

**CYANCO® SODIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION, MINING QUALITY 23-32% BY WT.**

Doc. No. COR-UNI-EHSS-SDS-001  
Version 4.0 US

Revision Date: 1/26/2018  
Print Date: 1/29/2018

This SDS adheres to the standards and regulatory requirements of the United States and Canada and may not meet the regulatory requirements of other countries.

**SECTION 1. PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION**

GHS Product Identifier	Sodium Cyanide, Solution	UN3414
Tradename/Synonym	: Cyanco® Sodium Cyanide Solution, Mining Quality 23-32% by wt.	
Product Use	: For Industrial Use	
Function	: Electroplating agent Gold and silver extraction in mining operations	
Company	: Cyanco 1920 Country Place Parkway. Suite 400 Pearland, Texas 77584 USA	
Medical Emergency		
<b>US: Poison Control Center</b>	: 800.222.1222	
Transport Emergency		
<b>US: CHEMTREC</b>	: 800.424.9300 Customer Number: CCN6043	
<b>Canada: CANUTEC</b>	: 613.996.6666	
Product Information	: 775.623.1214 EXT 0	
Telefax	: 775.623.1413	
Contact Person	: SDS Coordinator, 832.590.3644	

**SECTION 2. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION**

**Danger Classification:**

- Acute Toxicity – Oral – Category 2
- Acute Toxicity – Dermal – Category 1
- Acute Toxicity – inhalation – Category 1
- Releases toxic gas upon contact with strong oxidizers: hydrogen cyanide
- Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 1
- Strong base: pH of solution - 12.0
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 1
- Strong base: pH of solution – 12.0
- Health hazards not otherwise classified (corrosion) – Category 1

**DANGER!**



**Hazard Statement**

- Fatal if swallowed (H300)
- Fatal in contact with skin (H310)
- On contact with strong oxidizers (acids) releases gases which are fatal if inhaled: hydrogen cyanide
- Causes severe skin burns and eye damage (H314)
- Causes sever damage to the respiratory tract

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**Other Hazards**

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.  
May cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.  
Under the action of acids (as well as carbon dioxide) hydrocyanic acid is released which is combustible and may react with air to form explosive gas mixtures.

**Precautions**

Prevention

Wash hands thoroughly after handling.  
Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling this product.  
Avoid contact with eyes, skin or clothing.  
Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection.  
Do not breathe vapors.

First Aid

Contact a poison control center / doctor immediately!  
TIME IS CRITICAL – IMMEDIATE TREATMENT IS ESSENTIAL.  
IF INGESTED: If patient is conscious immediately rinse mouth out with water. DO NOT induce vomiting. DO NOT give an unconscious person anything by mouth.  
IF ON SKIN (or hair): Immediately remove all contaminated clothing. Wash with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.  
IF INHALED: Remove patient to fresh air and keep in a position comfortable for breathing.  
IF IN EYES: Remove contact lenses, if worn. Rinse immediately with water for at least 15 minutes.  
Specific treatment for patient:  
Fully Conscious – Give 100% medical oxygen until medical help arrives  
Unconscious / not fully conscious – Give 100% medical oxygen until medical help arrives  
Not Breathing – Perform CPR using CAB protocol until the patient has adequate breathing or until medical help arrives.  
Properly dispose of contaminated clothing.

In Case of Spill

Collect mechanically and put in a suitable container for disposal. Use supplied breathing air, chemical splash goggles, nitrile gloves, chemical protective suit, rubber boots and other protective equipment as needed.

In Case of Fire

Use dry powder extinguisher. DO NOT use CO<sub>2</sub> or acidic quenching agents. If water is used, the water must be contained and disposed of in accordance with local regulations.

Storage

Keep product containers closed and sealed at all times,  
Store under lock and key or in a way that only qualified persons have access to it.  
Do not store together with acid and acidic salts.

Disposal

Empty containers must be handled with care due to product residue.  
Waste must be disposed of in accordance with local, state, provincial and federal laws and regulations.

