

Safety data sheet
According to Regulation n.1907/2006 and Regulation 878/2020
AG SALT 540 ‰
POTASSIUM DICYANOARGENTATE KAg(CN)₂ (Ag = 54%)



Revision n. 12 – 16.02.2026

Replaces revision n. 11 – 19.09.2024

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

- 1.1 Product identifier**
- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Chemical name | Potassium dicyanoargentate |
| Product code | 85 |
| C.A.S. Registry Number | 506-61-6 |
| EC Number | 208-047-0 |
| INDEX | Not available |
| Molecular weight | 199.0 g/mol |
| Raw formula | C ₂ N ₂ AgK |
| Commercial name | AG Salt 540 ‰ |
| REACH registration number | Exempt under art. 6(1) |
- 1.2 Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**
- | | |
|----------------------|--|
| Intended uses | Industrial use. Additive for electroplating. |
| Uses advised against | None in particular |
- 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
Skin corrosive	1 A	H314
Eye damage	1	H318
Aquatic Acute (M factor: 10)	1	H400
Aquatic Chronic (M factor: 100)	1	H410
		EUH032
		EUH071

2.2 Label elements

Pictograms



Signal words	DANGER	
Hazard statements	H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage
	H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects
Additional hazard statement / identification elements (EU)	EUH032	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas
	EUH071	Corrosive to the respiratory tract
Precautionary statements	P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

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P301+P330+P331 IF SWALLOWED: rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.
P303+P361+353 IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water [or shower].
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

2.3 Other hazards

P273 Avoid release to the environment.
Hydrocyanic acid can cause all levels of poisoning. Under the action of acids (including carbon dioxide) hydrogen cyanide is released, which is flammable and can form explosive gaseous mixtures together with air. Avoid contact with acids, air humidity, water.
Does NOT contain PBT/vPvB substances in accordance with Regulation (EC) 1907/2006, attachment 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 compliance with the criteria established in Regulation (EU) 2017/2100 and Regulation (EU) 2018/605.

3 COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

3.1

CAS Number	506-61-6
EC Number	208-047-0
INDEX Number	Not available
ATE (oral, dermal, inhalation)	According to GHS and EU CLP 1272/2008, potassium dicyanoargentate is classified as category 1A for skin corrosion, as an adverse effect was observed within an hour with 3 minutes of exposure to the substance, and category 1 for effects on the eye, as a positive result was determined in a BCOP (Bovine Cornela Opacity and Permeability) assay. Consequently, all acute toxicity tests by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of administration have been waived
M factor (acute)	10
M Factor (chronic)	100

4 FIRST AID MEASURES

4.1 Description of first aid measures

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General advice	<p>Move out of dangerous area. Immediate medical attention is required. Show the safety data sheet to the doctor in attendance. Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.</p> <p>Loosen tight clothing such as a collar, tie, belt or waistband. If not breathing, if breathing is irregular or if respiratory arrest occurs, provide artificial respiration or oxygen by trained personnel. Do not leave the victim unattended. The following recommendations in respect of first aid and therapy should be made available to all First Aid Officers and Doctors, who could be called upon to render first aid, before work with cyanide/hydrocyanic acid is started. Adverse health effects could include the following: Headache, dizziness/vertigo, nausea or vomiting, convulsive seizures, unconsciousness, shortness of breath/ breathing difficulty, cardiac arrest or heart failure. Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.</p>
Inhalation	<p>No mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-nose artificial respiration. Use artificial respiration bag or respirator.</p> <p>Keep person warm and at rest. If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. Call emergency doctor immediately (alarm report: cyanide / hydro-cyanic acid poisoning).</p> <p>If unconscious, place in recovery position and get medical attention immediately. In case of inhalation of decomposition products in a fire, symptoms may be delayed.</p> <p>Protection of first-aiders:</p> <p>No action shall be taken involving any personal risk or without suitable training. If it is suspected that fumes are still present, the rescuer should wear an appropriate mask or self-contained breathing apparatus. It may be dangerous to the person providing aid to give mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Wash contaminated clothing thoroughly with water before removing it, or wear gloves.</p>
Ingestion	<p>Clean mouth with water and drink afterwards plenty of water. Call emergency doctor immediately (alarm report: cyanide / hydro-cyanic acid poisoning). Keep respiratory tract clear. Do NOT induce vomiting. Rinse mouth with water. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Take victim immediately to hospital.</p>
Contact with skin	<p>Take victim immediately to hospital. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Immediately remove the substance from the skin. If on skin, rinse well with water. Flush contaminated skin with plenty of water.</p>
Contact with eyes	<p>Small amounts splashed into eyes can cause irreversible tissue damage and blindness. Remove contact lenses. In the case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.</p>

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Continue rinsing eyes during transport to hospital. Protect unharmed eye. Keep eye wide open while rinsing. If eye irritation persists, consult a specialist.

