



ID Card

Silver chloride

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 also 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	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	Silver chloride (AgCl)
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) Ag^+ 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

* $\geq 80\%$ (w/w) for mono-constituent substances; $\geq 10\%$ (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 44.

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 is the Lead Registrant for Silver chloride. 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](#).