**SECTION 3. COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS**

**Chemical Nature** : Solution in Water

**Information on Ingredients / Hazardous Components**

Sodium Cyanide	CAS No.	143-33-9	Percent (Wt. / Wt.) >23% - <32%
	EC No.	205-599-4	

Other Information : This material is classified as hazardous under OSHA regulations.

**Information on Ingredients / Non-hazardous Components**

Water	CAS-No.	7732-18-5	Percent (Wt. / Wt.) > 68% - <77%
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**SECTION 4. FIRST AID MEASURES**

**General Advice**

**WARNING!** If exposed to sodium cyanide, seek qualified medical attention immediately!  
Rescuers or medical responders should first of all protect themselves from exposure!  
Decontaminate the victim to prevent further absorption and exposure to rescuers and monitor vital signs.

- Skin Contact** • Wash off immediately using large amounts of water (and soap if available) while removing all contaminated clothes and shoes. • May cause caustic burns to skin upon contact due to high pH. • Immediately contact or summon an emergency physician in case of intoxication symptoms.
- Eye Contact** • In case of contact with the eyes, immediately flush eyes with copious amounts of water for a minimum of 15 minutes while removing clothes. • It is important to seek medical attention for all eye exposures due to potential caustic burns to the eyes. • Immediately contact or summon an emergency physician in case of intoxication symptoms. • An ophthalmologist should also be consulted for evaluation of caustic burns to the eyes.  
**Note:** Eye burns may not be apparent for up to 48 hours post exposure due to the caustic properties of sodium cyanide.
- Inhalation** • Inhalation is possible if cyanide is in the form of aerosols, mists, dusts, or smoke. • Never perform direct mouth-to-mouth or mouth-to-nose artificial respiration. • Use artificial respiration bag or respirator due to the potential danger of poisoning the rescuers! • Maintain an open airway. • In case of breathing difficulties immediately apply oxygen. • Immediately contact an emergency physician and notify of cyanide / hydrocyanic acid poisoning.
- Ingestion** • Thoroughly rinse mouth with water. • Seek professional medical care immediately. • Do not induce vomiting. • Call emergency physician immediately and notify of cyanide / hydro-cyanic acid poisoning. • Immediately transport to a medical facility.

**Notes to Physician**

**IMPORTANT:** Specific antidote and treatment may vary by region. If you are not familiar with current treatment recommendations, you should contact the Poison Control Center for your region or country for specific recommendations and guidelines.

**Possible Signs of Poisoning** Intoxication is classified by 2 categories: • Mild poisoning • Severe poisoning

The following symptoms are not sufficient to ensure a correct diagnosis:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <u>Symptoms of the Central Nervous System</u> | <b>Early Stage:</b> • headache • dizziness • drowsiness • nausea<br><b>Advanced Stage:</b> • seizures • coma  |
| <u>Pulmonary Symptoms</u>                     | <b>Early Stage:</b> • dyspnea • tachypnea<br><b>Advanced Stage:</b> • hyperventilation • Cheyne-Stokes respiration • apnea  |
| <u>Cardiovascular Symptoms</u>                | <b>Early Stage:</b> • hypertension • sinus arrhythmia • atrioventricular arrhythmia • bradycardia<br><b>Advanced Stage:</b> • tachycardia • complex arrhythmia • cardiac arrest |
| <u>Skin Symptoms</u>                          | <b>Early Stage:</b> • rosy skin color<br><b>Advanced Stage:</b> • cyanosis  |
| <u>Effect on the Metabolism</u>               | Lactate acidosis: pH 7.1 and lactate level of 17 mmol/l are described.  |

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**Treatment**

The treatment advice may vary by region. Contact a regional poison control center for appropriate antidote treatment used in your region.

**CAUTION:** This is an outline of antidotes available for informational purposes. It is important for the treating physician to be familiar with the administration of cyanide antidotes available in the country where the chemical is being used! Rapid treatment with appropriate antidote therapy is essential to saving lives during a high dose acute exposure to cyanide.

