# According to Regulation n. 1907/2006 and Regulation 878/2020 SILVER NITRATE 63,5% STICK FORM



Revision n. XII – 19.09.2024 Replaces revision XI – 12.05.2023

### 1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

**1.1** Product identifier

Chemical name SILVER NITRATE (AgNO<sub>3</sub>)

Product code 05 08

CAS 7761-88-8 EC 231-853-9 INDEX number 047-001-00-2 Molecular weight 169,87 Raw formula  $AgNO_3$ 

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

Recommended uses Industrial use. Use in the pharmaceutical industry

Uses adviced against See section 15

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name FAGGI ENRICO S.P.A.

Adress Via Majorana, 101/103 50019 Sesto Fiorentino FI

Telephone number 055311861 Fax number 055311791

Competent person lorenzo.magaldi@faggi.it

responsible for the safety

data sheet

1.3

**1.4 Emergency telephone** 111 - Medical helpline operating in England, in Scotland (NHS

**number** 24) and in Wales (NHS Direct Wales)

**1.5 Registration number** 01-2119513705-43—XXXX

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### 2.1 Classification of the mixture according to Regulation (EC) n. 1272/2008

Hazard class	Category codes	Hazards indications
Ox. Sol.	1	H271
Met. Corr.	1	H290
Skin corr.	1A	H314
Eye Dam.	1	H318
Repr.	1B	H360D
Aquatic acute	1	H400
Aquatic chronic	1	H410

### 2.2 Label elements

**Pictograms** 









Signal word Hazard statements	DANGER	
	H271	May cause fire or explosion; strong oxidizer
	H290	May be corrosive to metals.
	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
	H360D	May damage the unborn child

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H400	Very toxic to aquatic life
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with

long lasting effects

**Precautionary advice** 

P234 Keep only in original

container/packaging

P260 Do not breathe

dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/

spray.

P303+P361+P353 IF ON SKIN: Take off

immediately all contaminated clothing, rinse skin /take a

shower

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse continuously

with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to

do. Continue rinsing.

P304 + P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to

fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for

breathing.

P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: Rinse

mouth. Do NOT induce

vomiting.

2.3 Other hazards In combination with ammonia, silver nitrate can form unstable

compounds such as silver fulminate.

It does NOT contain PBT / vPvB substances according to

Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, annex XIII

It does NOT contain substances that interfere with the endocrine system in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 art.59 paragraph 1 and in accordance with the criteria established in Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 and

Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

### 3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

### 3.1 Substance: SILVER NITRATE

CAS: 7761-88-8 CE: 231-853-9

INDEX: 047-001-00-2 ATE: Not applicable M factor (acute): 1000 M factor (chronic): 100

## 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

### 4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation Immediately move the injured person to fresh air. Artificial

respiration may be required. Refer to medical attention.

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Ingestion	Do not induce vomiting.	Have a glass of	water drink.	Contact a doctor

immediately. Do not give anything if the person is not conscious.

Contact with skin Immediately rinse with water for at least 15 minutes and wash with

soap. Remove contaminated clothing.

In case of contact with eyes, wash them immediately with water for Contact with eyes

at least 15 minutes and contact a doctor

### Recommendations:

YES
YES
YES
YES
With gloves

· How to handle contaminated clothing

 For first aiders, wear PPE YES

### 4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

In case of inhalation or ingestion: sore throat, cough, burning sensation. Shortness of breath, difficulty breathing. Blue lips and nails and skin. Dizziness, headache, nausea. Confusional state, convulsions, unconsciousness. Symptoms may be delayed. Abdominal pain, burning sensation. Shock or collapse.

In case of skin contact: pain, redness, burns, blisters.

In case of eye contact: redness, pain. Severe deep burns. Vision loss

### 4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Contact a doctor immediately. It is of the utmost importance to clean all contaminated areas of the body, including the scalp and nails.

### 5. **FIREFIGHTING MEASURES**

### 5.1 **Extinguishing media**

Suitable extinguishing media CO2 or powder or nebulised water extinguishers. Unsuitable extinguishing media None

### 5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

The substance decomposes on heating producing toxic fumes including nitrogen oxides. It is a strong oxidant and reacts violently with ammonia, combustible materials and reducing agents. Although the substance is not combustible, it can cause or favor the combustion of other materials.

