

SILVER METAL SAFETY DATA SHEET

SECTION 1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Identity: Silver Metal.

Trade Names and Synonyms: Argentum; TADANAC® Silver; C.I. 77820.

Manufacturer:

Teck Metals Ltd.
Trail Operations
Trail, British Columbia
V1R 4L8
Emergency Telephone: 250-364-4214

Supplier:

In U.S.:
Teck American Metal Sales
Incorporated
501 North Riverpoint Blvd, Suite 300
Spokane, WA
USA, 99202

Preparer:

Teck Metals Ltd.
Suite 3300 – 550 Burrard Street
Vancouver, British Columbia
V6C 0B3

Other than U.S.:

Teck Metals Ltd.
#1700 – 11 King Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M5H 4C7

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Product Use: Silver is used in the manufacture of photographic film, coins, electronics, tableware, mirrors, jewelry, ornaments, special batteries and vessels and equipment used to manufacture medicinal chemicals, process foods and beverages, and handle organic acids; for electroplating; as a catalyst in hydrogenation and oxidation processes, and as an ingredient in dental alloys.

SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CLASSIFICATION:

NOTE: In the form in which it is sold this product is not regulated as a Hazardous Product in the U.S. or Canada. This Safety Data Sheet is provided for information purposes only.

Health	Physical	Environmental
Acute Toxicity (Oral, Inhalation) – Does not meet criteria Skin Corrosion/Irritation – Does not meet criteria Eye Damage/Eye Irritation – Does not meet criteria Respiratory or Skin Sensitization – Does not meet criteria Mutagenicity – Does not meet criteria Carcinogenicity – Does not meet criteria Reproductive Toxicity – Does not meet criteria Specific Target Organ Toxicity: Acute Exposure – Does not meet criteria Chronic Exposure – Does not meet criteria	Does not meet criteria for any Physical Hazard	Aquatic Toxicity – Long Term (Chronic) Category 4

LABEL:

Symbols: <i>None Required</i>	Signal Word: <i>None Required</i>
Hazard Statements May cause long lasting harmful effects to aquatic life.	Precautionary Statements: Avoid release to the environment.

Emergency Overview: A lustrous white metal that does not burn in bulk but may form a weak explosive mixture if dispersed in air as a fine powder. This product is relatively non-toxic and poses little immediate hazard to the health of emergency response personnel or to the environment in an emergency situation.

Potential Health Effects: Metallic silver is relatively non-toxic to humans. This product may cause mild local irritation to eyes, nose, throat and upper airways, particularly if the product is heated to the point of fuming. Prolonged exposure to silver dust may cause a bluish or grayish pigmentation to the skin, eyes and mucous membranes. Silver is not listed as a carcinogen by OSHA, NTP, IARC, ACGIH or the EU (see Toxicological Information, Section 11).

Potential Environmental Effects: In the form in which this product is sold, it has low bioavailability and does not pose any significant environmental risks. Releases of the product to water and soil should, nevertheless, be prevented (see Ecological Information, Section 12).

SECTION 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

COMPONENT	CAS Registry No.	CONCENTRATION (% wgt/wgt)
Silver	7440-22-4	99.99%

Note: See Section 8 for Occupational Exposure Guidelines.

SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Eye Contact: *Symptoms:* Mild irritation, redness. Do not allow victim to rub eye(s). Let the eye(s) water naturally for a few minutes. If particle/dust does not dislodge, flush with lukewarm, gently flowing water for 5 minutes or until particle/dust is removed, while holding eyelid(s) open. If irritation persists, obtain medical attention. DO NOT attempt to manually remove anything stuck to the eye.

Skin Contact: *Symptoms:* Soiling of skin. Dust: No health effects expected. If irritation does occur, wash with lukewarm, gently flowing water and mild soap for 5 minutes or until the product is removed. If skin irritation persists or if you feel unwell, obtain medical advice. Molten Metal: Flush contact area to solidify and cool but do not attempt to remove encrusted material or clothing. Cover burns and seek medical attention immediately.

Inhalation: *Symptoms:* Coughing and irritation in heavy dust clouds. If symptoms are experienced remove source of contamination or move victim to fresh air. Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell or are concerned.

Ingestion: *Symptoms:* Stomach upset, nausea, vomiting. If swallowed, no specific intervention is indicated as this material is not likely to be hazardous by ingestion. However, if irritation or discomfort occurs, obtain medical advice.

SECTION 5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Fire and Explosion Hazards: Massive metal is difficult to ignite and is not considered a serious fire hazard. Finely-divided silver metal dust or powder may form weakly explosive dust clouds when dispersed in the air at high concentrations and exposed to heat, flame, or other sources of ignition. Explosions may also occur upon contact with certain incompatible materials (see Stability and Reactivity, Section 10).

