IC-CN µg/mL Cyanide in H2O

High-Purity Standards

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: **4**

Catalogue number: **IC-CN**
Version No: **3.3**
Safety Data Sheet according to OSHA HazCom Standard (2012) requirements

Issue Date: **08/27/2016**
Print Date: **08/27/2016**
S.GHS.USA.EN

SECTION 1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Identifier

Product name	IC-CN µg/mL Cyanide in H2O
Synonyms	100µg/mL Cyanide in H2O
Proper shipping name	Potassium hydroxide, solution (contains potassium hydroxide)
Other means of identification	IC-CN

Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Relevant identified uses	Use according to manufacturer's directions.

Name, address, and telephone number of the chemical manufacturer, importer, or other responsible party

Registered company name	High-Purity Standards
Address	PO Box 41727 SC 29423 United States
Telephone	843-767-7900
Fax	843-767-7906
Website	highpuritystandards.com
Email	Not Available

Emergency phone number

Association / Organisation	INFOTRAC
Emergency telephone numbers	1-800-535-5053
Other emergency telephone numbers	1-352-323-3500

SECTION 2 HAZARD(S) IDENTIFICATION

Classification of the substance or mixture

Classification	Metal Corrosion Category 1, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 1A, Serious Eye Damage Category 1, Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure Category 3 (respiratory tract irritation)

Label elements

GHS label elements	
SIGNAL WORD	**DANGER**

Hazard statement(s)

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H314	Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
H318	Causes serious eye damage.
H335	May cause respiratory irritation.

Continued...

Hazard(s) not otherwise specified

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P301+P330+P331	IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

P405	Store locked up.

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local regulations.

SECTION 3 COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Substances

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
151-50-8	0.01	potassium cyanide
1310-58-3	0.2	potassium hydroxide
7732-18-5	balance	water

SECTION 4 FIRST-AID MEASURES

Description of first aid measures

Eye Contact	▸ Generally not applicable.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▸ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▸ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▸ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	▸ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▸ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▸ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▸ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▸ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay. ▸ Inhalation of vapours or aerosols (mists, fumes) may cause lung oedema. ▸ Corrosive substances may cause lung damage (e.g. lung oedema, fluid in the lungs). ▸ As this reaction may be delayed up to 24 hours after exposure, affected individuals need complete rest (preferably in semi-recumbent posture) and must be kept under medical observation even if no symptoms are (yet) manifested. ▸ Before any such manifestation, the administration of a spray containing a dexamethasone derivative or beclomethasone derivative may be considered. **This must definitely be left to a doctor or person authorised by him/her.** (ICSC13719)
Ingestion	▸ For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre or a doctor at once. ▸ Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. ▸ If swallowed do **NOT** induce vomiting. ▸ If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration. ▸ Observe the patient carefully. ▸ Never give liquid to a person showing signs of being sleepy or with reduced awareness; i.e. becoming unconscious. ▸ Give water to rinse out mouth, then provide liquid slowly and as much as casualty can comfortably drink. ▸ Transport to hospital or doctor without delay.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

See Section 11

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

for corrosives:

BASIC TREATMENT

- Establish a patent airway with suction where necessary.
- Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilation as necessary.
- Administer oxygen by non-rebreather mask at 10 to 15 l/min.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for pulmonary oedema .
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for shock.
- Anticipate seizures.
- Where eyes have been exposed, flush immediately with water and continue to irrigate with normal saline during transport to hospital.
- **DO NOT** use emetics. Where ingestion is suspected rinse mouth and give up to 200 ml water (5 ml/kg recommended) for dilution where patient is able to swallow, has a strong gag reflex and

Continued...

- does not drool.
- Skin burns should be covered with dry, sterile bandages, following decontamination.
- **DO NOT** attempt neutralisation as exothermic reaction may occur.

ADVANCED TREATMENT

- Consider orotracheal or nasotracheal intubation for airway control in unconscious patient or where respiratory arrest has occurred.
- Positive-pressure ventilation using a bag-valve mask might be of use.
- Monitor and treat, where necessary, for arrhythmias.
- Start an IV D5W TKO. If signs of hypovolaemia are present use lactated Ringers solution. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Drug therapy should be considered for pulmonary oedema.
- Hypotension with signs of hypovolaemia requires the cautious administration of fluids. Fluid overload might create complications.
- Treat seizures with diazepam.
- Proparacaine hydrochloride should be used to assist eye irrigation.

