

MERCURY STANDARD SOLUTION (1000 MG/L)

GHS Safety Data Sheet

Version No:2.0
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Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

PRODUCT NAME

MERCURY STANDARD SOLUTION (1000MG/L)

OTHER NAMES

"standard solution of mercury", "AAS standard solution for Hg", "ICP standard for Hg²⁺", "spectrometric standard solution", "laboratory reagent"

PROPER SHIPPING NAME

CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains nitric acid)

PRODUCT USE

Laboratory reagent, standard solution of known ionic concentration.

SUPPLIER

Company: S D FINE - CHEM LIMITED

Address:

315- 317, T.V.IND.ESTATE,

248 WORLI ROAD,

MUMBAI- 400 030, INDIA

technical@sdfine.com

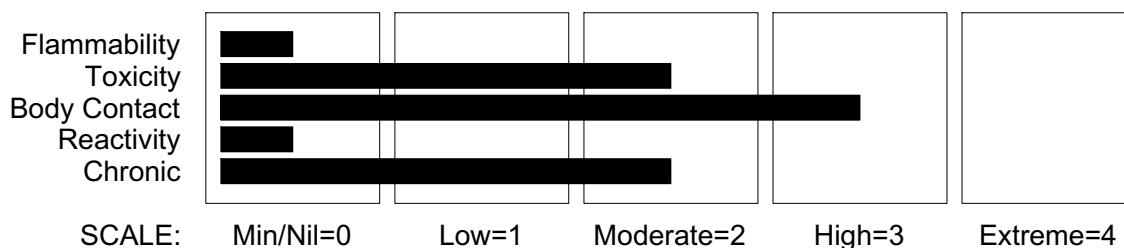
Telephone: 91- 22 24959898

Telephone: 91- 22 24959899

Fax: 91- 22 24937232

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

HAZARD RATINGS



GHS Classification

Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4

Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 3

Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4

Eye Irritation Category 2A

Metal Corrosion Category 1

Organ Damage Category 2

Reproductive Toxicity Category 2

Respiratory Irritation Category 3

Serious Eye Damage Category 1

continued...

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

HAZARD

DANGER

Determined by using GHS criteria:

H335 H331 H302 H312 H315 H361 H373 H290 H315 H318 H319

May cause respiratory irritation

Toxic if inhaled

Harmful if swallowed

Harmful in contact with skin

Causes skin irritation

Suspected of damaging the unborn child

May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.

May be corrosive to metals

Causes skin irritation

Causes serious eye damage

Causes serious eye irritation

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Prevention

Obtain special instructions before use.

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood.

Keep only in original container.

Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Wash thoroughly after handling.

Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Use personal protective equipment as required.

Response

IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF INHALED: Remove to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.

IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

IF exposed or concerned: Get medical advice/ attention.

Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician.

Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.

Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Rinse mouth.

If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.

Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.

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Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

Storage

Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
Store locked up.
Store in corrosive resistant container or with a resistant inner liner.

Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
nitric acid	7697-37-2	NOT SPEC
mercuric nitrate	10045-94-0	0.1
water	7732-18-5	NOT SPEC

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

■ DO NOT delay.

Transport to hospital or doctor and seek immediate medical attention.

If poisoning occurs, contact a doctor or Poisons Information Centre.

- If swallowed and if more than 15 minutes from a hospital induce vomiting.
- Lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.
- NOTE: DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING in an unconscious person.
- Always wear protective glove when inducing vomiting by mechanical means.

EYE

■ If this product comes in contact with the eyes:

- 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.
- Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.

SKIN

■ If skin contact occurs:

- Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear.
- Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).
- Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

INHALED

■ DO NOT delay.

Transport to hospital or doctor and seek immediate medical attention.

- 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.

NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Moderate adsorption of inorganic mercury compounds through the gastro-intestinal tract (7-15%) is the principal cause of poisoning. These compounds are highly concentrated (as the mercuric (Hg (2+) form) in the kidney; acute ingestion may lead to oliguric renal failure. Severe mucosal necrosis may also result

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Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

from ingestion.

- Chronic effects range from proteinuria to nephrotic syndrome. Chronic presentation also involves dermatitis, gingivitis, stomatitis, tremor and neuropsychiatric symptoms of erethism.
- Absorbed inorganic mercury does not significantly cross the blood-brain barrier.
- Emesis and lavage should be initiated following acute ingestion.
- Activated charcoal interrupts absorption; cathartics should be administered when charcoal is given.
- The use of British Anti-Lewisite is indicated in severe inorganic poisoning. Newer derivatives of BAL (e.g. dimercaptosuccinic acid, [DMSA] and 2,3-dimercapto-1-propanesulfate [DMPS]) may prove more effective. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens from a healthy worker exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV).