**NOTE:** Removal of toxic substance has equal importance to implementation of antidote therapy.

Mild Poisoning

- Treatment is dependent on clinical presentation with symptoms and history of exposure (related to dose).
- 100% oxygen (medical grade) and artificial respiration if indicated.
- Closely monitor patient and their vital signs (blood pressure, pulse and respirations).
- Monitor the patient for onset of symptoms or deterioration of status.
- Depending on the pathology and clinical findings, based on strictly monitored controls of the clinical findings, it may be necessary for the physician to implement symptom-oriented treatment for pulmonary edema prophylaxis.
- X-rays of the lungs may be necessary for pulmonary edema diagnosis.

Severe Poisoning

- Specific antidote treatment can be indicated for moderate to severe cyanide intoxication.
- It is important to know that there are several different types of antidotes available for treatment of cyanide intoxication in different countries.

For All Cyanide Exposure

- All cyanide exposed persons should undergo continued monitoring for several hours, even if patient feels well to ensure there are no residual or recurrent poisoning symptoms.
- Artificial respiration with 100% oxygen (medical grade).
- Immediate antidote administration with the legal antidote for the country of the exposure.

**Commonly Used Antidotes**

Met hemoglobin-Forming Agent

Nitrite Therapy: amyl nitrite, sodium nitrite, sodium thiosulfate.

For Moderate to Severe Exposures (patient still conscious)

- Amyl Nitrite Spirols: 1-3 spirols administered as an inhalant, held 1-2 inches under the nose for 15 seconds, and then remove for 15 seconds. Read medication information insert prior to administering.
- Sodium nitrite 300-600 mg administered intravenously over a period of 5 to 15 minutes.
- Sodium thiosulfate (12.5 g - 100-500 mg/kg weight) intravenously over a period of 15-20 minutes. If patient is conscious, then sodium thiosulfate may be administered as an antidote by itself. (See antidote package information insert)
- Sodium thiosulfate (12.5 g - 100-500 mg/kg weight) IV may be administered depending on the clinical presentation and symptoms.

Complexing Antidote Agent

Hydroxocobalamin - commonly known as the Cyanokit®.

Treatment as Follows: Administer hydroxocobalamin (Cyanokit®) 5 g i.v. (70 mg/kg b.w. in adults) by infusion over a period of 20-30 minutes. Administration of this dose can be repeated as required depending on the severity of poisoning. Infusion time for repeated dose: 30 minutes to 2 hours.

The only permissible route of administration for hydroxocobalamin is intravenously. The physician should read the medication package information carefully to ensure proper reconstitution to liquid state and administration of antidote!

**SECTION 5. FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES**

**Flammable Properties**

Flash Point	Not Combustible
Lower Explosion Limit	Not Applicable
Upper Explosion Limit	Not Applicable

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Autoignition Temperature	Not Applicable
Suitable Extinguishing Media	Quenching Powder In case of fire in the surroundings: alkali powder quenching agent.
Unsuitable Extinguishing Media	Carbon dioxide (CO <sub>2</sub> ) <u>must not</u> be used for safety reasons.
Exposure Hazards During Fire Fighting	Hydrocyanic acid (hydrogen cyanide) may be released in case of fire.
Personal Protective Equipment for Fire Fighters	As in any fire, wear self-contained positive-pressure breathing apparatus, (MSHA/NIOSH approved or equivalent) and full protective gear.

