Safety data sheet
According to Regulation n. 1907/2006 and Regulation 878/2020
AG SALT 806‰
SILVER CYANIDE (Ag 80,6%)

Revision n X of 22.11.2022
Replaces revision IX of 11.05.2022

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE SUBSTANCE/MIXTURE AND OF THE COMPANY/UNDERTAKING

1.1 Product identifier

Chemical name	Silver Cyanide (Ag 80,6%)
Product code	03
C.A.S. Registry Number	506-64-9
EC number	208-048-6
Molecular weight	133,8 g / mol
Brute formula	AgCN
Commercial name	AG SALT 806 ‰
REACH registration number	A REACH registration number is not available for this substance as the annual quantity produced or imported is less than one tonne.

1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Intended uses	Industrial use
Advised against uses	Check section 15

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name	FAGGI ENRICO S.P.A.
Adress	Via Majorana, 101/103 50019 Sesto Fiorentino FI
Telephone number	055311861
Fax number	055311791
Competent person responsible for the safety data sheet	lorenzo.magaldi@faggi.it

1.4 Emergency telephone number

111 - Medical helpline operating in England, in Scotland (NHS 24) and in Wales (NHS Direct Wales)

2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Hazard classes	Category codes	Hazard statements
Met. Corr.	1	H290 May be corrosive to metals
Acute tox.	3	H301 Toxic if swallowed
Skin irrit.	2	H315 Causes skin irritation
Eye Dam.	1	H318 Causes serious eye damage
Aquatic Acute	1	H400 Very toxic to aquatic organisms.
Aquatic Chronic	1	H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

2.2 Label elements

Pictograms

Signal word **DANGER**

Hazard statements

H290	It can be corrosive to metals

	H301	Toxic if ingested
	H315	Causes skin irritation
	H318	Causes serious eye damage
	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Additional hazard statements / identification elements (EU)	EUH032	In contact with acids liberates a very toxic gas
Precautionary statements	P273	Do not disperse in the environment
	P280	Wear protective gloves / clothing / eye protection / face protection
	P305+P351+P338	IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH THE EYES: rinse thoroughly for several minutes. Remove any contact lenses if easy to do. Continue rinsing.
	P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER or doctor
	P302+P352	IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH SKIN: wash thoroughly with soap and water.
	P304+P340	IN CASE OF INHALATION: transport the injured person to fresh air and keep him at rest in a position that favors breathing

2.3 Other hazards

Hydrogen cyanide can cause all levels of poisoning.
Under the action of acids (including carbon dioxide) hydrogen cyanide is released, which is flammable and together with the air can form explosive gas mixtures.
Avoid contact with acids, air humidity, water.
It does NOT contain PBT / vPvB substances according to Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, annex XIII
It does NOT contain substances that interfere with the endocrine system in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006 art.59 paragraph 1 and in accordance with the criteria established in Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 and Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1 Substance

CAS number	506-64-9
EC number	208-048-6

INDEX Number	Not available
ATE	Oral: LD50 175 mg/kg bw (rat)
Acute M factor	1000
Chronic M factor	100

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

Inhalation: In the event of the formation of aerosols, mists, dusts or fumes, inhalation is possible. Do not give mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-nose resuscitation. Use artificial respiration bag or artificial respirator. Danger of intoxication. Keep the respiratory tract clean. In case of lack of air, administer oxygen. Immediately call a doctor for first aid (keyword: cyanide / hydrogen cyanide poisoning).

Ingestion: Rinse your mouth. Give plenty of water to drink immediately. Induce vomiting. Call a doctor for first aid immediately
(keyword: cyanide / hydrogen cyanide poisoning)

Contact with skin: If dry, uninjured skin comes into contact with dry sodium or potassium cyanide, cyanide poisoning has not been observed so far. In case of contact with the skin, wash with plenty of water and soap. With symptoms of intoxication immediately alert the emergency room doctor (keyword: cyanide / hydrogen cyanide intoxication).

Contact with eyes: The use of special washing solutions with high buffer capacity (e.g. borate buffer solution, diphtoterin etc.) are recommended as part of first aid measures.
Keeping the eye open, immediately wash thoroughly with plenty of water for at least 10 minutes.
With symptoms of intoxication immediately alert the emergency room doctor (keyword: intoxication with cyanide / hydrogen cyanide)

Recommendations:

	YES
• Need to see a doctor immediately	YES
• Possibility of delayed effects following exposure	YES
• Move the exposed individual from the place of exposure to the open air	YES
• Remove the clothing and shoes of the exposed individual	Use gloves
• How to handle contaminated clothing	YES

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Possible signs of poisoning: It seems appropriate to differentiate between two stages:
1. Slight intoxication
2. Severe intoxication

The following symptoms do not provide sure indications of prognosis.
Central nervous system symptoms:
Initial stage: headache, dizziness, drowsiness, nausea.
Advanced stage: convulsions, coma.

