



Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet

Common Name: **NITRIC ACID**

Synonyms: Aqua Fortis; Hydrogen Nitrate

Chemical Name: Nitric Acid

Date: April 2010 Revision: March 2016

Description and Use

Nitric Acid is a colorless to yellow liquid with a characteristic, irritating odor. **Fuming Nitric Acid** is a reddish, fuming liquid. It is used to make fertilizer, for dissolving, etching and cleaning metals, and in making *Nitrogen compounds* and explosives.

- **ODOR THRESHOLD = 0.29 to 0.98 ppm**
- Odor thresholds vary greatly. Do not rely on odor alone to determine potentially hazardous exposures.

Reasons for Citation

- **Nitric Acid** is on the Right to Know Hazardous Substance List because it is cited by OSHA, ACGIH, DOT, NIOSH, DEP, NFPA and EPA.
- This chemical is on the Special Health Hazard Substance List.

[SEE GLOSSARY ON PAGE 5.](#)

FIRST AID

Eye Contact

- Immediately flush with large amounts of water for at least 30 minutes, lifting upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses, if worn, while flushing. Seek medical attention.

Skin Contact

- Quickly remove contaminated clothing. Immediately wash contaminated skin with large amounts of water. Seek medical attention.

Inhalation

- Remove the person from exposure.
- Begin rescue breathing (using universal precautions) if breathing has stopped and CPR if heart action has stopped.
- Transfer promptly to a medical facility.
- Medical observation is recommended for 24 to 48 hours after overexposure, as pulmonary edema may be delayed.

EMERGENCY NUMBERS

Poison Control: 1-800-222-1222

CHEMTRAC: 1-800-424-9300

NJDEP Hotline: 1-877-927-6337

National Response Center: 1-800-424-8802

CAS Number: 7697-37-2

RTK Substance Number: 1356

DOT Number: UN 2031
UN 2032 (Fuming)

EMERGENCY RESPONDERS >>> SEE LAST PAGE

Hazard Summary

Hazard Rating	NJDHSS	NFPA
HEALTH	4	4
FLAMMABILITY	0	0
REACTIVITY	2	0

CORROSIVE AND REACTIVE
STRONG OXIDIZER
POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE
DOES NOT BURN

*Hazard Rating Key: 0=minimal; 1=slight; 2=moderate; 3=serious;
4=severe*

- **Nitric Acid** can affect you when inhaled and may pass through the skin.
- **Nitric Acid** is a CORROSIVE CHEMICAL and contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
- Exposure to **Nitric Acid** can irritate the nose and throat.
- Inhaling **Nitric Acid** can irritate the lungs. Higher exposures may cause a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency.
- **Nitric Acid** can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain.
- Exposure to the high concentrations may cause erosion of the teeth.
- **Nitric Acid** is REACTIVE and a DANGEROUS EXPLOSION HAZARD.
- **Nitric Acid** is not combustible, but it is a STRONG OXIDIZER that enhances the combustion of other substances.

Workplace Exposure Limits

OSHA: The legal airborne permissible exposure limit (PEL) is **2 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift.

NIOSH: The recommended airborne exposure limit (REL) is **2 ppm** averaged over a 10-hour workshift and 4 ppm, not to be exceeded during any 15-minute work period.

ACGIH: The threshold limit value (TLV) is **2 ppm** averaged over an 8-hour workshift and 4 ppm as a STEL (short-term exposure limit).

- The above exposure limits are for air levels only. When skin contact also occurs, you may be overexposed, even though air levels are less than the limits listed above.

Determining Your Exposure

- ▶ Read the product manufacturer's Material Safety Data Sheet (MSDS) and the label to determine product ingredients and important safety and health information about the product mixture.
- ▶ For each individual hazardous ingredient, read the New Jersey Department of Health Hazardous Substance Fact Sheet, available on the RTK website (<http://nj.gov/health/workplacehealthandsafety/right-to-know>) or in your facility's RTK Central File or Hazard Communication Standard file.
- ▶ You have a right to this information under the New Jersey Worker and Community Right to Know Act and the Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health (PEOSH) Act if you are a public worker in New Jersey, and under the federal Occupational Safety and Health Act (OSHA) if you are a private worker.
- ▶ The New Jersey Right to Know Act requires most employers to label chemicals in the workplace and requires public employers to provide their employees with information concerning chemical hazards and controls. The federal OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200) and the PEOSH Hazard Communication Standard (N.J.A.C. 12:100-7) require employers to provide similar information and training to their employees.

