



ICP multi-element standard solution VIII

Novachem Pty Ltd

Version No: 1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 4

Issue Date: 23/01/2023

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

Product Identifier

Product name	ICP multi-element standard solution VIII
Synonyms	Not Available
Proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Nitric acid solution)
Other means of identification	MES-08-1

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

Relevant identified uses	Laboratory Chemical Reference Material
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Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	Novachem Pty Ltd	Novachem Pty Ltd
Address	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia	25 Crissane Road, Heidelberg West Victoria 3081 Australia
Telephone	+61384151255	+61384151255
Fax	+61386250088	+61386250088
Website	www.novachem.com.au	www.novachem.com.au
Email	novachem@novachem.com.au	novachem@novachem.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	Victorian Poisons Information Centre	Victorian Poisons Information Centre
Emergency telephone numbers	13 11 26	13 11 26
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	Not Applicable
Classification [1]	Carcinogenicity Category 1B, Corrosive to Metals Category 1, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 1, Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 2, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H350	May cause cancer.
H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H330	Fatal if inhaled.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.

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Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P201	Obtain special instructions before use.
P260	Do not breathe mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or 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.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7784-27-2	0.139	<u>aluminium nitrate</u>
10043-35-3	0.057	<u>boric acid</u>
10022-31-8	0.019	<u>barium nitrate</u>
19049-40-2	0.113	<u>beryllium acetate, basic</u>
7440-69-9	0.01	<u>bismuth</u>
471-34-1	0.025	<u>calcium carbonate</u>
7440-43-9	0.01	<u>cadmium</u>
7440-48-4	0.01	<u>cobalt</u>
7789-02-8	0.077	<u>chromic nitrate</u>
7440-50-8	0.01	<u>copper</u>
7782-61-8	0.072	<u>ferric nitrate</u>
7440-55-3	0.01	<u>gallium</u>
7757-79-1	0.026	<u>potassium nitrate</u>
554-13-2	0.053	<u>lithium carbonate</u>
13446-18-9	0.106	<u>magnesium nitrate</u>
6156-78-1	0.045	<u>manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate</u>
7631-99-4	0.037	<u>sodium nitrate</u>
7440-02-0	0.01	<u>nickel</u>
10099-74-8	0.016	<u>lead nitrate</u>
7446-08-4	0.014	<u>selenium dioxide</u>
10042-76-9	0.024	<u>strontium nitrate</u>
7440-28-0	0.01	<u>thallium</u>
7440-66-6	0.01	<u>zinc</u>
7697-37-2	6.3	<u>nitric acid</u>
7732-18-5	92.797	<u>water</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately hold eyelids apart and flush the eye continuously with running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Continue flushing until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.
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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin or hair contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor. <p>For thermal burns:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Decontaminate area around burn. ▶ Consider the use of cold packs and topical antibiotics. <p>For first-degree burns (affecting top layer of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Hold burned skin under cool (not cold) running water or immerse in cool water until pain subsides. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Cover with sterile non-adhesive bandage or clean cloth. ▶ Do NOT apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Give over-the counter pain relievers if pain increases or swelling, redness, fever occur. <p>For second-degree burns (affecting top two layers of skin)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Cool the burn by immerse in cold running water for 10-15 minutes. ▶ Use compresses if running water is not available. ▶ Do NOT apply ice as this may lower body temperature and cause further damage. ▶ Do NOT break blisters or apply butter or ointments; this may cause infection. ▶ Protect burn by cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage and secure in place with gauze or tape. <p>To prevent shock: (unless the person has a head, neck, or leg injury, or it would cause discomfort):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Lay the person flat. ▶ Elevate feet about 12 inches. ▶ Elevate burn area above heart level, if possible. ▶ Cover the person with coat or blanket. ▶ Seek medical assistance. <p>For third-degree burns Seek immediate medical or emergency assistance.</p> <p>In the mean time:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Protect burn area cover loosely with sterile, nonstick bandage or, for large areas, a sheet or other material that will not leave lint in wound. ▶ Separate burned toes and fingers with dry, sterile dressings. ▶ Do not soak burn in water or apply ointments or butter; this may cause infection. ▶ To prevent shock see above. ▶ For an airway burn, do not place pillow under the person's head when the person is lying down. This can close the airway. ▶ Have a person with a facial burn sit up. ▶ Check pulse and breathing to monitor for shock until emergency help arrives.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▶ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▶ If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. ▶ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▶ Observe the patient carefully. ▶ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▶ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▶ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

For acute or short term repeated exposures to strong acids:

- ▶ Airway problems may arise from laryngeal edema and inhalation exposure. Treat with 100% oxygen initially.
- ▶ Respiratory distress may require cricothyrotomy 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 Firefighting measures**Extinguishing media**

Continued...