Pulmonary symptoms:
Initial stage: dyspnea, tachypnea.
Advanced stage: hypoventilation, Cheyne-Stokes competition, apnea
Cardiovascular diseases:
Initial stage: Hypertonia, sinus node arrhythmia, AV node arrhythmia, bradycardia.
Advanced stage: tachycardia, complex arrhythmias, cardiac arrest.
Skin symptoms:
Initial stage: Red complexion.
Advanced stage: Cyanosis.
Effect on metabolism: Lactate acidosis at pH 7.1 and lactate levels up to 17 mm / liter have been described.

4.3 Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

Therapy: Prevent reabsorption and ensure vital functions, strictly adhering to self-protection measures. Rapid antidote therapy can be life-saving and takes precedence over elimination of poison.
Therapy: Slight intoxication. 100% artificial respiration with oxygen. Based on the symptoms and clinical picture, detailed examinations of the reports, symptomatic treatment for pulmonary edema prophylaxis and diagnostics (lung radiography) are required.
Antidote therapy: for example, administration of sodium thiosulfate 12.5 g - 100-500 mg / kg intravenously, according to the clinical findings and symptoms. Attention! The dosage applies to an adult of 70 kg. Any person poisoned by cyanide must be monitored continuously for many hours even if the patient feels well. This is to ensure that no new symptoms or previous ones remain.
Therapy: severe intoxication.
Artificial respiration with oxygen. Immediate administration of antidote.
The medicines listed below can be used for antidote therapy:
Complex trainer
1. Administer intravenous hydroxocobalamin (Cyanokit®) 5g (70 mg / kg for adults) over an infusion period of 20-30 minutes. This dosage can be repeated, according to the severity of the intoxication. The infusion period for repeated administration is 30 minutes up to 2 hours. Hydroxocobalamin can only be administered intravenously.
2. Dicobalt edetate (Kelocyanor®) 300 mg (1 vial) for adults in 1-3 minutes, intravenously.
Methemoglobin trainer:
1. 4-dimethylaminophenol, (4-Dmap) sodium thiosulfate: the antidote is administered in the following sequence:
to. 4-DMAP, 250 mg (3-4 mg for each kg of body weight) in 5 ml IV (vial) followed by
b. sodium thiosulfate 12.5 g in 50 ml IV- infusion.
If the antidote has been administered and the diagnosis is not that of cyanide intoxication and you have methemoglobin> 30%, you can administer toluidine blue or methylene blue, to suspend the effect of the cyanide antidote. WARNING: this should be done with the utmost caution and only in the hospital, due to the renewed emission of cyanide in the blood.

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media alkaline fire fighting powder.

Unsuitable extinguishing media: water, carbon dioxide (CO_2), foam, acid fire fighting material, acid fire fighting powders.

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

In the event of a fire, hydrogen cyanide can be released

5.3 Advice for firefighters

General information: Prevent the water used to extinguish the fire from flowing into the sewer, groundwater or surface water.

Equipment: Normal fire-fighting clothing, such as self-contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (EN137), flame retardant suit (EN469), flame retardant gloves (EN659) and firefighter boots (HOA29 or A30)

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. For non-emergency personnel

Keep away from contamined area and keep upwind

6.1.2. For emergency responders

Wear:

Semi-face masks with ABEK2P3 filters compliant with the EN14387: 2004 standard
Chemical risk gloves compliant with EN420 and EN374 standards
Splash goggles compliant with Directive 89/686 / EEC and standard EN166: 2001
Complete clothing compliant with the UNI EN 13034: 2006 type 6 standard

6.2 Environmental precautions

Do not send the product to the following compartments:

- ground
- ground water
- sewer

In case of pollution of rivers, lakes or sewers, inform the competent authorities in accordance with local laws.

In the event of a fire, the extinguishing water must not reach the sewers, the groundwater, or the surface waters. In the event of a fire, remove the endangered containers and take them to a safe place, if it can be done safely.

6.3 Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

6.3.1. Advice in order to contain a spill

Close (if possible) or cover the drains

6.3.2. Advice in order to clean-up a spill

1. <u>solid substance:</u>

Collect mechanically. Collect in suitable containers. The collected material must be reused or disposed of according to regulations. To absorb the spilled substance, it is recommended to use an approved industrial vacuum cleaner.

2. <u>solution:</u>

Absorb with liquid-retaining material, for example: inert absorbent medium, diatomaceous earth or acid absorbent. Collect mechanically. Collect in suitable

containers. The collected material must be reused or disposed of according to regulations.