### 5.3 **Advice for firefighters**

Normal fire fighting clothing, such as an open circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (EN137), flame retardant suit (EN469), flame retardant gloves (EN659) and firefighter boots (HOA29 or A30)

Protective measures to be taken:

- Remove the containers from the fire area, if this is possible without risk, or cool them, because if the substance is exposed to thermal radiation or if it is directly involved it can give rise to toxic fumes and an explosion.
- Damaged containers must only be handled by authorized expert personnel.
- Proceed to extinguish the fire at a safe distance from the containers using hoses or automatic fire extinguishing systems with nozzles positioned above the containers.

#### **ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES** 6.

### 6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

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### 6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Warn all persons: danger of intoxication - Evacuate the contaminated area - Alert internal emergency workers or the fire brigade

### 6.1.2. For emergency responders

Wear protective equipment:

- mask with ABEK P2 filters or breathing apparatus,
- gloves compliant with EN420 E374 standards
- flame retardant and acid resistant protective clothing compliant with UNI EN 13034:2006 type 6 UNI EN ISO 11612:2009 A1-B1-C1-E1
- eye protection devices compliant with Directive 89/686/EEC and standard EN166:2001.

Remove all sources of ignition if the operation is without risk.

Provide adequate ventilation of the premises.

If possible, operate upwind

Avoid coming into contact with the substance or handling the containers without adequate protection.

Isolate the area until the substance is completely dispersed.

### 6.2 Environmental precautions

Evacuate the dangerous area. Limit evaporation and reduce the affected area to a minimum by containing the leak. Do not allow the spill to reach sewers or natural watercourses and, if it has not been possible, notify the competent authorities immediately.

### 6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

### 6.3.1. Advice in order to contain a spill

Close the manholes. Do not absorb with sawdust or other flammable materials. Collect spilled substance in sealable containers; if appropriate, pre-humidify them to avoid dust dispersion

### 6.3.2. Advice in order to clean-up a spill

Wash the contaminated area with water.

### 6.3.3 Other information

None

### 6.4 Reference to other sections

None

### 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

### 7.1. Precautions for safe handling

# 7.1.1. Raccomentations in order to manipulate the substance or the mixture in a safe manner, such as containement measures and prevention of fire and aereosol and powders formation

Use the product only under forced suction, keep separate from incompatible materials (ammonia, flammable and reducing agents). Keep separate from combustible material.

### 7.1.2. General recommendation on work hygiene

Do not eat, drink and smoke in work areas. Wash hands after use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas

### 7.2. Conditions Safe storage, including any incompatibilities

# 7.2.1. Risk management associated with explosive atmospheres, corrosive conditions, flammability hazards, incompatible substances or mixtures, evaporative conditions, potential ignition sources

Keep separate from acetylene, ammonia, antimony, halides and alkalis.

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# 7.2.2 Containment of the effects of weather conditions, pressure, temperature, sunlight, humidity and vibrations

Store in closed and labeled containers away from sunlight.

### 7.2.3. Conditions for keeping substances / mixtures intact

Close the containers immediately after use.

# 7.2.4 Provisions relating to ventilation, specific design of storage rooms or containers, quantitative limits in storage conditions, compatibility of packaging Storage rooms must be ventilated and closed.

### 7.3. Specific end use(s)

Industrial use. Use in the pharmaceutical industry

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

### 8.1. Control parameters (related to metallic Silver species)

ECTLV TWA 0,01 mg/m $^3$  OEL (IT) TWA 0,01 mg/m $^3$ 

### DNEL

### Workers

Systemic effects for long-term exposure – inhalation: 0.96 mg/m3
Systemic effects for short-term exposure – inhalation: no hazard identified
Local effects for long-term exposure – inhalation: high hazard (no threshold derived)
Local effects for short-term exposure – inhalation: high hazard (no threshold derived)
Systemic effects for long-term exposure – dermal: 0.34 mg/kg body weight per day
Systemic effects for short-term exposure – dermal: no hazard identified
Local effects for long-term exposure – dermal: high hazard (no threshold derived)
Local effects for short-term exposure – dermal: high hazard (no threshold derived)
Eye hazards: medium hazard (no threshold derived)

### General population.

Systemic effects for long-term exposure – inhalation: 0.24 mg/m3
Systemic effects for short-term exposure – inhalation: no hazard identified
Local effects for long-term exposure – inhalation: high hazard (no threshold derived)
Local effects for short-term exposure – inhalation: high hazard (no threshold derived)
Systemic effects for long-term exposure – dermal: 0.17 mg/kg body weight per day
Systemic effects for short-term exposure – dermal: no hazard identified
Local effects for long-term exposure – dermal: high hazard (no threshold derived)
Local effects for short-term exposure – dermal: high hazard (no threshold derived)
Systemic effects for long-term exposure – oral: 0.17 mg/kg body weight per day
Systemic effects for short-term exposure – oral: no hazard identified
Eye hazards: medium hazard (no threshold derived)