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

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<p>Under certain conditions the material may become combustible because of the ease of ignition which occurs after the material reaches a high specific area ratio (thin sections, fine particles, or molten states). However, the same material in massive solid form is comparatively difficult to ignite. Nearly all metals will burn in air under certain conditions. Some are oxidised rapidly in the presence of air or moisture, generating sufficient heat to reach their ignition temperatures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Acids may react with metals to produce hydrogen, a highly flammable and explosive gas. ▶ Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: metal oxides</p> <p>When aluminium oxide dust is dispersed in air, firefighters should wear protection against inhalation of dust particles, which can also contain hazardous substances from the fire absorbed on the alumina particles. May emit poisonous fumes.</p>
HAZCHEM	2X

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.

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

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ DO NOT use aluminium or galvanised containers ▶ Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. ▶ Plastic pail. ▶ Polyliner drum. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. <p>For low viscosity materials</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. ▶ Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure. <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"> ▶ Removable head packaging; ▶ Cans with friction closures and ▶ low pressure tubes and cartridges <p>may be used.</p>
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	All inner and sole packagings for substances that have been assigned to Packaging Groups I or II on the basis of inhalation toxicity criteria, must be hermetically sealed.
Storage incompatibility	<p>The substance may be or contains a "metalloid"</p> <p>The following elements are considered to be metalloids; boron, silicon, germanium, arsenic, antimony, tellurium and (possibly) polonium. The electronegativities and ionisation energies of the metalloids are between those of the metals and nonmetals, so the metalloids exhibit characteristics of both classes. The reactivity of the metalloids depends on the element with which they are reacting. For example, boron acts as a nonmetal when reacting with sodium yet as a metal when reacting with fluorine.</p> <p>Unlike most metals, most metalloids are amphoteric- that is they can act as both an acid and a base.</p> <p>Derivative of electropositive metal.</p> <p>For aluminas (aluminium oxide):</p> <p>Incompatible with hot chlorinated rubber.</p> <p>In the presence of chlorine trifluoride may react violently and ignite.</p> <p>-May initiate explosive polymerisation of olefin oxides including ethylene oxide.</p> <p>-Produces exothermic reaction above 200°C with halocarbons and an exothermic reaction at ambient temperatures with halocarbons in the presence of other metals.</p> <p>Nitric acid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ is a strong acid and oxidiser ▶ reacts with water or steam to form toxic and corrosive nitrous fumes ▶ reacts violently with water when added as the concentrated acid with generation of heat (always add acid to water to dilute) ▶ reacts violently with reducing agents, bases, combustible materials, finely dispersed or powdered metals and metal alloys, acetic anhydride, acetone, acetylene, acrolein, acrylonitrile, alcohols, aliphatic amines, allyl chloride, ammonia, aniline, anionic exchange resins, 1,4-benzoquinone diimine, 1,2-bis(trimethylsilyl)hydrazine, bromine pentafluoride, cresol, crotonaldehyde, cumene, cyanides, diethyl ether, 1,2-dimethyl-2-trimethylsilylhydrazine, diphenyltin, divinyl ether, N-ethylaniiline, ethyl phosphine, 2-ethynylfuran, fluorine, halides of phosphorus or sulfur, hydrazine, hydrogen peroxide, germanium, hydrogen iodide, lithium triethylsilyl amide, metal acetylides, 2-methylthiophene, pentanethiol, phosphorus and phosphorus vapours, polyurethane foam, potassium permanganate, resorcinol, rubber (containing lead), sulfides, sulfur, sulfur dioxide, stibine, thiophene, triethylgallium, polydibromosilane, vinyl ether, zinc ethoxide, zinc phosphide, organic solvents and many other substances and materials ▶ is incompatible with many substances including acrylates, aldehydes, alkanolamines, alkylene oxides, aromatic amines, amides, cresols, cyclic ketones, epichlorohydrin, glycols, hydrocarbons, isocyanates, ketones, oleum, organic anhydrides, paraldehyde, phenols, silanes, strong oxidisers, substituted allyls, sulfuric acid, terpenes, vinyl acetate, vinylidene chloride ▶ forms heat, impact, friction or shock explosive substances with acetic acid, acetoxyethylene glycol, ammonium nitrate, anilinium nitrate, 1,2-dichloroethane, dichloroethylene, dichloromethane, diethylaminoethanol, 3,6-dihydro-1,2,2H-oxazine, dimethyl ether, dinitrobenzenes, disodium phenyl orthophosphate, 2-hexanal, metal salicylates, 3-methylcyclohexanone, nitroaromatics, nitrobenzenes, nitromethane, beta-propyl acrolein, salicylic acid ▶ increases the explosive sensitivity of nitromethane ▶ may decompose when heated with the formation of nitrogen dioxide (which also produces discolouration - colourless 100% acid cannot be stored in the presence of light with formation of nitrogen dioxide (which cause discolouration) ▶ attacks most metals and some plastics, rubber and coatings ▶ WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All <i>transition metal</i> peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively. ▶ The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive. ▶ Avoid strong bases.

