: NITRIC ACID IMDG: NITRIC ACID IATA: Nitric acid

Passenger Aircraft: Not permitted for transport

### **Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR/RID: 8 (5.1) IMDG: 8 (5.1) IATA: 8 (5.1)

### **Packaging group**

ADR/RID: II IMDG: II IATA: II

### **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: no IMDG Marine pollutant: no IATA: no



## Special precautions for user

No data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

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

#### Regulations on the Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015:Listed. website: <https://www.mem.gov.cn/>

#### Measures for Environmental Management of New Chemical Substances

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory:Listed. website: <https://chemicaldata.gov.vn/>

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory:Listed. website: <https://www.epa.gov/>

Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS):Listed. website: <https://emb.gov.ph/>

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):Listed. website: <https://www.epa.govt.nz/>

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL):Listed. website: <http://ncis.nier.go.kr>

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS):Listed. website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

EC Inventory:Listed.

Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC):Listed. website: <https://www.mee.gov.cn/>

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Abbreviations and acronyms

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

STEL: Short term exposure limit

TWA: Time Weighted Average

### References

**[1]** CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

**[2]** ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

**[3]** ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

**[4]** eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:

[http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)

**[5]** ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

**[6]** Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

**[7]** HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

**[8]** IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

【9】 IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

【10】 Sigma-Aldrich, website: <https://www.sigmaaldrich.com/>

### **Other Information**

The symptoms of lung oedema often do not become manifest until a few hours have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are therefore essential. IARC considers mists of strong inorganic acid to be carcinogenic (group 1). However there is no information available on the carcinogenicity of other physical forms of this substance. Therefore no classification for carcinogenicity under GHS has been applied. NEVER pour water into this substance; when dissolving or diluting always add it slowly to the water. The odour warning when the exposure limit value is exceeded is insufficient. Rinse contaminated clothing with plenty of water because of fire hazard.

#### **Disclaimer:**

The information in this MSDS is only applicable to the specified product, unless otherwise specified, it is not applicable to the mixture of this product and other substances. This MSDS only provides information on the safety of the product for those who have received the appropriate professional training for the user of the product. Users of this MSDS must make independent judgments on the applicability of this SDS. The authors of this MSDS will not be held responsible for any harm caused by the use of this MSDS.