

LiNO₃ ADMIXTURE

ASG Chemical Holdings, LLC. (ASG Chemie)

Version No: 3.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: 17/02/2020

Print Date: 10/03/2021

S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 Identification

Product Identifier

Product name	LiNO ₃ Admixture
Chemical Name	Not applicable
Synonyms	Not Available
Chemical formula	Not Available
Other means of identification	Not Available

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Various Industrial Applications. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
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Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	ASG Chemical Holdings (ASG Chemie)
Address	2603 NW 13th St. Florida 32609 United States
Telephone	+1 (833) ASG.CHEM (833.274-2436)
Fax	+1 352.430.7442
Website	www.asgchemie.com
Email	compliance@asgchemie.com

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	AMBIPAR EMERGENCY RESPONSE
Emergency telephone numbers	+1 800951288 , +1 855 237 5573
Other emergency telephone numbers	

*Once connected and if the message is not in your preferred language then please dial 01
Una vez conectado y si el mensaje no está en su idioma preferido, por favor marque 02*

SECTION 2 Hazard(s) identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Considered a Hazardous Substance by the 2012 OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (29 CFR 1910.1200). Not classified as Dangerous Goods for transport purposes.

NFPA 704 diamond



Note: The hazard category numbers found in GHS classification in section 2 of this SDSs are NOT to be used to fill in the NFPA 704 diamond. Blue = Health Red = Fire Yellow = Reactivity White = Special (Oxidizer or water reactive substances)

Classification Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation), Acute Aquatic Hazard Category 3

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)



Signal word **Warning**

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.
H402	Harmful to aquatic life.

Hazard(s) not otherwise classified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P362	Take off contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.
P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
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SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7790-69-4	30	lithium nitrate
7732-18-5	70	water

Mixtures

See section above for composition of Substances

SECTION 4 First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	<p>If this product comes in contact with the eyes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wash out immediately with fresh 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. • Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. • Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	<p>If skin contact occurs:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
Inhalation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. • Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. • If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. • Observe the patient carefully. • Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. • Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. • Seek medical advice.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

- Treat symptomatically.
 - The toxicity of nitrates and nitrites result from their vasodilating properties and their propensity to form methaemoglobin.
 - Most produce a peak effect within 30 minutes.
 - Clinical signs of cyanosis appear before other symptoms because of the dark pigmentation of methaemoglobin.
 - Initial attention should be directed towards improving oxygen delivery, with assisted ventilation, if necessary. Hyperbaric oxygen has not demonstrated conclusive benefits.
 - Institute cardiac monitoring, especially in patients with coronary artery or pulmonary disease.
 - Hypotension should respond to Trendelenburg's position and intravenous fluids; otherwise dopamine may be needed.
 - Naloxone, glucose and thiamine should be given if a multiple ingestion is suspected.
 - Decontaminate using Ipecac Syrup for alert patients or lavage for obtunded patients who present within 2-4 hours of ingestion.
 - Symptomatic patients with methaemoglobin levels over 30% should receive methylene blue.(Cyanosis alone, is not an indication for treatment). The usual dose is 1-2 mg/kg of a
 - 1% solution (10 mg/ml) IV over 5 minutes; repeat, using the same dose if symptoms of hypoxia fail to subside within 1 hour.
- [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

BIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE INDEX - BEI

These represent the determinants observed in specimens collected from a healthy worker who has been exposed at the Exposure Standard (ES or TLV):

Determinant	Index	Sampling Time	Comments
1. Methaemoglobin in blood	1.5% of haemoglobin	During or end of shift	B,NS,SQ

B: Background levels occur in specimens collected from subjects NOT exposed
NS: Non-specific determinant;also observed after exposure to other materials
SQ: Semi-quantitative determinant - Interpretation may be ambiguous; should be used as a screening test or confirmatory test.

SECTION 5 Fire-fighting measures

Extinguishing media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Foam. • Dry chemical powder. • BCF (where regulations permit). • Carbon dioxide.
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Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
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Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. • Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves in the event of a fire. • Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses. • Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Non combustible. • Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. <p>Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • hydrogen chloride • metal oxides • May emit poisonous fumes. • May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures**Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures***See section 8***Environmental precautions***See section 12***Methods and material for containment and cleaning up**

Minor Spills	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clean up spills immediately. • Avoid breathing dust and contact with skin and eyes. • Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. • Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite.
Major Spills	<p>Moderate hazard.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Clear area of personnel and move upwind. • Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. • Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

*Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.***SECTION 7 Handling and storage****Precautions for safe handling**

Safe handling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DO NOT allow clothing wet with material to stay in contact with skin • Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. • Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. • Use in a well-ventilated area. • Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps.
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Other information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Store in original containers. • Keep containers securely sealed. • No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources. • Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
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Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Polyethylene or polypropylene container. • Packing as recommended by manufacturer. • Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
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Storage incompatibility	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Flammable materials. • Avoid storage with reducing agents. • Avoid reaction with oxidising agents, bases and strong reducing agents. • Avoid strong acids, bases, metals
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+ X + O + + +

X — Must not be stored together

O — May be stored together with specific preventions

+ — May be stored together

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection**Control parameters****Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)**

INGREDIENT DATA Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
lithium nitrate	30 mg/m ³	330 mg/m ³	2,000 mg/m ³
Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH	
lithium nitrate	Not Available	Not Available	
water	Not Available	Not Available	

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE BANDING

Ingredient	Occupational Exposure Band Rating	Occupational Exposure Band Limit
lithium nitrate	E	≤ 0.01 mg/m ³

Exposure controls**Appropriate engineering controls**

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection. The basic types of engineering controls are: Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk. Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment.