**Further Information**

- Standard procedure for chemical fires. Ensure there are sufficient retaining facilities for water used to extinguish fire.
- Water used to extinguish fire should not enter drainage systems, soil or stretches of water.
- Contaminated fire-extinguishing water must be disposed of in accordance with the regulations issued by the appropriate local authorities.
- Fire residues should be disposed of in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

**SECTION 6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

<b>Personnel Precautions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Wear personal protective equipment.</li> <li>• Keep out unprotected persons.</li> <li>• Keep unauthorized persons away.</li> <li>• Ensure sufficient ventilation.</li> <li>• Avoid skin contact because of the danger of skin absorption.</li> <li>• Make safe or remove all sources of ignition.</li> </ul>
<b>Environmental Precautions</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do not allow entrance in soil, stretches of water, groundwater, drainage systems or surface water.</li> <li>• Cyanide-containing sewage water and solutions must be decontaminated before entering a public canal, network or stretch of water.</li> <li>• Do not use a neutralizing agent if runoff can enter nearby streams, rivers or other surface waterways.</li> <li>• On contact with acid, hydrogen cyanide is produced.</li> </ul>
<b>Methods for Cleanup in the Event of a Spill</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Absorb with liquid-binding material e.g., inert absorbent.</li> <li>• Pick up mechanically.</li> <li>• Collect in suitable containers.</li> <li>• Dispose of absorbed material in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.</li> <li>• Waste to be packed like clean product and to be properly labeled.</li> <li>• Identification label on packages not to be removed until recycled.</li> </ul>

**SECTION 7. HANDLING & STORAGE**

**NOTE:** Always have on hand a cyanide antidote kit and trained medical responders who can administer first aid before beginning work with this product.

**Handling**

Safe Handling Advice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Container may be opened only under exhaust ventilation hood.</li> <li>• Seal container hermetically immediately after use.</li> <li>• Store under lock and key or in a way that only qualified persons have access to it.</li> <li>• Use caution when opening the package, since toxic and caustic gases and vapors may escape.</li> </ul>
Advice on Protection Against Fire and Explosion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The product is not combustible.</li> <li>• See Section 5.</li> </ul>

**Storage**

Requirements for Storage Areas and Containers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Keep container tightly sealed and store in a dry, well-ventilated place.</li> <li>• Ensure there are sufficient retaining facilities for water used to extinguish fire.</li> </ul>
Unsuitable Materials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aluminum • Brass • Copper</li> </ul>

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Advice on Common Storage

- Do not store together with acid and acidic salts.
- Keep away from food, drink and animal feedstuffs.

**SECTION 8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**Product Occupational Exposure Guidelines**

Sodium Cyanide	CAS-No. 143-33-9	EC No. 205-599-4
PEL (OSHA)	5mg/m <sup>3</sup> as CN 8-hr Time-Weighted Avg	*Skin Designation
TLV (ACGIH)	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as CN Ceiling Limit	*Skin Designation

**Component Occupational Exposure Guidelines**

Hydrogen Cyanide	CAS-No. 74-90-8	EC No. 200-821-6
PEL (OSHA)	10 ppm as CN 8-hr Time-Weighted Avg	*Skin Designation
	11mg/m <sup>3</sup> as CN 8-hr Time-Weighted Avg	*Skin Designation
TLV (ACGIH)	4.7 ppm as CN Ceiling Limit	*Skin Designation
	5 mg/m <sup>3</sup> as CN Ceiling Limit	*Skin Designation

\* Skin Designation refers to the potential significant contribution to the overall exposure by the cutaneous route, including mucos membranes and the eyes, by contact with vapors, liquids and solids.

**Engineering controls**

- Engineer out the risk of exposure if feasible.
- Ensure suitable ventilation at the work place and with operational machinery.

**Personal Protective Equipment**

Respiratory Protection

- A respiratory protection program that meets OSHA 1910.134 and ANSI Z88.2 or applicable state/federal requirements must be followed whenever workplace conditions warrant respirator use.
- NIOSH's "Respirator Decision Logic" may be useful in determining the suitability of various types of respirators.

Hand Protection

- Natural Rubber • Nitrile • Polychloroprene w/ natural latex rubber • PVC

**Note:** The above mentioned hand protection is based on knowledge of the chemistry and anticipated uses of this product but it may not be appropriate for all workplaces. A hazard assessment should be conducted prior to use to ensure suitability of gloves for specific work environments and processes prior to use.

