According to Regulation n. 1907/2006 and Regulation 878/2020

TRIVALENT SALT AU 58% Potassium tetrakis(cyano-C)aurate (Au 58%)



Revision n. XII – 20.02.2024 Replaces revision n XI – 03.08.2023

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

1.1 Product identifier

Chemical name Potassium tetrakis(cyano-C)aurate

Product code 27

C.A.S. 14263-59-3 EC Number 238-145-9 Index Not available

Molecular weight 340,0
Raw formula [KAu(CN)₄]

Commercial name Trivalent salt Au 58 %

REACH registration number Exempt according to art. 6(1)

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

Intended uses Industrial use. Additive for galvanic baths

Uses adviced against None in particular

1.3 Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet

Name FAGGI ENRICO S.P.A.

Address Via Majorana, 101/103 50019 Sesto Fiorentino FI

Telephone number 055311861

Competent person responsible for lorenzo.magaldi@faggi.it

the safety data sheet

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
May be corrosive to metals	1	H290
Causes skin irritation	2	H315
May cause an allergic skin reaction	1	H317
Causes serious eye damage	1	H318
Fatal if inhaled: ATE 0.05 mg/L (dust)	2	H330
Fatal in contact with skin: ATE: 5 mg/kg bw	1	H310
Fatal if swallowed: ATE: 5 mg/kg bw	2	H300
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure	2	H373
Very toxic to aquatic life (M Factor: 1)	1	H400
Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects (M Factor: 1)	1	H410
Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas		EUH032

2.2 Label elements

Pictograms



Signal word DAN

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Hazard statements

	H290	May be corrosive to metals
	H315	Causes skin irritation
	H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction
	H318	Causes serious eye damage
	H330	Fatal if inhaled
	H310	Fatal in contact with the skin
	H300	Fatal if ingested
	Н373	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure
	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Additional hazard statement / identification elements (EU)	EUH032	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas
Precautionary statements	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke during use
	P273	Do not disperse in the environment
	P280	Wear protective gloves / clothing / eye protection / face protection
	P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor
	P302+P352	IN CASE OF CONTACT WITH SKIN: wash thoroughly with soap and water.
	P403+P233	Keep container tightly closed and in a ventilated place
Other hazards	Hydrogen cyania	de can cause all levels of

2.3 Other hazards

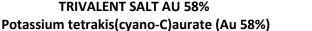
Hydrogen cyanide can cause all levels of poisoning.

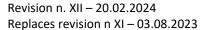
Under the action of acids (including carbon dioxide) hydrogen cyanide is released, which is flammable and together with the air can form explosive gas mixtures.

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.

According to Regulation n. 1907/2006 and Regulation 878/2020

TRIVALENT SALT AU 58%





3. **COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

3.1 Substance: Potassium tetrakis(cyano-C)aurate

CAS Number 14263-59-3 **EC Number** 238-145-9 **INDEX** Not available ATE (inhalation) 0.05 mg/l ATE (dermal) ATE: .5 mg/kg bw ATE (oral) ATE: 5 mg/kg bw

M Factor (acute) 1 M Factor (chronic) 1

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. No 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 emergency services (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 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, diphtoterins, 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 Yes

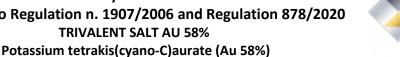
 How to handle contaminated clothing With gloves

• For first aiders, wear PPE

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Possible signs of poisoning: It seems appropriate to differentiate between two stages:

According to Regulation n. 1907/2006 and Regulation 878/2020 **TRIVALENT SALT AU 58%**



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- 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 breathing, apnea

Cardiovascular symptoms:

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 the clinical picture, detailed examinations of the reports, symptomatic treatment for pulmonary edema prophylaxis and diagnostics (lung radiography) are required.

Therapy with antidote: 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

According to Regulation n. 1907/2006 and Regulation 878/2020

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> 5.1 **Extinguishing media**

> > Suitable extinguishing media alkaline fire fighting powder.

Unsuitable extinguishing media water, carbon dioxide (CO2), 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

> Prevent the water used to extinguish the fire from flowing into the sewer, groundwater or surface

water.

