SAFETY DATA SHEET
SODIUM CYANIDE
REVISION 5, DATE 12 JUN 23

1. IDENTIFICATION

Product Name	**Sodium Cyanide**
Other Names	No Data Available
Uses	Flotation agent in mining and metal extraction; electroplating metals; synthesising other chemicals.
Chemical Family	No Data Available
Chemical Formula	CNNa
Chemical Name	Hydrocyanic acid, sodium salt
Product Description	No Data Available

Contact Details of the Supplier of this Safety Data Sheet

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Redox Ltd	2 Swettenham Road Minto NSW 2566 Australia	+61-2-97333000
Redox Ltd	11 Mayo Road Wiri Auckland 2104 New Zealand	+64-9-2506222
Redox Inc.	3960 Paramount Boulevard Suite 107 Lakewood CA 90712 USA	+1-424-675-3200
Redox Chemicals Sdn Bhd	Level 2, No. 8, Jalan Sapir 33/7 Seksyen 33, Shah Alam Premier Industrial Park 40400 Shah Alam Sengalor, Malaysia	+60-3-5614-2111

Emergency Contact Details

For emergencies only; DO NOT contact these companies for general product advice.

Organisation	Location	Telephone
Poisons Information Centre	Westmead NSW	1800-251525 131126
Chemcall	Australia	1800-127406 +64-4-9179888
Chemcall	Malaysia	+64-4-9179888
Chemcall	New Zealand	0800-243622 +64-4-9179888
National Poisons Centre	New Zealand	0800-764766
CHEMTREC	USA & Canada	1-800-424-9300 CN723420 +1-703-527-3887

2. HAZARD IDENTIFICATION

Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Schedule 7

Globally Harmonised System

Hazard Classification

Hazardous according to the criteria of the Globally Harmonised System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS)

Hazard Categories

Corrosive to Metals - Category 1
Acute Toxicity (Oral) - Category 1
Acute Toxicity (Dermal) - Category 1
Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) - Category 1
Skin Corrosion/Irritation - Category 2
Serious Eye Damage/Irritation - Category 2A
Toxic To Reproduction - Category 2
Specific Target Organ Toxicity (Repeated Exposure) - Category 1
Acute Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 1
Long-term Hazard To The Aquatic Environment - Category 1

Pictograms

Signal Word

Danger

Hazard Statements

H290	May be corrosive to metals.
H300 + H310 + H330	Fatal if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled.
H317	May cause an allergic skin reaction.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H361fd	Suspected of damaging fertility. Suspected of damaging the unborn child.
H372	Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
H410	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.
AUH029	Contact with water liberates toxic gas
AUH032	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas
AUH070	Toxic by eye contact
NZ9.2	Hazardous to soil organisms
NZ9.3	Hazardous to terrestrial vertebrates
NZ9.4	Hazardous to terrestrial invertebrates

Precautionary Statements

Prevention	**P262**	Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
	P280	Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.
	P260	Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.
	P284	Wear respiratory protection.
	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
	P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
	P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
Response	**P310**	Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor.
	P361	Take off immediately all contaminated clothing.
	P304 + P340	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	P390	Absorb spillage to prevent material-damage.
	P330	Rinse mouth.
	P302 + P350	IF ON SKIN: Gently wash with plenty of soap and water.

	P363	Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
	P391	Collect spillage.
Storage	**P403 + P233**	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
	P406	Store in corrosive resistant container with a resistant inner liner.
	P405	Store locked up.
Disposal	**P501**	Dispose of contents/container in accordance with local / regional / national / international regulations.

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Safe Work Australia
National Guide for Classifying Hazardous Chemicals under the Model WHS Regulations

Hazard Classification	Hazardous according to the criteria of Safe Work Australia under Model WHS Regulations

3. COMPOSITION/INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

Ingredients

Chemical Entity	Formula	CAS Number	Proportion
Sodium cyanide	CNNa	143-33-9	>=98 %
Sodium hydroxide	NaOH	1310-73-2	<=1.1 %
Sodium carbonate	Na2CO3	497-19-8	<=1 %