Eye Protection

- Impact resistant chemical protective goggles
- Face-shield with brow guard

Skin and Body Protection

- Wear chemical protective suit.
- During cleaning work wear rubber or plastic boots.
- To identify additional Personal Protective Equipment (PPE) requirements, it is recommended that a hazard assessment in accordance with the OSHA PPE Standard (29CFR1910.132) be conducted before using this product.
- A safety shower and eye wash fountain must be readily available.
- Wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

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**Hygiene Measures**

- Avoid contact with skin. • After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water. • No eating, drinking, smoking, chewing gum or snuffing tobacco at work. • Wash face and/or hands before break and end of work.

**Protective Measures**

- All precautionary measures indicated have to be observed. • The workplace related airborne concentrations have to be kept below the indicated exposure limits. • If the limits at the workplace are exceeded and/or larger amounts are released (leakage, spilling, dust) the indicated respiratory protection should be used. (see above)

**SECTION 9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**Physical**

Form	:	Liquid
Color	:	Colorless to Light Yellow
Odor	:	Bitter almond-like odor.
Odor Threshold	:	0.5 ppm – 5.0 ppm as HCN

**Note:** Some people are unable to smell cyanide. Others can smell it at first, but then can be desensitized to the odor.

**Chemical**

pH	:	Approx 12.0 Aqueous Solution
Freezing point/range	:	-15 to -5 °C Crystal Precipitation
Boiling point/range	:	Approx 105 °C
Flash Point	:	Not Combustible
Evaporation rate	:	Not Applicable
Flammability	:	Not Applicable
Lower Explosion Limit	:	Not Applicable
Upper Explosion Limit	:	Not Applicable
Vapor Pressure	:	20.2 hPa at 20 °C Calculated
Vapor Density	:	Not Applicable
Relative Density	:	Approx 1.15 g/m <sup>3</sup> at 20 °C
Solubilities	:	Not Applicable
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	:	Not Applicable
Autoignition Temperature	:	Not Applicable
Decomposition Temperature	:	> 43 °C can lead to accelerated decomposition, forming ammonia vapors and formates.
Viscosity	:	2.0 mPa at 20 °C (68 °F)

**Further Information**

Miscibility in Water	:	Completely Miscible
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**SECTION 10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY**

Reactivity	Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.
Chemical Stability	Stable under normal storage conditions.
Possibility of Hazardous Reactions	Contact with strong oxidizers such as acids and acid salts causes immediate formation of toxic and flammable hydrogen cyanide gas.
Conditions to Avoid	Keep away from acidic salts. Under the action of acids (as well as carbon dioxide) hydrocyanic acid is released which is combustible and may react with air to form explosive gas mixtures. Do not store above 43 °C or product may begin to decompose into ammonia and formates.
Incompatible Materials	Strong oxidizers such as acids and acid salts, carbon dioxide
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Hydrogen cyanide (hydrocyanic acid) HCN and oxides of nitrogen can be produced under fire conditions, Ammonia vapors can be produced during decomposition from excessive heat, Hydrogen cyanide can be produced if mixed with acids or strong oxidizers.

**SECTION 11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Sodium Cyanide**

Acute toxicity	: Inhaling of (approx. 270 ppm HCN in the air breathed) or swallowing (approx. 200 - 300 mg NaCN) can result in immediate unconsciousness and death. <u>Oral:</u> LD50 Rat: 5 mg/kg Method: Literature <u>Dermal:</u> LD50 Rabbit (female): 11.8 mg/kg Method: Literature <u>Inhalation:</u> LC50: No data available
Skin corrosion/irritation	: Due to high pH (high alkylinity), contact with skin can cause irritation and possible chemical burns.
Serious eye damage/irritation	: Due to high pH (high alkylinity), contact with eyes can cause severe damage.
Respiratory or skin sensitization	: Very toxic by inhalation, can be absorbed through the skin.
Germ cell mutagenicity	: No data available
Carcinogenicity	: IARC Carcinogenicity Rating: Not listed
Reproductive toxicity	: No data available
STOT – single exposure	: Central nervous system, lungs, blood and heart
STOT – repeated exposure	: Following long-term exposure individual cases of thyroid dysfunction have been described with electroplaters and silver polishers.
Aspiration hazard	: Inhalation is possible if cyanide is in the form of aerosols, mists, dusts, or smoke.
Likely Routes of Exposure	Absorption through skin, mucous membranes, and the eyes. Inhalation in the form of aerosols, mists, dusts, or smoke.