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Total inorganic mercury in urine	35 ug/gm creatinine	Preshift	B
2. Total inorganic mercury in blood	15 ug/L	End of shift at end of workweek	B

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed.

Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.
- Dry chemical powder.
- BCF (where regulations permit).
- Carbon dioxide.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
- Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
- Do not approach containers suspected to be hot.
- Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location.
- If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire.
- Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.

FIRE/EXPLOSION HAZARD

- Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
- Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Heat affected containers remain hazardous.
- Contact with combustibles such as wood, paper, oil or finely divided metal may produce spontaneous combustion or violent decomposition.
- May emit irritating, poisonous or corrosive fumes.

Decomposes on heating and produces toxic fumes of: and minor amounts of mercury vapour / mercury metal and nitrogen oxides (NOx).

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with alkalis.

Reacts with aluminium / zinc producing flammable, explosive hydrogen gas.

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Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Personal Protective Equipment

Gas tight chemical resistant suit.

Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

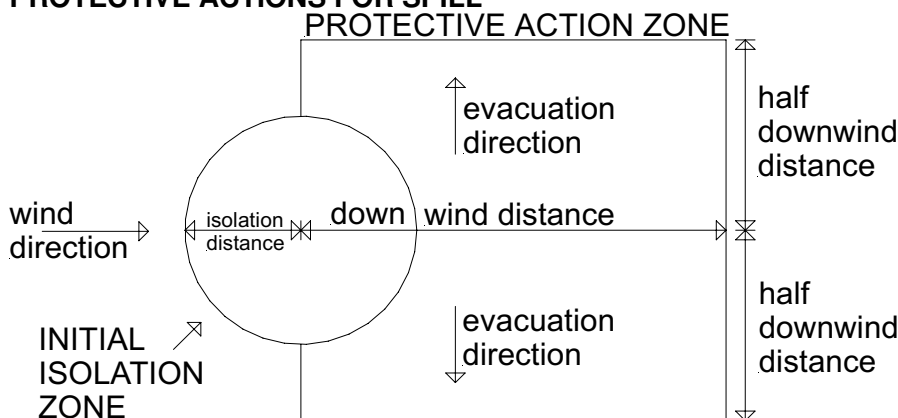
MINOR SPILLS

- DO NOT touch the spill material • Clean up all spills immediately
- Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
- Wipe up.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

MAJOR SPILLS

- Environmental hazard - contain spillage.
 - Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
 - Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard.
 - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
 - Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course.
 - Stop leak if safe to do so.
 - Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite.
 - Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling.
 - Neutralise/decontaminate residue.
 - Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal.
 - Wash area and prevent runoff into drains.
 - After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using.
 - If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.
- Contain and absorb spill with only sand, earth, inert material, vermiculite.
DO NOT use sawdust or any organic absorbent, because of Fire hazard.
Collect solid residues and seal in drums for disposal.
Wash area with dilute calcium sulfide solution.

PROTECTIVE ACTIONS FOR SPILL



From IERG (Canada/Australia)

Isolation Distance	25 metres
Downwind Protection Distance	250 metres
IERG Number	37

FOOTNOTES

1 PROTECTIVE ACTION ZONE is defined as the area in which people are at risk of harmful exposure. This zone

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Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

assumes that random changes in wind direction confines the vapour plume to an area within 30 degrees on either side of the predominant wind direction, resulting in a crosswind protective action distance equal to the downwind protective action distance.

2 PROTECTIVE ACTIONS should be initiated to the extent possible, beginning with those closest to the spill and working away from the site in the downwind direction. Within the protective action zone a level of vapour concentration may exist resulting in nearly all unprotected persons becoming incapacitated and unable to take protective action and/or incurring serious or irreversible health effects.

3 INITIAL ISOLATION ZONE is determined as an area, including upwind of the incident, within which a high probability of localised wind reversal may expose nearly all persons without appropriate protection to life-threatening concentrations of the material.

4 SMALL SPILLS involve a leaking package of 200 litres (55 US gallons) or less, such as a drum (jerrican or box with inner containers). Larger packages leaking less than 200 litres and compressed gas leaking from a small cylinder are also considered "small spills".