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	aluminium nitrate	Aluminium, soluble salts (as Al)	2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	barium nitrate	Barium, soluble compounds (as Ba)	0.5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	beryllium acetate, basic	Beryllium & compounds	0.002 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(g) Some compounds in these groups are classified as carcinogenic or as sensitisers. Check individual classification details on the safety data sheet for information on classification.
Australia Exposure Standards	calcium carbonate	Calcium carbonate	10 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(a) This value is for inhalable dust containing no asbestos and < 1% crystalline silica.
Australia Exposure Standards	cadmium	Cadmium and compounds (as Cd)	0.01 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(g) Some compounds in these groups are classified as carcinogenic or as sensitisers. Check individual classification details on the safety data sheet for information on classification.
Australia Exposure Standards	cobalt	Cobalt, metal dust & fume (as Co)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper (fume)	0.2 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	copper	Copper, dusts & mists (as Cu)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	ferric nitrate	Iron salts, soluble (as Fe)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	Manganese, dust & compounds (as Mn)	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, metal	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	nickel	Nickel, powder	1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	lead nitrate	Lead, inorganic dusts & fumes (as Pb)	0.05 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	selenium dioxide	Selenium compounds (as Se) excluding hydrogen selenide	0.1 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	nitric acid	Nitric acid	2 ppm / 5.2 mg/m3	10 mg/m3 / 4 ppm	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
aluminium nitrate	47 mg/m3	68 mg/m3	410 mg/m3
aluminium nitrate	83 mg/m3	920 mg/m3	5,500 mg/m3
boric acid	6 mg/m3	23 mg/m3	830 mg/m3
barium nitrate	2.9 mg/m3	350 mg/m3	2,100 mg/m3
bismuth	15 mg/m3	170 mg/m3	990 mg/m3
calcium carbonate	45 mg/m3	210 mg/m3	1,300 mg/m3
cadmium	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
cobalt	0.18 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	20 mg/m3
chromic nitrate	6.9 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	640 mg/m3
copper	3 mg/m3	33 mg/m3	200 mg/m3
ferric nitrate	13 mg/m3	140 mg/m3	850 mg/m3
ferric nitrate	22 mg/m3	110 mg/m3	640 mg/m3
gallium	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
potassium nitrate	9 mg/m3	100 mg/m3	600 mg/m3
lithium carbonate	3.1 mg/m3	34 mg/m3	210 mg/m3
magnesium nitrate	30 mg/m3	330 mg/m3	2,000 mg/m3
magnesium nitrate	16 mg/m3	180 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3
manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	13 mg/m3	22 mg/m3	740 mg/m3
manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	9.4 mg/m3	16 mg/m3	96 mg/m3
sodium nitrate	4.1 mg/m3	45 mg/m3	270 mg/m3
nickel	4.5 mg/m3	50 mg/m3	99 mg/m3
lead nitrate	0.24 mg/m3	180 mg/m3	1,100 mg/m3
selenium dioxide	0.84 mg/m3	1.6 mg/m3	9.5 mg/m3
strontium nitrate	5.7 mg/m3	62 mg/m3	370 mg/m3
thallium	0.06 mg/m3	3.3 mg/m3	20 mg/m3
zinc	6 mg/m3	21 mg/m3	120 mg/m3
nitric acid	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
aluminium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
boric acid	Not Available	Not Available
barium nitrate	50 mg/m3	Not Available
beryllium acetate, basic	4 mg/m3	Not Available
bismuth	Not Available	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
cadmium	9 mg/m3	Not Available
cobalt	20 mg/m3	Not Available
chromic nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
copper	100 mg/m3	Not Available
ferric nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
gallium	Not Available	Not Available
potassium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
lithium carbonate	Not Available	Not Available
magnesium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	500 mg/m3	Not Available
sodium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available

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Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
nickel	10 mg/m ³	Not Available
lead nitrate	100 mg/m ³	Not Available
selenium dioxide	1 mg/m ³	Not Available
strontium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available
thallium	Not Available	Not Available
zinc	Not Available	Not Available
nitric acid	25 ppm	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Occupational Exposure Banding

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
boric acid	D	> 0.01 to ≤ 0.1 mg/m ³
gallium	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
potassium nitrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
lithium carbonate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
magnesium nitrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
sodium nitrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
strontium nitrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³
thallium	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Notes: Occupational exposure banding is a process of assigning chemicals into specific categories or bands based on a chemical's potency and the adverse health outcomes associated with exposure. The output of this process is an occupational exposure band (OEB), which corresponds to a range of exposure concentrations that are expected to protect worker health.

