

What are ICSC?

The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC) are data sheets intended to provide essential safety and health information on chemicals in a clear and concise way.

The primary aim of the Cards is to promote the safe use of chemicals in the workplace and the main target users are workers.

The ICSC project is a joint venture between the World Health Organization (WHO) and the International Labour Office (ILO), with the cooperation of the European Commission.

More than
1700 Cards
available in
HTML and PDF

How are ICSC produced?

ICSC are prepared in English by a group of experts that meets regularly to review the Cards before making them public.

Existing Cards are updated periodically to take account of the latest scientific developments.

New Cards are proposed by countries or stakeholder groups.

The information provided in the Cards is in line with:

- ILO Chemicals Convention, 1990 (No. 170)
- ILO Chemicals Recommendation, 1990 (No. 177)

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ICSC are prepared in English.

National institutions translate ICSC into different languages:

Finnish, French, Hungarian, Italian, Japanese, Polish, Spanish and others.

www.ilo.org/icsc

Are ICSC authoritative?

- The International peer-review process followed in the preparation of ICSC ensures the authoritative nature of the Cards and represents a significant asset.
- ICSC complement any available chemical safety data sheet.
- ICSC are made available free-of-charge.
- ICSC have no legal status.

- European Union Council Directive 98/24/EC
- United Nations Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

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ICSC

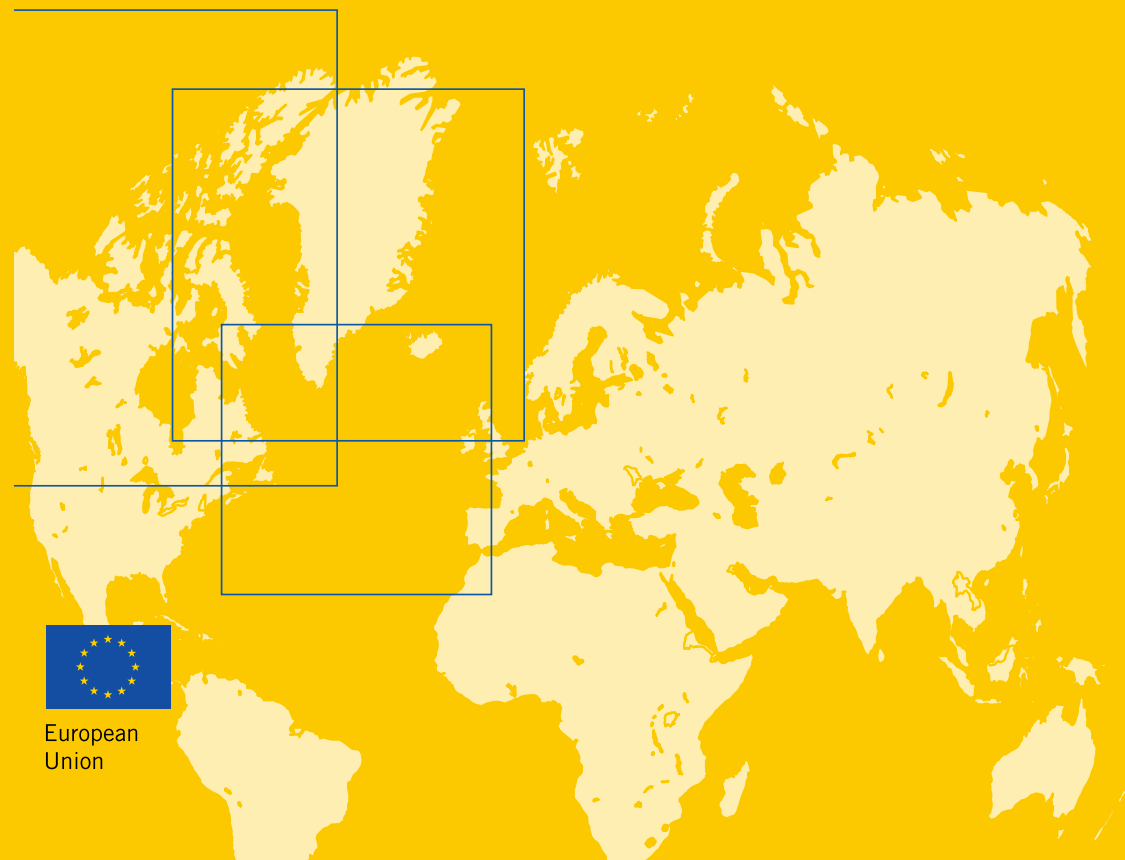
International Chemical Safety Cards



International
Labour
Organization



World Health
Organization



European
Union

- 1 Identity of the chemical
- 2 Fire and explosion hazards
- 3 Fire fighting
- 4 Acute health hazards
- 5 Preventive measures
- 6 First aid
- 7 Spillage disposal, storage and packaging
- 8 Classification and labelling

ICSC are a support tool for the implementation of the ILO Chemicals Convention

- 9 Physical and chemical properties and dangers
 - 10 Short-term and long-term health effects
 - 11 Regulatory information
 - 12 Environmental data

NITRIC ACID Concentrated Nitric Acid (>70%)		ICSC: 0183
Date of Peer Review: October 2013		
PHYSICAL & CHEMICAL INFORMATION		
PHYSICAL STATE; APPEARANCE: COLOURLESS TO YELLOW LIQUID, WITH PUNGENT ODOUR.	Boiling point: 121°C Melting point: -41.6°C Relative density (water = 1): 1.4 Solubility in water: miscible Vapour pressure, kPa at 20°C: 6.4 Relative vapour density (air = 1): 2.2 Relative density of the vapour/air-mixture at 20°C (air = 1): 1.07 Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: -0.21	
CHEMICAL DANGERS: The substance decomposes on warming producing nitrogen oxides. The substance is a strong oxidant and reacts violently with combustible and reducing materials, e.g., turpentine, charcoal, alcohol. The substance is a strong acid, it reacts violently with bases and is corrosive to metals forming flammable/explosive gas (hydrogen - see ICSC0001). Reacts violently with organic compounds.		
EXPOSURE & HEALTH EFFECTS		
ROUTES OF EXPOSURE: Serious local effects by all routes of exposure.	INHALATION RISK: A harmful contamination of the air can be reached very quickly on evaporation of this substance at 20°C.	
EFFECTS OF SHORT-TERM EXPOSURE: The substance is corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Corrosive on ingestion. Inhalation may cause lung oedema (see Notes). The effects may be delayed (See Notes).	EFFECTS OF LONG-TERM OR REPEATED EXPOSURE: Lungs may be affected by repeated or prolonged exposure to the vapour. The substance may have effects on the teeth, resulting in teeth erosion.	
OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS		
TLV: 2 ppm as TWA, 4 ppm as STEL; (ACGIH 2006). MAK: 1lb (not established but data is available) (DFG 2008).		
ENVIRONMENT		
NOTES		
Depending on the degree of exposure, periodic medical examination is suggested. The symptoms of lung oedema do not become manifest until a few hours or even a few days have passed and they are aggravated by physical effort.		
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION		
EU Classification & Labelling	Symbol: <u>O</u> , <u>C</u> R: <u>8-35</u> S: <u>(1/2)-23-26-36-45</u> Note: B	
Neither ILO nor WHO nor the European Union shall be responsible for the use which might be made of this information.		