

Rowe Scientific Silver Nitrate 0.001M to 0.16M Solution

ROWE SCIENTIFIC

Chemwatch: 21-0352

Version No: 10.1.1.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 0

Issue Date: 18/09/2020

Print Date: 18/09/2020

S.GHS.AUS.EN

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Rowe Scientific Silver Nitrate 0.001M to 0.16M Solution
Synonyms	CS0067; CS0123; CS0162; CS0163; CS0164; CS3055; CS8236; CS8237; CS8245; CS8247; CS8320; CS8321; CS8328; CS8330; CS8340; CS8341; CS8342; CS8345; CS8357; CS8361; CS8364; CS8422; CS8423
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Laboratory reagent.
--------------------------	---------------------

Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ROWE SCIENTIFIC
Address	11 Challenge Boulevard Wangara WA 6065 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 9302 1911
Fax	+61 8 9302 1905
Website	http://rowe.com.au/
Email	rowewa@rowe.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ROWE SCIENTIFIC
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 8 9302 1911 (24 Hrs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

HAZARDOUS CHEMICAL. NON-DANGEROUS GOODS. According to the WHS Regulations and the ADG Code.

Poisons Schedule	S6
Classification ^[1]	Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Eye Irritation Category 2A, Chronic Aquatic Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

Rowe Scientific Silver Nitrate 0.001M to 0.16M Solution

H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P321	Specific treatment (see advice on this label).
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.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
-------------	--

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
7761-88-8	<2.5	<u>silver nitrate</u>
7732-18-5	>90	<u>water</u>

SECTION 4 First aid measures

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ 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	If skin contact occurs: ▶ 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	▶ If fumes, aerosols or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Other measures are usually unnecessary.
Ingestion	▶ 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.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Treat symptomatically.

53ag

Continued...

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
----------------------	-------------

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▸ 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. ▸ DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot. ▸ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▸ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▸ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. ▸ Not considered a significant fire risk, however containers may burn. May emit poisonous fumes.
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

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	▸ Clean up all spills immediately. ▸ Avoid breathing vapours 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. ▸ Wipe up. ▸ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	Minor hazard. ▸ Clear area of personnel. ▸ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▸ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment as required. ▸ Prevent spillage from entering drains or water ways. ▸ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▸ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▸ Absorb remaining product with sand, earth or vermiculite and place in appropriate containers for disposal. ▸ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains or waterways. ▸ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Limit all unnecessary personal contact. ▸ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▸ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▸ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▸ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▸ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▸ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▸ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▸ Work clothes should be laundered separately.
---------------	---

Continued...

Rowe Scientific Silver Nitrate 0.001M to 0.16M Solution

	▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
Other information	▶ Store in original containers. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed. ▶ Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. ▶ Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. ▶ Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	▶ Polyethylene or polypropylene container. ▶ Packing as recommended by manufacturer. ▶ Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	▶ Silver or silver salts readily form explosive silver fulminate in the presence of both nitric acid and ethanol. The resulting fulminate is much more sensitive and a more powerful detonator than mercuric fulminate. ▶ Silver and its compounds and salts may also form explosive compounds in the presence of acetylene and nitromethane.



+ — Must not be stored together
 X — May be stored together with specific precautions
 O — May be stored together

X — Must not be stored together
 O — May be stored together with specific precautions
 + — May be stored together

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	silver nitrate	Silver, soluble compounds (as Ag)	0.01 mg/m ³	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
silver nitrate	Silver nitrate	0.047 mg/m ³	0.9 mg/m ³	5.4 mg/m ³

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
silver nitrate	10 mg/m ³	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions.
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. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59], [AS/NZS 1336 or national equivalent]

Rowe Scientific Silver Nitrate 0.001M to 0.16M Solution

Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	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. Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: - frequency and duration of contact, - chemical resistance of glove material, - glove thickness and - dexterity Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739, AS/NZS 2161.1 or national equivalent). - When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374, AS/NZS 2161.10.1 or national equivalent) is recommended. - Some glove polymer types are less affected by movement and this should be taken into account when considering gloves for long-term use. - Contaminated gloves should be replaced. As defined in ASTM F-739-96 in any application, gloves are rated as: - Excellent when breakthrough time > 480 min - Good when breakthrough time > 20 min - Fair when breakthrough time < 20 min - Poor when glove material degrades For general applications, gloves with a thickness typically greater than 0.35 mm, are recommended. It should be emphasised that glove thickness is not necessarily a good predictor of glove resistance to a specific chemical, as the permeation efficiency of the glove will be dependent on the exact composition of the glove material. Therefore, glove selection should also be based on consideration of the task requirements and knowledge of breakthrough times. Glove thickness may also vary depending on the glove manufacturer, the glove type and the glove model. Therefore, the manufacturers' technical data should always be taken into account to ensure selection of the most appropriate glove for the task. Note: Depending on the activity being conducted, gloves of varying thickness may be required for specific tasks. For example: - Thinner gloves (down to 0.1 mm or less) may be required where a high degree of manual dexterity is needed. However, these gloves are only likely to give short duration protection and would normally be just for single use applications, then disposed of. - Thicker gloves (up to 3 mm or more) may be required where there is a mechanical (as well as a chemical) risk i.e. where there is abrasion or puncture potential Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended. - Wear chemical protective gloves, e.g. PVC. - Wear safety footwear or safety gumboots, e.g. Rubber
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	- Overalls. - Eyewash unit.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the:

"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index".

The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:

Rowe Scientific Silver Nitrate 0.001M to 0.16M Solution

Material	CPI
BUTYL	A
NEOPRENE	A
VITON	A
NATURAL RUBBER	C
PVA	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index

A: Best Selection

B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion

C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion

NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -

* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis,

Respiratory protection

Particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required. Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	-AUS P2	-	-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	-2 P2	-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face

A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO₂), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH₃), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Continued...

factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear, colourless odourless liquid; mixes with water. Darkens on exposure to light.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	1.0
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
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 Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	2.3 @ 20C	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Available

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ 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	Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product
Ingestion	The material has NOT been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence.
Skin Contact	The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material 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.
Eye	Although the liquid is not thought to be an irritant (as classified by EC Directives), direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterised by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Rowe Scientific Silver Nitrate 0.001M to 0.16M Solution

Chronic	Chronic exposure to silver salts may cause a permanent ashen grey discoloration to the skin, conjunctiva and internal organs. A mild chronic bronchitis can occur.	
Rowe Scientific Silver Nitrate 0.001M to 0.16M Solution	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
silver nitrate	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: 50 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 1 mg - SEVERE Eye (rabbit): 10 mg - moderate
water	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	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	

SILVER NITRATE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. 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. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production. Reproductive effector in rats Human lymphocyte mutagen Equivocal tumorigen by RTECS criteria
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

Rowe Scientific Silver Nitrate 0.001M to 0.16M Solution	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
silver nitrate	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	LC50	96	Fish	>0.001-0.93mg/L	2
	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.00026mg/L	2
	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0034mg/L	2
	EC10	360	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.00016mg/L	2
	NOEC	12960	Fish	=0.00009mg/L	1
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				

Continued...

Rowe Scientific Silver Nitrate 0.001M to 0.16M Solution

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, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

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

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
silver nitrate	MEDIUM (BCF = 600)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
silver nitrate	LOW (KOC = 14.3)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations**Waste treatment methods**

Product / Packaging disposal	▶ Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options. ▶ Consult State Land Waste Management Authority for disposal. ▶ Bury residue in an authorised landfill. ▶ Recycle containers if possible, or dispose of in an authorised landfill.
------------------------------	---

SECTION 14 Transport information**Labels Required**

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): 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

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

silver nitrate is found on the following regulatory lists

Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals

Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 6

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs

International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) - Agents Classified by the IARC Monographs - Group 2A: Probably carcinogenic to humans

water is found on the following regulatory lists

Continued...

Rowe Scientific Silver Nitrate 0.001M to 0.16M Solution

Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

ECHA SUMMARY

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
silver nitrate	7761-88-8	047-001-00-2	01-2119513705-43-XXXX 01-2120767628-38-XXXX

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Ox. Sol. 2; Skin Corr. 1B; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS03; GHS09; GHS05; Dgr	H272; H314; H410
1	Eye Irrit. 2; Aquatic Acute 1; Aquatic Chronic 1	GHS09; GHS07; Wng	H319; H400; H412

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

Ingredient	CAS number	Index No	ECHA Dossier
water	7732-18-5	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation (C&L Inventory)	Hazard Class and Category Code(s)	Pictograms Signal Word Code(s)	Hazard Statement Code(s)
1	Not Classified	Not Available	Not Available

Harmonisation Code 1 = The most prevalent classification. Harmonisation Code 2 = The most severe classification.

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC	Yes
Australia Non-Industrial Use	No (silver nitrate; water)
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (silver nitrate; water)
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 - ARIPS	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	18/09/2020
Initial Date	18/05/2009

SDS Version Summary

Version	Issue Date	Sections Updated
9.1.1.1	01/11/2019	One-off system update. NOTE: This may or may not change the GHS classification
10.1.1.1	18/09/2020	Classification, 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

Continued...

Rowe Scientific Silver Nitrate 0.001M to 0.16M Solution

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

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.