4. FIRST AID MEASURES

Description of necessary measures according to routes of exposure

Swallowed	IF SWALLOWED: Remove from contaminated area. If possible, rinse the mouth with water, but do not make the casualty swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless directed to do so by medical personnel. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once). Urgent hospital treatment is likely to be needed. Transport promptly to hospital or medical centre. Transport with CYANIDE EMERGENCY KIT if available. *Apply artificial respiration if not breathing. Do not give direct mouth-to-mouth resuscitation! To protect rescuer, use air-viva, oxy-viva or one-way mask. Resuscitate in a well-ventilated area.
Eye	IF IN EYES: Immediately flush eyes with running water for several minutes, holding eyelids open and occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. Remove contact lenses if present and easy to do. Continue flushing until advised to stop by a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor, or for at least 15 minutes. Monitor the casualty for signs of cyanide poisoning and if the condition of the patient deteriorates, quickly begin administration of first aid. Transport promptly to hospital or medical centre. Transport with CYANIDE EMERGENCY KIT if available.
Skin	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush skin and hair with running water for at least 15 minutes. For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once). Transport promptly to hospital or medical centre. Transport with CYANIDE EMERGENCY KIT if available. *Care should be taken in handling a casualty whose clothing has been contaminated with cyanides. Contaminated clothing should be carefully removed and placed in a sealed bag for decontamination or disposal. Wash down the

	casualty with copious fresh water. Do not delay first aid by decontaminating the casualty! Treatment should be started immediately.
Inhaled	IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. For advice, contact a Poisons Information Centre (e.g. phone Australia 13 11 26; New Zealand 0800 764 766) or a doctor (at once). Give artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; give artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult. Transport promptly to hospital or medical centre. Transport with CYANIDE EMERGENCY KIT if available.
Advice to Doctor	Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved and take precautions to protect themselves. The swift application of first aid is crucial in maximising the chances of survival and recovery of anyone who is exposed to cyanides. In all cases of exposure to cyanides, even if the casualty appears to recover quickly, emergency transport to the nearest medical facility should be arranged. The casualty should be accompanied by someone trained in cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and able to continue the rescue. A cyanide antidote kit, if available, should accompany the casualty. Keep victim calm and warm. Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed. *Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed: Fatal if swallowed, in contact with skin and if inhaled. Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.
Medical Conditions Aggravated by Exposure	Workers using cyanides should have a preplacement and periodic medical exam. Those with history of central nervous system, thyroid, skin, heart or lung diseases may be more susceptible to the effects of this substance.

5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

General Measures	If safe to do so, move undamaged containers from fire area. Cool containers with water spray until well after fire is out. Do not get water inside containers! Dike fire-control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material. *Large fire: Immediately contact Fire Brigade; Consider initial evacuation of areas within 800 m in all directions.
Flammability Conditions	Non-combustible; substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes.
Extinguishing Media	If material is involved in a fire, use dry chemical, dry sand or water spray for extinction - Do not use water on material itself. Do not use water jet, Carbon dioxide (CO2) or foam extinguishing media - Sodium cyanide will react with water, CO2 and some foam extinguishers, evolving toxic and flammable Hydrogen cyanide gas. *Large fire: Flood fire area with large quantities of water while knocking down vapours with water fog - If insufficient water supply, knock down vapours only.
Fire and Explosion Hazard	Reaction with water or moist air may release toxic, corrosive or flammable gases. Reaction with water may generate much heat that will increase the concentration of fumes in the air. Vapours may accumulate in confined areas. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas. Containers may explode when heated or if contaminated with water.
Hazardous Products of Combustion	Fire or heat will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases, including Hydrogen cyanide, Ammonia.
Special Fire Fighting Instructions	Contain runoff from fire control or dilution water - Runoff may be corrosive and/or toxic and cause pollution.
Personal Protective Equipment	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Wear chemical protective clothing - It may provide little or no thermal protection. Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations where direct contact with the substance is possible.
Flash Point	No Data Available
Lower Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Upper Explosion Limit	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temperature	No Data Available
Hazchem Code	2X

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

General Response Procedure	Ensure adequate ventilation - Ventilate enclosed spaces before entering. ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area). All equipment used when handling the product must be grounded. Do not touch or walk through spilled material. Avoid generating dust. Do not breathe dust/vapours and prevent contact with