**Symptoms related to physical, chemical and toxicological characteristics**

Symptoms of the Central Nervous System

**Early Stage:** • headache • dizziness • drowsiness • nausea  
**Advanced Stage:** • seizures • coma

Pulmonary Symptoms

**Early Stage:** • dyspnea • tachypnea  
**Advanced Stage:** • hyperventilation • Cheyne-Stokes respiration • apnea



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Cardiovascular Symptoms

**Early Stage:** • hypertension • sinus arrhythmia • atrioventricular arrhythmia • bradycardia

**Advanced Stage:** • tachycardia • complex arrhythmia • cardiac arrest

Skin Symptoms

**Early Stage:** • rosy skin color

**Advanced Stage:** • cyanosis

Effect on the Metabolism

Lactate acidosis: pH 7.1 and lactate level of 17 mmol/l are described.

**SECTION 12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION**

**Elimination Information (Persistence and Degradability)**

Biodegradability : Potentially biodegradable  
Abiotic degradation  
Hydrolysis

Bioaccumulation : Low

Mobility : In Air: High as HCN

**Ecotoxicity Effects**

Fish : LC50 *Leuciscus idus melanotus*: 0.07 mg/l

Daphnia : EC50 *Daphnia magna*: 0.3 mg/l

Bacteria : EC50 *Escherichia coli*: 0.004 mg/l

**SECTION 13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS**

**Waste Disposal**

• Waste must be disposed of in accordance with local, state, provincial and federal laws and regulations. • Empty containers must be handled with care due to product residue.

**SECTION 14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION**

**DOT / AAR / Sea Transport IMDG-Code**

Class : 6.1

UN Number : 3414

Packing Group : 1

Proper Shipping Name : SODIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION

GHS Shipping Labels

**DANGER!**



Marine Pollutant : Yes

**Air Transport ICAO-TI/IATA-DGR**

Class : 6.1

UN Number : 3414

Packing Group : 1

Proper Shipping Name : SODIUM CYANIDE SOLUTION

GHS Shipping Labels

**DANGER!**



**Loading Instructions/Remarks**

- IATA\_C : ERG-Code 6L
- IATA\_P : ERG-Code 6L
- IMDG : Do not stow in external container rows

**Transport/Further Information**

Do not store together with acids (danger of toxic gases) or with foodstuffs, consumables and feedstuffs.

**NOTE:** Sodium cyanide is NOT a DOT TIH or PIH.

**SECTION 15. REGULATORY INFORMATION**

**US Federal Regulations**

OSHA

If listed below, chemical specific standards apply to the product or components:

- None Listed

CAA Section 112

If listed below, components present at or above the de minimus level are hazardous air pollutants:

- Sodium Cyanide CAS No. 143-33-9

CERCLA Reportable Quantities

If listed below, a reportable quantity (RQ) applies to the product based on the percent of the named component:

- Sodium Cyanide CAS No. 143-33-9 Reportable Quantity: 10 lbs

SARA Title III Section 311/312 Hazard Categories

The product meets the criteria only for the listed hazard classes:

- Acute Health Hazard

SARA Title III Section 313 Reportable Substances

If listed below, components are subject to the reporting requirements of Section 313 of Title III of the Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 and 40 CFR Part 372:

- Sodium Cyanide CAS No. 143-33-9 Reportable Quantity: 10 lbs

Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA)

If listed below, non-proprietary substances are subject to export notification under Section 12 (b) of TSCA:

- None Listed

**State Regulations**

California Prop 65

A warning under the California Drinking Water Act is required only if listed below:

- None Listed

**Canadian Regulations**

**WHMIS 2015 Classification**

- Acute Toxicity – Oral – Category 2
- Acute Toxicity – Dermal – Category 1
- Acute Toxicity – inhalation – Category 1
- Releases toxic gas upon contact with strong oxidizers: hydrogen cyanide
- Skin corrosion/irritation – Category 1
- Strong base: pH of solution - 12.0
- Serious eye damage/eye irritation – Category 1
- Strong base: pH of solution – 12.0
- Health hazards not otherwise classified (corrosion) – Category 1

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**Danger**

Fatal if swallowed (H300)

Fatal in contact with skin (H310)

On contact with strong oxidizers (acids) releases gases which are fatal if inhaled: hydrogen cyanide

Causes severe skin burns and eye damage (H314)

Causes severe damage to the respiratory tract

**International Chemical Inventory Status**

Unless otherwise noted, this product is in compliance with the inventory listing of the countries listed below.

Listed/registered:

- Europe (EINECS/ELINCS) • USA (TSCA) • Canada (DSL) • Australia (AICS)
- Japan (MITI) • Korea (TCCL) • Philippines (PICCS) • China

**European Union Risk and Safety Phrases**

Risk Sodium cyanide is classified as toxic.

- R25 • R26 • R27 • R28 - Very toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
- R32 - Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.
- R36 • R37 • R38 - Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.
- R41 - Risk of serious damage to the eyes.
- R50 • R53 - Very toxic to aquatic organisms may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
- R55 • R56 • R57 - Toxic to fauna, soil organisms and bees.
- R67 - Vapors may cause drowsiness and dizziness.

Safety Sodium cyanide is a hazardous substance.

- S1 • S2 • S4 - Keep locked up, out of the reach of children and away from living quarters.
- S7 • S9 - Keep container tightly closed and in a well ventilated place.
- S13 • S14 - Keep away from food, drink and animal feeding stuffs, acids, acid salts and carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.
- S18 - Handle and open container with care.
- S20 • S21 - When using do not eat, drink or smoke.
- S22 - Do not breathe dust.
- S24 • S25 - Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- S26 - In case of contact with eyes, rinse immediately with plenty of water and seek medical advice.
- S27 - Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
- S28 - After contact with skin, wash immediately with plenty of water.
- S29 - Do not empty into drains.
- S36 • S37 • S39 - Wear suitable protective clothing, gloves and eye/face protection.
- S38 - In case of insufficient ventilation, wear suitable respiratory equipment.
- S40 - To clean the floor and all objects contaminated by this material use sodium or calcium hypochlorite solution.
- S41 • S43 - In case of fire and/or explosion do not breathe fumes, use water, chemical powder or foam. Never use carbon dioxide.
- S45 - In case of accident or if you feel unwell seek medical attention immediately (show the label where possible).
- S46 • S64 - If swallowed, rinse mouth with water (only if the person is conscious), seek medical advice immediately and show this label.
- S50 - Do not mix with carbon dioxide, acids or acid salts
- S51 - Use only in well-ventilated areas.
- S53 - Avoid exposure - Obtain special instruction before use.
- S56 - Dispose of this material and its container to hazardous or special waste collection point
- S59 - Refer to manufacturer for information on recovery/recycling.
- S57 - Use appropriate containment to avoid environmental contamination.
- S61 - Avoid releases to the environment. Refer to special instructions/Safety data sheet.
- S63 - In case of accident by inhalation: remove casualty to fresh air and keep at rest.

**SECTION 16. OTHER INFORMATION**

**Further Information**

This version replaces all previous versions.

Significant changes to information from the previous version are noted with a bar in the left hand margin.

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