This Fact Sheet is a summary of available information regarding the health hazards that may result from exposure. Duration of exposure, concentration of the substance and other factors will affect your susceptibility to any of the potential effects described below.

Health Hazard Information

Acute Health Effects

The following acute (short-term) health effects may occur immediately or shortly after exposure to **Nitric Acid**:

- ▶ Contact can severely irritate and burn the skin and eyes with possible eye damage.
- ▶ Exposure **Nitric Acid** can irritate the nose and throat.
- ▶ Inhalation of **Nitric Acid** can irritate the lungs causing coughing and/or shortness of breath. Higher exposures may cause a build-up of fluid in the lungs (pulmonary edema), a medical emergency, with severe shortness of breath.
- ▶ **Nitric Acid** can cause nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and abdominal pain.

Chronic Health Effects

The following chronic (long-term) health effects can occur at some time after exposure to **Nitric Acid** and can last for months or years:

Cancer Hazard

- ▶ According to the information presently available to the New Jersey Department of Health, **Nitric Acid** has not been tested for its ability to cause cancer in animals.

Reproductive Hazard

- ▶ While **Nitric Acid** has been tested, further testing is required to assess its potential to cause reproductive harm.

Other Effects

- ▶ Prolonged or repeated contact can cause a skin rash, pain, redness and ulceration.
- ▶ **Nitric Acid** can irritate the lungs. Repeated exposure may cause bronchitis to develop with coughing, phlegm, and/or shortness of breath.
- ▶ Exposure to the high concentrations may cause erosion of the teeth.

Medical

Medical Testing

For frequent or potentially high exposure (half the PEL or greater), the following are recommended before beginning work and at regular times after that:

- ▶ Lung function tests

If symptoms develop or overexposure is suspected, the following is recommended:

- ▶ Consider chest x-ray after acute overexposure

Any evaluation should include a careful history of past and present symptoms with an exam. Medical tests that look for damage already done are not a substitute for controlling exposure.

Request copies of your medical testing. You have a legal right to this information under the OSHA Access to Employee Exposure and Medical Records Standard (29 CFR 1910.1020).

Mixed Exposures

- ▶ Smoking can cause heart disease, lung cancer, emphysema, and other respiratory problems. It may worsen respiratory conditions caused by chemical exposure. Even if you have smoked for a long time, stopping now will reduce your risk of developing health problems.

Workplace Controls and Practices

Very toxic chemicals, or those that are reproductive hazards or sensitizers, require expert advice on control measures if a less toxic chemical cannot be substituted. Control measures include: (1) enclosing chemical processes for severely irritating and corrosive chemicals, (2) using local exhaust ventilation for chemicals that may be harmful with a single exposure, and (3) using general ventilation to control exposures to skin and eye irritants. For further information on workplace controls, consult the NIOSH document on Control Banding at www.cdc.gov/niosh/topics/ctrlbanding/.

The following work practices are also recommended:

- ▶ Label process containers.
- ▶ Provide employees with hazard information and training.
- ▶ Monitor airborne chemical concentrations.
- ▶ Use engineering controls if concentrations exceed recommended exposure levels.
- ▶ Provide eye wash fountains and emergency showers.
- ▶ Wash or shower if skin comes in contact with a hazardous material.
- ▶ Always wash at the end of the workshift.
- ▶ Change into clean clothing if clothing becomes contaminated.
- ▶ Do not take contaminated clothing home.
- ▶ Get special training to wash contaminated clothing.
- ▶ Do not eat, smoke, or drink in areas where chemicals are being handled, processed or stored.
- ▶ Wash hands carefully before eating, smoking, drinking, applying cosmetics or using the toilet.

In addition, the following may be useful or required:

- ▶ Where possible, transfer **Nitric Acid** from drums or other containers to process containers in an enclosed system.

Personal Protective Equipment

The OSHA Personal Protective Equipment Standard (29 CFR 1910.132) requires employers to determine the appropriate personal protective equipment for each hazard and to train employees on how and when to use protective equipment.

The following recommendations are only guidelines and may not apply to every situation.

