POTASSIUM CYANIDE

Material Safety Data Sheet Mallinckrodt, Inc.

Emergency Telephone No. 314-982-5000

Science Products Division

Explosions

Fire: Fire and Explosion

Effective Date: June 26, 1985

Paris, Kentucky 40361

P. O. Box M

Product Identification:

CAS Number: 151-50-8

Potassium Cyanide, Solid

Molecular Weight:

Chemical Formula: KCN Hazardous Ingredients: Not Applicable

DANGER PRECAUTIONARY INFORMATION
HAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED, INHALED, OR ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN. CONTACT WITH ACID LIBERATES POISONOUS GAS.

Store in air-tight containers in cool, dry well ventilated area and away from Wash thoroughly after handling. not take internally. not breathe cyanide dust, mist or vapors.

EMERGENCY/FIRST AID

KEEP A CYANIDE ANTIDOTE KIT in area of product use or storage. IN ALL CASES, CALL PHYSICIAN IMMEDIATELY. must take precautions to avoid contact with potassium cyanide. First-aiders

at rest. In case of skin contact, remove contaminated clothing. by tickling back of throat with handle of spoon or by giving a glass of warm areas with large quantities of water for at least 15 minutes. If swallowed and respiration. if patient is conscious, immediately rinse mouth with water and induce vomiting If inhaled, remove patient to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial Administer amyl nitrite ampules per pre-planned directions. DO NOT GIVE MOUTH-TO-MOUTH resuscitation. Keep patient warm and SEE SECTION 5. Flush exposed

DOT Hazard Class: PUISON B

Appearance: White, granular solid.

some individuals can detect the odor of cyanide (bitter almonds)

Solubility: Very soluble in water.

Melting Point: Boiling Point: 635°C (1175°F) 1625°C (2957°F) Vapor Pressure: Vapor Density: No information found. No information found

Specific Gravity Evaporation Rate: No information found

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exposed containers cool.

Do not use CO2

area containing KCN and to keep fire Water spray can be used to fight fire in eous) when contacted with KCN.

to form explosive mixtures (some spontan-

chlorates, nitrites and nitrogen Not considered an explosion hazard, but trichloride plus ammonia have been found

flammable Hydrogen Cyanide upon heating. Not combustible, but can liberate

Fire Extinguishing Media:

Special Information:

cyanide. When dissolved in water KCN is operated in the pressure demand or other breathing apparatus, full facepiece clothing and NIOSH approved self-contained substance should wear full protective Personnel fighting fire involving this liberates toxic and flammable hydrogen pressure mode. Contact with acid or heat

Stability: Reactivity Data

Stable at room temperature in tightly

acids and oxidants.

a strong base. It reacts violently with

to air by reaction with CO2 and moisture It is gradually decomposed on exposure closed containers. KCN is deliquescent.

Hazardous Decomposition

Products:

Hazardous Polymerization:

Incompatibilities:

Cyanides and oxides of nitrogen.

Sodium Nitrite, Acids, Alkaloids, Chloral Nitrogen Trichloride, Perchloryl Fluoride,

Spills: Ventilate and evacua SECTION 4

up and place in closed container for recovery. Do not allow contact with severs and water courses: Decontaminate liquid or Allow only qualified personnel to handle the spill. Gently sweep Ventilate and evacuate area. See Section 2/Special Information. Hydrate, Iodine, strong oxidizers.

Disposal: KCN is an acutely hazardous waste under RCRA and if sent off site commercial bleach in excess to decompose cyanide. alkaline solution (pH about 10) is treated with chlorine or Cyanides must be oxidized to harmless waste before disposal. An free, it can be neutralized. for disposal can be handled only in RCRA approved facilities. solid residues with chlorine or commercial bleach. When cyanide-

Ensure compliance with local, state and federal regulations

Reportable Quantity (RQ)-Spills (GWA Sec. 311): 10 lbs.

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Corrosive to the respiratory tract. The substance inhibits cellular respiration. Overexposure may cause headache, weakness, dizziness, labored breathing and nausea which cam be followed by weak and irregular heart beat, unconsciousness, convulsions, coma and death.

Ingestion:

Corrosive to the gastro-intestinal tract. In addition to painful swallowing, symptoms may be expected to be similar to those noted for inhalation exposure.

Skin Contact:

Corrosive to the skin, and may be absorbed through the skin. Skin absorption may cause symptoms similar to those noted for inhalation.

Chronic Exposure:

Eye Contact

Corrosive to the eyes; redness, pain and blurred vision may occur.

The substance is corrosive to the eyes, the skin and the respiratory tract. Repeated minor contact.

causes a "cyanide" rash.

Aggravation of Pre-existing Conditions:

Workers using cyanide should have preplacement and periodic medical exams. Those with history of central nervous system, heart or lung diseases may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

Following

Following any route of exposure get medical attention immediately.
Administer smyl nitrate smpules by pre-planned directions.

Inhalation

Move to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, give artificial respiration. Do not use mouth-to-mouth resuscitation. Keep the affected person warm and at rest.

Ingestions

A DEADLY POISON! If patient is conscious, give water to rinse mouth, then induce vomiting by rickling back of throat with the handle of a spoon or by giving a glass of warm soapy water. Repeat several times.

Skin Exposures

Remove any contaminated clothing. Wash skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.

Eye Exposure:

Wash eyes with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes.

Toxicity Data: (RTECS, 1982)

Oral (Rat) LD50:

Oral (Rabbit) LD50:

Oral (Man) LDL0:

io mg/Kg (Highly Toxic) 5 mg/Kg 3 mg/Kg

Occupational Control Measures

SECTION 6

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Airborne Exposure Limit:

OSHA Permissible Exposure Limit (PEL): 5 mg (CN)/m³ (Skin) (TWA) ACCIH Threshold Limit Value (TLV): 5 mg (CN)/m³ (Skin) (TWA)

Ventilation System:

A system of general or local exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures below the airborne exposure limits. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the substance at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area. Please refer to the ACGIH document, Industrial Ventilation, A Hanual of Recommended Practices, most recent edition, for details.

Personal Respirators: (NIOSH approved)

If the PEL is exceeded, wear a supplied air, full facepiece respirator, airlined hood, or self-contained breathing apparatus.

Skin Protection:

Wear impervious protective clothing including boots, gloves, apron, or coveralls to prevent skin contact.

Eye Protection:

Contact lenses should not be worn when working with this material.

Use chemical safety goggles and/or full face shield where splashing is possible.

Maintain eye wash fountain and quick drench facilities in work area.

Practice good personal hygiene and wash thoroughly after handling material. Do not eat, drink or smoke in the workplace.

Storage and Special Information SECTION 7

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated place away from acids and oxidizing agents. Protect containers from physical damage.

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