General information:

Normal firefighting clothing, such as self-

contained open-circuit compressed air breathing apparatus (EN137), flame retardant suit (EN469),

Equipment: flame retardant gloves (EN659) and firefighter

boots (HOA29 or A30)

6. **ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

For non-emergency personnel

Keep away from contaminated 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 drains

6.3.2. Advice in order to clean-up a spill

1. solid substance:

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. solution:

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> 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.

6.3.3 Other information

The substance, the packaging, the fire extinguishing water and the remains of any fire must be sent to an appropriate disposal facility, in compliance with waste 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

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 means of containment such as inert absorbent media, diatomaceous earth or absorbent 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 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 case of release of hydrogen cyanide: The formation of flammable or explosive dust / air mixtures is possible.

Keep suitable fire extinguishers and plenty of water 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 place. 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.

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

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Industrial use. Additive for galvanic baths

8. **EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION**

8.1. **Control parameters**

According to Regulation n. 1907/2006 and Regulation 878/2020

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Since no control parameters have been defined for the substance itself, values relating to potassium cyanide are reported (CAS 151-50-8 CE 205-792-3)

Control parameters:

TLV (ceiling value): 5 mg/m3 as STEL (skin)

EU-OEL: 1 mg/m³ as TWA

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

As no specific studies are available for potassium tetrakis(cyano-C)aurate, values relating to potassium dicyanoaurate(I) (CAS: 13967-50-5) are reported below, considering the chemical similarity between the two substances.

DNEL (potassium dicyanoaurate (I)):

Systemic effects for long-term exposure – inhalation: 0.071 mg/m³ Systemic effects for long-term exposure – dermal: 0.1 mg/kg bw/day

PNEC (potassium dicyanoaurate (I)):

Fresh water: 0.2 µg/L

Fresh water (intermittent release): 2 µg/L

Sea water: 0.02 µg/L

STP: 6 mg/L

Sediment (freshwater): 0.33 mg/kg dry weight Sediment (sea water): 0.033 mg/kg dry weight

Soil: 0.067 mg/kg dry weight

8.2. **Exposure controls**

Provide appropriate air extraction / evacuation in the workplace and on the operating

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.

Use only in rooms equipped with air extraction

8.2.2. Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment

Eye/face protection Goggles with side shields compliant with Directive

89/686 / EEC and with standard EN166: 2001

Skin protection (hands) Gloves compliant with EN 374

> Glove Material: Nitrile rubber Thickness 0.40 mm

Penetration time > 30 minutes

Skin protection (body) Complete clothing compliant with the UNI EN

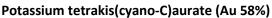
13034: 2006 type 6 standard

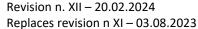
When cleaning: rubber or plastic boots

When hydrogen cyanide occurs: **Respiratory protection**

According to Regulation n. 1907/2006 and Regulation 878/2020

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Wear self-contained breathing apparatus. Observe the maximum times of use of respiratory protection.

In case of dust / aerosol:

Respirator with combined filter B-P3 Respirator with combined filter ABEK-P3

Thermal hazards The substance does not present thermal hazards

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. If wet, it smells of

bitter almonds

Not available Melting point/freezing point Boiling point or initial boiling point and Not applicable

boiling range

Not flammable Flammability Lower and upper explosion limit Not flammable Flash point Not applicable Auto-ignition temperature Not flammable

Decomposition temperature Decomposes at temperatures above

300°C

Not applicable

10 (100 g/l in water) рΗ

Not applicable Kinematic viscosity

About 100 g / l in water at 20 ° C Solubility

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log

value)

Vapour pressure Not applicable Density and/or relative density 1.22 g/cm³ Relative vapour density Not applicable Particle characteristics Not available

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 storage conditions

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

If involved in a large fire, there is the possibility of hydrocyanic acid formation.

According to Regulation n. 1907/2006 and Regulation 878/2020

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10.4	Conditions to avoid
117.4	COHOLLIONS LO 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 salts.