Extinguishing Media: Use any means of extinction appropriate for surrounding fire conditions such as water spray, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or foam. Do not use direct water streams on fires where molten metal is present.

Fire Fighting: Fire fighters should be fully trained and wear full protective clothing including an approved, self-contained breathing apparatus which supplies a positive air pressure within a full face-piece mask.

SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Procedures for Cleanup: Control source of spillage if possible to do so safely. Clean up spilled material immediately, observing precautions in Section 8, Personal Protection. Molten metal should be allowed to cool and harden before cleanup. Once solidified wear gloves, pick up and return to process. Powder or dust should be cleaned up by carefully sweeping. Return uncontaminated spilled material to the process if possible. Place contaminated material in clean, dry, suitably labelled containers for later recovery in view of the economic value of silver. Treat or dispose of waste material in accordance with all local, regional, and national requirements.

Personal Precautions: Protective clothing, gloves, and a respirator are recommended for persons responding to an accidental release, especially of molten silver metal. Close-fitting safety goggles may be necessary in some circumstances to prevent eye contact with dust or fume. Where molten metal is involved, heat-resistant gloves and suitable clothing for protection from hot-metal splash should be worn.

Environmental Precautions: Silver metal has relatively low bioavailability and is not considered to pose immediate ecological risks. However, good management practices should always be applied in the storage and use of silver and its compounds. Releases of the product to water and soil should be prevented.

SECTION 7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Store silver in a secure, covered area away from incompatible materials. Solid metal suspected of containing moisture should be THOROUGHLY DRIED before being added to a molten bath. Otherwise, entrained moisture could expand explosively and spatter molten metal out of the bath.

SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Occupational Exposure Guidelines: (*Time-Weighted Average (TWA) concentration over 8 hr unless otherwise indicated*)

<u>Component</u>	<u>ACGIH TLV</u>	<u>OSHA PEL</u>	<u>NIOSH REL</u>
Silver	0.1 mg/m ³	0.01 mg/m ³	0.01 mg/m ³

NOTE: OEGs for individual jurisdictions may differ from those given above. Check with local authorities for the applicable OEGs in your jurisdiction.

ACGIH - American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists; OSHA - Occupational Safety and Health Administration; NIOSH - National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. TLV – Threshold Limit Value, PEL – Permissible Exposure Limit, REL – Recommended Exposure Limit.

NOTE: The selection of the necessary level of engineering controls and personal protective equipment will vary depending upon the conditions of use and the potential for exposure. The following are therefore only general guidelines that may not fit all circumstances. Control measures to consider include:

Ventilation: Use adequate local or general ventilation to maintain the concentration of silver fumes in the working environment well below recommended occupational exposure limits. Supply sufficient replacement air to make up for air removed by the exhaust system. Local exhaust is recommended for melting, casting, grinding and polishing, etching, or use of powders.

Protective Clothing: Gloves and coveralls or other work clothing are recommended to prevent prolonged or repeated direct skin contact when silver is processed. Appropriate eye protection should be worn where fume or dust is generated. Where hot or molten metal is handled, heat-resistant gloves, goggles or face-shield, and clothing to protect from hot metal splash should be worn. Safety type boots are recommended.

Respirators: Where silver dust or fumes are generated and cannot be controlled to within acceptable levels by engineering means, use appropriate NIOSH-approved respiratory protection equipment (a 42CFR84 Class N, R or P-95 particulate filter cartridge or better).

General Hygiene Considerations: Always practice good personal hygiene. Refrain from eating, drinking, or smoking in work areas. Thoroughly wash hands before eating, drinking, or smoking in appropriate, designated areas. No special packaging materials are required.

SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Appearance: Ductile lustrous white metal	Odour: None	Odour Threshold: None	pH: Not Applicable
Vapour Pressure: Negligible @ 20°C	Vapour Density: Not Applicable	Melting Point/Range: 961°C	Boiling Point/Range: 2212°C
Relative Density (Water = 1): 10.49	Evaporation Rate: Not Applicable	Coefficient of Water/Oil Distribution: Not Applicable	Solubility: Insoluble in water
Flash Point: None	Flammable Limits (LEL/UEL): Not Applicable.	Auto-ignition Temperature: Not Applicable.	Decomposition Temperature: Not Applicable.

SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Stability & Reactivity: Massive metal is stable and not considered reactive under normal temperatures and pressures. Hazardous polymerization or runaway reactions will not occur. Ozone, sulphur, and hydrogen sulphide blacken silver. Most silver salts are light sensitive.

Incompatibilities: Silver reacts with acetylene, acetylene compounds and ammonia to form explosive and shock sensitive compounds. Contact with strong hydrogen peroxide solutions will cause violent decomposition of the peroxide, releasing oxygen

gas and increasing the fire and explosion potential. Silver is incompatible with bromine azide, chlorine trifluoride, ethyleneimine, oxalic and tartaric acids and with nitric acid in the presence of ethanol.