### **PNEC**

Freshwater:  $0.046 \mu g/L$ Marine water:  $0.86 \mu g/L$ 

Sewer treatment plant: 0.025 μg/L

Sediment (freshwater): 438.13 mg/kg sediment dry weight Sediment (marine water): 438.13 mg/kg sediment dry weight

Soil: 1.05 mg/kg soil dry weight

### 8.2. Exposure controls

Provide for appropriate air extraction / evacuation in the workplace and on the operating machine.

Provide for the installation of an emergency shower and an eye shower.

### 8.2.1. Appropriate engineering controls

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Periodically carry out personal environmental sampling and clinical examinations.

### 8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

**Eye/face protection** Eye protective equipment compliant with Directive

89/686/EEC and standard EN166:2001

Skin protection (hands) Chemical gloves according to EN 420 EN 374

> Glove material: Natural latex

Material thickness: 0.5 mm

Penetration time: ≥ 60 min DIN EN374 method

Protective and anti-acid clothing compliant with UNI Skin protection (body)

EN 13034:2006 type 6 standards

**Respiratory protection** Mask with B,P2 or ABEK P3 filters or self-contained

breathing apparatus

Thermal hazards Protective clothing compliant with the UNI EN ISO

11612:2009 A1-B1-C1-E1 standard

### 8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Maintain suction in all environments using localized collection systems and ambient air exchange. Convey the aspirated volumes to an abatement system and then into the atmosphere. Do not use recirculating air suction systems. Avoid any spillage into the environment.

#### 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

#### 9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state Solid Color White Odor Odorless Melting point / freezing point 212° C

Boiling point or initial boiling point

Not applicable

and boiling range

Not inflammable Flammability Lower and upper explosive limits Not explosive Flash point Not inflammable Self-ignition temperature Not inflammable

Decomposition temperature 250 - 440 °C

5,6 – 6,4 in soluzione acquosa 100 g/l a 20 °C рΗ

Not applicable

Cinematic viscosity Not applicable

2160 g/l in acqua a 20° Solubility

Production coefficient n-octanol /

water (logarithmic value)

Vapor pressure Not applicable Density and / or relative density 4.35 g/Cm<sup>3</sup> Relative vapor density Not applicable

Characteristics of the particles Producer D50 D90 D10 (µm) (µm) (µm) 289-459-1 721-329 492 727

2 221 520 816 3 174 329 571

#### 9.2. Other information

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None

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

The product has strongly oxidizing properties.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is delivered in stable condition.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Wood and other organic materials impregnated with silver nitrate can spontaneously

ignite when dry. Contact with ammonia can produce explosive compounds.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Keep away from sunlight.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Violent reactions have been noted between silver nitrate and the following substances: acetic aldehyde, phosphorus, ammonia and ethanol, acetylene and derivatives, acrylonitrile, ammonia and sodium carbonate, ammonia and sodium hydroxide, arsenic, 1,3-butadiene, butene -3ino, chlorosulfonic acid, ethanol,

phosphine.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

The substance decomposes producing toxic fumes including nitrogen oxides (NOx). The substance is a strong oxidant and reacts violently with combustible and reducing

materials causing fire and explosion.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

**Acute toxicity** The acute oral, dermal and inhalation

toxicity studies have been waived in accordance with the column 2 of the Annex VII of REACH Regulation: the study does not need to be conducted as the substance is classified as corrosive to

the skin (Category 1A).

**Skin corrosion / irritation**Corrosive on the skin according to the

criteria of Reg, (EC) 1272/08

Serious eye damage/irritation Causes serious eye damage according to

the criteria of Reg, (EC) 1272/08

**Respiratory or skin sensitization** Skin sensitization study has been waived

in accordance with the column 2 of Annex VII of REACh Regulation. The studies (*in-vivo* and *in-vitro*) do not need to be conducted if the substance is

classified as skin corrosive (Cat. 1A)

Germ cell mutagenicityData not availableCarcinogenicityData not available.Reproductive toxicityMay affect fertility.