LARGE SPILLS involve many small leaking packages or a leaking package of greater than 200 litres, such as a cargo tank, portable tank or a "one-tonne" compressed gas cylinder.

5 Guide 154 is taken from the US DOT emergency response guide book.

6 IERG information is derived from CANUTEC - Transport Canada.

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

Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Use good occupational work practice. Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.

Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

Avoid generating and breathing mist.

Wear personal protective equipment when handling.

Use in a well-ventilated area.

Decant in a well-ventilated area or under an exhaust hood.

Avoid contact with incompatible materials.

When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.

Keep containers securely sealed when not in use.

Avoid physical damage to containers.

Wash hands with soap and water after handling.

Work clothes should be laundered separately: NOT at home.

Launder contaminated clothing before re-use.

SUITABLE CONTAINER

- Packaging as recommended by manufacturer.
- Check that containers are clearly labelled.
- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities.

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Segregate from alkalies.

STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers.
- Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

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Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

SAFE STORAGE WITH OTHER CLASSIFIED CHEMICALS



+: May be stored together

O: May be stored together with specific precautions

X: Must not be stored together

Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m ³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m ³
Australia Exposure Standards	nitric acid (Nitric acid)	2	5.2	4	10

The following materials had no OELs on our records

• water:

CAS:7732- 18- 5

EMERGENCY EXPOSURE LIMITS

Material	Revised IDLH Value (mg/m ³)	Revised IDLH Value (ppm)
nitric acid		25
mercuric nitrate	10	

MATERIAL DATA

MERCK MERCURY STANDARD SOLUTION (1000 PPM) SPECTROSOL:

- None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

NITRIC ACID:

- For nitric acid:

Odour Threshold Value: 0.27 ppm (detection)

NOTE: Detector tubes for nitric acid, measuring in excess of 5 ppm, are commercially available.

The TLV-TWA is protective against corrosion of the skin, tissue and other membranes, against irritation to the eyes and mucous membranes, and against acute pulmonary oedema or chronic obstructive lung disease. It is not clear whether the TLV-TWA and STEL values will prevent potentiation of the toxicity of inhaled nitrogen dioxide.

MERCURIC NITRATE:

■ It is the goal of the ACGIH (and other Agencies) to recommend TLVs (or their equivalent) for all substances for which there is evidence of health effects at airborne concentrations encountered in the workplace.

At this time no TLV has been established, even though this material may produce adverse health effects (as evidenced in animal experiments or clinical experience). Airborne concentrations must be maintained as low as is practically possible and occupational exposure must be kept to a minimum.

NOTE: The ACGIH occupational exposure standard for Particles Not Otherwise Specified (P.N.O.S) does NOT apply.

Sensory irritants are chemicals that produce temporary and undesirable side-effects on the eyes, nose or throat. Historically occupational exposure standards for these irritants have been based on observation of workers' responses to various airborne concentrations. Present day expectations require that nearly every individual should be protected against even minor sensory irritation and exposure standards are established using uncertainty factors or safety factors of 5 to 10 or more. On occasion animal no-observable-effect-

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

levels (NOEL) are used to determine these limits where human results are unavailable. An additional approach, typically used by the TLV committee (USA) in determining respiratory standards for this group of chemicals, has been to assign ceiling values (TLV C) to rapidly acting irritants and to assign short-term exposure limits (TLV STELs) when the weight of evidence from irritation, bioaccumulation and other endpoints combine to warrant such a limit. In contrast the MAK Commission (Germany) uses a five-category system based on intensive odour, local irritation, and elimination half-life. However this system is being replaced to be consistent with the European Union (EU) Scientific Committee for Occupational Exposure Limits (SCOEL); this is more closely allied to that of the USA.

OSHA (USA) concluded that exposure to sensory irritants can:

- cause inflammation
- cause increased susceptibility to other irritants and infectious agents
- lead to permanent injury or dysfunction
- permit greater absorption of hazardous substances and
- acclimate the worker to the irritant warning properties of these substances thus increasing the risk of overexposure.

NOTE: This substance has been classified by the ACGIH as A4 NOT classifiable as a Human Carcinogen.