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. 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.</p>
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Chemical goggles whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. ▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. ▶ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Elbow length PVC gloves ▶ When handling corrosive liquids, wear trousers or overalls outside of boots, to avoid spills entering boots. <p>NOTE:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ The material may produce skin sensitisation in predisposed individuals. Care must be taken, when removing gloves and other protective equipment, to avoid all possible skin contact. ▶ Contaminated leather items, such as shoes, belts and watch-bands should be removed and destroyed.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Overalls. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

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Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
HYPALON	C

Respiratory protection

Type E-P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.

Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	E-AUS P2	-	E-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2

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NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
VITON	C

up to 50 x ES	-	E-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	E-2 P2	E-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear liquid		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.02
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	<2.0	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	2.47	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	0.62	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

ICP multi-element standard solution VIII

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	<p>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.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severe damage to the health of the individual. Relatively small amounts absorbed through the lungs may prove fatal.</p> <p>Borates may act as simple airway irritants. Dryness of the mouth, nose or throat, dry cough, nose bleeds, sore throat, productive cough, shortness of breath, chest tightness and difficulty breathing were related to higher dose long term exposures.</p> <p>Inhalation of nitric acid mist or fumes may produce respiratory symptoms. Depending on the concentration and duration of exposure, cough, gagging, chest pain, low body oxygen, lung irritation and damage may occur. Deaths have occurred and may be delayed for several days.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Exposure to nitric acid causes burning pain, severe corrosion and scarring of the digestive tract with adhesions, narrowing and obstruction and even anaemia. There may be vomiting, aspiration, lung inflammation and shock. Death may be delayed 12 hours to 14 days or several months from these complications. Survivors may have strictures of the stomach lining and subsequent pernicious anaemia.</p> <p>Ingestion or skin absorption of boric acid causes nausea, abdominal pain, diarrhoea and profuse vomiting which may be blood stained, headache, weakness, reddened lesions on the skin. In severe cases, it may cause shock, with fall in blood pressure, increase in heart rate, blue skin colour, brain and nervous irritation, reduced urine volume or even absence of urine.</p> <p>Borate poisoning causes nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea and pain in the upper abdomen. Often persistent vomiting occurs, and there may be blood in the faeces.</p>
Skin Contact	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Though considered non-harmful, slight irritation may result from contact because of the abrasive nature of the aluminium oxide particles. Thus it may cause itching and skin reaction and inflammation.</p> <p>Boric acid is not absorbed via intact skin but absorbed on broken or inflamed skin.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Skin contact with nitric acid may cause corrosion, skin thickening, yellow discolouration of the skin, blisters and scars depending on the concentration exposed.</p>
Eye	<p>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.</p> <p>If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.</p> <p>Irritation of the eyes may produce a heavy secretion of tears (lacrimation).</p> <p>Eye contact with both diluted and concentrated nitric acid may result in burns causing pain, adhesions, corneal damage, blindness or permanent eye damage. Pain may be absent after contact with concentrated nitric acid.</p>
Chronic	<p>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.</p> <p>Studies show that inhaling this substance for over a long period (e.g. in an occupational setting) may increase the risk of cancer.</p> <p>Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.</p> <p>Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitisation reaction in some persons compared to the general population.</p> <p>Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this material directly reduces fertility.</p> <p>Animal testing shows long term exposure to aluminium oxides may cause lung disease and cancer, depending on the size of the particle. The smaller the size, the greater the tendencies of causing harm.</p> <p>Chromium (III) is an essential trace mineral. Chronic exposure to chromium (III) irritates the airways, malnourishes the liver and kidneys, causes fluid in the lungs, and adverse effects on white blood cells, and also increases the risk of developing lung cancer.</p> <p>Prolonged or repeated overexposure to low concentrations of nitric acid vapour may cause chronic airway inflammation, corrosion of teeth and chemical lung inflammation.</p> <p>Chronic boric acid poisoning is characterized by mild gastrointestinal irritation, loss of appetite, disturbed digestion, nausea, possibly vomiting and a hard irregular and discoloured rash. Dryness of skin, reddening of tongue, loss of hair, inflammation of conjunctiva, and kidney injury have also been reported.</p> <p>Borate can accumulate in the testes and deplete germ cells and cause withering of the testicles, according to animal testing. Hair loss, skin inflammation, stomach ulcer and anaemia can all occur.</p>

ICP multi-element standard solution VIII	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
aluminium nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100mg - SEVERE
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 204 mg/kg ^[2]	Skin (rabbit): 500mg - mild
boric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: >2.12 mg/4h ^[1]	Skin (human): 15 mg/3d -I- mild
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2600 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
barium nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 100 mg/24h - moderate