Recommendations:

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 those providing first aid, wear PPE	YES

4.2 Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Possible signs of cyanide 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 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

Get immediate medical attention or contact a poison control center

5. FIREFIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media Foam, fire-extinguishing powder

Unsuitable extinguishing media water, carbon dioxide (CO₂)

5.2 Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Formation of toxic gases is possibile: hydrogen cyanide (HCN), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO_x)

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 firefighting 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)

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6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

6.1 Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

6.1.1. 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:

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. Recommendations in order to manipulate the substance or the mixture in a safe manner, such as containment measures and prevention of fire and aerosol 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.

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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.

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 substance in locked storage and with forced ventilation.

Use ADR approved packaging permitted for the UN number UN1684 G.I. THE

If stored in quantities exceeding 50 kg, you must be in possession of authorization for custody and conservation issued by the Toxic Gas Commission and must be kept in an authorized cabin with forced ventilation

7.3. Specific end use(s)

Industrial use. Galvanic industry

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS/PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1. Control parameters

DNEL

Workers

Systemic effects for long-term exposure – inhalation: 0.078 mg/m³

Systemic effects for short-term exposure – inhalation: no hazard identified

Local effects for long-term exposure – inhalation: high hazard (no threshold derived)

Local effects for short-term exposure – inhalation: high hazard (no threshold derived)

Systemic effects for long-term exposure – dermal: 0.011 mg/kg body weight per day

Systemic effects for short-term exposure – dermal: no hazard identified

Local effects for long-term exposure – dermal: high hazard (no threshold derived)

Local effects for short-term exposure – dermal: high hazard (no threshold derived)

Eye hazards: high hazard (no threshold derived)

General population.

Significant exposure of the population to the substance is considered unlikely and therefore no data are available.

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Eye hazards: hazard unknown but no further hazard information necessary as no exposure expected

PNEC

Freshwater: 0.046 µg/L

Marine water: 0.86 µg/L

Sewer treatment plant: 0.025 mg/L

Sediment (freshwater): 438.13 mg/kg sediment dry weight

Sediment (marine water): 438.13 mg/kg sediment dry weight

Soil: 1.05 mg/kg soil dry weight

8.2. Exposure controls

Provide 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

Goggles with side shields compliant with Directive 89/686 / EEC and with standard EN166: 2001

Skin protection (hands)

Gloves material :

- Material of gloves

Chloroprene rubber, CR

Butyl rubber, BR

Fluorocarbon rubber (Viton)

Nitrile rubber, NBR

- Penetration time of glove material

The determined penetration times according to EN 374 part III are not performed under practical conditions. Therefore a maximum wearing time, which corresponds to 50% of the penetration time, is recommended.

- Not suitable are gloves made of the following materials:

Strong material gloves

Leather gloves

Skin protection (body)

Complete clothing compliant with the UNI EN 13034: 2006 type 6 standard

When cleaning: rubber or plastic boots

Respiratory protection

When hydrogen cyanide occurs:

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

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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 Almonds and ammonia when wet
Melting point/freezing point	368 °C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	Not applicable
Flammability	Not flammable
Lower and upper explosion limit	Not explosive
Flash point	Not applicable
Auto-ignition temperature	Not self-igniting
Decomposition temperature	368 °C
pH	Not available data
Kinematic viscosity	Not applicable
Solubility	200 - 219 g/L @ 20 °C
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water (log value)	Not available
Vapour pressure	Not applicable
Density and/or relative density	2.4 g/cm ³ @ 20 °C
Relative vapour density	Not applicable

Particle characteristics

A GLP-compliant study following OECD guideline 110 (screening test) is available for this endpoint (Harlan Laboratories 2011) and is considered suitable for use as the key study. The proportion of potassium dicyanoargentate < 100 µm was 16.8%

The dustiness of potassium dicyanoargentate was tested in a modified Heubach procedure according to standard guideline (Selck and Parr 2012). The total dustiness was determined to be 90.92 mg/g (9.1%). The inhalable fraction was 52.94 mg/g (40.9 %), the thoracic fraction was 7.21 mg/g (0.12 %) and the respirable fraction was 2.30 mg/g (0.11 %). The Mass Median Aerodynamic Diameter (MMAD) was determined to be 34.9 µm with a geometric standard deviation of 2.1 µm.

