SAFETY DATA SHEET
SILVER NITRATE 0.1M

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

1.1. Product identifier
Product name SILVER NITRATE 0.1M
Product number 1081

1.2. Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against
Identified uses Laboratory chemicals General chemical reagent
Uses advised against Processes that would lead to over-exposure of the operators. Any use other than the intended application.

1.3. Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet
Supplier Reagent Chemical Services
18 Aston Fields Road
Whitehouse Industrial Estate
Runcorn
Cheshire WA7 3DL

T: 01928 716903 (08.30 - 17.00)
F: 01928 716425
E: info@reagent.co.uk

1.4. Emergency telephone number
Emergency telephone OHES Environmental Ltd 24-7
Tel. 0333 333 9939 (24 hour)

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

2.1. Classification of the substance or mixture
Classification (EC 1272/2008)
Health hazards Skin Irrit. 2 - H315 Eye Irrit. 2 - H319
Environmental hazards Aquatic Acute 1 - H400 Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410

Classification (67/548/EEC or 1999/45/EC) N;R50/53.

Human health The product is irritating to eyes and skin. Inhalation of vapours or spray mists may irritate the throat and respiratory system.

Environmental The product is classed as very toxic to aquatic organisms and may cause long term adverse effects in the aquatic environment. The product is miscible with water and can spread in water systems.

Physicochemical May corrode metal surfaces on prolonged or repeated contact.
SILVER NITRATE 0.1M

2.2. Label elements

Pictogram

Signal word

Warning

Hazard statements

H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary statements

P273 Avoid release to the environment.
P280 Wear protective gloves/ protective clothing/ eye protection/ face protection.
P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P501 Dispose of contents/ container in accordance with national regulations.

Supplementary precautionary statements

P234 Keep only in original container.
P264 Wash contaminated skin thoroughly after handling.
P321 Specific treatment (see medical advice on this label).
P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/ attention.
P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/ attention.
P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.
P390 Absorb spillage to prevent material damage.
P391 Collect spillage.
P406 Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.

2.3. Other hazards

This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.2. Mixtures

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SILVER NITRATE</th>
<th>1-5%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CAS number: 7761-88-8</td>
<td>EC number: 231-853-9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REACH registration number: 01-2119513705-43-0000</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M factor (Acute) = 1000</td>
<td>M factor (Chronic) = 100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Classification

Ox. Sol. 2 - H272
Skin Corr. 1B - H314
Eye Dam. 1 - H318
Aquatic Acute 1 - H400
Aquatic Chronic 1 - H410

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

O;R8 C;R34 N;R50/53

The Full Text for all R-Phrases and Hazard Statements are Displayed in Section 16.

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1. Description of first aid measures
SILVER NITRATE 0.1M

General information
CAUTION! First aid personnel must be aware of own risk during rescue! Always consider any dangers in the vicinity before approaching to treat the casualty. First aid personnel must protect themselves with all necessary personal protective equipment during the assistance of casualties. When breathing is difficult, properly trained personnel may assist the casualty by administering oxygen. Place unconscious person on the side in the recovery position and ensure breathing can take place. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If breathing has stopped perform CPR. Check airway for any blockages. If medical assistance is needed take as much detail as possible about the incident and hazardous materials involved with the casualty.

Inhalation
Remove affected person from source of contamination. Move affected person to fresh air and keep warm and at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Ingestion
Rinse mouth thoroughly with water DO NOT induce vomiting. Get medical attention immediately.

Skin contact
Immediately remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use. Rinse immediately with plenty of water. Get medical attention if any discomfort continues.

Eye contact
Promptly wash eyes with plenty of water or eye wash solution while lifting the eyelids. If possible remove any contact lenses and continue to wash. Get medical attention immediately.

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

General information
The severity of the symptoms described will vary dependent on the concentration and the length of exposure.

Inhalation

Ingestion

Skin contact
Acute: Irritating to skin. Delayed: May produce dermatitis.

Eye contact
Acute: Irritating to eyes. Symptoms following overexposure may include the following: Redness. Pain. Delayed: May cause damage to the eyes. May cause conjunctivitis.

4.3. Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed
Notes for the doctor
Have facilities in place to wash skin and eyes in case of exposure. Cases of eye contact and ingestion should be treated immediately.

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

5.1. Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media
The product is non-combustible. Use fire-extinguishing media suitable for the surrounding fire. Water spray, dry powder, carbon dioxide or alcohol resistant foam.

Unsuitable extinguishing media
Do not use water jet as this can spread the fire. Do not use carbon dioxide in enclosed spaces with insufficient ventilation. Do not apply water directly to sulphuric acid, this can have a violent and exothermic reaction.

