

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

**1.1. Product identifier**

Product form : Mixture  
 Substance name : Nitric Acid  
 Product code : NIT65, NIT67  
 Formula : HNO<sub>3</sub> (aq)  
 Synonyms : Nitric acid...%

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

Use of the substance/preparation : Industrial use

**1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet**

PCS Sales (USA), Inc.  
 1101 Skokie Blvd.  
 Suite 400  
 Northbrook, IL 60062  
 T 800-241-6908 / 847-849-4200

Suite 500  
 122 1st Avenue South  
 Saskatoon, Saskatchewan Canada S7K7G3  
 T 800-667-0403 (Canada) / 800-667-3930 (USA)

[SDS@PotashCorp.com](mailto:SDS@PotashCorp.com) - [www.PotashCorp.com](http://www.PotashCorp.com)

**1.4. Emergency telephone number**

Emergency number : 800-424-9300  
 CHEMTREC

**SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

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

**GHS-US classification**

Ox. Liq. 3 H272  
 Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation) H330  
 Skin Corr. 1A H314  
 Eye Dam. 1 H318

**2.2. Label elements**

**GHS-US labelling**

Hazard pictograms (GHS-US) :   

Signal word (GHS-US) : Danger

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Hazard statements (GHS-US)	: H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer H314 - Causes severe skin burns and eye damage H318 - Causes serious eye damage H330 - Fatal if inhaled
Precautionary statements (GHS-US)	: P210 - Keep away from open flames, sparks. - No smoking P220 - Keep/Store away from combustible materials P221 - Take any precaution to avoid mixing with combustible materials P260 - Do not breathe fume, mist, vapours, spray P264 - Wash hands and forearms thoroughly after handling P271 - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area P280 - Wear eye protection, face protection, protective gloves, protective clothing P284 - [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory 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 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 P310 - Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor P370+P378 - In case of fire: Use appropriate media for extinction P403+P233 - Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed P405 - Store locked up P501 - Dispose of contents/container according to local, regional, national, and international regulations

### 2.3. Other hazards

Other hazards not contributing to the classification : Hazardous to the aquatic environment – Acute Hazard Category 3  
Harmful to aquatic life.

## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### 3.1. Substances

Not applicable

### 3.2. Mixtures

Name	Product identifier	%	GHS-US classification
Nitric acid	(CAS No.) 7697-37-2	65 - 70	Ox. Liq. 3, H272 Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:dust,mist), H330 Skin Corr. 1A, H314 Eye Dam. 1, H318

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Note: NIT65 Typical Nutrient Strength is 65% (HNO<sub>3</sub>)

Note: NIT65 Typical Nutrient Strength is 67% (HNO<sub>3</sub>)

## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### 4.1. Description of first aid measures

- First-aid measures general : IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/attention. If you feel unwell, seek medical advice (show the label where possible).
- First-aid measures after inhalation : Using proper respiratory protection, immediately move the exposed person to fresh air. Keep at rest and in a position comfortable for breathing. Give oxygen or artificial respiration if necessary. Seek immediate medical advice. Symptoms may be delayed.
- First-aid measures after skin contact : Remove/Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse immediately with plenty of water (for at least 15 minutes). Seek medical attention immediately if exposure is severe. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- First-aid measures after eye contact : Immediately rinse with water for a prolonged period (at least 15 minutes) while holding the eyelids wide open. Seek medical attention immediately if exposure is severe. Obtain medical attention if irritation develops or persists.
- First-aid measures after ingestion : If swallowed, do not induce vomiting: seek medical advice immediately and show this container or label.

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

- Symptoms/injuries : Fatal if inhaled. Corrosive. Causes burns.
- Symptoms/injuries after inhalation : Causes severe respiratory irritation if inhaled. Symptoms may include: Burning of nose and throat, constriction of airway, difficulty breathing, shortness of breath, bronchial spasms, chest pain, and pink frothy sputum. Contact may cause immediate severe irritation progressing quickly to chemical burns. May cause pulmonary edema. Symptoms may be delayed.
- Symptoms/injuries after skin contact : Contact may cause immediate severe irritation progressing quickly to chemical burns.
- Symptoms/injuries after eye contact : Contact may cause immediate severe irritation progressing quickly to chemical burns. Can cause blindness.
- Symptoms/injuries after ingestion : May cause burns or irritation of the linings of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. Swallowing a small quantity of this material will result in serious health hazard.
- Chronic symptoms : Repeated or prolonged inhalation may damage lungs. Prolonged and repeated contact will eventually cause permanent tissue damage.