Gloves and Clothing

- ▶ Avoid skin contact with **Nitric Acid**. Wear personal protective equipment made from material which can not be permeated or degraded by this substance. Safety equipment suppliers and manufacturers can provide recommendations on the most protective glove and clothing material for your operation.
- ▶ Safety equipment manufacturers recommend Butyl, Neoprene, Silver Shield®/4H®, Viton and Barrier® for gloves (use only Barrier® for fuming **Nitric Acid**), and Tychem® CPF 3, F, BR, Responder®, and TK; and Trellchem® HPS and VPS; or the equivalent, as protective materials for clothing.
- ▶ All protective clothing (suits, gloves, footwear, headgear) should be clean, available each day, and put on before work.

Eye Protection

- ▶ Wear non-vented, impact resistant goggles when working with fumes, gases, or vapors.
- ▶ Wear indirect-vent, impact and splash resistant goggles when working with liquids.
- ▶ Wear a face shield along with goggles when working with corrosive, highly irritating or toxic substances.

Respiratory Protection

Improper use of respirators is dangerous. Respirators should only be used if the employer has implemented a written program that takes into account workplace conditions, requirements for worker training, respirator fit testing, and medical exams, as described in the OSHA Respiratory Protection Standard (29 CFR 1910.134).

- ▶ Where the potential exists for exposure over **2 ppm**, use a NIOSH approved full facepiece respirator with an acid gas cartridge which is specifically approved for **Nitric Acid**. Increased protection is obtained from full facepiece powered-air purifying respirators.
- ▶ Leave the area immediately if (1) while wearing a filter or cartridge respirator you can smell, taste, or otherwise detect **Nitric Acid**, (2) while wearing particulate filters abnormal resistance to breathing is experienced, or (3) eye irritation occurs while wearing a full facepiece respirator. Check to make sure the respirator-to-face seal is still good. If it is, replace the filter or cartridge. If the seal is no longer good, you may need a new respirator.
- ▶ Consider all potential sources of exposure in your workplace. You may need a combination of filters, prefilters or cartridges to protect against different forms of a chemical (such as vapor and mist) or against a mixture of chemicals.
- ▶ Where the potential exists for exposure over **20 ppm**, use a NIOSH approved supplied-air respirator with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode. For increased protection use in combination with an auxiliary self-contained breathing apparatus or an emergency escape air cylinder.
- ▶ Exposure to **25 ppm** is immediately dangerous to life and health. If the possibility of exposure above **25 ppm** exists, use a NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus with a full facepiece operated in a pressure-demand or other positive-pressure mode equipped with an emergency escape air cylinder.

Fire Hazards

If employees are expected to fight fires, they must be trained and equipped as stated in the OSHA Fire Brigades Standard (29 CFR 1910.156).

- ▶ **Nitric Acid** is not combustible, but it is a STRONG OXIDIZER that enhances the combustion of other substances.
- ▶ Use water only in flooding quantities. DO NOT USE CHEMICAL or FOAM as extinguishing agents.
- ▶ Use water spray to reduce vapors.
- ▶ POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including *Nitrogen Oxides*.
- ▶ Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.

Spills and Emergencies

If employees are required to clean-up spills, they must be properly trained and equipped. The OSHA Hazardous Waste Operations and Emergency Response Standard (29 CFR 1910.120) may apply.

If **Nitric Acid** is spilled or leaked, take the following steps:

- ▶ Evacuate personnel and secure and control entrance to the area.
- ▶ Eliminate all ignition sources.
- ▶ Absorb liquids in dry sand, earth, or a similar noncombustible material and place into sealed containers for disposal.
- ▶ Neutralize remaining liquid with *Sodium Carbonate* or mild caustic.
- ▶ Ventilate area of spill or leak.
- ▶ It may be necessary to contain and dispose of **Nitric Acid** as a HAZARDOUS WASTE. Contact your state Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) or your regional office of the federal Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for specific recommendations.

Handling and Storage

Prior to working with **Nitric Acid** you should be trained on its proper handling and storage.

- ▶ **Nitric Acid** reacts with WATER to release heat.
- ▶ **Nitric Acid** reacts violently or explosively with most METALS and POWDERED METALS (such as ANTIMONY, BISMUTH, MANGANESE and TITANIUM); ALKALI METALS (such as LITHIUM, SODIUM and POTASSIUM); ALKALINE EARTH METALS (such as BERYLLIUM, MAGNESIUM and CALCIUM); and METAL HYDRIDES to form flammable and explosive *Hydrogen gas*.
- ▶ **Nitric Acid** may react violently or cause fires with COMBUSTIBLES; ORGANICS (such as TURPENTINE, CHARCOAL and other CARBON CONTAINING COMPOUNDS); AMMONIA; CYANIDES; SULFIDES; CARBIDES; OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE); and ALCOHOLS.
- ▶ Store in tightly closed containers in a cool, well-ventilated area away from LIGHT.