5.2. Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Specific hazards
In case of fire, toxic and corrosive vapours or fumes may be formed. Product containers can melt in the heat of a fire. Packaging materials will be combustible and provide fuel for the fire.

Hazardous combustion products
The product is not combustible but can decompose in the event of a fire to produce toxic and corrosive gases, fumes and vapours. Nitrous gases (NOx).

5.3. Advice for firefighters
SILVER NITRATE 0.1M

Protective actions during firefighting
Evacuate and keep non-emergency personnel away from the fire area until it is properly extinguished with no danger of re-ignition. Be aware of dangers from other hazardous substances in the immediate area. Prevent run-off from entering drains and watercourses.

Special protective equipment for firefighters
Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and appropriate protective clothing.

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

6.1. Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures
Personal precautions
The following is given as general advice, precautions and procedures should reflect the extent of a spillage and the situation. Have emergency procedures in place for treating spillages, evacuating the area and informing the emergency services if necessary. Avoid ingestion, inhalation of vapours and contact with skin and eyes. Spill control personnel should wear personal protective clothing and equipment as described in section 8 of this datasheet. Non-emergency personnel should be kept away from the area of spillage.

6.2. Environmental precautions
Environmental precautions
Avoid unauthorised discharge to the environment. Do not discharge into drains or watercourses or onto the ground. Clean up any spillages immediately, prevent material from spreading and entering drains or sewage systems. If spillages to land cannot be treated safely or if contamination will occur the Environment Agency must be alerted immediately. Large spillages or uncontrolled discharge to water systems must be alerted to the Environmental Agency or other regulatory body. If the product has entered a foul drain or sewage system in significant amounts to cause a hazard then the local water treatment company must be informed.

6.3. Methods and material for containment and cleaning up
Methods for cleaning up
Small spillages should be absorbed with an inert, non-combustible absorbent. Large spillages: Dam and absorb spillages with sand, earth or other inert material. Fit drain covers where they are available if the spillage is likely to enter the drainage system. Collect and place in suitable waste disposal containers and seal securely. For waste disposal, see Section 13. Containers with collected spillage must be properly labelled with correct contents and hazard symbol. Flush contaminated area with plenty of water. Take care as floors and other surfaces may become slippery. Wash thoroughly after dealing with a spillage.

6.4. Reference to other sections
Reference to other sections
Refer to sections 8 and 13 for additional information.

SECTION 7: Handling and storage

7.1. Precautions for safe handling
Usage precautions
Avoid spilling the product. Avoid ingestion of the product, inhalation of any vapours/mists when produced and contact with skin and eyes. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wash at the end of each work shift, before eating, drinking, smoking and using the toilet. Do not mix with incompatible substances or mixtures. Remove contaminated clothing/footwear/equipment before entering eating areas or places that would expose others to the product. Do not use in areas close to drainage systems unless measures are in place to prevent access of product. Ensure emergency procedures are in place to treat spillages and cope with other situations such as evacuation.

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities
SILVER NITRATE 0.1M

Storage precautions
If the product is transferred to another container, this should be made of a compatible material that will not be affected preferably plastic or glass. Do not use metal containers. The packaging manufacturer will advise on suitable packaging. Store in a stable situation to avoid spillages. It is advisable to store in a bunded area or use other protective measures such as a sump pallet or storage tray. Store away from heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid extreme temperatures, advisable to store between 5 and 30 C.

Storage class
Corrosive storage.

7.3. Specific end use(s)
The identified uses for this product are detailed in Section 1.2.

Usage description
Use product under conditions described in this datasheet. Avoid exposure of operators and others who may be affected by its use. Avoid overuse of the product which would create waste and potential spillages. Always use recommended personal protective equipment. Only use the product for its intended use in a safe manner, do not use for other purposes.

SECTION 8: Exposure Controls/personal protection

8.1. Control parameters

Occupational exposure limits

SILVER NITRATE

Long-term exposure limit (8-hour TWA): WEL 0.01 As Ag mg/m³
WEL = Workplace Exposure Limit

Biological limit values
No information available., No information available., No information available.