Personal protection**Eye and face protection**

- 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 lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task.

Skin protection

See Hand protection below

Hands/feet protection

- Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC.
 - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
- The selection of suitable gloves does not only depend on the material, but also on further marks of quality which vary from manufacturer to manufacturer. Where the chemical is a preparation of several substances, the resistance of the glove material can not be calculated in advance and has therefore to be checked prior to the application.
- The exact break through time for substances has to be obtained from the manufacturer of the protective gloves and has to be observed when making a final choice.
- Personal hygiene is a key element of effective hand care.

Body protection

See Other protection below

Other protection

- Overalls.
- P.V.C apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.

Respiratory protection

- Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
 - The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
 - Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
 - Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
 - Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
 - Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties**Information on basic physical and chemical properties**

Appearance	White cubic crystals or powder; odourless. Sharp saline taste. Very soluble in water, alcohols, ether, pyridine and nitrobenzene.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.20-1.23
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	3-7	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Applicable
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	>100	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Applicable	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Applicable
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Applicable
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Negligible	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Applicable	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. • Product is considered stable. • Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information**Information on toxicological effects**

Inhaled	<p>The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.</p> <p>Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by sleepiness, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of co-ordination, and vertigo.</p> <p>Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product</p>
Ingestion	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.
Skin Contact	<p>This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.</p> <p>Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption.</p> <p>Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material</p> <p>Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.</p>

Eye This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

Chronic Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in airways disease, involving difficulty breathing and related whole-body problems.

Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

LiNO3 Admixture	TOXICITY Not Available	IRRITATION Not Available
Lithium Nitrate	TOXICITY dermal (rat) LD50: >2000 mg/kg[1] Inhalation(Rat) LC50; >5.93 mg/l4[1] Oral(Rat) LD50; 1317 mg/kg[1]	IRRITATION Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating)[1] Skin: no adverse effect observed (not irritating)[1]
water	TOXICITY Oral(Rat) LD50; >90 mg/kg[2]	IRRITATION Not available

Legend: 1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. * Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances

Lithium Nitrate Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia.

Lithium Nitrate & Water No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✓
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ -Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification

✓ -Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

LiNO3 Admixture	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
lithium nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50(ECx)	504	Crustacea	>1.7mg/l	2
	LC50	96	Fish	158mg/l	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	249mg/l	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	112mg/l	2
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 (QSAR) - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use

- DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning or process equipment to enter drains.
- It may be necessary to collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.
- In all cases disposal to sewer may be subject to local laws and regulations and these should be considered first.
- Where in doubt contact the responsible authority.
- Recycle wherever possible.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult local or regional waste management authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.
- Dispose of by: burial in a land-fill specifically licensed to accept chemical and / or pharmaceutical wastes or incineration in a licensed apparatus (after admixture with suitable combustible material).
- Decontaminate empty containers.

SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant NO

Land transport (DOT): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS**Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS****Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code**

Not Applicable

Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
lithium nitrate	Not Available
water	Not Available

Transport in bulk in accordance with the ICG Code

Product name	Ship Type
lithium nitrate	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information**Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture**

lithium nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

water is found on the following regulatory lists

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory US TSCA Chemical Substance Inventory - Interim List of Active Substances

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

Section 311/312 hazard categories

Flammable (Gases, Aerosols, Liquids, or Solids)	No
Gas under pressure	No
Explosive	No
Self-heating	No
Pyrophoric (Liquid or Solid)	No
Pyrophoric Gas	No
Corrosive to metal	No
Oxidizer (Liquid, Solid or Gas)	No
Organic Peroxide	No
Self-reactive	No
In contact with water emits flammable gas	No
Combustible Dust	No
Carcinogenicity	No
Acute toxicity (any route of exposure)	Yes
Reproductive toxicity	No
Skin Corrosion or Irritation	Yes
Respiratory or Skin Sensitization	No
Serious eye damage or eye irritation	Yes
Specific target organ toxicity (single or repeated exposure)	No
Aspiration Hazard	No
Germ cell mutagenicity	No
Simple Asphyxiant	No
Hazards Not Otherwise Classified	No

US. EPA CERCLA Hazardous Substances and Reportable Quantities (40 CFR 302.4)

None Reported

State Regulations**US. California Proposition 65**

None Reported

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (lithium chloride)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes
Russia - FBEPH	Yes

*Legend:**Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory**No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing (see specific ingredients in brackets)***SECTION 16 Other information****Revision Date** 17/02/2020**Initial Date** 14/02/2020

SDS Version Summary	Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
	3.1.1.1	17/02/2020	Name

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The 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.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC-TWA	Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC-STEL	Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC	International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL	Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit
IDLH	Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF	Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL	No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL	Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV	Threshold Limit Value
LOD	Limit Of Detection
OTV	Odour Threshold Value

BCF BioConcentration Factors
BEI Biological Exposure Index

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