# Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

### Dinitrogen trioxide SDS

Revision Date: 2024-04-25 Revision Number: 1

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

#### Product identifier

Product name: Dinitrogen trioxide

CAS: 10544-73-7

### Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

uses:

Uses advised none

against:

### Company Identification

Company: Chemicalbook.in

Address: 5 vasavi Layout Basaveswara Nilayam Pragathi Nagar Hyderabad, India -500090

Telephone: +91 9550333722

### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 2, Dermal Skin corrosion, Sub-category 1B

#### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)







Signal word

Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H270 May cause or intensify fire; oxidizer

H280 Contains gas under pressure; may explode if heated

H310+H330 Fatal in contact with skin or if inhaled

H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage

### Precautionary statement(s)

#### Prevention

P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

### Response

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

P363 Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P320 Specific treatment is urgent (see ... on this label).

### Storage

P405 Store locked up.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

### Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

#### Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

### **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### Substance

Chemical name: Dinitrogen trioxide

Common names and

Dinitrogen trioxide

synonyms:

CAS number: 10544-73-7 EC number: 234-128-5

Concentration: 100%

### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

### Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Excerpt from ERG Guide 124 [Gases - Toxic and/or Corrosive - Oxidizing]: TOXIC; may be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Contact with gas or liquefied gas may cause burns, severe injury and/or frostbite. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

#### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

no data available

### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### Suitable extinguishing media

Excerpt from ERG Guide 124 [Gases - Toxic and/or Corrosive - Oxidizing]: SMALL FIRE: CAUTION: These materials do not burn but will support combustion. Some will react violently with water. Contain fire and let burn. If fire must be fought, water spray or fog is recommended. Water only; no dry chemical, CO2 or Halon?. Do not get water inside containers. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. Damaged cylinders should be handled only by specialists. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Do not direct water at source of leak or safety devices; icing may occur. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. For massive fire, use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles; if this is impossible, withdraw from area and let fire burn. (ERG, 2016)

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Excerpt from ERG Guide 124 [Gases - Toxic and/or Corrosive - Oxidizing]: Substance does not burn but will support combustion. Vapors from liquefied gas are initially heavier than air and spread along ground. These are strong oxidizers and will react vigorously or explosively with many materials including fuels. May ignite combustibles (wood, paper, oil, clothing, etc.). Some will react violently with air, moist air and/or water. Cylinders exposed to fire may vent and release toxic and/or corrosive gas through pressure relief devices. Containers may explode when heated. Ruptured cylinders may rocket. (ERG, 2016)

#### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

#### **Environmental precautions**

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

### **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

### Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

### SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### Control parameters

### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

### Biological limit values

no data available

### Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

#### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

### SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state: Nitrogen trioxide is a blue liquid with a sharp, unpleasant chemical odor. Density 1.447 g /

cm3. Low-boiling (boiling point 3.5°C) and held as a liquid by compression. Partially dissociates into NO and NO2. Strong irritant to skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Vapors very toxic by inhalation. Used in special purpose fuels. Under prolonged exposure to intense

heat the container may rupture violently and rocket.

Colour: no data available
Odour: no data available

Melting no data available point/freezing point: Boiling point or no data available initial boiling point and boiling range: Flammability: no data available Lower and upper no data available explosion limit/flammability limit: no data available Flash point: **Auto-ignition** no data available temperature: Decomposition no data available temperature: no data available pH: Kinematic no data available viscosity: no data available Solubility: no data available Partition coefficient noctanol/water: Vapour pressure: no data available Density and/or 1.94g/cm3 relative density: no data available Relative vapour density: Particle no data available

# **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

characteristics:

#### Reactivity

No rapid reaction with air. No rapid reaction with water.

### Chemical stability

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

NITROGEN TRIOXIDE is an oxidizing agent. Nonflammable but may cause fires when mixed with combustible materials. Reacts with reducing agents to generate heat and products that may be gaseous (causing pressurization of closed containers). The products may themselves be capable of further reactions (such as combustion in the air). Catalyzes ignition of phosphine gas [Edin. Roy. Soc. 13:88. 1935]. A mixture with caprolactam dissolved in acetic acid is explosive unless effectively cooled. Incompatible with phosphorus, or other reduced materials Reactivity likely to resemble that of nitrogen dioxide and nitrogen tetraoxide.

#### Conditions to avoid

no data available

#### Incompatible materials

no data available

### Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

# Acute toxicity

Oral: no data available

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

### Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

# Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

### Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

### Carcinogenicity

no data available

### Reproductive toxicity

no data available

# STOT-single exposure

no data available

# STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

### Aspiration hazard

no data available

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

#### Persistence and degradability

no data available

### Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

#### Mobility in soil

no data available

#### Other adverse effects

no data available

# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

#### Disposal methods

#### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

### Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

### **SECTION 14: Transport information**

### **UN Number**

ADR/RID: UN2421 (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: UN2421 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: UN2421 (For reference only, please check.)

### **UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: NITROGEN TRIOXIDE (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: NITROGEN TRIOXIDE (For reference only, please check.) IATA: NITROGEN TRIOXIDE (For reference only, please check.)

### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 2.3 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 2.3 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 2.3 (For reference only, please check.)

### Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: (For reference only, please check.)

#### Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No IMDG: No IATA: No

### Special precautions for user

no data available

### Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

# European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS) Listed. **EC Inventory** Listed. United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory Listed. China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015 Listed. New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC) Not Listed. (PICCS) Listed. Vietnam National Chemical Inventory Not Listed. IECSC) Not Listed. Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL) Listed.

### **SECTION 16: Other information**

### Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

#### References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:

http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\_locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple

ChemIDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website:

http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

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