

# Silver nitrite

sc-272464

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key:

EXTREME

HIGH

MODERATE

LOW

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Silver nitrite

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
2145 Delaware Avenue  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

### EMERGENCY:

ChemWatch  
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305  
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255  
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### SYNONYMS

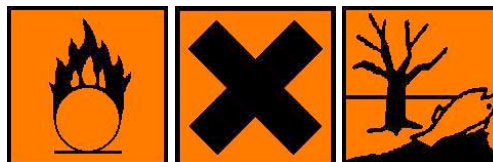
Ag-N-O2

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

		Min	Max
Flammability:	0		
Toxicity:	2		
Body Contact:	2		
Reactivity:	2		
Chronic:	2		

Min/Nil=0  
Low=1  
Moderate=2  
High=3  
Extreme=4



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

Harmful if swallowed.

Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

##### SWALLOWED

■ Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

■ The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to hemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia).

■ In humans, inorganic nitrites produce smooth muscle relaxation, methaemoglobinaemia (MHG) and cyanosis. Fatal poisonings in infants, resulting from ingestion of nitrates in water or spinach, have been reported. The primary effect of nitrite intoxication in animals is MHG whilst secondary effects include vasodilation, relaxation of smooth muscle and lowering of blood pressure. Other nitrite-induced toxic effects include abdominal pain, diarrhoea, atrophied intestinal villi and apoptotic cell death in the intestinal crypts. When sodium nitrite was administered in drinking water for 6 weeks (0.06-1%), mice showed a slight degeneration and spotty necrosis of hepatocytes and haemosiderin deposition in the liver, spleen and lymph nodes, indicating haemolysis. At 2%, mice died within 3 weeks. In rats, subject to the same treatment regime, abnormal blood and spleen colours, due to MHG, were seen in 0.5% and 1.0% treatment groups. Hepatic microsomal lipoperoxidation (as measured by malondialdehyde formation) was increased in male rats given 0.2% sodium nitrite in drinking water. Liver lysosomal enzymes (acid phosphatase and cathepsin) and superoxide dismutase activities were also increased. This data suggests that the nitrite stimulates generation of superoxide radicals in the liver causing damage to cellular and subcellular membranes. Decreased plasma vitamin E and greater reduced glutathione-per erythrocyte were also reported in male rats receiving sodium nitrite in drinking water.

##### EYE

■ This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

##### SKIN

■ This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons.

■ The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition.

■ 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.

##### INHALED

■ There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

■ Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

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Exposure to sodium nitrite in drinking water resulted in an increased incidence of epithelial hyperplasia in the forestomach of male and female rats and in the glandular stomach of male mice.

There was equivocal evidence of carcinogenic activity of sodium nitrite in female B6C3F1 mice based on the positive trend in the incidences of squamous cell papillomas or carcinomas (combined) of the forestomach. There was no evidence of carcinogenic activity in male and female F344/N rats or B6C3F1 male mice exposed to 750, 1500 or 3000 ppm.

NTP Technical Report Series No. 495, May 2001

Under certain conditions, nitrites can react with secondary amines, either alone or in biological systems, to form carcinogenic nitrosamines.

Sodium nitrite (60 mg/kg) administered in drinking water to pregnant guinea pigs produced maternal anaemia and increased the incidences of abortion and foetal mortality. Administration of 2000-3000 mg/l sodium nitrite in drinking water, to pregnant rats, produced 30-53% foetal mortality. In rat dams given 0.025-0.5% in feed, sodium nitrite caused an increase in foetal and pup mortality and decreases in pre-weanling body weights.

Chronic exposure to silver salts may cause a permanent ashen gray discoloration to the skin, conjunctiva and internal organs. A mild chronic bronchitis can occur.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
silver nitrite	7783-99-5	>99

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

## SWALLOWED

· IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. · Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

## EYE

■ 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.

## SKIN

■ If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

## INHALED

· If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. · Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. · If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- The toxicity of nitrates and nitrites result from their vasodilating properties and their propensity to form methemoglobin.
- Most produce a peak effect within 30 minutes.
- Clinical signs of cyanosis appear before other symptoms because of the dark pigmentation of methemoglobin.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	4.45
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available

## EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

### ■ FOR SMALL FIRE:

- USE FLOODING QUANTITIES OF WATER.
- DO NOT use dry chemicals, CO2 or foam.

## FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- May be violently or explosively reactive.

When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

## GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Will not burn but increases intensity of fire.
  - Heating may cause expansion or decomposition leading to violent rupture of containers.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: nitrogen oxides (NOx), metal oxides.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid storage with reducing agents.
- Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.

## PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Full face- shield.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate

## Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

### MINOR SPILLS

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- No smoking, naked lights, ignition sources.

### MAJOR SPILLS

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

## Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE

## PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING

- Avoid personal contact and inhalation of dust, mist or vapors.
- Provide adequate ventilation.

## RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container.
- DO NOT repack. Use containers supplied by manufacturer only.

For low viscosity materials

- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
- Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

### STORAGE REQUIREMENTS

■ In addition, Goods of Class 5.1, packing group II should be:

- stored in piles so that
  - the height of the pile does not exceed 1 metre
  - the maximum quantity in a pile or building does not exceed 1000 tonnes unless the area is provided with automatic fire extinguishers
  - the maximum height of a pile does not exceed 3 metres where the room is provided with automatic fire extinguishers or 2 meters if not.
  - the minimum distance between piles is not less than 2 metres where the room is provided with automatic fire extinguishers or 3 meters if not.
  - the minimum distance to walls is not less than 1 metre.
- Light sensitive.

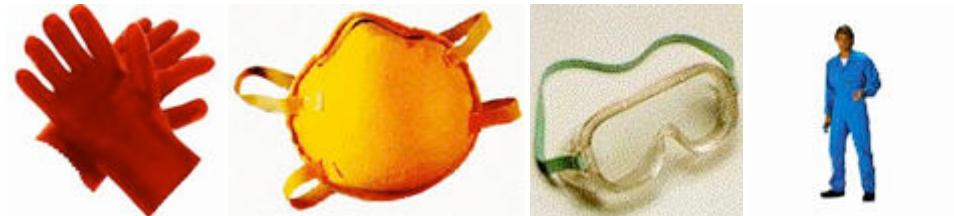
## Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

### EXPOSURE CONTROLS

Source	Material	TWA mg/m <sup>3</sup>	STEL mg/m <sup>3</sup>
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	silver nitrite (Silver and Compounds (as Ag))	0.01	0.03

ENDOELTABLE

### PERSONAL PROTECTION



### RESPIRATOR

Particulate

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

### EYE

- Chemical goggles.
- Full face shield.

### HANDS/FEET

■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- 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).

· 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) 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) is recommended.

· Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

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.

- DO NOT wear cotton or cotton-backed gloves.
- DO NOT wear leather gloves.
- Promptly hose all spills off leather shoes or boots or ensure that such footwear is protected with PVC over-shoes.

### OTHER

- Overalls.
- PVC Apron.
- Some plastic personal protective equipment (PPE) (e.g. gloves, aprons, overshoes) are not recommended as they may produce static electricity.
- For large scale or continuous use wear tight-weave non-static clothing (no metallic fasteners, cuffs or pockets), non sparking safety footwear.

### ENGINEERING CONTROLS

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

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## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Contact with acids liberates toxic gas.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	153.89
Melting Range (°F)	Not applicable	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	Not applicable	Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts
Flash Point (°F)	Not applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not applicable
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not Applicable	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	4.45
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not available.
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

### APPEARANCE

Pale-yellow, non-hygroscopic, odourless needles; do not mix well with cold water (1:300). More soluble in boiling water but partly decomposed on prolonged boiling.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable under normal handling conditions.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Contact with acids produces toxic fumes.