	eyes, skin and clothing - Inhalation, ingestion or contact (skin, eyes) with vapours, dusts or substance may cause severe injury or death!
Clean Up Procedures	Cover with dry earth, dry sand or other non-combustible material followed with plastic sheet to minimise spreading or contact with rain. Use clean non-sparking tools to collect material and place it into suitable containers for later disposal (see SECTION 13).
Containment	Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas. *Use water spray to reduce vapours or divert vapour cloud drift. Avoid allowing water runoff to contact spilled material. Do NOT get water inside containers.
Decontamination	Spillage area and contaminated solids can be detoxified by treatment with an excess of dilute sodium hypochlorite, calcium hypochlorite, or ferrous sulphate after the addition of soda ash or lime to raise the pH to greater than 10.5. Allow 1 hour for complete decomposition before washing spillage area down with large quantities of water to ensure maximum dilution. Collect and seal in properly labelled containers or drums for disposal.
Environmental Precautionary Measures	Spillages and decontamination runoff should be prevented from entering drains and watercourses. If contamination of sewers or waterways has occurred advise local emergency services.
Evacuation Criteria	Spill or leak area should be isolated immediately. Evacuate area! Keep unauthorised/unprotected personnel away. Keep upwind and to higher ground. *Large spill: Immediately contact Police or Fire Brigade; Consider initial downwind evacuation of areas within at least 250 m.
Personal Precautionary Measures	Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing (see SECTION 8).

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

Handling	At all places where there is a risk of cyanide poisoning, a CYANIDE EMERGENCY KIT should be kept in an accessible and convenient location. Safety showers and eyewash facilities should be provided within the immediate work area for emergency use. Ensure adequate ventilation - Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area. Obtain special instructions before use - Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Avoid generating dust. Do not breathe dust/gas/mist/vapours. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not ingest. Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection and suitable respirator (see SECTION 8). Avoid contact with incompatible materials. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. CORROSIVE TO METALS: Absorb spillage to prevent material damage (see SECTION 6). Avoid release to the environment.
Storage	Store in a cool, dry and well-ventilated place, out of direct sunlight. Keep containers closed when not in use - check regularly for spills. Protect against physical damage. Keep dry; Protect from water/moisture - will absorb/react with moisture to evolve hydrogen cyanide gas. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition - No smoking. Keep away from food/feedstuffs and incompatible materials (see SECTION 10). Store locked up.
Container	Keep only in the original container. *Containers of this material may be hazardous when empty since they retain product residues (dust, solids); observe all warnings and precautions listed for the product.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION

General	No specific exposure standards are available for this product. For Cyanides (as CN): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 5 mg/m3; Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure (Sk). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard [Adopted 2020]: TWA = 5 mg/m3; Skin absorption (skin); Dermal sensitiser (dsen). DECOMPOSITION PRODUCT: Hydrogen cyanide (CAS No. 74-90-8): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 10 ppm (11 mg/m3) Peak limitation; Absorption through the skin may be a significant source of exposure (Sk). - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard [Adopted 2022]: TWA = 1 ppm (1 mg/m3); Ceiling = 5 ppm (5 mg/m3); Skin absorption (skin); Ototoxin (oto). COMPONENT: Sodium hydroxide (CAS No. 1310-73-2): - Safe Work Australia Exposure Standard: TWA = 2 mg/m3 Peak limitation. - New Zealand Workplace Exposure Standard: Ceiling = 2 mg/m3.
Exposure Limits	No Data Available

Biological Limits	No information available.
Engineering Measures	A system of local and/or general exhaust is recommended to keep employee exposures as low as possible. Local exhaust ventilation is generally preferred because it can control the emissions of the contaminant at its source, preventing dispersion of it into the general work area.
Personal Protection Equipment	- Respiratory protection: Wear respiratory protection. Recommended: Supplied-air respirator or self-contained breathing apparatus (refer to AS/NZS 1715 & 1716). - Eye/face protection: Wear appropriate eye protection to prevent eye contact. Recommended: Chemical goggles and full-face shield (not required when wearing full facepiece respirator). - Hand protection: Wear protective gloves. Recommended: Elbow-length (gauntlet style) impervious gloves, e.g. PVC or butyl rubber. - Skin/body protection: Wear appropriate personal protective clothing to prevent skin contact. Recommended: Overalls, splash apron (or equivalent impervious outer garment), rubber boots.
Special Hazards Precaustions	No information available.
Work Hygienic Practices	Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Always wash hands before smoking, eating, drinking or using the toilet. Immediately decontaminate clothing and protective equipment or seal in plastic bags for later decontamination or disposal.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State	Solid
Appearance	Crystal or granular
Odour	Odourless or faint, bitter almonds
Colour	White
pH	Aqueous solutions are strongly alkaline
Vapour Pressure	No Data Available
Relative Vapour Density	No Data Available
Boiling Point	1,496 °C
Melting Point	564 °C
Freezing Point	No Data Available
Solubility	64 g/100 ml water 25°C
Specific Gravity	1.60
Flash Point	No Data Available
Auto Ignition Temp	No Data Available
Evaporation Rate	No Data Available
Bulk Density	1.3 ~ 1.4 g/cm3 (Tablet); 0.7 ~ 0.8 g/cm3 (Granula
Corrosion Rate	No Data Available
Decomposition Temperature	No Data Available
Density	1.60 g/cm3
Specific Heat	No Data Available
Molecular Weight	No Data Available
Net Propellant Weight	No Data Available
Octanol Water Coefficient	No Data Available
Particle Size	No Data Available
Partition Coefficient	No Data Available
Saturated Vapour Concentration	No Data Available
Vapour Temperature	No Data Available
Viscosity	No Data Available
Volatile Percent	No Data Available
VOC Volume	No Data Available

