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 : HNO₃ (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 - 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
Hazard statements (GHS-US) : H272 - May intensify fire; oxidizer
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+P358 - 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

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

Full text of H-phrases: see section 16

Note: NIT65 Typical Nutrient Strength is 65% (HNO₃)
Note: NIT65 Typical Nutrient Strength is 67% (HNO₃)
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.
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.


6.1.2. For emergency responders

Protective equipment: Use recommended respiratory protection. Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.


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.
**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.

**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/m³ ; 2 ppm |
| USA NIOSH               | NIOSH STEL | 10 mg/m³ ; 4 ppm |
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
Nitric Acid
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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.
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)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>LC50 inhalation rat (mg/l)</td>
<td>0.13 mg/l (Exposure time: 4 h)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Toxicity to Fish:</td>
<td>(A. dispar (freshwater fish)) 96-hr. semistatic - LC50= pH 3.71, (S. gairdneri (rainbow trout)) 7-day semistatic LC50 = pH - 4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Toxicity to Fish:</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chronic Toxicity to Aquatic Invertebrates:</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Acute Toxicity to Aquatic Plants:</td>
<td>(N. palea (diatom)) 28-day growth in lab culture tube - Inhibited growth of diatoms at 6.3 mg/L.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to Bacteria:</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toxicity to Terrestrial Plants:</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Environmental Fate:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Parameter</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stability in Water:</td>
<td>Dissociates into its respective ions (H+: NO₃⁻)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stability in Soil:</td>
<td>No data available</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport and Distribution:</td>
<td>Transportation: Dissolves carbonates; nitrate ions taken up by plants stimulate growth.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Toxicity:
Inorganic material. Dangerous to aquatic life in high concentrations. May promote eutrophication in waterways.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Degradation Products:</th>
<th>Biodegradation:</th>
<th>No data available</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Photodegradation:</td>
<td>Does not bioaccumulate.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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) Hazard Classes : 8 - Class 8 - Corrosive material 49 CFR 173.136
- Hazard labels (DOT) : 8 - Corrosive substances 5.1 – Oxidizer (does not apply in Canada)
- Packaging Marking : Nitric Acid
- Packing group (DOT) : II - Medium Danger
Nitric Acid
Safety Data Sheet  305

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: tr is the maximum mean bulk temperature during transport, tf is the temperature in degrees celsius of the liquid during filling, and is the mean coefficient of cubical expansion of the liquid between the mean temperature of the liquid during filling (tf) and the maximum mean bulk temperature during transportation (tr) both in degrees celsius. b. For liquids transported under ambient conditions may be calculated using the formula: (image) Where: d15 and d50 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

158

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.
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 aircraft/rail (49 CFR 173.27): Forbidden
DOT Quantity Limitations Cargo aircraft only (49 CFR 175.75): 30 L
IATA ERG Number: 8L

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. US Federal regulations

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nitric acid (7697-37-2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Listed on the United States TSCA (Toxic Substances Control Act) inventory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed on SARA Section 302 (Specific toxic chemical listings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Listed on SARA Section 313 (Specific toxic chemical listings)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARA Section 302 EHS Threshold Planning Quantity (TPQ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARA Section 304 and CERCLA ((Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation, and Liability Act): Designated as a hazardous substance. Reportable Quantity (RQ) is 1000 lbs (454 kgs) at 100% basis.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARA Section 311/312 Hazard Classes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SARA Section 313 - Emission Reporting</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Alaska</th>
<th>Indiana</th>
<th>Minnesota</th>
<th>North Carolina</th>
<th>Utah</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>Nevada</td>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>Vermont</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>Puerto Rico</td>
<td>*Virgin Islands</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Connecticut</td>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>*New Jersey</td>
<td>South Carolina</td>
<td>Virginia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hawaii</td>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>*New York</td>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>Washington</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>*Illinois</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wyoming</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nitric acid (7697-37-2)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S. - California - SCAQMD - Toxic Air Contaminants - Non-Cancer Acute</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. - California - SCAQMD - Toxic Air Contaminants With Proposed Risk Values</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. - California - Toxic Air Contaminant List (AB 1807, AB 2728)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (30 min)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. - Connecticut - Hazardous Air Pollutants - HLVs (8 hr)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. - Delaware - Accidental Release Prevention Regulations - Sufficient Quantities</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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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 Sustances List) inventory.
Listed on the Canadian Ingredient Disclosure List – Disclosure at 1 %

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>WHMIS Classification</th>
<th>Class C - Oxidizing Material</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Class E - Corrosive Material</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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:

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

Previous PotashCorp MSDS Number : MSDS 32 – Nitric Acid (Transportation Information -65-70%)
Nitric Acid
Safety Data Sheet 305

Logo Changes : No other information changes; kept same date

SDS US (GHS HazCom 2012)

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