

Silver powder, coated with fatty acids

Revision Date: 5/24/2018 Date Issued: 8/14/2019

1 IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/PREPARATION AND THE COMPANY / UNDERTAKING

Product name Product code CAS REACH No.	Silver powder, coated with fatty acids NM-0037 7440-22-4 A registration number is not available for this substance as the substance or its uses are exempted from registration, the annual tonnage does not require a registration or the registration is envisaged for a later registration deadline.	
Identified uses	Laboratory chemicals, Manufacture of substances	
Supplier	loLiTec Ionic Liquids Technologies GmbH Salzstrasse 184 D – 74076 Heilbronn Germany	
Telephone Fax Emergency telephone Email	+49 (0)7131-89839-0 +49 (0)7131-89839-109 +49 (0)176-84850874 msds@iolitec.de	

2 HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008.

Not a hazardous substance or mixture according to EC-directives 67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC.

Not a dangerous substance according to GHS.



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2.2 Label elements

Labelling (REGULATION (EC) No 1272/2008, GHS)

Not a dangerous substance according to GHS.

Label for supply	none
Precautionary statement(s)	
P261	Avoid breathing dust/ fume/ gas/ mist/ vapours/ spray .
P280	Wear protectic gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
P305 + P351 + P338: IF IN EYES	Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present
P273	and easy to do. Continue rinsing. Avoid release to the environment.

Labelling (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC)

Label for supply	none
S-phrase(s)	
S36/37/39	Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and
	eye/face protection.

Caution - substance not yet tested completely.

3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredient name	Contents	Health(Class) Risk(R/No.)
Silver coated with fatty acid	>99%	Substance not yet fully tested!
Formula Ag	Molecular \ 107.87 g/mol	Weight



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General	Contaminated clothing should be removed and washed before being reused.
Inhalation	Move the exposed person to fresh air at once. If respiratory problems, artificial respiration/ oxygen.
Ingestion	Immediately rinse mouth and provide fresh air. Get medical attention immediately.
Skin	Wash the skin immediately with water.
Eyes	Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water while lifting the eye lids. Get medical attention immediately. Continue to rinse for at least 15 minutes.

Extinguishing media	Use: Fire-extinguishing powder. Dry sand.
Special risks	Flammable powder. Emission of toxic fumes
	under fire conditions possible.
Protective measures in fire	Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and
	protective clothing.

6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions during spillEvacuate area. Shut off all heat or ignition
sources. Avoid sparks, flames, heat and
smoking. Ventilate. Wear self-contained
breathing apparatus, rubber boots and gloves.



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Spill cleanup m	ethods	Avoid contact with skin or inhalation of spillage, dust or vapor, Avoid dust formation. Collect and reclaim or dispose in sealed containers in license waste.
7 HANDLING A	ND STORAGE	

Usage precautions	Handle under dry Argon. Avoid contact with eyes, skin and clothing. Keep away from heat, sparks and open flame. Do not use in confined spaces without adequate ventilation and/or respirator.
Storage precautions	Store in a closed container at moderate temperatures in dry, well ventilated area. Protect against electrostatic charges.
Special storage criteria	Pressure development possible. Store away from acids and alkalies.

8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

Personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection

Safety glasses with side-shields conforming to EN166 Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

Skin protection

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.



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The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

Body Protection

Impervious clothing. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

Respiratory protection

For nuisance exposures use type P95 (US) or type P1 (EU EN 143) particle respirator. For higher level protection use type OV/AG/P99 (US) or type ABEK-P2 (EU EN 143) respirator cartridges. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

Exposure limits

RECOMMENDATIONS OF MAK-COMMISSION

This data is recommended by scientific experience and is not established law.

0.1 mg/m³ with reference to the inhalable fraction Limitation of exposure peaks:

Excursion factor 8 Duration 15 min, mean; 4 times per shift; interval 1 hour Pregnancy: Group D

A classification according to groups A-C is not possible, because either there is no data available or the available data is insufficient for a final evaluation.

9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Color Odor/taste Melting Point Boiling Point Density Solubility in water

grey No characteristic odor. 960.8°C 2210°C 10.491 g/cm³ (20°C) Insoluble



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10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Hazardous chemical reactions:

Silver in it's solid state is stable and non-combustible, the powder is combustible and reactive. Explosive silver acetylide can be generated by reaction of acetylene with silver powder and even with the solid metal. In reaction with ammonia and hydrazine, explosive compounds can be formed, especially with silversalt solutions. Peroxides, ozonides and other oxidants can be decomposed by silver powder. Various silver compounds, especially, when dry, are explosive.