DNEL
Industry - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 0.016 (Silver Nitrate) mg/m³
No information available for DNEL of the mixture.
Consumer - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 0.031 (Silver Nitrate) mg/kg/day
Consumer - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 0.0063 (Silver Nitrate) mg/m³

PNEC
- Fresh water; 0.04 µg/L (Silver Nitrate) Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects 22 mg/kg/day
No information available for the mixture.
- Marine water; 0.86 µg/L (Silver Nitrate) mg/l
- STP; 0.025 mg/L (Silver Nitrate) mg/l
- Sediment (Freshwater); 438.13 mg/kg (Silver Nitrate) mg/kg
- Sediment (Marinewater); 438.13 mg/kg (Silver Nitrate) mg/kg
- Soil; 0.794 mg/kg (Silver Nitrate)

SILVER NITRATE (CAS: 7761-88-8)

DNEL
Workers - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 0.016 mg/m³
General population - Inhalation; Long term systemic effects: 0.006 mg/m³
General population - Oral; Long term systemic effects: 0.02 mg/kg/day

PNEC
- Fresh water; 0.00004 mg/l
- Marine water; 0.00086 mg/l
- STP; 0.025 mg/l
- Sediment (Freshwater); 438.13 mg/kg
- Sediment (Marinewater); 438.13 mg/kg
- Soil; 1.41 mg/kg

8.2. Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls
Provide adequate ventilation and appropriate extraction to avoid occupational exposure. If vapours or mists are generated, work in a fume cupboard.
**SILVER NITRATE 0.1M**

### Eye/face protection

Wear approved chemical safety goggles conforming to EN 166.

### Hand protection

Use full length gloves. Butyl rubber. Nitrile rubber. Polyvinyl chloride (PVC). Viton rubber (fluoro rubber). For gloves involving total immersion 1.0mm thickness (if available) are recommended, at least 0.5mm and breakthrough time of >480 minutes. For splash resistance use minimum 0.5mm thickness and breakthrough time > 240 minutes. Gloves should conform to EN 374 (Chemical and Micro-organisms hazards). The most suitable glove should be chosen in consultation with the glove supplier/manufacturer, who can provide information about the breakthrough time of the glove material. It should be noted that liquid may penetrate the gloves. Frequent changes are recommended. Gloves showing signs of degradation should be changed to avoid skin contamination. Gloves should have a breakthrough time sufficient for the amount of handling but allow dexterity for safe movement and handling. When removing used gloves apply proper technique by avoiding skin contact with the outer surface. When packages of the product are being handled during storage or transport it is advisable to wear protective gloves to prevent damage to the skin.

### Other skin and body protection

Wear suitable protective clothing during transport, handling and storage operations connected with the product. Protective clothing should conform to the general requirements of EN 340:2003. Also consider EN 13034:2005; EN 14605:2005; EN 943:2002 dependent upon the situation resulting in exposure. When treating spillages it is recommended to wear protective boots. Safety footwear should conform to standards EN 344 - 347. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of protective clothing and footwear. Wear rubber or plastic apron and full length gauntlets if handling large amounts. Provide eyewash station and safety shower. If there is a risk of splashing then wear a face shield.

### Hygiene measures

Wash at the end of each work shift and before eating, smoking and using the toilet. When using do not eat, drink or smoke. Promptly remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. Remove contaminated clothing when entering eating areas or other places that could lead to contamination of others with the product.

### Respiratory protection

Wear suitable respiratory protection when vapours or mists are generated and there is inadequate ventilation or extraction. Use respirator fitted with a cartridge suitable for inorganic vapours, type B and E is recommended. When a particulate respirator is used it is recommended to use at least Type P2, preferably P3. Respiratory protection should conform to the following standards. BS EN 136: Full face masks. BS EN 140: Half-face masks. BS EN 143: Particulates. When the concentration of atmospheric vapours is sufficient to cause skin irritation it is advisable to wear full face respiratory protection. CAUTION: Air purifying respirators do not protect the user in oxygen deficient atmospheres, use air supplied system. Powered air respirators should meet requirements of EN146 and EN12941. Airline fed respirators should meet the requirements of EN 270 and EN1835. Consult with the supplier as to the compatibility of the equipment with the chemical of concern. Respiratory protection should be maintained in a proper condition and inspected at the frequency specified by current legislation.

### SECTION 9: Physical and Chemical Properties

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Property</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Appearance</strong></td>
<td>Liquid</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Colour</strong></td>
<td>Colourless</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Odour</strong></td>
<td>Odourless</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Odour threshold</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>pH</strong></td>
<td>Not determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Melting point</strong></td>
<td>Not determined</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Initial boiling point</strong></td>
<td>Not determined</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
SILVER NITRATE 0.1M

Flash point  Not applicable.
Evaporation rate Not determined.
Evaporation factor Not determined.
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits Not applicable.
Vapour pressure Not determined.
Vapour density Not determined.
Relative density 1.012 g/ml @ 20°C
Bulk density Not applicable. Only applicable to solids.
Solubility(ies) Not determined. Miscible with water.
Partition coefficient Not determined.
Auto-Ignition temperature Not applicable.
Decomposition Temperature Not determined.
Viscosity Not determined.
Explosive properties Not applicable.
Oxidising properties Does not meet the criteria for classification as oxidising.
Comments Not determined means the product was not tested for these properties. 'Not applicable' means the property does not apply to the product.