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

No additional information available

## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### 5.1. Extinguishing media

- Suitable extinguishing media : Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire.
- Unsuitable extinguishing media : Do not get water inside containers. Do not apply water stream directly at source of leak. Do not use a heavy water stream. A direct water stream will cause violent splattering and generation of heat.

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

- Fire hazard : Not flammable. May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer. Under conditions of fire this material may produce: Nitrogen oxides. Nitrogen.
- Explosion hazard : Product is not explosive.
- Reactivity : May accelerate the burning of other combustible materials. May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer.

## 5.3. Advice for firefighters

- Firefighting instructions : Keep upwind. Use water spray or fog for cooling exposed containers.
- Protection during firefighting : Firefighters must use full bunker gear including NIOSH-approved positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus to protect against potential hazardous combustion or decomposition products and oxygen deficiencies. Evacuate area and fight the fire from a maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cover pooling liquid with foam. Containers can build pressure if exposed to radiant heat; cool adjacent containers with flooding quantities of water until well after the fire is out. Withdraw immediately from the area if there is a rising sound from a venting safety device or discoloration of vessels, tanks, or pipelines. Be aware that burning liquid will float on water. Notify appropriate authorities if liquid enter sewers or waterways.
- Other information : Do not allow run-off from fire fighting to enter drains or water courses.

## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

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

#### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

- Protective equipment : Use recommended respiratory protection. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
- Emergency procedures : Stop leak if safe to do so. Eliminate ignition sources. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area. Keep upwind.

#### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

- Protective equipment : Use recommended respiratory protection. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
- Emergency procedures : Stop leak if safe to do so. Eliminate ignition sources. Evacuate unnecessary personnel. Ventilate area.

### 6.2. Environmental precautions

If spill could potentially enter any waterway, including intermittent dry creeks, contact the U.S. COAST GUARD NATIONAL RESPONSE CENTER at 800-424-8802. In case of accident or road spill notify CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300. In other countries call CHEMTREC at (International code) +1-703-527-3887.

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

- For containment : Contain any spills with dikes or inert absorbents to prevent migration and entry into sewers or streams. Do not allow into drains or water courses or dispose of where ground or surface waters may be affected

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Methods for cleaning up : Ventilate area. Small quantities of liquid spill: take up in non-combustible inert absorbent material and shovel into container for disposal. Collect absorbed material and place into a sealed, labelled container to be disposed at an appropriate disposal facility according to current applicable laws and regulations and product characteristics at the time of disposal.

Liquid spill: neutralize with powdered limestone or sodium bicarbonate.

Practice good housekeeping – spillage can be slippery on smooth surface either wet or dry

## 6.4. Reference to other sections

No additional information available

## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

Precautions for safe handling : Avoid all eyes and skin contact and do not breathe vapour and mist. Wear recommended personal protective equipment. Ensure there is adequate ventilation. Keep away from heat and open flame. Employ good maintenance practices to prevent leaks. Use good process control measures to prevent releases.

Hygiene measures : Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety procedures. Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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

Storage conditions : Detached outside storage is preferable.

Incompatible materials : Avoid contact with most metals, carbides, hydrogen sulfide, turpentine, organic acids, combustibles (wood, paper, cotton) and other organic and readily oxidized materials.

Prohibitions on mixed storage : Keep away from (strong) bases.

Storage area : Store in dry, cool area. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep away from combustible materials.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Industrial use.

## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1. Control parameters

Nitric acid (7697-37-2)		
USA ACGIH	ACGIH TWA	2 ppm
USA ACGIH	ACGIH STEL	4 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH IDLH	25 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH TWA	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; 2 ppm
USA NIOSH	NIOSH STEL	10 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; 4 ppm

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Nitric acid (7697-37-2)		
USA OSHA	OSHA PEL	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> ; 2 ppm
Alberta	TWA / STEL	2 ppm (TWA), 4 ppm (STEL)
British Columbia	TWA / STEL	2 ppm (TWA), 4 ppm (STEL)
Manitoba	TWA / STEL	2 ppm (TWA), 4 ppm (STEL)
New Brunswick	TWA / STEL	2 ppm (TWA), 4 ppm (STEL)
Newfoundland & Labrador	TWA / STEL	2 ppm (TWA), 4 ppm (STEL)
Northwest Territories	TWA / STEL	2 ppm (TWA), 4 ppm (STEL)
Nova Scotia	TWA / STEL	2 ppm (TWA), 4 ppm (STEL)
Nunavut	TWA / STEL	2 ppm (TWA), 4 ppm (STEL)
Ontario	TWA / STEL	2 ppm (TWA), 4 ppm (STEL)
Prince Edward Island	TWA / STEL	2 ppm (TWA), 4 ppm (STEL)
Quebec	TWAEV / STEV	2 ppm (TWAEV), 4 ppm (STEV)
Saskatchewan	TWA / STEL	2 ppm (TWA), 4 ppm (STEL)
Yukon	TWA / STEL	2 ppm (TWA), 4 ppm (STEL)

## 8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls : Provide sufficient ventilation to keep ammonia vapors below the permissible exposure limit. Ensure adequate ventilation, especially in confined areas.

Personal protective equipment : Face shield. Gas mask at concentration in the air >> TLV. Protective clothing.



Hand protection : Impermeable protective gloves such as Neoprene, rubber or viton. Check glove manufacturer's permeation / degradation information.

Eye protection : Face shield.

Skin and body protection : Wear suitable protective clothing. Chemical resistant suit. Rubber apron, boots. For increased protection, wear acid-resistant trousers and jacket.

Respiratory protection : Use a NIOSH-approved respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus whenever exposure may exceed established Occupational Exposure Limits.

Environmental exposure controls : Emergency eye wash fountains and safety showers should be available in the immediate vicinity of any potential exposure.

## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### 9.1. Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state : Liquid

Appearance : Clear

Molecular mass : 63.01 g/mol

Colour : Colorless to straw yellow

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Odour	: Pungent
Odour threshold	: No data available
pH	: 1
pH solution	: 0.1 M
Relative evaporation rate (butylacetate=1)	: No data available
Melting point	: -42 °C (-44 °F) for 100%, -29 °C (-21 °F) for 65%, -40.5 °C (-41 °F) for 70%
Freezing point	: No data available
Boiling point	: 83 °C (181 °F)
Flash point	: No data available
Self ignition temperature	: No data available
Decomposition temperature	: No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	: No data available
Vapour pressure	: -9-10 mm Hg at 25 °C (77 °F) for 65%-70%
Relative vapour density at 20 °C	: No data available
Relative density	: 1.39 - 1.41 at 120°C (68 °F) and 65 - 70 %
Solubility	: Water: Miscible
Log Pow	: No data available
Log Kow	: No data available
Viscosity, kinematic	: No data available
Viscosity, dynamic	: No data available
Explosive properties	: No data available
Oxidising properties	: No data available
Explosive limits	: No data available

## 9.2. Other information

No additional information available

## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### 10.1. Reactivity

May accelerate the burning of other combustible materials. May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer.

### 10.2. Chemical stability

Stable at standard temperature and pressure.

### 10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hazardous polymerization will not occur.

### 10.4. Conditions to avoid

Protect from moisture.

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## 10.5. Incompatible materials

Avoid contact with most metals, carbides, hydrogen sulfide, turpentine, organic acids, combustibles (wood, paper, cotton) and other organic and readily oxidized materials.

## 10.6. Hazardous decomposition products

Under conditions of fire this material may produce: Nitrogen oxides. Nitrogen.

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### 11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity : Fatal if inhaled.

Nitric acid (7697-37-2)	
LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)	0.13 mg/l (Exposure time: 4 h)

Skin corrosion/irritation : Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.  
pH: 1

Serious eye damage/irritation : Causes serious eye damage.  
pH: 1

Respiratory or skin sensitisation : Not classified

Germ cell mutagenicity : Not classified

Carcinogenicity : IARC Monograph 100F indicates that strong inorganic mists may be carcinogenic.