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

- Laboratory analysis of complete blood count, serum electrolytes, BUN, creatinine, glucose, urinalysis, baseline for serum aminotransferases (ALT and AST), calcium, phosphorus and magnesium, may assist in establishing a treatment regime.
- Positive end-expiratory pressure (PEEP)-assisted ventilation may be required for acute parenchymal injury or adult respiratory distress syndrome.
- Consider endoscopy to evaluate oral injury.
- Consult a toxicologist as necessary.

BRONSTEIN, A.C. and CURRANCE, P.L. EMERGENCY CARE FOR HAZARDOUS MATERIALS EXPOSURE: 2nd Ed. 1994

SECTION 5 FIRE-FIGHTING MEASURES

Extinguishing media

- There is no restriction on the type of extinguisher which may be used.
- Use extinguishing media suitable for surrounding area.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.

Special protective equipment and precautions for fire-fighters

Fire Fighting	Slight hazard when exposed to heat, flame and oxidisers.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▸ Non combustible. May emit corrosive fumes.

SECTION 6 ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▸ Drains for storage or use areas should have retention basins for pH adjustments and dilution of spills before discharge or disposal of material. ▸ Clean up all spills immediately.
Major Spills	▸ Clean up all spills immediately.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 HANDLING AND STORAGE

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▸ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
Other information	▸ Store in original containers. ▸ Store away from incompatible materials.

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	For low viscosity materials ▸ Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type. No restriction on the type of containers.
Storage incompatibility	▸ Avoid strong acids, acid chlorides, acid anhydrides and chloroformates.

SECTION 8 EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

Control parameters

OCCUPATIONAL EXPOSURE LIMITS (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Continued...

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	potassium cyanide	Cyanides	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	(as Cu)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	potassium cyanide	1-Methoxy-2-propanol	50 ppm	100 ppm	Not Available	TLV® Basis: Eye & URT irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	potassium cyanide	Dowtherm® 209, 1-Methoxy-2-hydroxypropane, 1-Methoxy-2-propanol, 2-Methoxy-1-methylethanol, Propylene glycol methyl ether	360 mg/m3 / 100 ppm	540 mg/m3 / 150 ppm	Not Available	Not Available
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	potassium cyanide	Sodium salt of hydrocyanic acid	Not Available	Not Available	5 mg/m3 / 4.7 ppm	[10-minute]
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	potassium cyanide	Potassium salt of hydrocyanic acid	Not Available	Not Available	5 mg/m3 / 4.7 ppm	[10-minute]
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	potassium hydroxide	Potassium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	TLV® Basis: URT, eye, & skin irr
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	potassium hydroxide	Caustic potash, Lye, Potassium hydrate	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available

EMERGENCY LIMITS

Ingredient	Material name	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
potassium cyanide	Propylene glycol monomethyl ether; (Ucar Triol HG-170)	150 ppm	150 ppm	470 ppm
potassium cyanide	Sodium cyanide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
potassium cyanide	Potassium cyanide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
potassium hydroxide	Potassium hydroxide	0.18 mg/m3	2 mg/m3	54 mg/m3

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
potassium cyanide	50 mg/m3	25 mg/m3
potassium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

Exposure controls

Appropriate engineering controls	Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard.
Personal protection	
Eye and face protection	▸ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product. ▸ Safety glasses with side shields.
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	Wear general protective gloves, eg. light weight rubber gloves. ▸ Elbow length PVC gloves No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▸ Overalls. No special equipment required due to the physical form of the product.
Thermal hazards	Not Available

Respiratory protection

Type A Filter of sufficient capacity.