Metal nitrites:

- are incompatible with chlorates, hypophosphites, iodides, mercury salts, permanganates, sulfites, primary amines and amides, secondary amines and amides, ammonium salts, activated carbon, cyanogen compounds, thiocyanates, thiosulfates, cyanides, sodium amide, boron, acetanilide, antipyrine, tannic acid and cellulose
- react explosively with hydrazine and liquid ammonia .
- react explosively following fusion with metal cyanides
- react (often) with salts of nitrogenous bases to produce an unstable corresponding nitrite salt.

for metal nitrates:

- Segregate from heavy metals, phosphides, sodium acetate, lead nitrate, tartrates, trichloroethylene,
  - Avoid shock and heat.
  - Mixtures of metal nitrates with alkyl esters may explode due to the formation of unstable alkyl nitrates.
  - Mixtures of a nitrate with phosphorous, tin(II) chloride and other reducing agents may react explosively.
  - Mixtures containing nitrates and organic materials are potentially dangerous, especially if acidic materials or heavy metals are present.
  - Fibrous organic material, jute, wood and similar cellulosic material can become highly combustible by nitrate impregnation
  - Metal nitrates are incompatible with cyanides, thiocyanates, isothiocyanates and hypophosphites. Avoid reaction with the following which can cause an explosion: barium thiocyanate, boron phosphide, cyanides, sodium hypophosphite, sulfur and charcoal, powdered aluminium or aluminium oxide, sodium thiosulfate.
  - Mixtures of metal nitrates and phosphinates may explode on heating
  - A mixture of aluminium powder, water and metal nitrate may explode due to a self accelerating reaction.
  - Mixtures containing nitrates, nitrites and organic materials are potentially dangerous, especially in the presence of acidic materials and heavy metals.
  - WARNING: Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All transition metal peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively.
  - The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive.
  - Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides.
  - Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
  - These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignites on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.
  - The state of subdivision may affect the results.
  - 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.
  - Inorganic reducing agents react with oxidizing agents to generate heat and products that may be flammable, combustible, or otherwise reactive. Their reactions with oxidizing agents may be violent.
  - Incidents involving interaction of active oxidants and reducing agents, either by design or accident, are usually very energetic and examples of so-called redox reactions.
  - Avoid any contamination of this material as it is very reactive and any contamination is potentially hazardous.
  - Segregate from alcohol, water.
  - NOTE: May develop pressure in containers; open carefully. Vent periodically.
- Avoid storage with reducing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

SILVER NITRITE

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

■ No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### US EPA Waste Number & Descriptions

A. General Product Information

Ignitability characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D001 (waste code I)

Reactivity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D003 (waste code R).

Toxicity characteristic: use EPA hazardous waste number D011 (waste code E) if this substance, in a solid waste, produces an extract containing greater than 5 mg/L of silver.

### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

For small quantities of oxidizing agent:

- Cautiously acidify a 3% solution to pH 2 with sulfuric acid.
- Gradually add a 50% excess of sodium bisulfite solution with stirring.
- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION



DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 5.1

Identification Numbers: UN2627 PG: II

Label Codes: 5.1 Special provisions: 33, IB8,

IP2, IP4,

T3, TP33

Packaging: Exceptions: 152 Packaging: Non- bulk: 212

Packaging: Exceptions: 152 Quantity limitations: 5 kg

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 25 kg Vessel stowage: Location: A aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: 46, 56,

58, 133

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Nitrites, inorganic, n.o.s.

**Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class: 5.1 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None

UN/ID Number: 2627 Packing Group: II

Special provisions: A33

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 511 Maximum Qty/Pack: 25 kg

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: 508 Maximum Qty/Pack: 5 kg

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: Y508 Maximum Qty/Pack: 2.5 kg

Shipping Name: NITRITES, INORGANIC, N.O.S.(CONTAINS SILVER NITRITE)

**Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class: 5.1 IMDG Subrisk: None

UN Number: 2627 Packing Group: II

EMS Number: F-A , S-Q Special provisions: 900

Limited Quantities: 1 kg Marine Pollutant: Yes

Shipping Name: NITRITES, INORGANIC, N.O.S.(contains silver nitrite)

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION



### REGULATIONS

**silver nitrite (CAS: 7783-99-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

### LIMITED EVIDENCE

- Cumulative effects may result following exposure\*.
- May produce discomfort of the respiratory system\*.
- Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect\*.

\* (limited evidence).

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- Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:

[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

- The (M)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.

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