Reproductive toxicity : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (single exposure) : Not classified

Specific target organ toxicity (repeated exposure) : Not classified

Aspiration hazard : Not classified

## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### 12.1. Toxicity

	<b>Acute Toxicity to Fish:</b>	( <i>A. dispar</i> (freshwater fish)) 96-hr. semistatic - LC <sub>50</sub> = pH 3.71, ( <i>S. gairdneri</i> (rainbow trout)) 7-day semistatic LC <sub>50</sub> = pH - 4.0
	<b>Chronic Toxicity to Fish:</b>	No data available
	<b>Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:</b>	No data available
	<b>Chronic Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:</b>	No data available
	<b>Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Plants:</b>	( <i>N. palea</i> (diatom)) 28-day growth in lab culture tube - Inhibited growth of diatoms at 6.3 mg/L.
	<b>Toxicity to Bacteria:</b>	Subartic field study - Total biomass was dependant on pH. Moderately toxic to aquatic organisms based on algae data and on fish data for other acids (i.e., sulfuric acid, phosphoric acid) as defined by USEPA.
	<b>Toxicity to Terrestrial Plants:</b>	No data available
<b>Environmental Fate:</b>	<b>Stability in Water:</b>	Dissociates into its respective ions (H <sup>+</sup> ; NO <sub>3</sub> <sup>-</sup> )
	<b>Stability in Soil:</b>	No data available
	<b>Transport and Distribution:</b>	Transportation: Dissolves carbonates; nitrate ions taken up by plants stimulate growth.



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<b>Toxicity:</b>	Inorganic material. Dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations. May promote eutrophication in waterways.	
<b>Degradation Products:</b>	<b>Biodegradation:</b>	No data available
	<b>Photodegradation:</b>	Does not bioaccumulate.

## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### 13.1. Waste treatment methods

- Sewage disposal recommendations : This material is hazardous to the aquatic environment. Keep out of sewers and waterways.
- Waste disposal recommendations : Place in an appropriate container and dispose of contaminated material at a licensed site.
- Additional information : Dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, national, and international regulations.

## SECTION 14: Transport information

In accordance with DOT / TDG / ADR / RID / ADNR / IMDG / ICAO / IATA

### 14.1. UN number

- UN-No.(DOT) : 2031
- DOT NA no. UN2031

### 14.2. UN proper shipping name

- DOT Proper Shipping Name : Nitric acid  
other than red fuming, with at least 65 percent, but not more than 70 percent nitric acid
- Transport Canada (TDG) : Nitric acid  
other than red fuming, with not more than 70 percent nitric acid
- Department of Transportation (DOT) : 8 - Class 8 - Corrosive material 49 CFR 173.136  
Hazard Classes
- Hazard labels (DOT) : 8 - Corrosive substances  
5.1 – Oxidizer (does not apply in Canada)



- Packaging Marking : Nitric Acid
- Packing group (DOT) : II - Medium Danger

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DOT Special Provisions (49 CFR 172.102) : A6 - For combination packagings, if plastic inner packagings are used, they must be packed in tightly closed metal receptacles before packing in outer packagings.  
B2 - MC 300, MC 301, MC 302, MC 303, MC 305, and MC 306 and DOT 406 cargo tanks are not authorized.  
B47 - Each tank may have a reclosing pressure relief device having a start-to-discharge pressure setting of 310 kPa (45 psig).  
B53 - Packagings must be made of either aluminum or steel.  
IB2 - Authorized IBCs: Metal (31A, 31B and 31N); Rigid plastics (31H1 and 31H2); Composite (31HZ1). Additional Requirement: Only liquids with a vapor pressure less than or equal to 110 kPa at 50 C (1.1 bar at 122 F), or 130 kPa at 55 C (1.3 bar at 131 F) are authorized.  
IP15 - For UN2031 with more than 55% nitric acid, rigid plastic IBCs and composite IBCs with a rigid plastic inner receptacle are authorized for two years from the date of IBC manufacture.  
T8 - 4 178.274(d)(2) Normal..... Prohibited  
TP2 - a. The maximum degree of filling must not exceed the degree of filling determined by the following: (image) Where:  $t_r$  is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport,  $t_f$  is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling, and  $\alpha$  is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling ( $t_f$ ) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation ( $t_r$ ) both in degrees celsius. b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions may be calculated using the formula: (image) Where:  $d_{15}$  and  $d_{50}$  are the densities (in units of mass per unit volume) of the liquid at 15 C (59 F) and 50 C (122 F), respectively.