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

Danger of hydrogen cyanide formation in contact with acids, carbon dioxide, air humidity.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

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

According to GHS and EU CLP 1272/2008, potassium dicyanoargentate is classified as category 1A for skin corrosion, as an adverse effect was observed within an hour with 3 minutes of exposure to the substance, and category 1 for effects on the eye, as a positive result was determined in a BCOP (Bovine Corneal Opacity and Permeability) assay. Consequently, all acute toxicity tests by oral, inhalation and dermal routes of administration have been waived
Causes severe skin burns and serious eye damage

Skin corrosion / irritation

Serious eye damage/irritation

Respiratory or skin sensitization

Causes serious eye damage
No specific test to evaluate sensitisation could be conducted as a consequence of the corrosive nature of the test substance or because of the unsuitability of *in vitro* alternative tests. Therefore, the test substance could not be classified for this endpoint.

Germ cell mutagenicity

Carcinogenicity

Reproductive toxicity

Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
NOAEL 10 mg/kg bw/day
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met

STOT – single exposure

STOT – repeated exposure

No data available
Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met
Corrosive to the respiratory tract

Aspiration hazards

11.2 Information on other hazards

None

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12.	ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION	
12.1	Toxicity	PNEC: see section 8.1 LC50 (short term) (fish): 3.3 mg/l EC10 (fish) (196 days): 0.17 µg Ag/l EC50 (Daphnia)(48h): 0.022 mg/l EC10 (invertebrate)(48h): 0.31 µg Ag /l
12.2	Persistence and degradability	Not applicable
12.3	Bioaccumulative potential	Not bioaccumulative
12.4	Mobility in soil	Soil: Kd log 3.60 Suspended matter: Kd log 5.28 Sediment: Kd log 4.05
12.5	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment	Not applicable
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. A 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 packages until their final destination. Do not reuse empty containers. Hydrocyanic waste may 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	1759
14.2	Official UN shipping name	
	ADR/RID/ADN/IMDG/ICAO-IATA:	Solid corrosive n.o.s. (Potassium dicyanoargentate KAg(CN) ₂)
14.3	Transport hazard class	
	ADR/RID/ADN/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Class	8
	ADR/RID/ADN/IMDG/ICAO-IATA: Label	8+ Mark environmental hazard
	ADR: Tunnel restriction code	E
	IMDG - EmS	F-A, S-B
14.4	Packing group	I
14.5	Dangers for the environment	
	ADR/RID/ADN/ICAO-IATA:	dangerous for the environment
	IMDG: Marine Contaminant:	YES
14.6	Special precautions for user	Transport must be carried out by vehicles 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.

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14.7	Maritime transport in bulk according to IMO instruments Bulk transport is not foreseen	
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
	R.D. 09/01/1927 "Toxic gases"	NO
	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 substances subject to authorisation	NO
	Reg. (CE) 1907/2006/CE Reach - Annex XVII - Restrictions in certain dangerous substances	Limited use Item 75
	https://echa.europa.eu/it/substances-restricted-under-reach	(see link)
15.2	Chemical safety assessment A chemical safety assessment is not required because the annual production is below the legislative limit	
16.	OTHER INFORMATION	
	Changes compared to the previous edition Changes to sections 1-2-3-4-8-11-12-16	
	Acronim and abbreviation legend ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road ADN: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Inland Waterways GHS: Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labeling of Substances EINECS: European Inventory of Chemical Substances CAS: Chemical Abstract Service STA: Acute Toxicity Estimate PBT: Persistent, Bioaccumulative and Toxic. vPvB: (very persistent and very bioaccumulative). Very persistent and very bioaccumulative LD: lethal dose PNEC: predicted no effect concentration DNEL: derived no effect level TLV (ceiling value): threshold limit value STEL: short-term exposure limit EU-OEL: European occupational exposure limit TWA: time-weighted average	

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EC: effective concentration

NOAEL: no observed adverse effect level

LC: lethal concentration

NOEC: no observed effect concentration

LOEC: lowest observed effect concentration

Bw: body weight

Koc: organic carbon-water partition coefficient

Main references and data sources

Banca dati dell'ECHA sulle sostanze registrate e su quelle in fase di registrazione:

<https://chem.echa.europa.eu/>

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

Chemical Risk Training pursuant to Legislative Decree 81/08, Title IX, Hazardous Substances

PPE Training