ICP multi-element standard solution VIII

	Oral (Rat) LD50: >50<300 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
beryllium acetate, basic	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
bismuth	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
calcium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit): 0.75 mg/24h - SEVERE
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >3 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h-moderate
		Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
cadmium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rabbit) LC50: 0.028 mg/L4h ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 225 mg/kg ^[2]	
cobalt	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: <=0.05 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: ~550 mg/kg ^[1]	
chromic nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: <4.58 mg/l4h ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3250 mg/kg ^[2]	
copper	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.733 mg/l4h ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Mouse) LD50: 0.7 mg/kg ^[2]	
ferric nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
gallium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 500 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
potassium nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.527 mg/l4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50; 1901 mg/kg ^[2]	
lithium carbonate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit) : Moderate *
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.8 mg/L4h ^[2]	Skin (rabbit) : Mild *
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 525 mg/kg ^[2]	
magnesium nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5440 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h - mild
manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 3730 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
sodium nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >5000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 1267 mg/kg ^[2]	

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nickel	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 5000 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
lead nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >5.05 mg/l4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	
selenium dioxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >0.052<=0.51 mg/l4h ^[1]	Not Available
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >=50<=500 mg/kg ^[1]	
strontium nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: >4.5 mg/l4h ^[1]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
thallium	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
zinc	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1130 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg ^[1]	Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating) ^[1]
nitric acid	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Inhalation(Rat) LC50: 0.13 mg/L4h ^[2]	Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	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	

BARIUM NITRATE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
BERYLLIUM ACETATE, BASIC	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 1: CARCINOGENIC TO HUMANS.
CALCIUM CARBONATE	No evidence of carcinogenic properties. No evidence of mutagenic or teratogenic effects.
COBALT	Allergic reactions involving the respiratory tract are usually due to interactions between IgE antibodies and allergens and occur rapidly. Allergic potential of the allergen and period of exposure often determine the severity of symptoms. Some people may be genetically more prone than others, and exposure to other irritants may aggravate symptoms. Allergy causing activity is due to interactions with proteins. Attention should be paid to atopic diathesis, characterised by increased susceptibility to nasal inflammation, asthma and eczema. Exogenous allergic alveolitis is induced essentially by allergen specific immune-complexes of the IgG type; cell-mediated reactions (T lymphocytes) may be involved. Such allergy is of the delayed type with onset up to four hours following exposure.
CHROMIC NITRATE	for nonahydrate: Bacterial mutagen
COPPER	WARNING: Inhalation of high concentrations of copper fume may cause "metal fume fever", an acute industrial disease of short duration. Symptoms are tiredness, influenza like respiratory tract irritation with fever. for copper and its compounds (typically copper chloride): Acute toxicity: There are no reliable acute oral toxicity results available. In an acute dermal toxicity study (OECD TG 402), one group of 5 male rats and 5 groups of 5 female rats received doses of 1000, 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw via dermal application for 24 hours. The LD50 values of copper monochloride were 2,000 mg/kg bw or greater for male (no deaths observed) and 1,224 mg/kg bw for female. Four females died at both 1500 and 2000 mg/kg bw, and one at 1,000 mg/kg bw.
GALLIUM	Substance has been investigated as a mutagen by DNA inhibition in human lymphocytes.
LITHIUM CARBONATE	Lacrimation, altered sleep times, hallucinations, distorted perception, toxic psychosis, excitement, ataxia, respiratory depression, allergic dermatitis (after systemic administration), foetotoxicity and foetolethality and specific development abnormalities recorded. Non-sensitising guinea pig * * FMC SDS Goitrogenic: Goitrogens are substances that suppress the function of the thyroid gland by interfering with iodine uptake, which can, as a result, cause an enlargement of the thyroid (a goitre). Goitrogens include: - Vitexin, a flavonoid, which inhibits thyroid peroxidase, contributing to goitre - Thiocyanate and perchlorate, which decrease iodide uptake by competitive inhibition and consequently increase release of TSH from the pituitary gland - Lithium, which inhibits thyroid hormone release - Certain foods, such as soy and millet (containing vitexins) and vegetables in the genus Brassica (which includes broccoli, Brussels sprouts, cabbage, cauliflower and horseradish). - Caffeine (found in coffee, tea, cola and chocolate), which acts on thyroid function as a suppressant. The material may trigger oculo-gyric crisis. The term "oculo-gyric" refers to the bilateral elevation of the visual gaze. Initial symptoms include restlessness, agitation, malaise, or a fixed stare. Then comes the more characteristically described extreme and