Risk of explosion in contact with:

acetylene compounds; ammonia compounds; aziridine; bromine azide; 1-bromo-3propyne; ethanol + nitric acid; ethylenehydroperoxide; ethylene oxide; oxalic acid (heat); tartaric acid (heat);

The substance can react dangerously with:

halogens, nitric acid, chlorine trifluoride; iodoform; conc. sulphuric-acid;

11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Acute toxicityLD50 Oral - rat - male> 5.000 mg/kgSkin corrosion/irritation>no data availableSerious eye damage/eye irritation>no data availableRespiratory or skin sensitization>no data availableGerm cell mutagenicity>no data availableCarcinogenicity>no data availableReproductive toxicity>no data available



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Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

no data available

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

Subacute to chronic toxicity

Absorption of silver compounds by ingestion, inhalation or through broken skin can cause argyria, a permanent bluish-grey discoloration of the skin, conjustiva and mucous membranes.

Potential health effects

Ingestion no data available

Inhalation no data available

- Skin no data available
- Eyes no data available

Additional Information

RTECS: Not available

Full Data on the toxicity of this product are not available. Hazardous properties cannot be excluded.

12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

LC50 Fish (96 hours)

Minimum: Maximum: Median: Study number: 0,00213 mg/l 58 mg/l 0,00807 mg/l 26



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Reference for median: Klaine, S.J., T.W. La Point, G.P. Cobb, B.L. Forsythe II, T.P. Bills, M.D. Wenholz, and R.D. Jeffers 1996. Influence of Water Quality Parameters on Silver Toxicity: Preliminary Result. In: A.W.Andren and T.W.Bober (Eds.), 3rd Int.Conf.Proc.Transport, Fate and Effects of Silver in the Environment, Aug.6-9, 1995, Washington, D.C. :65-77; Goettl, J.P.Jr., P.H. Davies, and J.R. Sinley 1976. Water Pollution Studies. In: D.B.Cope (Ed.), Colorado Fish.Res.Rev.1972-1975, DOW-R-R-F72-75, Colorado Div.of Wildl., Boulder, CO :68-75

LC50 Crustaceans (48 hours)

Minimum: 0,0015 mg/l Maximum: 4,5 mg/l Median: 0,015 mg/l Study number: 7 Reference for median: Mount, D.I., and T.J. Norberg 1984. A Seven-Day Life-Cycle Toxicitv Test. Environ.Toxicol.Chem. 3(3):425-434 Cladoceran (Author Communication Used)

EC50 Crustaceans (48 hours)

Minimum: 0,00024 mg/l Maximum: 0,0095 mg/l Median: 0,0092 mg/l Study number: 3 Reference for median: Office of Pesticide Programs 2000. Pesticide Ecotoxicity Database (Formerly: Environmental Effects Database (EEDB)). Environmental Fate and Effects Division, U.S.EPA, Washington, D.C.

EC50 Algae (72 or 96 hours)

Test duration:	96	Stunden
Minimum:	0,00163 mg/l	
Maximum:	0,00234 mg/l	
Median:	0,00198 mg/l	
Study number:	2	
Reference for median: Hiriart-Baer, N	/.P., C. Fortin, I	D.Y. Lee, and P.G.C. Campbell
2006. Toxicity of Silver to Two Fres	hwater Algae, (Chlamydomonas reinhardtii and
Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata. Gr	rown Under C	ontinuous Culture Conditions:

einhardtii and e Conditions: Influence of Thiosulphate. Aquat. Toxicol. 78(2):136-148



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13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS	
Disposal method	Non-hazardous waste according to Waste Catalogue Ordinance (AVV). If there is no way of recycling it must be disposed of in compliance with the respective national and local regulations.
14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION	
General	Not classified as dangerous for transport purposes.
Road transport notes	Not classified as dangerous for road transport.

Rail transport notesNot classified as dangerous for rail transport.Sea transport notesNot classified as dangerous for sea transport.

Not classified as dangerous for air transport.

15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Air transport notes

This safety datasheet complies with the requirements of Regulation (EC) No. 1907/2006.

Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

Classification according to German Regulation KBwS: Reg.no. 979: German Regulation WGK 1 (Water hazard class 1) severe hazard to waters. Do not allow to enter waters, waste water, or soil.



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16 OTHER INFORMATION

DISCLAIMER

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