NOAEL (fertility): 120 mg/kg bw/day (rat,

oral)

NOAEL (developmental toxicity): 40

mg/kg bw/day (rat, oral)

**STOT – single exposure** No known effects

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		STOT – repeated exposure	NOAEL oral rat: 120 mg/kg bw/day
		отот торошно опросыто	Effects: argyria
	11.2	Information on other hazards	G,
		None	
12.		ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
	12.1	Toxicity	PNEC: check section 8.1 The most sensitive data reported is a 96 hour LC50 of 1.2 µg Ag/L for Pimephales promelas (Bielmeyer et al. 2007). The lowest reported 48 hour EC50 is 0.22 µg Ag/L for Daphnia magna based on measured dissolved silver (Bianchini et al. 2002). This value is also selected as the acute ERV for
			classification purposes.
	12.2	Persistence and degradability	Not degradable
	12.3	Bioaccumulative potential	Not bioaccumulative
	12.4	Mobility in soil	Log Kd 3.60 soil
			Log Kd 5.28 suspended matter
	42 -		Log Kd 4.05 sediment
	12.5	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Not applicable No known effects
	12.6 12.7	Endocrine disrupting properties Other adverse effects	No known effects  No known effects
13.	12.7	DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	NO KIIOWII EITECIS
15.	13.1.	Waste treatment methods	
	13.1.		pe neutralized with lime or sodium carbonate.
		· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	environment and dispose of at authorized
		facilities. Packaging must not be reused a	
		facilities.	
14.		TRANSPORT INFORMATION	
	14.1	UN number or ID number	1493
	14.2	Official UN shipping name	Silver nitrate
	14.3	Transport hazard class(es)	
		ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA	5.1
		ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA	5.1 + dangerous for the environment
		ADR Tunnel restriction code	E
	444	IMDG – EmS	F-A S-Q
	14.4	Packing group	 
	14.5	Dangers for the environment	YES
	14.6	Special precautions for user	Transport must be carried out by vehicles authorized for the transport of dangerous goods according to the provisions of the current edition of the A.D.R. Agreement. and the applicable national provisions. Transport must be carried out in the original packaging and, in any case, in packaging which is made of materials which cannot be

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attacked by the contents, and which are not likely to generate dangerous reactions. Those responsible for loading and unloading dangerous goods must have received appropriate training on the risks presented by the preparation and on any procedures to be adopted in the event of emergency situations.

14.7 Maritime transport in bulk according Bull to IMO instruments

Bulk transport is not foreseen

## REGULATORY INFORMATION

### 15.1 Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific

for the substance or mixture	Applicability
Reg. (EC) 1907/2006 / EC Reach	YES
Reg. (EC) 1272/2008 CLP and subsequent changes and additions	YES
Reg. (CE) 2037/2000 "Substances that deplete the ozone layer"	NO
Reg. (EC) 850/2004 "Persistent organic pollutants"	NO
Reg. (EC) 689/2008 "export and import of dangerous chemicals"	NO
Substance listed in Annex I of Dir. 2012/18 / EU so-called Seveso	YES
Legislative Decree 81/2008 Consolidated Law on health and	YES
safety at work	
Directive 2014/103 / EU "Adr"	YES
Reg. (CE) 1907/2006/CE Reach art. 59 – Candidate List of	NO
Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)	
Reg. (CE) 1907/2006/CE Reach - Annex XIV – Authorisation List	NO
Reg. (CE) 1907/2006/CE Reach - Annex XVII - Restriction List	Limited use
https://echa.europa.eu/it/substances-restricted-under-reach	Item 30 - 75
	(check link)

### 15.2 Chemical safety assessment

A chemical safety assessment was not carried out

### 16. OTHER INFORMATION

### Changes compared to the previous edition

Substance classification update

### Acronim and abbreviation legend

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

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Substances

**EINECS:** European Inventory of Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstract Service STA: Acute Toxicity Estimate

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic.

vPvB: (very persistent and very bioaccumulative). Very persistent and very

bioaccumulative LD: lethal dose

PNEC: predicted no effect concentration

DNEL: derived no effect level

TLV (ceiling value): threshold limit value

STEL: short-term exposure limit

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EU-OEL: European occupational exposure limit

TWA: time-weighted average EC: effective concentration

NOAEL: no observed adverse effect level

LC: lethal concentration

NOEC: no observed effect concentration LOEC: lowest observed effect concentration

Bw: body weight

ERV: Ecotoxicological Reference Value

Koc: organic carbon-water partition coefficient

Main references and data sources

ECHA's data bank on registered substances and soon to be registered substances:

https://chem.echa.europa.eu/

Adequate training for workers in order to ensure the protection of human health and the environment

- Chemical Risk Training pursuant to Legislative Decree 81/08 Title IX dangerous substances
- PPE training