Hazardous Decomposition Products: High temperature operations such as oxy-acetylene cutting, electric arc welding or overheating a molten bath will generate silver oxide fume. The particle size of metal fumes is largely within the respirable size range, which increases the likelihood of inhalation and deposition of the fume within the body.

SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General: Solid silver presents few health hazards. Repeated long-term exposure to silver dust can cause permanent blue-grey staining of eyes, nose, mouth, throat, and skin.

Acute:

Skin/Eye: Direct contact may cause mild local skin or eye irritation. There have been limited reports of allergic contact dermatitis following exposure to powdered silver, silver solutions, and dental amalgams.

Inhalation: Inhalation of silver fume or dust may be irritating to mucous membranes and the upper respiratory tract. Extremely high exposures to silver oxide fume have caused lung damage with pulmonary edema.

Ingestion: Ingestion of silver compounds may cause irritation of the stomach. However, ingestion is not a typical route of occupational exposure.

Chronic:

Prolonged exposure to silver dust may cause a bluish or greyish pigmentation to the skin, eyes and mucous membranes. This occurs slowly and may take years to develop. Once present, it does not go away and, in the most severe cases, may be quite disfiguring but is not considered to be a toxic effect. Silver is not listed as a human carcinogen by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), the National Toxicology Program (NTP), the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC), the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) or the European Union (EU).

Animal Toxicity:

<u>Ingredient:</u>	<u>Acute Oral Toxicity:</u>	<u>Acute Dermal Toxicity:</u>	<u>Acute Inhalation Toxicity:</u>
Silver	>5,000 mg/kg [†]	>2,000 mg/kg*	>5.16 mg/m ^{3‡}
	[†] LD ₅₀ , Rat, Oral,	* LD ₅₀ , Rat, Dermal	[‡] LC ₅₀ , Rat, Inhalation, 4 hour

SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Silver metal is relatively insoluble, and therefore poses minimal ecological risks. However, its processing, use or extended exposure in aquatic and terrestrial environments may result in conversion of the metal to more bioavailable forms. In particular, silver compounds can be highly toxic to aquatic organisms.

SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

In view of the economic value of silver metal, every effort should be made to recover and reuse all spilled material. If material cannot be returned to process or recovered for its economic value, dispose of only in accordance with applicable regulations.

SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

No special shipping or transportation requirements.

SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

U.S.

Listed on TSCA Inventory Yes

Hazardous Under Hazard Communication Standard No

CERCLA Section 103 Hazardous Substance Yes RQ 1,000lbs. (454 kg.)*

*reporting not required if the diameter of the metal pieces released is equal to or exceeds 100 micrometers (0.004 inches)

EPCRA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substance No

EPCRA Section 311/312 Hazard Categories No Hazard Categories Apply
EPCRA Section 313 Toxic Release Inventory: Silver - CAS Number 7440-22-4
Percent by Weight 99.99%

SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION

Date of Original Issue: December 3, 1998 **Version:** 01 (*First edition*)
Date of Latest Revision: July 20, 2015 **Version:** 13

The information in this Safety Data Sheet is based on the following references:

- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 2004, Documentation of the Threshold Limit Values and Biological Indices, 7th Edition plus updates.
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Guide to Occupational Exposure Values - 2015.
- American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, 2015, Threshold Limit Values for Chemical Substances and Physical Agents and Biological Exposure Indices.
- Bretherick's Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards, 20th Anniversary Edition. (P. G. Urben Ed.) 1995.
- Canadian Centre for Occupational Health and Safety (CCOHS) CHEMINFO Chemical Substance Data Base.
- Commission de la santé et la sécurité du travail, Service du Répertoire toxicologique, – Argent Métal.
- European Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008 on classification, labelling and packaging of substances and mixtures, amending and repealing directives 67/548/EEC and 1999/45/EC, and amending Regulation (EC) No 1907/2006 (REACH).
- Health Canada, SOR/2015-17, Hazardous Products Regulations, 30 January 2015.
- Merck & Co., Inc., 2001, The Merck Index, An Encyclopedia of Chemicals, Drugs, and Biologicals, 13th Edition.
- National Library of Medicine, National Toxicology Information Program, Hazardous Substance Data Bank (on-line version).
- Patty's Toxicology, 5th Edition, 2001: E. Bingham, B. Cohrssen & C.H. Powell, Ed.
- U.S. Dept. of Health and Human Services, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, NIOSH Pocket Guide to Chemical Hazards (on-line version).
- U.S. EPA, Prevention, Pesticides, & Toxic Substances, Reregistration Eligibility Decision (RED) for Silver, Revised July 1993.
- U.S. Occupational Safety and Health Administration, 1989, Code of Federal Regulations, Title 29, Part 1910.

Notice to Reader

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