Additional Characteristics	No information available.
Potential for Dust Explosion	No information available.
Fast or Intensely Burning Characteristics	No information available.
Flame Propagation or Burning Rate of Solid Materials	No information available.
Non-Flammables That Could Contribute Unusual Hazards to a Fire	Sodium cyanide will react with water, CO2 and some foam extinguishers, evolving toxic and flammable Hydrogen cyanide gas.
Properties That May Initiate or Contribute to Fire Intensity	Non-combustible; substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes.
Reactions That Release Gases or Vapours	Fire or heat will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases, including Hydrogen cyanide, Ammonia.
Release of Invisible Flammable Vapours and Gases	Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

General Information	Contact with water liberates toxic gas. Contact with acid liberates very toxic gas. May be corrosive to metal.
Chemical Stability	Very stable when dry. Moisture will cause slow decomposition, releasing poisonous hydrogen cyanide gas.
Conditions to Avoid	Avoid generating dust. Protect from moisture. Keep away from heat and sources of ignition.
Materials to Avoid	Incompatible/reactive with water, acids, acid salts, Carbon dioxide (fire extinguishers), oxidising agents, metals (aluminium, copper, zinc, magnesium, tin, or their alloys).
Hazardous Decomposition Products	Fire or heat will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases, including Hydrogen cyanide, Ammonia. Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
Hazardous Polymerisation	Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

General Information	Information on toxicological effects: - Acute toxicity: Fatal if swallowed, in contact with skin and if inhaled. Sodium cyanide is a very toxic chemical asphyxiant and may cause death soon after exposure by all means of exposure. Cyanide inhibits cytochrome oxidase, preventing oxygen utilisation, leading to cytotoxic anoxia. If swallowed, it will cause caustic burns, resulting in severe gastrointestinal tract irritation with nausea and vomiting, accompanied by severe burning sensation. Toxic amounts may be absorbed through the skin and eyes (moist skin/sweat increases the rate of absorption). Poisoning symptoms include weakness, headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, chest pain, confusion, cyanosis (bluish skin due to deficient oxygenation of the blood), weak and irregular heartbeat, collapse, unconsciousness, coma and death. Death can be very rapid, resulting from central nervous system failure. - Skin corrosion/irritation: May cause skin irritation. Dermal toxicity of cyanides is sufficiently high such that death or systemic toxicity are likely to occur before local inflammatory irritation effects in the skin develop [NICNAS]. - Eye damage/irritation: Causes serious eye irritation, pain and possible burns. Dermal toxicity of cyanides is sufficiently high such that death or systemic toxicity are likely to occur at levels at which eye irritation is observed [NICNAS]. - Respiratory/skin sensitisation: May cause an allergic skin reaction. Repeated or prolonged skin contact may lead to irritant contact dermatitis, "cyanide rash", characterised by itching and skin eruptions. - Germ cell mutagenicity: Not considered to be genotoxic [NICNAS]. - Carcinogenicity: No information available. - Reproductive toxicity: Suspected of damaging fertility or the unborn child. Not expected to cause reproductive or developmental toxicity at dose levels at which maternal toxicity is not observed [NICNAS]. - STOT (single exposure): Inhalation of Sodium cyanide dust, or Hydrogen cyanide gas, may result in burns and irritation to the nose and upper respiratory tract, leading to coughing and sore throat. Lesions of the nasal septum and delayed pulmonary oedema may result. Toxic amounts may be inhaled, leading to acute poisoning symptoms. - STOT (repeated exposure): Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Chronic cyanide intoxication has been associated with rare neurological disorders, renal disease and effects on thyroid function.