DOT Packaging Exceptions (49 CFR 173.xxx) : None

DOT Packaging Non Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 158

DOT Packaging Bulk (49 CFR 173.xxx) : 242

### 14.3. Additional information

Emergency Response Guide (ERG) Number : 157

Reportable Quantity : 1000 lbs (Nitric Acid 100% basis [eg. 1539 lbs 65% - 132 product gallons])

Other information : No supplementary information available.

### Overland transport

No additional information available

### Transport by sea

DOT Vessel Stowage Location : D - The material must be stowed "on deck only" on a cargo vessel and on a passenger vessel carrying a number of passengers limited to not more than the larger of 25 passengers or one passenger per each 3 m of overall vessel length, but the material is prohibited on passenger vessels in which the limiting number of passengers is exceeded.

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DOT Vessel Stowage Other : 66 - Stow "separated from" flammable solids,74 - Stow "separated from" oxidizers,89 - Segregation same as for oxidizers,90 - Stow "separated from" radioactive materials

## Air transport

DOT Quantity Limitations Passenger : Forbidden  
aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27)

DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo : 30 L  
aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75)

IATA ERG Number : 8L

## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### 15.1. US Federal regulations

Nitric acid (7697-37-2)	
Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory	
Listed on SARA Section 302 (Specific toxic chemical listings)	
Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)	
SARA Section 302 EHS Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)	1000 lb
SARA Section 304 and CERCLA (( <b>Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act</b> ): Designated as a hazardous substance. Reportable Quantity (RQ) is 1000 lbs (454 kgs) at 100% basis.	
SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes	Immediate (acute) health hazard
SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting	Nitric Acid, de minimis concentration by weight 1.0 %

### 15.2. US State regulations

The following states have an OSH program approved by OSHA. If you are located in any of these states you may be under state jurisdiction rather than federal jurisdiction and your state may have more stringent requirements than OSHA. You should consult your state regulations to ensure compliance.

Alaska	Indiana	Minnesota	North Carolina	Utah
Arizona	Iowa	Nevada	Oregon	Vermont
California	Kentucky	New Mexico	Puerto Rico	*Virgin Islands
*Connecticut	Maryland	*New Jersey	South Carolina	Virginia
Hawaii	Michigan	*New York	Tennessee	Washington
*Illinois				Wyoming

\*The state plans in these states apply only to public sector employers. In these states private sector employers are subject to USOL – OSHA jurisdiction. All other state plans apply to both public and private sector employers.

Nitric acid (7697-37-2)
U.S. - California - SCAQMD - Toxic Air Contaminants - Non-Cancer Acute
U.S. - California - SCAQMD - Toxic Air Contaminants With Proposed Risk Values
U.S. - California - Toxic Air Contaminant List (AB 1807, AB 2728)
U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (30 min)
U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (8 hr)
U.S. - Delaware - Accidental Release Prevention Regulations - Sufficient Quantities

