



ID Card

Disilver(1+) sulphate

Version 4 July 2023

Notes:

- This ID card is used to support the substance sameness discussions and to describe the substance to the best of the members' knowledge.
- It aims at grouping communications relevant to the request of available data or information.
- 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

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1. Identification of the substance

Table 1. Identification of the substance

	Original (in EC inventory)
Name	Disilver(1+) sulphate
EC number	233-653-7
CAS number	10294-26-5
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

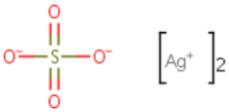
IUPAC name	Disilver sulfate
CAS name	Sulfuric acid, silver(1+) salt (1:2)
Abbreviations	None
Other commercial or international names	Silver sulfate Silver sulphate Disilver sulfate Disilver monosulfate Disilver(1+) sulfate Sulfuric acid disilver(I) salt Sulfuric acid, disilver(1+) salt Sulfuric acid, silver(1+) salt (1:2) Sulfuric acid, silver salt
Other identity codes	None

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	Ag ₂ SO ₄
Structural formula	
Smiles notation	[O-]S(=O)(=O)[O-].[Ag+].[Ag+]
Optical activity	Not applicable
Typical ratio of (stereo) isomers	Not applicable
Molecular Weight / Molecular Weight range	311,79 g/mol

5. Typical composition of the substance

Table 4. Typical composition

	Name	Symbol / Formula	Min & Max concentrations (%)	Typical concentration (%)
Main constituent(s)*	Disilver(1+) sulphate	Ag ₂ SO ₄	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.

Disilver(1+) sulphate can be manufactured in the form of fine or coarser powders. All forms will be addressed in the same Registration Dossier.

The composition given above is typical and should therefore represent the majority of Disilver(1+) sulphate as placed on the EEA market. Disilver(1+) sulphate containing less than 99,5 % Disilver(1+) sulphate will be referred to as impure Disilver(1+) sulphate.

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

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

Physical state	Solid
Physical form*	Crystalline
Appearance	White to grey solid
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 tables under section 5.

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)			
Glow discharge mass spectrometry (GDMS)			
Molecular analysis			
Infrared (IR) spectroscopy	X		
Raman spectroscopy			
Mineralogical analysis			
X-Ray Fluorescence (XRF)		X	
X-Ray Diffraction (XRD)	X		
Morphology and particle sizing			
Electron microscopy (SEM, TEM, REM)* #			
Laser diffraction* #	X		
Particle size by other means (e.g. sieve analysis)#			
Surface area by N-BET* #	X		
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.

8. Lead Registrant

Metalor (France) is the Lead Registrant for Disilver(1+) sulphate. The EPMF will provide support to the Lead Registrant as laid down in the EPMF Agreement.

9. Scope of the Registration Dossier

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