Occupational Health Information Resources

The New Jersey Department of Health and Occupational Health Service, offers multiple services in occupational health. These services include providing informational resources, educational materials, public presentations, and industrial hygiene and medical investigations and evaluations.

For more information, please contact:

New Jersey Department of Health
Right to Know
PO Box 368
Trenton, NJ 08625-0368
Phone: 609-984-2202
Fax: 609-984-7407
E-mail: rtk@doh.nj.gov
Web address:
<http://nj.gov/health/workplacehealthandsafety/right-to-know>

The Right to Know Hazardous Substance Fact Sheets are not intended to be copied and sold for commercial purposes.

GLOSSARY

ACGIH is the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists. They publish guidelines called Threshold Limit Values (TLVs) for exposure to workplace chemicals.

Acute Exposure Guideline Levels (AEGLs) are established by the EPA. They describe the risk to humans resulting from once-in-a lifetime, or rare, exposure to airborne chemicals.

Boiling point is the temperature at which a substance can change its physical state from a liquid to a gas.

A **carcinogen** is a substance that causes cancer.

The **CAS number** is unique, identifying number, assigned by the Chemical Abstracts Service, to a specific chemical.

CFR is the Code of Federal Regulations, which are the regulations of the United States government.

A **combustible** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that will burn.

A **corrosive** substance is a gas, liquid or solid that causes destruction of human skin or severe corrosion of containers.

The **critical temperature** is the temperature above which a gas cannot be liquefied, regardless of the pressure applied.

DEP is the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection.

DOT is the Department of Transportation, the federal agency that regulates the transportation of chemicals.

EPA is the Environmental Protection Agency, the federal agency responsible for regulating environmental hazards.

ERG is the Emergency Response Guidebook. It is a guide for emergency responders for transportation emergencies involving hazardous substances.

Emergency Response Planning Guideline (ERPG) values provide estimates of concentration ranges where one reasonably might anticipate observing adverse effects.

A **fetus** is an unborn human or animal.

A **flammable** substance is a solid, liquid, vapor or gas that will ignite easily and burn rapidly.

The **flash point** is the temperature at which a liquid or solid gives off vapor that can form a flammable mixture with air.

IARC is the International Agency for Research on Cancer, a scientific group.

Ionization Potential is the amount of energy needed to remove an electron from an atom or molecule. It is measured in electron volts.

IRIS is the Integrated Risk Information System database on human health effects that may result from exposure to various chemicals, maintained by federal EPA.

LEL or Lower Explosive Limit, is the lowest concentration of a combustible substance (gas or vapor) in the air capable of continuing an explosion.

mg/m³ means milligrams of a chemical in a cubic meter of air. It is a measure of concentration (weight/volume).

A **mutagen** is a substance that causes mutations. A **mutation** is a change in the genetic material in a body cell. Mutations can lead to birth defects, miscarriages, or cancer.

NFPA is the National Fire Protection Association. It classifies substances according to their fire and explosion hazard.

NIOSH is the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It tests equipment, evaluates and approves respirators, conducts studies of workplace hazards, and proposes standards to OSHA.

NTP is the National Toxicology Program which tests chemicals and reviews evidence for cancer.

OSHA is the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards.

PEOSHA is the New Jersey Public Employees Occupational Safety and Health Act, which adopts and enforces health and safety standards in public workplaces.

Permeated is the movement of chemicals through protective materials.

ppm means parts of a substance per million parts of air. It is a measure of concentration by volume in air.

Protective Action Criteria (PAC) are values established by the Department of Energy and are based on AEGLs and ERPGs. They are used for emergency planning of chemical release events.

A **reactive** substance is a solid, liquid or gas that releases energy under certain conditions.

STEL is a Short Term Exposure Limit which is usually a 15-minute exposure that should not be exceeded at any time during a work day.

A **teratogen** is a substance that causes birth defects by damaging the fetus.

UEL or Upper Explosive Limit is the highest concentration in air above which there is too much fuel (gas or vapor) to begin a reaction or explosion.

Vapor Density is the ratio of the weight of a given volume of one gas to the weight of another (usually Air), at the same temperature and pressure.

The **vapor pressure** is a force exerted by the vapor in equilibrium with the solid or liquid phase of the same substance. The higher the vapor pressure the higher concentration of the substance in air.