- Respirators may be necessary when engineering and administrative controls do not adequately prevent exposures.
- The decision to use respiratory protection should be based on professional judgment that takes into account toxicity information, exposure measurement data, and frequency and likelihood of the worker's exposure - ensure users are not subject to high thermal loads which may result in heat stress or distress due to personal protective equipment (powered, positive flow, full face apparatus may be an option).
- Published occupational exposure limits, where they exist, will assist in determining the adequacy of the selected respiratory protection. These may be government mandated or vendor recommended.
- Certified respirators will be useful for protecting workers from inhalation of particulates when properly selected and fit tested as part of a complete respiratory protection program.
- Use approved positive flow mask if significant quantities of dust becomes airborne.
- Try to avoid creating dust conditions.

SECTION 9 PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	colorless

Continued...

Physical state	article	**Relative density (Water = 1)**	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	**Partition coefficient n-octanol / water**	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	**Auto-ignition temperature (°C)**	Not Available
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	**Decomposition temperature**	Not Available
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Available	**Viscosity (cSt)**	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	**Molecular weight (g/mol)**	Not Available
Flash point (°C)	Not Available	**Taste**	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	**Explosive properties**	Not Available
Flammability	Not Available	**Oxidising properties**	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)**	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	**Volatile Component (%vol)**	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	**Gas group**	Not Available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Immiscible	**pH as a solution (1%)**	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	**VOC g/L**	Not Available

SECTION 10 STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▸ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons.
Ingestion	The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. The material has **NOT** been classified by EC Directives or other classification systems as "harmful by ingestion".
Skin Contact	The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects (as classified under EC Directives); the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.
Eye	The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.
Chronic	Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Substance accumulation, in the human body, may occur and may cause some concern following repeated or long-term occupational exposure.

IC-CN µg/mL Cyanide in H2O

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Not Available	Not Available

potassium cyanide

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2.34 mg/kg[1]	Nil reported
Inhalation (rat) LC50: ca.0.068 mg/L6 hr[1]	
Inhalation (rat) LC50: ca.0.144 mg/L1 hr[1]	
Oral (rat) LD50: 5 mg/kg[2]	

potassium hydroxide

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 273 mg/kg[2]	Eye (rabbit):1mg/24h rinse-moderate
	Skin (human): 50 mg/24h SEVERE
	Skin (rabbit): 50 mg/24h SEVERE

Continued...

water	**TOXICITY**	**IRRITATION**
	Oral (rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg[2]	Not Available

Legend:	*1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2.* Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances*

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
IC-CN µg/mL Cyanide in H2O & POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ceases.

Acute Toxicity	⊘	**Carcinogenicity**	⊘
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✔	**Reproductivity**	⊘
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✔	**STOT - Single Exposure**	✔
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	⊘	**STOT - Repeated Exposure**	⊘
Mutagenicity	⊘	**Aspiration Hazard**	⊘

Legend: ✘ *– Data available but does not fill the criteria for classification*
✔ *– Data required to make classification available*
⊘ *– Data Not Available to make classification*

SECTION 12 ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxicity

Ingredient	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
potassium cyanide	LC50	96	Fish	0.0235mg/L	2
potassium cyanide	EC50	48	Crustacea	0.0124mg/L	2
potassium cyanide	EC50	72	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.057mg/L	2
potassium cyanide	EC50	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0116mg/L	2
potassium cyanide	NOEC	168	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.0037mg/L	2
potassium hydroxide	LC50	96	Fish	80mg/L	2
potassium hydroxide	NOEC	24	Fish	28mg/L	2
water	LC50	96	Fish	897.520mg/L	3
water	EC50	96	Algae or other aquatic plants	8768.874mg/L	3
water	EC50	384	Crustacea	199.179mg/L	3
Legend:	*Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 3. EPIWIN Suite V3.12 - Aquatic Toxicity Data (Estimated) 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data*				

Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water courses.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
potassium cyanide	LOW (Half-life = 56 days)	LOW (Half-life = 1.7 days)
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
potassium cyanide	LOW (BCF = 2)
water	LOW (LogKOW = -1.38)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
potassium cyanide	HIGH (KOC = 1)
water	LOW (KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Continued...

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	▸ Recycle wherever possible.