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	sustained upward deviation of the eyes. In addition, the eyes may converge, deviate upward and laterally, or deviate downward.
MAGNESIUM NITRATE	Magnesium nitrate hexahydrate is a methaemoglobin-forming agent which if inhaled or ingested in high enough concentrations may cause fatigue, headache, dizziness. (Source: I.L.O. Encyclopaedia) The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
SODIUM NITRATE	Laboratory (in vitro) and animal studies show, exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects, with the possibility of producing mutation.
NICKEL	Oral (rat) TDLo: 500 mg/kg/5D-I Inhalation (rat) TCLo: 0.1 mg/m ³ /24H/17W-C Tenth Annual Report on Carcinogens: Substance anticipated to be Carcinogen [National Toxicology Program: U.S. Dep. of Health & Human Services 2002]
SELENIUM DIOXIDE	IARC Group 3 [MDL OHS] Bacterial cell mutagen Reproductive effector in rats.
THALLIUM	Structural changes in nerves and sheath, changes in extraocular muscles, hair loss recorded
NITRIC ACID	Oral (?) LD50: 50-500 mg/kg * [Various Manufacturers] 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. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
ICP multi-element standard solution VIII & BERYLLIUM ACETATE, BASIC & CALCIUM CARBONATE & CHROMIC NITRATE & FERRIC NITRATE & GALLIUM & LITHIUM CARBONATE & MANGANESE(II) ACETATE TETRAHYDRATE & SODIUM NITRATE & LEAD NITRATE & STRONTIUM NITRATE & NITRIC ACID	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.
ICP multi-element standard solution VIII & BERYLLIUM ACETATE, BASIC & COBALT & COPPER & NICKEL	The following information refers to contact allergens as a group and may not be specific to this product. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's oedema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions.
ICP multi-element standard solution VIII & CHROMIC NITRATE	On skin and inhalation exposure, chromium and its compounds (except hexavalent) can be a potent sensitiser, as particulates. Studies show that they have a complex toxicity mechanism with hexavalent chromium associated with an increased risk of lung damage and respiratory cancers (primarily bronchogenic and nose cancers). However, there is no evidence that elemental, divalent, or trivalent chromium compounds causes cancer or genetic toxicity.
ICP multi-element standard solution VIII & NITRIC ACID	For acid mists, aerosols, vapours Test results suggest that eukaryotic cells are susceptible to genetic damage when the pH falls to about 6.5. Cells from the respiratory tract have not been examined in this respect. Mucous secretion may protect the cells of the airway from direct exposure to inhaled acidic mists (which also protects the stomach lining from the hydrochloric acid secreted there).
ALUMINIUM NITRATE & CALCIUM CARBONATE & NITRIC ACID	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.
ALUMINIUM NITRATE & BORIC ACID & BARIUM NITRATE & CALCIUM CARBONATE & MAGNESIUM NITRATE & ZINC	The material may cause 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.
BERYLLIUM ACETATE, BASIC & GALLIUM & ZINC & WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
COBALT & NICKEL	WARNING: This substance has been classified by the IARC as Group 2B: Possibly Carcinogenic to Humans.

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

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

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

ICP multi-element standard solution VIII	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

aluminium nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>0.105mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.075mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.33mg/l	2

Continued...

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	EC10(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.015mg/l	2
boric acid	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	70-80mg/l	4
	BCF	672h	Fish	<3.2	7
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	40.2mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	230mg/L	5
	NOEC(ECx)	576h	Fish	0.001mg/L	5
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15.4mg/l	2
barium nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	>3.5mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1.15mg/l	2
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	>=16<=18mg/l	2
beryllium acetate, basic	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
bismuth	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	ErC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1.26mg/l	2
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	1mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>1.26mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2
calcium carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	1h	Fish	4-320mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	>165200mg/L	4
cadmium	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	672h	Fish	0.00002mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.049-0.162mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.018mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	4.2-6.9mg/l	Not Available
cobalt	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.01-0.015mg/l	1
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	23.8mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0288mg/l	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.8mg/l	2
chromic nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	4.26-4.612mg/l	4
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	16.8mg/l	2
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.094-0.114mg/l	4
copper	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	NOEC(ECx)	48h	Fish	0.00009mg/l	4
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.03-0.058mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.011-0.017mg/L	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.0028mg/l	2
ferric nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96h	Fish	1010mg/l	2
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	18mg/l	2