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U.S. - Delaware - Accidental Release Prevention Regulations - Threshold Quantities  
U.S. - Delaware - Accidental Release Prevention Regulations - Toxic Endpoints  
U.S. - Delaware - Pollutant Discharge Requirements - Reportable Quantities  
U.S. - Hawaii - Occupational Exposure Limits - STELs  
U.S. - Hawaii - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs  
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Acceptable Ambient Concentrations  
U.S. - Idaho - Non-Carcinogenic Toxic Air Pollutants - Emission Levels (ELs)  
U.S. - Idaho - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs  
U.S. - Illinois - Toxic Air Contaminants  
U.S. - Louisiana - Reportable Quantity List for Pollutants  
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Conc. - Reporting Category 1  
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Groundwater Reportable Conc. - Reporting Category 2  
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Reportable Quantity  
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 1  
U.S. - Massachusetts - Oil & Hazardous Material List - Soil Reportable Concentration - Reporting Category 2  
U.S. - Massachusetts - Right To Know List  
U.S. - Massachusetts - Toxics Use Reduction Act  
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - STELs  
U.S. - Michigan - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs  
U.S. - Michigan - Polluting Materials List  
U.S. - Michigan - Process Safety Management Highly Hazardous Chemicals  
U.S. - Minnesota - Chemicals of High Concern  
U.S. - Minnesota - Hazardous Substance List  
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs  
U.S. - Minnesota - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs  
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) - 24-Hour  
U.S. - New Hampshire - Regulated Toxic Air Pollutants - Ambient Air Levels (AALs) - Annual  
U.S. - New Jersey - Discharge Prevention - List of Hazardous Substances  
U.S. - New Jersey - Environmental Hazardous Substances List  
U.S. - New Jersey - Right to Know Hazardous Substance List  
U.S. - New Jersey - Special Health Hazards Substances List  
U.S. - New Jersey - TCPA - Extraordinarily Hazardous Substances (EHS)  
U.S. - New York - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs  
U.S. - New York - Reporting of Releases Part 597 - List of Hazardous Substances  
U.S. - North Carolina - Control of Toxic Air Pollutants  
U.S. - North Dakota - Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations - 1-Hour  
U.S. - North Dakota - Air Pollutants - Guideline Concentrations - 8-Hour  
U.S. - Ohio - Accidental Release Prevention - Threshold Quantities  
U.S. - Ohio - Extremely Hazardous Substances - Threshold Quantities  
U.S. - Oregon - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs  
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) - Environmental Hazard List  
U.S. - Pennsylvania - RTK (Right to Know) List  
U.S. - Rhode Island - Air Toxics - Acceptable Ambient Levels - 1-Hour  
U.S. - South Carolina - Toxic Air Pollutants - Maximum Allowable Concentrations  
U.S. - South Carolina - Toxic Air Pollutants - Pollutant Categories  
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - STELs  
U.S. - Tennessee - Occupational Exposure Limits - TWAs  
U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Long Term

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U.S. - Texas - Effects Screening Levels - Short Term  
U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs  
U.S. - Vermont - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs  
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - STELs  
U.S. - Washington - Permissible Exposure Limits - TWAs  
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Height 25 Ft to Less Than 40 Ft  
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Height 40 Ft to Less Than 75 Ft  
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights 75 Feet or Greater  
U.S. - Wisconsin - Hazardous Air Contaminants - All Sources - Emissions From Stack Heights Less Than 25 Feet  
U.S. - Wyoming - Process Safety Management - Highly Hazardous Chemicals

## 15.3. Canadian regulations

### Nitric acid (7697-37-2)

Listed on the Canadian DSL (Domestic Substances List) inventory.

Listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List – Disclosure at 1 %

WHMIS Classification

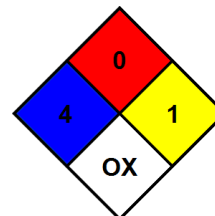
Class C - Oxidizing Material

Class E - Corrosive Material

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all of the information required by the CPR.

## SECTION 16: Other information

- NFPA health hazard : 4 - Very short exposure could cause death or serious residual injury even though prompt medical attention was given.
- NFPA fire hazard : 0 - Materials that will not burn.
- NFPA reactivity : 1 - Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures or may react with water with some release of energy, but not violently.
- NFPA specific hazard : OX - This denotes an oxidizer, a chemical which can greatly increase the rate of combustion/fire.



Full text of H-phrases:

Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation)	Acute toxicity (inhalation) Category 2
Acute Tox. 2 (Inhalation:dust,mist)	Acute toxicity (inhalation:dust,mist) Category 2
Eye Dam. 1	Serious eye damage/eye irritation Category 1
Ox. Liq. 3	Oxidising liquids Category 3
Skin Corr. 1A	skin corrosion/irritation Category 1A
H272	May intensify fire; oxidizer
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
H318	Causes serious eye damage
H330	Fatal if inhaled

Previous PotashCorp MSDS Number : MSDS 32 – Nitric Acid (Transportation Information -65-70%)

# Nitric Acid

Safety Data Sheet 305

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SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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