6.4 Reference to other sections

None

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1. Precautions for safe handling

7.1.1. Raccomentations in order to manipulate the substance or the mixture in a safe manner, such as containement measures and prevention of fire and aereosol and powders formation

Anyone handling the substance must have a license for the use of toxic gases (cyanides). Avoid the formation of dust and keep away from incompatible materials (acids, acid salts, aluminum). Use only under a suction hood. Keep fire extinguishers and containment means such as inert absorbent media, diatomaceous earth or absorbents for acids nearby.

7.1.2. General recommendation on work hygiene

Do not eat, drink and smoke in work areas. Wash your hands after use. Remove contaminated clothing and protective equipment before entering eating areas

7.2. Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

7.2.1. Risk management associated with explosive atmospheres, corrosive conditions, flammability hazards, incompatible substances or mixtures, evaporative conditions, potential ignition sources

The product itself does not burn but if involved in a fire it can release toxic gases.
Suitable containers: plastic.
In the event of the development of hydrogen cyanide, the formation of flammable or explosive dust / air mixtures is possible.
Keep suitable fire extinguishers near the substance.
Open the containers under suction and close them immediately after use**.**

7.2.2. Control of weather conditions, ambient pressure, temperature, sunlight, humidity, and vibration

Keep in a locked and ventilated room. Protect against solar radiation and the action of heat.

7.2.3. Conditions to maintain the integrity of the substance or mixture

Store in original containers. Keep the containers tightly closed and store them in a dry and well ventilated, clean, dry, closable place.

7.2.4. Advice regarding the ventilation, specific design for storage rooms or vessels, quantity limits under storage conditions, packaging compatibilities

Do not store near acids and acid salts.
Keep the substances in a locked deposit with forced ventilation.
Use ADR approved packaging allowed for UN number UN1684 G.I. THE
If stored in quantities exceeding 50 kg, it must be in possession of a custody and conservation authorization issued by the Toxic Gases Commission and must be kept in an authorized cabin with forced ventilation.

7.3. **Specific end use(s)**
Industrial use

8. **EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

8.1. **Control parameters**
(such as Potassium Cyanide CAS 151-50-8 EC 205-792-3)
Control parameters: 5 mg / m^3 Permitted limit value (OEL (IT))
Remarks: Source for limit values: ACGIH
Control parameters: Skin designation: (OEL (IT))
It can be absorbed through the epidermis.
Suitable measurement procedures are:
Potassium cyanide: OSHA method ID120
NIOSH method 7904
Hydrogen cyanide: OSHA method ID120

8.2. **Exposure controls**
Provide for appropriate air extraction / evacuation in the workplace and on the operating machine.
Provide for the installation of an emergency shower and an eye shower

8.2.1. ***Appropriate engineering controls***
It is possible to evaluate the installation of a detector of diffuse emissions of hydrogen cyanide in the workplace.

8.2.2. ***Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment***

Eye/face protection	Eyewear with side shields compliant with Directive 89/686 / EEC and EN166: 2001 standard
Skin protection (hands)	Glove material: • Natural latex (NR) Material thickness 0.5 mm Breakthrough time ≥480 min Method DIN EN374 • Nitril Material thickness 0.11 mm • Breakthrough time ≥ 480 min Method DIN EN374 • Nitril Material thickness 0.33 mm Breakthrough time ≥480 min MethodDIN EN374 • Polychloroprene with natural latex coating Material thickness 0.6 mm Breakthrough time ≥480 min Method DIN EN374
Skin protection (body)	Complete clothing compliant with the UNI EN 13034: 2006 type 6 standards When cleaning: rubber or plastic boots
Respiratory protection	If hydrogen cyanide develops, wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Observe the maximum times of use of respiratory protection. In case of dust / aerosol development: Respirator with combined filter B-P3

		Respirator with combined filter ABEK-P3
	Thermal hazards	The substance presents no thermal hazard

8.2.3. Environmental exposure controls

Prevent the spillage of solutions containing cyanide in groundwater, soil, sewers. Provide for closing the manholes while moving the solutions. Do not store in areas with sewage drains.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

9.1 Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Physical state	Crystalline solid
Colour	White
Odour	None when dry Almond and ammonia when dry
Melting point/freezing point	Decomposes at 320 ° C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable
Flammability	Not applicable
Lower and upper explosion limit	Not inflammable
Flash point	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not applicable
Decomposition temperature	320 ° C
pH	Not applicable
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable
Solubility	Practically insoluble
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Not applicable
Vapour pressure	Not applicable
Density and/or relative density	Not applicable
Relative vapour density	320 ° C
Particle characteristics	Particles with diameter <100 µm: 46.4%

9.2. Other information

None

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 Reactivity

Danger of hydrocyanic acid formation in contact with acids, carbon dioxide, air humidity.