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	NOEC(ECx)	3504h	Fish	1.6mg/l	2	
gallium	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	NOEC(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	<0.3mg/l	2	
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.63mg/l	2	
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	14.96mg/l	2	
potassium nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	NOEC(ECx)	144h	Fish	0.1mg/l	4	
	LC50	96h	Fish	>100mg/l	2	
lithium carbonate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	33.2mg/l	Not Available	
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>400mg/l	2	
	LC50	96h	Fish	30.3mg/l	Not Available	
magnesium nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	EC50(ECx)	24h	Crustacea	6075mg/L	5	
	manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
		EC10(ECx)	240h	Algae or other aquatic plants	~5.1mg/l	2
LC50		96h	Fish	2850mg/l	2	
EC50		96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	31mg/l	2	
sodium nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	NOEC(ECx)	1056h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.2mg/l	4	
	LC50	96h	Fish	7.1mg/l	4	
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	3581mg/l	2	
nickel	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	EC50(ECx)	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.18mg/l	1	
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.174-0.311mg/l	4	
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.18mg/l	1	
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.06mg/l	4	
lead nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.0079mg/l	2	
	BCF	888h	Fish	72-250	7	
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0205mg/l	2	
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.029mg/l	2	
	NOEC(ECx)	96h	Fish	<0.001mg/L	4	
selenium dioxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	NOEC(ECx)	4320h	Fish	<0.005mg/l	2	
	EC50	96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0316mg/l	2	
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.032-0.1mg/l	4	
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.03mg/l	4	
strontium nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source	
	LC50	96h	Fish	>40.3mg/l	2	
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	>43.3mg/l	2	
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	94mg/l	2	
	NOEC(ECx)	480h	Algae or other aquatic plants	15mg/l	2	

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	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	thallium	NOEC(ECx)	720h	Fish	0.04mg/L
LC50		96h	Fish	1.8mg/l	4
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	zinc	EC10(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0025mg/l
EC50		96h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.042mg/l	2
EC50		72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.005mg/l	4
LC50		96h	Fish	0.01068-0.01413mg/l	4
EC50		48h	Crustacea	0.06-0.08mg/l	4
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	nitric acid	EC50(ECx)	96h	Crustacea	39mg/l
LC50		96h	Fish	102.24mg/L	4
EC50		48h	Crustacea	490mg/l	2
	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	water	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

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

Ecotoxicity:

The tolerance of water organisms towards pH margin and variation is diverse. 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

For Metal:

Atmospheric Fate - Metal-containing inorganic substances generally have negligible vapour pressure and are not expected to partition to air.

Environmental Fate: Environmental processes, such as oxidation, the presence of acids or bases and microbiological processes, may transform insoluble metals to more soluble ionic forms. Environmental processes may enhance bioavailability and may also be important in changing solubilities.

Aquatic/Terrestrial Fate: When released to dry soil, most metals will exhibit limited mobility and remain in the upper layer; some will leach locally into ground water and/ or surface water ecosystems when soaked by rain or melt ice. A metal ion is considered infinitely persistent because it cannot degrade further.

For Chromium: Chromium is poorly absorbed by cells found in microorganisms, plants and animals. Hexavalent chromate anions are readily transported into cells and toxicity is closely linked to the higher oxidation state.

Ecotoxicity - Toxicity in Aquatic Organisms: Chromium is harmful to aquatic organisms in very low concentrations. Organisms consumed by fish species are very sensitive to low levels of chromium.

For chromium:

Aquatic Fate - Most chromium released into water will be deposited in the sediment. A small percentage of chromium can be found in soluble and insoluble forms with soluble chromium making up a very small percentage of the total chromium. Most of the soluble chromium is present as chromium (VI) and soluble chromium (III) complexes. In the aquatic phase, chromium (III) occurs mostly as suspended solids adsorbed onto clayish materials, organics, or iron oxide present in water.

for Boron and Borates:

Environmental Fate - Boron is generally found in nature bound to oxygen and is never found as the free element. As an element, boron itself cannot be degraded in the environment, however; it may undergo various reactions that change the form of boron (e.g., precipitation, polymerization, and acid-base reactions) depending on conditions such as its concentration in water and pH. As boron is a natural component of the environment, individuals will have some exposure from foods and drinking water.

Atmospheric Fate: Atmospheric boron may be in the form of particulate matter or aerosols as borides, boron oxides, borates, borates, organoboron compounds, trihalide boron compounds, or borazines.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
aluminium nitrate	LOW	LOW
boric acid	LOW	LOW
potassium nitrate	LOW	LOW
lithium carbonate	LOW	LOW
sodium nitrate	LOW	LOW
selenium dioxide	HIGH	HIGH
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
aluminium nitrate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.209)
boric acid	LOW (BCF = 0)
potassium nitrate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.209)
lithium carbonate	LOW (LogKOW = -0.4605)
sodium nitrate	LOW (LogKOW = 0.209)
lead nitrate	LOW (BCF = 250)
selenium dioxide	LOW (LogKOW = -0.771)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
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Continued...