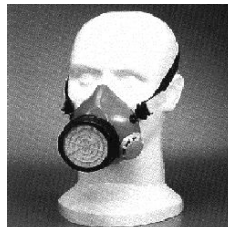
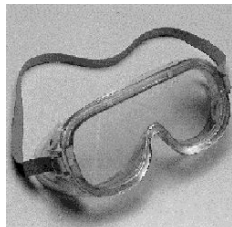
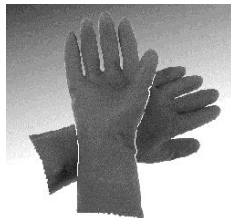
Some jurisdictions require that health surveillance be conducted on occupationally exposed workers. Such surveillance should emphasise

- demography, occupational and medical history and advice
- physical examination with emphasis on neurological, renal and gastrointestinal systems and skin
- urinary inorganic mercury.

WATER:

- No exposure limits set by NOHSC or ACGIH.

PERSONAL PROTECTION



EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.
- Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lens or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].

HANDS/FEET

- Elbow length PVC gloves or • Rubber gloves and • Barrier cream.
- Rubber boots.

OTHER

- Overalls.
 - Impervious apron.
- Ensure there is ready access to an emergency shower.
- Eyewash unit.

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

RESPIRATOR

■ Selection of the Class and Type of respirator will depend upon the level of breathing zone contaminant and the chemical nature of the contaminant. Protection Factors (defined as the ratio of contaminant outside and inside the mask) may also be important.

Breathing Zone Level ppm (volume)	Maximum Protection Factor	Half- face Respirator	Full- Face Respirator
1000	10	AE- AUS P	-
1000	50	-	AE- AUS P
5000	50	Airline *	-
5000	100	-	AE- 2 P
10000	100	-	AE- 3 P
	100+		Airline**

* - Continuous Flow ** - Continuous-flow or positive pressure demand.

The local concentration of material, quantity and conditions of use determine the type of personal protective equipment required. For further information consult our Occupational Health and Safety Advisor.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).

Air Speed:
0.25- 0.5 m/s (50- 100 f/min.)
0.5- 1 m/s (100- 200 f/min.)
1- 2.5 m/s (200- 500 f/min.)
2.5- 10 m/s (500- 2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture

Upper end of the range
1: Disturbing room air currents

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Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.

3: Intermittent, low production.

4: Large hood or large air mass in motion

2: Contaminants of high toxicity

3: High production, heavy use

4: Small hood- local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of 1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

APPEARANCE

Clear, colourless, almost odourless, acidic liquid; mixes with water.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Liquid.

Mixes with water.

Corrosive.

State	Liquid	Molecular Weight	Not applicable
Melting Range (°C)	Not available	Boiling Range (°C)	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible	Flash Point (°C)	Not applicable
pH (1% solution)	Not available	Decomposition Temp (°C)	Not available
pH (as supplied)	< 1	Autoignition Temp (°C)	Not applicable
Vapour Pressure (kPa)	2.33 as water	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.0 approx.	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable
Relative Vapour Density (air=1)	Not available	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not available
Evaporation Rate	As for water.		

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY AND REACTIVITY INFORMATION

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.
- Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

■ 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.

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.
- Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

- This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.
- The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

- Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption.
- This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.
- Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.
- Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.
- Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapour and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapour inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard.
- 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.

INHALED

- If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons.
- Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.
- The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

- Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapours especially at higher temperatures.

Mercury easily crosses the placenta and causes birth defects. Chronic exposure results in excess saliva production, loss of appetite, stomach upset, vague abdominal discomfort and mild diarrhoea. The kidneys are rarely involved. Chronic mercury poisoning usually shows itself mainly as effects on the nervous system, especially the central nervous system. There may be tremors involving the hands and fingers, eyelids, cheeks, legs and tongue. Motor control may be impaired, leading to slurred or scanning speech and inco-ordinated walking. Disturbance with seeing or hearing may occur. There may be behaviour changes such as depression, despondency and fearfulness, often accompanied by sleep disturbance, headache and fatigue. Advanced cases show memory loss, hallucinations and deterioration in mental function. Other symptoms include a constant metallic taste, and various levels of gum inflammation, leading to periodontal disease and loosening of teeth. A dark blue line may occur along the gum margins. Uncommonly, a syndrome known as acrodynia ("pink disease") may occur, of which the major symptom is itchy scaling of the hands and feet.

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

- Not available. Refer to individual constituents.