9.2. Other information
Other information All available information has been included in section 9.1.

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1. Reactivity
Reactivity May react with reducing agents or ammonia.

10.2. Chemical stability
Stability Stable when stored in sealed container at normal temperatures and in a suitable location.

10.3. Possibility of hazardous reactions
Possibility of hazardous reactions Silver nitrate can form explosive compounds with ammonia. Will not polymerise.

10.4. Conditions to avoid
Conditions to avoid Avoid heat, direct sunlight and moisture. Avoid storage in freezing conditions. Avoid storage with incompatible materials. Avoid storage in an unstable manner or in a situation that would result in exposure to the product. Avoid leaving the container open when not in use. Avoid transfer to a metal container or incompatible plastic container.

10.5. Incompatible materials
Materials to avoid Reducing agents Ammonia.

10.6. Hazardous decomposition products
Hazardous decomposition products Does not decompose when used and stored as recommended. See section 5 for thermal decomposition products.
SILVER NITRATE 0.1M

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

11.1. Information on toxicological effects

Acute toxicity - oral
Notes (oral LD₅₀) OECD Guideline 401, Acute Oral Toxicity. Refers to silver sulphate.

Acute toxicity - dermal
Notes (dermal LD₅₀) Scientifically unjustified. Refers to silver nitrate

Acute toxicity - inhalation
Notes (inhalation LC₅₀) Scientifically unjustified. Refers to silver nitrate

Skin corrosion/irritation
Animal data Erythema/eschar score: No information available Oedema score: No information available.

Serious eye damage/irritation
Irritating

Skin sensitisation
Not sensitising.

Germ cell mutagenicity
Genotoxicity - in vitro Chromosome aberration: Negative., With and without metabolic activation. Refers to silver sulphate.


Carcinogenicity
Not available.

Reproductive toxicity
Reproductive toxicity - fertility Not available.

Reproductive toxicity - development Maternal toxicity: - LOAEL: 30 mg/kg/day, Oral, Rat Refers to silver acetate. Maternal toxicity was observed. There were no embryonic or teratogenic effects.

Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure
STOT - single exposure Not available.

Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure
STOT - repeated exposure LOAEL 125 mg/kg, Oral, Rat Test material was silver nanoparticles.

Target organs Liver

Aspiration hazard
Not determined.

General information Effects will be dependent upon the concentration and length of time of exposure. Higher concentrations will produce more pronounced effects.

Inhalation Vapours or mists in high concentration may cause irritation to the respiratory system.

Ingestion Small amounts can cause a feeling of nausea, larger amounts may produce vomiting. May irritate mouth, throat and gastrointestinal tract.

Skin contact Irritating to skin.

Eye contact Irritating to eyes. Redness. Prolonged or repeated contact may cause damage to the eye.

SECTION 12: Ecological Information
SILVER NITRATE 0.1M

12.1. Toxicity

**Acute toxicity - fish**
LC50, 96 hours: 1.2 µg/L, Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)
Freshwater, semi-static.

**Acute toxicity - aquatic invertebrates**
, 48 hours: 0.22µg/L, Daphnia magna
Freshwater, semi-static.
LC50 value.
Refers to dissolved silver.

**Acute toxicity - aquatic plants**
Not available.

**Acute toxicity - microorganisms**
EC₁₀₀, Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects 22 mg/kg/day : 100 µg/L, Industry -
Dermal; Long term systemic effects 22 mg/kg/day
Pseudomonas aeruginosa, 8 hours, freshwater, static.

**Acute toxicity - terrestrial**
Not available.

**Chronic toxicity - fish early life stage**
, 28 days: 0.39 µg/L Ag., Pimephales promelas (Fat-head Minnow)
Freshwater, flow through.
EC10, growth.

**Short term toxicity - embryo and sac fry stages**
Not available.

**Chronic toxicity - aquatic invertebrates**
Industry - Dermal; Long term systemic effects 22 mg/kg/day, 21 days: 2.14 µg/L (growth),
Daphnia magna
EC 10, semi-static, freshwater.