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Ingredient	Mobility
aluminium nitrate	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
boric acid	LOW (KOC = 35.04)
potassium nitrate	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
lithium carbonate	HIGH (KOC = 1)
sodium nitrate	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
selenium dioxide	LOW (KOC = 23.74)


SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. ▶ Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. <p>Otherwise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 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. ▶ Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. ▶ Recycle wherever possible. ▶ 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. ▶ 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).
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SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	2X

Land transport (ADG)

UN number	3264	
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Nitric acid solution)	
Transport hazard class(es)	Class	8
	Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	223 274
	Limited quantity	5 L

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	3264	
UN proper shipping name	Corrosive liquid, acidic, inorganic, n.o.s. * (Nitric acid solution)	
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class	8
	ICAO / IATA Subrisk	Not Applicable
	ERG Code	8L
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	Special provisions	A3 A803
	Cargo Only Packing Instructions	856
	Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack	60 L
	Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions	852
	Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack	5 L
	Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions	Y841
Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack	1 L	

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Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	3264	
UN proper shipping name	CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (Nitric acid solution)	
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class	8
	IMDG Subrisk	Not Applicable
Packing group	III	
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable	
Special precautions for user	EMS Number	F-A, S-B
	Special provisions	223 274
	Limited Quantities	5 L

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

Product name	Pollution Category	Ship Type
Nitric acid (less than 70%)	Y	2

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
aluminium nitrate	Not Available
boric acid	Not Available
barium nitrate	Not Available
beryllium acetate, basic	Not Available
bismuth	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available
cadmium	Not Available
cobalt	Not Available
chromic nitrate	Not Available
copper	Not Available
ferric nitrate	Not Available
gallium	Not Available
potassium nitrate	Not Available
lithium carbonate	Not Available
magnesium nitrate	Not Available
manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	Not Available
sodium nitrate	Not Available
nickel	Not Available
lead nitrate	Not Available
selenium dioxide	Not Available
strontium nitrate	Not Available
thallium	Not Available
zinc	Not Available
nitric acid	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
aluminium nitrate	Not Available
boric acid	Not Available
barium nitrate	Not Available
beryllium acetate, basic	Not Available
bismuth	Not Available
calcium carbonate	Not Available
cadmium	Not Available
cobalt	Not Available
chromic nitrate	Not Available
copper	Not Available
ferric nitrate	Not Available
gallium	Not Available

ICP multi-element standard solution VIII

Product name	Ship Type
potassium nitrate	Not Available
lithium carbonate	Not Available
magnesium nitrate	Not Available
manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate	Not Available
sodium nitrate	Not Available
nickel	Not Available
lead nitrate	Not Available
selenium dioxide	Not Available
strontium nitrate	Not Available
thallium	Not Available
zinc	Not Available
nitric acid	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

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

aluminium nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

boric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

barium nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

beryllium acetate, basic is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans

bismuth is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

calcium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

cadmium is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 1: Carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

cobalt is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List - Controlled Medication

FEI Equine Prohibited Substances List (EPSL)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

chromic nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

copper is found on the following regulatory lists

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Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

ferric nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 2
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 4
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

gallium is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

potassium nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

lithium carbonate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

magnesium nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

sodium nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

nickel is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

lead nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

selenium dioxide is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

strontium nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

thallium is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Model Work Health and Safety Regulations - Hazardous chemicals (other than lead) requiring health monitoring
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7

zinc is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

nitric acid is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6
Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2B: Possibly carcinogenic to humans
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs
International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Not Classified as Carcinogenic

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

International WHO List of Proposed Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL) Values for Manufactured Nanomaterials (MNMS)

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

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water is found on the following regulatory lists

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (beryllium acetate, basic)
Canada - DSL	No (beryllium acetate, basic)
Canada - NDSL	No (aluminium nitrate; boric acid; barium nitrate; beryllium acetate, basic; bismuth; cadmium; cobalt; chromic nitrate; copper; ferric nitrate; gallium; potassium nitrate; lithium carbonate; magnesium nitrate; manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate; sodium nitrate; nickel; lead nitrate; selenium dioxide; strontium nitrate; thallium; zinc; nitric acid; water)
China - IECSC	No (beryllium acetate, basic; selenium dioxide)
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	No (beryllium acetate, basic; bismuth; cadmium; cobalt; copper; gallium; manganese(II) acetate tetrahydrate; nickel; thallium; zinc)
Korea - KECI	No (beryllium acetate, basic)
New Zealand - NZIoC	No (beryllium acetate, basic)
Philippines - PICCS	No (beryllium acetate, basic)
USA - TSCA	No (beryllium acetate, basic)
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	No (beryllium acetate, basic)
Vietnam - NCI	No (beryllium acetate, basic)
Russia - FBEPH	No (beryllium acetate, basic)
Legend:	Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	23/01/2023
Initial Date	24/01/2023

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. 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
 ES: Exposure Standard
 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
 AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
 DSL: Domestic Substances List
 NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
 IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
 EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
 ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
 NLP: No-Longer Polymers
 ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
 KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
 NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
 PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
 TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
 TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
 INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
 NCI: National Chemical Inventory
 FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

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