NITRIC ACID:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (human) LDLo: 430 mg/kg
Inhalation (rat) LC50: 2500 ppm/1h * * DuPont
Unreported (man) LDLo: 110 mg/kg
Inhalation (Cat) LC: 500 mg/m³/4h
Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 130 mg/m³/4h
Oral (Human) LD: 430 mg/kg
Inhalation (Cat) TCLo: 300 mg/m³/2h

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

- Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases. This may be due to a non-allergenic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur following exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Key criteria for the diagnosis of RADS include the absence of preceding respiratory disease, in a non-atopic individual, with abrupt onset of

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Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. A reversible airflow pattern, on spirometry, with the presence of moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia, have also been included in the criteria for diagnosis of RADS. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. Industrial bronchitis, on the other hand, is a disorder that occurs as result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particulate in nature) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterised by dyspnea, cough and mucus production. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

Oral (?) LD50: 50-500 mg/kg *

[Various Manufacturers]

MERCURIC NITRATE:

■ unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY

Oral (rat) LD50: 26 mg/kg

IRRITATION

Nil Reported

Skin (rabbit) LD50: 75 mg/kg

WATER:

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

CARCINOGEN

Mercury and inorganic
mercury compounds

International Agency
for Research on Cancer
(IARC) - Agents
Reviewed by the IARC
Monographs

Group

3

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Refer to data for ingredients, which follows:

MERCURIC NITRATE:

NITRIC ACID:

■ DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

MERCK MERCURY STANDARD SOLUTION (1000 PPM) SPECTROSOL:

Marine Pollutant: Not Determined

NITRIC ACID:

■ For oxides of nitrogen:

Environmental fate

Oxides of nitrogen are part of the biogeochemical cycling of nitrogen, and are found in air, soil and water. In the atmosphere, oxides of nitrogen are rapidly oxidised to nitrogen dioxide (half-life about 50 days), which dissolves in water to produce dilute nitric acid and precipitates in rain. An increased rate of formation of oxides of nitrogen therefore contributes to 'acid rain'.

In the stratosphere, oxides of nitrogen play a crucial role in maintaining the level of ozone. Ozone is formed through the photochemical reaction of nitrogen dioxide and oxygen. However, too little nitrogen

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

dioxide results in too little ozone being formed, On the other hand, too much nitric oxide reduces the level of ozone because of an increase in the reaction of ozone to convert nitric oxide to nitrogen dioxide.

In the lower atmosphere, oxides of nitrogen play a major role in the formation of photochemical smog in a complex set of reactions that lead to the formation of a variety of nitrated organic compounds (from volatile organic matter) and excessive levels of ozone.

Environmental transport The oxides of nitrogen travel as gases through soil and the atmosphere, and in solution in water in soils, rivers and lakes, and rain and snow.

■ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.

MERCURIC NITRATE:

Marine Pollutant: Severe

■ Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

■ Do NOT allow product to come in contact with surface waters or to intertidal areas below the mean high water mark. Do not contaminate water when cleaning equipment or disposing of equipment wash-waters.

Wastes resulting from use of the product must be disposed of on site or at approved waste sites.

■ Mercury may occur in the environment as free mercury, $\text{Hg}(0)$, mercury ions in salts and complexes, Hg^+ and $(\text{Hg}_2)^{2+}$ and as organic mercury compounds. Each species has its own set of physical, chemical and toxicologic properties.

In natural systems a dynamic equilibrium between soil and water mercury occurs determined largely by the physicochemical and biological conditions which pertain. Mercury ion is transported to aquatic ecosystems via surface run-off and from the atmosphere. It is complexed or tightly bound to both inorganic and organic particles, particularly sediments with high sulfur content. Organic acids such as fulvic and humic acids are often associated with mercury not bound to particles. Methyl mercury is produced by sediment micro-organisms, nonbiologically in sediments and by certain species of fish. The methylation of mercury by micro-organisms is the detoxification response that allows the organism to dispose of the heavy metal ions as small organometallic complexes. Methylation occurs only within a narrow pH range in which the micro-organism might exist and the rate of synthesis depends on the redox potential, composition of the microbial population, availability of Hg^{2+} and temperature. Vitamin B12 derivatives are thought to be the methylating agents, because they are the only methyl carbanion- or methyl radical-donating coenzymes known. In addition it has been demonstrated that the livers of yellow-fin tuna and albacore produce methyl mercury results in its desorption at relatively high rates thus little methyl mercury is found in sediments. Demethylation by sediment micro-organisms also occurs at a rapid rate compared with methylation. The best conversion rate for inorganic mercury to methyl mercury under ideal conditions is less than 1.5% per month. Methyl mercury released into surface waters may also undergo photodecomposition into mercury.