Common Name: NITRIC ACID

Synonyms: Aqua Fortis; Hydrogen Nitrate

CAS No: 7697-37-2

Molecular Formula: HNO₃

RTK Substance No: 1356

Description: Colorless to yellow liquid, or reddish if *fuming Nitric Acid*, with a characteristic, irritating odor

HAZARD DATA

Hazard Rating	Firefighting	Reactivity
4 - Health	REACTIVE LIQUID	Nitric Acid reacts with WATER to release heat.
0 - Fire	Nitric Acid is not combustible, but it is a STRONG OXIDIZER that enhances the combustion of other substances.	Nitric Acid reacts violently or explosively with most METALS and POWDERED METALS (such as ANTIMONY, BISMUTH, MANGANESE and TITANIUM); ALKALI METALS (such as LITHIUM, SODIUM and POTASSIUM); ALKALINE EARTH METALS (such as BERYLLIUM, MAGNESIUM and CALCIUM); and METAL HYDRIDES to form flammable and explosive <i>Hydrogen gas</i> .
2 - Reactivity	Use water only in flooding quantities. DO NOT USE CHEMICAL or FOAM as extinguishing agents.	Nitric Acid may react violently or cause fires with COMBUSTIBLES; ORGANICS (such as TURPENTINE, CHARCOAL and other CARBON CONTAINING COMPOUNDS); AMMONIA; CYANIDES; SULFIDES; CARBIDES; OXIDIZING AGENTS (such as PERCHLORATES, PEROXIDES, PERMANGANATES, CHLORATES, NITRATES, CHLORINE, BROMINE and FLUORINE); STRONG ACIDS (such as HYDROCHLORIC, SULFURIC and NITRIC); STRONG BASES (such as SODIUM HYDROXIDE and POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE); and ALCOHOLS.
DOT#: UN 3031 UN 3032	Use water spray to reduce vapors.	
ERG Guide #: 157	POISONOUS GASES ARE PRODUCED IN FIRE, including <i>Nitrogen Oxides</i> .	
Hazard Class: 8 (Corrosive)	Use water spray to keep fire-exposed containers cool.	

SPILL/LEAKS

Isolation Distance:

Small Spill: 30 meters (100 feet)

Large Spill: 150 meters (500 feet)

Fire: 800 meters (1/2 mile)

Absorb liquids in dry sand, earth, or a similar noncombustible material and place into sealed containers for disposal.

Neutralize remaining liquid with Sodium Carbonate or mild caustic.

Nitrogen Oxides are toxic to animal life.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Odor Threshold: 0.29 to 0.98 ppm

Flash Point: Nonflammable

Vapor Density: 2.2 (air = 1)

Vapor Pressure: 48 mm Hg at 68°F (20°C)

Specific Gravity: 1.5 (water = 1)

Water Solubility: Soluble

Boiling Point: 181°F (83°C)

Freezing Point: -44°F (-42°C)

Ionization Potential: 11.95 eV

Molecular Weight: 63.02

pH: 1

EXPOSURE LIMITS

OSHA: 2 ppm, 8-hr TWA

NIOSH: 2 ppm, 10-hr TWA; 4 ppm STEL

ACGIH: 2 ppm, 8-hr TWA; 4 ppm STEL

IDLH: 25 ppm

The Protective Action Criteria values are:

PAC-1 = 0.16 ppm PAC-2 = 24 ppm PAC-3 = 92 ppm

PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

Gloves: Butyl, Neoprene, SilverShield®/4H®, Viton and Barrier® (>8-hr breakthrough) (only Barrier® for *fuming Nitric Acid*)

Coveralls: Tychem® CPF3, F, BR, Responder® and TK; and Trellchem®, HPS and VPS (>8-hr breakthrough)

Respirator: >2 ppm - full facepiece APR with acid gas filters specific for *Nitric Acid*

>20 ppm - SCBA

HEALTH EFFECTS

Eyes: Severe irritation, burns and possible eye damage

Skin: Irritation and burns

Inhalation: Nose, throat and lung irritation with coughing and severe shortness of breath (pulmonary edema)

FIRST AID AND DECONTAMINATION

Remove the person from exposure.

Flush eyes with large amounts of water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses if worn. Seek medical attention.

Quickly remove contaminated clothing and wash contaminated skin with large amounts of water. Seek medical attention.

Begin artificial respiration if breathing has stopped and CPR if necessary.

Transfer promptly to a medical facility.

Medical observation is recommended as symptoms may be delayed.