**Toxicity to soil**
OECD 216, 28 days, NOEC 0.13 mg Ag /kg soil; Nitrogen transformation rate.

**Toxicity to terrestrial plants**
OECD 208: Emergence and survival, Lactuca Sativa, 17 days, NOEC 7.14 mg/kg, element Ag.

12.2. Persistence and degradability

**Phototransformation**
Not available.

**Stability (hydrolysis)**
Scientifically unjustified.

**Biodegradation**
Water - :
Other justification
Water - :
Other justification
Water - :
Other justification

**Biological oxygen demand**
Not available.

**Chemical oxygen demand**
Not available.

12.3. Bioaccumulative potential

**Bioaccumulative potential**
Silver can bioaccumulate in living organisms. BCF: ~ 70, Cyprinus carpio (Common carp)
Steady state after approx. 30 days, exposure concentration was approx. 0.14 to 0.28 ppb. The
liver showed the highest concentration factor.

**Partition coefficient**
Not determined.

12.4. Mobility in soil
SILVER NITRATE 0.1M

Mobility
Silver nitrate is soluble in water and may travel through soil layers if discharged in large or continuous amounts, it can be absorbed into soil. Nitrates are found naturally occurring in soil.

Adsorption/desorption coefficient
Water - : Kd measured between 159 and >4700 L/kg. @ 20°C Data for 497 European soils, median value of 4023 L/kg.

Henry's law constant
Not available.

Surface tension
Not determined.

12.5. Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
Results of PBT and vPvB assessment
This substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB according to current EU criteria.

12.6. Other adverse effects
Other adverse effects
Will affect drinking water supplies. May effect germination and growth rates of plants if soil contamination occurs.

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1. Waste treatment methods
General information
Any waste material is classed as hazardous waste, it should only be disposed of through licenced waste handlers and treatment sites. Do not allow unauthorised disposal to the environment. If operators are exposed to vapours during the disposal process then suitable respiratory protection should be worn. All other personal protective equipment as described in section 8 should be worn.

Disposal methods
Uncleaned empty containers should be treated as hazardous waste. Avoid unauthorised disposal. Do not dump illegally onto land or into water. When dealing with waste always consider the waste management hierarchy of Prevention, Preparation for re-use, Recycling, Recovery and Disposal. It is advisable to minimise waste at source if possible, then re-use, recover or recycle wherever possible before considering waste disposal options.

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1. UN number
UN No. (ADR/RID) 3264
UN No. (IMDG) 3264
UN No. (ICAO) 3264
UN No. (ADN) 3264

14.2. UN proper shipping name
Proper shipping name (ADR/RID) CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (SILVER NITRATE)
Proper shipping name (IMDG) CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (SILVER NITRATE)
Proper shipping name (ICAO) CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (SILVER NITRATE)
Proper shipping name (ADN) CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, INORGANIC, N.O.S. (SILVER NITRATE)

14.3. Transport hazard class(es)
ADR/RID class 8
ADR/RID classification code C1
ADR/RID label 8
SILVER NITRATE 0.1M

IMDG class 8
ICAO class/division 8
ADN class 8

Transport labels

14.4. Packing group
ADR/RID packing group III
IMDG packing group III
ADN packing group III
ICAO packing group III

14.5. Environmental hazards
Environmentally hazardous substance/marine pollutant

14.6. Special precautions for user
EmS F-A, S-B
ADR transport category 3
Emergency Action Code 2X
Hazard Identification Number 80 (ADR/RID)
Tunnel restriction code (E)

14.7. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC Code
Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code Not applicable.

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1. Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture
SILVER NITRATE 0.1M

Guidance
Approved Classification and Labelling Guide (CHIP 4)
ECHA Guidance on the Compilation of Safety Data Sheets, September 2011.

15.2. Chemical safety assessment
Information from the manufacturer of the raw material has not been received regarding Chemical Safety Assessments, Exposure Scenarios or a Chemical Safety Report.

SECTION 16: Other information

General information
This datasheet is not intended to be a replacement for a full risk assessment, these should always be carried out by competent persons.

Key literature references and sources for data

Revision comments
Change to section 14

Revision date
02/08/2017

Revision
4

Supersedes date
05/06/2013

SDS number
10780

Risk phrases in full
R34 Causes burns.
R50/53 Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
R8 Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

Hazard statements in full
H272 May intensify fire; oxidiser.
H290 May be corrosive to metals.
H314 Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H315 Causes skin irritation.
H318 Causes serious eye damage.
H319 Causes serious eye irritation.
H400 Very toxic to aquatic life.
H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.