



ID Card

Silver chloride

Version 27 June 2017

Notes:

- This ID card is used to support the substance sameness discussions in SIEFs and to describe the substance to the best of the SIEF members' knowledge.
- It also aims at grouping communications relevant to the request of available data or information, the approval of the proposed Lead Registrant and the registration strategy with the SIEF.
- It is the responsibility of each individual registrant to identify their substance and to report company-specific identity in their Registration Dossier (section 1 of IUCLID).

DISCLAIMER

All data and information contained in this document shall be treated by the receiving party (i) in full confidence with the adequate respect of any confidential and/or proprietary nature of such information and (ii) only in the framework of the purpose of agreeing on substance sameness, Lead Registrant and overall REACH Strategy for the concerned Substance under REACH (the 'Purpose').

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1. Identification of the substance

Table 1. Identification of the substance

	Original (in EC inventory)
Name	Silver chloride
EC number	232-033-3
CAS number	7783-90-6
Description	Not available
Composition type	Mono-constituent substance

2. Synonyms and other identifiers of the substance

Table 2. Synonyms and other identifiers of the substance

IUPAC name	Silver (I) chloride
CAS name	
Abbreviations	None
Other commercial, brand or international names	Cerargyrite Chlorargyrite Horn silver Chlorosilver Silver monochloride
Other identity codes	

3. Substances (with core identifiers) also falling under this substance (with justification)

None



4. Information related to molecular and structural formula of the substance

Table 3. Information related to molecular and structural formula of the substance

Molecular formula	AgCl
Structural formula	Each silver ion is surrounded by six chloride ions in an octahedral arrangement, and vice versa (sodium chloride crystal structure) $\text{Ag}^+ \quad \text{Cl}^-$
Smiles notation	Cl[Ag]
Optical activity	Not applicable
Typical ratio of (stereo) isomers	Not applicable
Molecular Weight / Molecular Weight range	143,32 g/mol

5. Typical composition of the substance

Table 4. Typical composition

	Name	Symbol / Formula	Min & Max concentrations (%)	Typical concentration (%)
Main constituent(s)*	Silver chloride	AgCl	99,5 - 100	> 99,5
Impurity(ies)#	Several minor (especially metallic) impurities which do not affect the classification of the substance because of their non-hazardous nature or because they do not exceed the classification cut-off limits in the substance	e.g. Au, Cu, Ir, Pb, Pt, Rh, Ru	0 – 0,5	< 0,5

* ≥ 80 % (w/w) for mono-constituent substances; ≥ 10 % (w/w) and < 80 % (w/w) for multi-constituent substances.

An impurity is an unintended constituent present in a substance, as produced. It may originate from the starting materials or be the result of secondary or incomplete reactions during the production process. While impurities are present in the final substance, they were not intentionally added.

The composition given above is typical and should therefore represent the majority of Silver chloride as manufactured and/or imported in the EEA market. Silver chloride containing less than 99,5 % Silver chloride may still be considered to be the same for the purpose of registration under REACH and may be referred to as impure Silver chloride to distinguish it from the typically pure Silver chloride.

6. Information on appearance, physical state and properties of the substance

Table 5. Appearance / physical state / properties of the solid substance

Physical state	Solid (sometimes in suspension)
Physical form*	Crystalline
Appearance	White crystals to powder
Particle size**	Fine powder / Coarse powder
Does the solid hydrolyse?#	No
Is the solid hygroscopic?§	No

* Crystalline form: solid material whose constituent atoms, molecules, or ions are arranged in an ordered pattern extending in all three spatial dimensions. Amorphous form: solid material whose constituent atoms, molecules, or ions are randomly arranged.

** Nanoform: particles in the size range 1 - 100 nm (for full definition of a nanomaterial, see <http://ec.europa.eu/environment/chemicals/nanotech/index.htm#definition>). Fine powder: particles in the size range 100 – 2.500 nm. Coarse powder: particles in the size range 2.500 nm – 1 mm. Massive object: particles in the size range > 1 mm.

Hydrolysis: decomposition (cleavage of chemical bonds) by the addition of water.



§ Hygroscopic substance: readily attracts moisture from its surroundings in open air, through either absorption or adsorption. Cf. also water/moisture content in Table 4.

7. Analytical data

Annex VI of REACH requires the registrant to describe the analytical methods and/or to provide the bibliographical references for the methods used for identification of the substance and, where appropriate, for the identification of impurities and additives. This information should be sufficient to allow the methods to be reproduced.

Table 6. Analytical methods for identification of the substance

Parameter / Method	Recommended for substance identification and sameness check	Applicable	Not applicable or not recommended
Elemental analysis			
ICP (ICP-MS or ICP-OES)	X		
Atomic absorption spectroscopy (AAS)		X	
Glow discharge mass spectrometry (GDMS)			
Molecular analysis			
Infrared (IR) spectroscopy	X		
Raman spectroscopy			X
Mineralogical analysis			
X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)		X	
X-Ray Diffraction (XRD)	X		
Morphology and particle sizing			
Electron microscopy (SEM, TEM, REM)* #		X	
Laser diffraction* #		X ¹	
Particle size by other means (e.g. sieve analysis)#		X ¹	
Surface area by N-BET* #		X ¹	
Other			

* Analytical techniques particularly (but not exclusively) relevant for nanomaterials.

The choice of the technique for particle size depends on the size of the material as manufactured/imported/placed on the market/used.

¹ Applicable on the solid form (not for suspensions).

8. Lead Registrant

Agfa Gevaert volunteers to be the Lead Registrant for Silver chloride. The EPMF will provide support to the Lead Registrant as laid down in the EPMF Agreement.

9. REACH Strategy

The table below presents the overall Registration Strategy for Silver chloride based on the information available to the EPMF by the date given above on the document.

The Registration Dossier will be prepared for the highest substance status (information requirements associated to a substance or Article 10 Registration being higher than an intermediate handled under strictly controlled conditions or Article 17 or 18 one) and associated tonnage band.

The recap below therefore reflects the scope of work of the EPMF for Silver chloride and sets the minimum



and maximum set of information that will be gathered and/or produced when preparing the Registration Dossier for Silver chloride as described in this ID Card.

If higher information requirements are necessary, these can be included in the Registration dossier (if EPMF is made aware of these additional requirements in-time) as an update to the already submitted dossier.

Table 7. REACH strategy for the substance (basis for REACH Registration preparation)

Item	Description
REACH category	Mono-constituent substance
Highest status	Substance
Highest tonnage band	100 – 1000 t/a
Information requirements	Available / Existing + Annex VII – VIII - IX
Existing classification*	Met Corr. 1 (H290) Aquatic Acute 1 (H400) Aquatic Chronic 1 (H410) Acute M-factor 1000 Chronic M-factor 100
Registration deadline	2013

* For the pure form, as per latest CLP notification exercise (December 2010 & March 2012)

10. Scope of the Registration Dossier

The uses included in this Registration Dossier are listed on the [EPMF website](#).