

FAQ

How can I interact with the service?

Aside from using standard HTTP requests:

- [Safe{Core} API Kit\(opens in a new tab\)](#)
- [Safe-eth-py\(opens in a new tab\)](#)
- [Safe CLI\(opens in a new tab\)](#)
- : It has atx-service
- mode to gather off-chain signatures.

More information is available in the Guides section of this documentation.

If I add my chain to [safe-eth-py\(opens in a new tab\)](#)

will you support it?

No, for a chain to be supported, we need to set up a dedicated infra for that network and have [proper RPC\(opens in a new tab\)](#).

How do you handle reorgs?

When indexing, every block is marked as `Not confirmed` unless it has some depth (configured via `ETH_REORG_BLOCKS` environment variable). `Not confirmed` blocks are checked periodically to check if the blockchain's blockHash for that number changed before it reaches the desired number of confirmations. If that's the case, all blocks from that block and the related transactions are deleted, and indexing is restarted to the last confirmed block.

What does the banned field mean in SafeContract model?

The `banned` field in the `SafeContract` model is used to prevent indexing certain Safes with an unsupported `MasterCopy` or unverified proxies that have issues during indexing. This field does not remove the banned Safe, and indexing can be resumed once the problem is solved.

Why does the `/v1/safes/{address}` endpoint show a nonce indicating that a transaction was executed while it is not shown or marked as executed in the other endpoints?

`/v1/safes/{address}` endpoint uses `eth_call` from the RPC to get the current information for a Safe, so there's no delay, and as soon as a transaction is executed, it will be updated. The other endpoints rely on polling, indexing, decoding, and processing of traces/events, taking longer (shouldn't be more than half a minute).

[RPC Requirements Support New Chains](#)

Was this page helpful?

[Report issue](#)