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 ATE (inhalation dust): 0.05 mg/l

ATE (dermal): 5 mg/kg bw ATE (oral): 5 mg/kg bw

Skin corrosion / irritation The irritating effect on the skin cannot be

determined as a result of acute dermal toxicity

Serious eye damage/irritation The irritating effect on the eyes cannot be

determined as a result of acute dermal toxicity

Respiratory or skin sensitization The product may cause allergic reactions on

the skin. No available data

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 exposureBased on available data, the classification

criteria are not met

STOT – repeated exposureMay cause damage to organs through

prolonged or repeated exposure.

Data not available

11.2 Information on other hazards

Hydrocyanic acid can cause all levels of poisoning.

Under the action of acids (including carbon dioxide), hydrocyanic acid is released, which is flammable and together with air can form explosive gaseous 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.

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 Toxicity Very toxic to aquatic organisms even

with long lasting effects.

Data not available

12.2 Persistence and degradability Quickly degraded both aerobically and

anaerobically

According to Regulation n. 1907/2006 and Regulation 878/2020

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	12.3	Bioaccumulative potential	No available data		
	12.4	Mobility in soil	No available data		
	12.5	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Not applicable (inorganic substance)		
	12.6	Endocrine disrupting properties	No known effects		
	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			
14.		TRANSPORT INFORMATION			
	14.1	UN number or ID number	3290		
	14.2	UN proper shipping name	TOXIC SOLID, CORROSIVE, INORGANIC,		
			N.O.S. (Potassium tetrakis(cyano-		
			C)aurate)		
	14.3	Transport hazard classes	, ,		
		ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Class: 6.1 + 8			
		ADR/RID/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Label: 6.1 + 8 + Dangerous for the environment mark			
		ADR: Tunnel restriction code: C/E			
		IMDG - EmS : F-A, S-A			
	14.4	Packing group	II		
	14.5	,			
	14.5	Dangers for the environment ADR/RID/ICAO-IATA: Dangerous for the environment			
		IMDG: Marine Contaminant: YES	environment		
	146				
	14.6	Special precautions for users			
			s authorized for the transport of dangerous		
		goods according to the provisions of the current edition of the A.D.R. Agreement. and			
		the applicable national provisions. Transport must be carried out in the original			
		packaging and, in any case, in packaging which is made of materials which cannot be attacked by the contents and which are not likely to generate dangerous reactions.			
		Those responsible for loading and unloading dangerous goods must have received			
		appropriate training on the risks presented by the preparation and on any procedures			
		to be adopted in the event of emergency situations.			
	14.7	Maritime transport in bulk in accordance with the IMO Acts			

Bulk transport is not foreseen

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

> Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific *15.1*

for the substance or mixture	Applicability
Reg. (EC) 1907/2006 / EC Reach	YES
Reg. (EC) 1272/2008 CLP and subsequent changes and additions	YES

According to Regulation n. 1907/2006 and Regulation 878/2020

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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
R.D. 09/01/1927 "Toxic gases"	NO
Reg. (CE) 1907/2006/CE Reach art. 59 – Candidate List of	NO
Substances of Very High Concern (SVHC)	
Reg. (CE) 1907/2006/CE Reach - Annex XIV – Authorisation List	NO
Reg. (CE) 1907/2006/CE Reach - Annex XVII - Restriction List	Limited use
https://echa.europa.eu/it/substances-restricted-under-reach	Item 75
	(check link)

15.2 **Chemical safety assessment**

A chemical safety assessment was not carried out

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Changes compared to the previous edition

Modified sections 2-3-8-11-14

Acronim and abbreviation legend

ADR: European agreement concerning the international transport of dangerous goods

GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Substances

EINECS: European Inventory of Chemical Substances

CAS: Chemical Abstract Service Met. Corr: metal corrosive Skin irrit.: skin irritation Skin sens.: skin sensitisation ATE: estimated acute toxicity

PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative, Toxic vPvB: very persistent, very bioaccumulative

LD: lethal dose

PNEC: predicted no effect concentration

DNEL: derived no effect level

TLV (ceiling value): threshold limit value

STEL: short term exposition level

EU-OEL: European occupational exposure limit

TWA: time weighted average EC: effective concentration

NOAEL: no observed adverse effect level

LC: lethal concentration

NOEC: no observed effect concentration LOEC: lowest observed effect concentration Koc: organic carbon-water partition co-efficient

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

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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

PPE training

Training for obtaining a license for handling toxic gases