SECTION 14 TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Labels Required

	
Marine Pollutant	NO

Land transport (DOT)

UN number	1814
UN proper shipping name	Potassium hydroxide, solution (contains potassium hydroxide)
Transport hazard class(es)	Class: 8 Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Hazard Label: 8 Special provisions: B2, IB2, T7, TP2

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR)

UN number	1814
UN proper shipping name	Potassium hydroxide solution (contains potassium hydroxide)
Transport hazard class(es)	ICAO/IATA Class: 8 ICAO / IATA Subrisk: Not Applicable ERG Code: 8L
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	Special provisions: A3A803 Cargo Only Packing Instructions: 855 Cargo Only Maximum Qty / Pack: 30 L Passenger and Cargo Packing Instructions: 851 Passenger and Cargo Maximum Qty / Pack: 1 L Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Packing Instructions: Y840 Passenger and Cargo Limited Maximum Qty / Pack: 0.5 L

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee)

UN number	1814
UN proper shipping name	POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE SOLUTION (contains potassium hydroxide)
Transport hazard class(es)	IMDG Class: 8 IMDG Subrisk: Not Applicable
Packing group	II
Environmental hazard	Not Applicable
Special precautions for user	EMS Number: F-A, S-B Special provisions: Not Applicable Limited Quantities: 1 L

Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Continued...

Not Applicable

SECTION 15 REGULATORY INFORMATION

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

POTASSIUM CYANIDE(151-50-8) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants
US - California - Proposition 65 - Priority List for the Development of MADLs for Chemicals Causing Reproductive Toxicity
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Acute Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (RELs)
US - California OEHHA/ARB - Chronic Reference Exposure Levels and Target Organs (CRELs)
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants
US - California Proposition 65 - No Significant Risk Levels (NSRLs) for Carcinogens
US - California Proposition 65 - Reproductive Toxicity
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US - Washington Toxic air pollutants and their ASIL, SQER and de minimis emission values
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV) - Carcinogens
US ATSDR Minimal Risk Levels for Hazardous Substances (MRLs)
US EPA Carcinogens Listing
US EPCRA Section 313 Chemical List
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1
US SARA Section 302 Extremely Hazardous Substances
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

POTASSIUM HYDROXIDE(1310-58-3) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants
US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)
US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

WATER(7732-18-5) IS FOUND ON THE FOLLOWING REGULATORY LISTS

US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Chemical Substance Inventory

Federal Regulations

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 (SARA)

SECTION 311/312 HAZARD CATEGORIES

Immediate (acute) health hazard	Yes
Delayed (chronic) health hazard	No
Fire hazard	No
Pressure hazard	No
Reactivity hazard	No

US. EPA CERCLA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES AND REPORTABLE QUANTITIES (40 CFR 302.4)

Name	Reportable Quantity in Pounds (lb)	Reportable Quantity in kg
Sodium cyanide Na(CN)	10	4.54
Potassium cyanide K(CN)	10	4.54
Potassium hydroxide	1000	454

State Regulations

US. CALIFORNIA PROPOSITION 65

WARNING: This product contains a chemical known to the State of California to cause cancer and birth defects or other reproductive harm

US - CALIFORNIA PREPOSITION 65 - CARCINOGENS & REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY (CRT): LISTED SUBSTANCE

Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) and cyanide salts (CN salts): Sodium cyanide, Hydrogen cyanide (HCN) and cyanide salts (CN salts): Potassium cyanide Listed

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AICS	Y
Canada - DSL	Y
Canada - NDSL	N (water; potassium cyanide; potassium hydroxide)
China - IECSC	Y
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Y
Japan - ENCS	N (water)
Korea - KECI	Y
New Zealand - NZIoC	Y
Philippines - PICCS	Y
USA - TSCA	Y

Continued...

Legend:	*Y = All ingredients are on the inventory* *N = Not determined or one or more ingredients are not on the inventory and are not exempt from listing(see specific ingredients in brackets)*

SECTION 16 OTHER INFORMATION

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment.

Definitions and abbreviations

PC—TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
PC—STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit。
IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
OSF: Odour Safety Factor
NOAEL :No Observed Adverse Effect Level
LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
TLV: Threshold Limit Value
LOD: Limit Of Detection
OTV: Odour Threshold Value
BCF: BioConcentration Factors
BEI: Biological Exposure Index

end of SDS