10.2 Chemical stability

The product is stable under normal conditions of storage and use.

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Hydrogen cyanide is formed by heating above 300 ° C

10.4 Conditions to avoid

Under the action of acids (including carbon dioxide) hydrogen cyanide is released, which is flammable and together with the air can form explosive gas mixtures. Keep away from acid substances.

10.5 Incompatible materials

Acids, acid salts. Over time, even the air can lead to the formation of hydrogen cyanide in a confined environment or in containers that are not hermetically closed.

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

HCN hydrogen cyanide (hydrogen cyanide)

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

11.1 Information on hazard classes as defined in Regulation (EC) No 1272/2008

Acute toxicity	DL50 rat: 175 mg/kg (oral) DL50 rat: 2000 mg/kg (dermal)
Skin corrosion / irritation	Irritant according to OECD 439 guidelines
Serious eye damage/irritation	Causes serious eye damage
Respiratory or skin sensitization	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Germ cell mutagenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Carcinogenicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Reproductive toxicity	Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
STOT – single exposure	Data not available
STOT – repeated exposure	NOAEL (rat):15 mg/kg bw/day

11.2 Information on other hazards

Under the action of acids (including carbon dioxide) hydrogen cyanide is released, which can cause all levels of poisoning. Hydrocyanic acid is flammable and together with the air it can form explosive gas mixtures.
Avoid contact with acids, air humidity, water.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1	**Toxicity**	PNEC fresh water: 0.04 µg / l PNEC sea water: 0.86 µg / l PNEC sediments: 483.13 mg / kg sediment dw M FACTOR (acute): 1000 M FACTOR (chronic): 100
12.2	**Persistence and degradability**	Not available data
12.3	**Bioaccumulative potential**	Not available data
12.4	**Mobility in soil**	Not available data
12.5	**Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**	Non applicabile
12.6	**Endocrine disrupting properties**	No known effetcs
12.7	**Other adverse effects**	No known effects

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1. **Waste treatment methods**

This product and its packaging must be disposed of in authorized facilities. An CER code of hazardous waste must be assigned on the basis of the provisions of Directive 2008/98 / EC and subsequent amendments and additions.
The packaging and labeling of waste must be identical to that of the pure product. Do not remove the labels from the packaging until their final destination.
Do not reuse empty containers.
Cyanide waste can only be treated and decontaminated by authorized companies with: Hydrogen peroxide and pH value 11)

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

14.1	**UN number or ID number**	**1684**
14.2	**UN proper shipping name**	Silver cyanide
14.3	**Transport hazard class(es)**	Toxic 6.1
14.4	**Packing group**	II
14.5	**Environmental hazards**	Dangerous for the environment
14.6	**Special precautions for user**	Approved packaging
14.7	**Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**	n.a.

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

15.1 **Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture**	**Applicability**
Reg. (EC) 1907/2006 / EC Reach	YES
Reg. (EC) 1272/2008 CLP and subsequent changes and additions	YES
Reg. (CE) 2037/2000 "Substances that deplete the ozone layer"	NO
Reg. (EC) 850/2004 "Persistent organic pollutants"	NO
Reg. (EC) 689/2008 "export and import of dangerous chemicals"	NO
Substance listed in Annex I of Dir. 2012/18 / EU so-called Seveso	YES
Legislative Decree 81/2008 Consolidated Law on health and safety at work	YES
Directive 2014/103 / EU "Adr"	YES
Reg. (CE) 1907/2006/CE Reach art. 59 – Candidate List of Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)	NO
Reg. (CE) 1907/2006/CE Reach - Annex XIV – Authorisation List	NO
Reg. (CE) 1907/2006/CE Reach - Annex XVII – Restriction List	Limited use Item 75 (check link)
https://echa.europa.eu/it/substances-restricted-under-reach	

15.2 **Chemical safety assessment**

A chemical safety assessment was not carried out

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Changes compared to the previous edition

A chemical safety assessment was not carried out

Acronim and abbreviation legend

ADR : Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road
GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals
EINECS: European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances
CAS: Chemical Abstract Service

Main references and data sources

ECHA's data bank on registered substances and soon to be registered substances:
http://echa.europa.eu/web/guest/information-on-chemicals/registered-substances

Adequate training for workers in order to ensure the protection of human health and the environment

- Training on Chemical Risk pursuant to Legislative Decree 81/08 Title IX dangerous substances
- DPI training
- Training for obtaining a patent for handling toxic gases