Methyl mercury can be bioaccumulated by planktonic algae and fish. In fish, the rate of absorption of methyl mercury is faster than that of inorganic mercury and the clearance rate is slower resulting in high concentrations of methyl mercury in muscle tissue. The ratio of organic mercury to total mercury is generally high in fish compared with other aquatic organisms. Selenium which is also present in seawater and other seafoods readily complexes with methyl mercury and is thought to have a protective effect against the toxic action of methyl mercury. The danger of methyl mercury poisoning has been illustrated in Minimata, Japan in the late 1950s following industrial release of mercury into the bay which subsequently resulted in at least 1200 cases of poisoning, some fatal.

■ The nitrates are of environmental concern because of their high water solubility and consequent leaching, diffusion, and environmental mobility in soil and water. Nitrate can contaminate groundwater to unacceptable levels. Nitrite is formed from nitrate or ammonium ion by micro-organisms in soil, water, sewage and the alimentary tract. The concern with nitrate in the environment is related to its conversion to nitrite.

Methaemoglobinemia is caused following exposure to high levels of nitrite and produces difficulties in oxygen transport in the blood. Thousands of cases involving poisoning of infants, particularly in rural areas, have been reported as a result of drinking nitrate rich well-water.

Other concerns deriving from exposure to environmental nitrates relate to the production of nitrosamines following the reaction of food nitrites and secondary amines. Other nitroso-compounds may result following reaction with nitrites and amides, ureas, carbamates and other nitrogenous compounds. Nitrosamines produce liver damage, haemorrhagic lung lesions, convulsions and coma in rats, and teratogenic effects in experimental animals.

The N-nitroso class of compounds include potent carcinogens and mutagens: induction of tumors by single doses of N-nitroso compounds testify to this.

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Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
nitric acid			LOW	
water	LOW		LOW	HIGH

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

- Recycle wherever possible Consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal.
- At a licensed facility: Adjust acidity.
- Treat with calcium sulfide to precipitate mercury as the sulfide.
- Wash and dry precipitate.
- Bury the precipitate in an authorised landfill.
- DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.
- Decontaminate empty containers with calcium sulfide.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



Labels Required: CORROSIVE

HAZCHEM:

□ 2X

Land Transport UNDG:

Class or division:	8	Subsidiary risk:	None
UN No.:	3264	UN packing group:	III
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid)			

Air Transport IATA:

ICAO/IATA Class:	8	ICAO/IATA Subrisk:	None
UN/ID Number:	3264	Packing Group:	III
Special provisions:	A3		
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S.			
*(CONTAINS NITRIC ACID)			

Maritime Transport IMDG:

IMDG Class:	8	IMDG Subrisk:	None
UN Number:	3264	Packing Group:	III
EMS Number:	F- A, S- B	Special provisions:	223 274 944
Limited Quantities:	5 L	Marine Pollutant:	Not Determined
Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (contains nitric acid)			

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Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

REGULATIONS

Regulations for ingredients

nitric acid (CAS: 7697-37-2) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Exposure Standards", "Australia Hazardous Substances", "Australia High Volume Industrial Chemical List (HVICL)", "Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia National Pollutant Inventory", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix F (Part 3)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 5", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Schedule 6", "GESAMP/EHS Composite List - GESAMP Hazard Profiles", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 17: Summary of minimum requirements", "IMO MARPOL 73/78 (Annex II) - List of Noxious Liquid Substances Carried in Bulk", "International Council of Chemical Associations (ICCA) - High Production Volume List", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

mercuric nitrate (CAS: 10045-94-0, 7783-34-8, 13465-31-1) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Drugs and Poisons (SUSDP) - Appendix E (Part 2)"

water (CAS: 7732-18-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Australia Inventory of Chemical Substances (AICS)", "IMO IBC Code Chapter 18: List of products to which the Code does not apply", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals"

No data for Mercury Standard Solution (1000 MG/L) (: 59207)

Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

INGREDIENTS WITH MULTIPLE CAS NUMBERS

Ingredient Name	CAS
mercuric nitrate	10045- 94- 0, 7783- 34- 8, 13465- 31- 1

EXPOSURE STANDARD FOR MIXTURES

■ "Worst Case" computer-aided prediction of spray/ mist or fume/ dust components and concentration:

■ Composite Exposure Standard for Mixture (TWA) :100 mg/m³.

■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as using available literature references.

■ The (M)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.

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