- Aspiration toxicity: Not an aspiration hazard.

Information on likely routes of exposure:
- Ingestion: Fatal if swallowed! Swallowing can result in nausea, vomiting, diarrhoea, abdominal pain, convulsions and loss of consciousness. May cause cyanosis (blueness of the skin) due to lack of oxygen in the blood. May cause a weak or irregular heart beat, drop in blood pressure or cardiac arrest. Collapse and possible death may occur.
- Eye contact: Toxic by eye contact! Causes serious eye irritation.
- Skin contact: Fatal in contact with skin! May cause skin irritation or an allergic skin reaction, "cyanide rash".
- Inhalation: Fatal if inhaled! May cause headache, weakness, dizziness, laboured breathing nausea and vomiting, which can be followed by weak and irregular heart beat, unconsciousness, convulsions, coma and death.
Chronic effects: Causes damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. May cause drying of the skin, dermatitis, ulceration, skin necrosis, loss of appetite, weight loss, dizziness, shortness of breath, muscle cramps and irritation to upper respiratory tract.

Acute

Ingestion

Acute toxicity (Oral):
- LD50, Rat: 6,440 µg/kg [Supplier's SDS].
- LD50, Rat: 5.73 mg/kg [Supplier's SDS].
- LD50, Rat (female): 5.09 mg/kg bw. [NICNAS].

Other

Acute toxicity (Dermal), Intact skin:
- LD50, Rabbit (female): 200 mg/kg bw. (as dry powder) [NICNAS].
- LD50, Rabbit (female): 11.83 mg/kg bw. (as moistened powder) [NICNAS].
- LD50, Rabbit (female): 14.63 mg/kg bw. (in solution) [NICNAS].
Acute toxicity (Dermal), Abraded skin:
- LD50, Rabbit (female): 7.35 mg/kg bw. (as dry powder) [NICNAS].
- LD50, Rabbit (female): 11.28 mg/kg bw. (in solution) [NICNAS].

Inhalation

Acute toxicity (Inhalation):
- No inhalation exposure studies are available for Sodium cyanide. HCN gas is liberated from sodium cyanide when in contact with water.
For Hydrogen cyanide (CAS No. 74-90-8):
- LC50, Rats: 143 ppm (60 minutes exposure); 3,417 ppm (10 seconds exposure) [NICNAS].
- LC50, Rabbits: 2,200 ppm (45 seconds exposure); 118 ppm (30 minutes exposure) [NICNAS].
*An average fatal concentration (in humans) has been estimated as 546 ppm with an exposure time of 10 minutes [NICNAS].

Carcinogen Category

None

12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Ecotoxicity

Aquatic toxicity:
- Acute LC50, Fish (Rainbow trout): 0.05 - 0.075 mg/L (96 h) [Supplier's SDS].
- Acute LC50, Crustacea (Daphnia magna): 0.399 mg/L (48 h) [Supplier's SDS].
- Acute EC50, Algae (Nitzschia linearis): 0.107 mg/L (72 h) [Supplier's SDS].

Persistence/Degradability

Not expected to persist in soils or water.

Mobility

Adsorption to sediments or suspended solids is unlikely to be significant, primarily due to the high solubility of cyanides in water.

Environmental Fate

Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects - Avoid release to the environment.

Bioaccumulation Potential

Not expected to bioconcentrate or bioaccumulate.

Environmental Impact

No Data Available

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

General Information

Dispose of contents/container through a licensed waste contractor and in accordance with local/regional/national regulations.

Special Precautions for Land Fill

Residues must not be allowed to enter drains, sewers or watercourses or to contaminate the groundwater.

14. TRANSPORT INFORMATION

Land Transport (Australia)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	40 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible - Water Reactive
UN Number	1689
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	I
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Malaysia)
ADR Code

Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	40 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible - Water Reactive
UN Number	1689
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	I
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (New Zealand)
NZS5433

Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	40 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible - Water Reactive
UN Number	1689
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	I
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (Papua New Guinea)
ADG Code

Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	40 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible - Water Reactive
UN Number	1689
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	I

Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (South Korea)

Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
EPG	40 Toxic And/Or Corrosive Substances Non-Combustible - Water Reactive
UN Number	1689
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	I
Special Provision	No Data Available

Land Transport (United States of America)
US DOT

Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
ERG	157 Substances - Toxic and/or Corrosive (Non-Combustible / Water-Sensitive)
UN Number	1689
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	I
Special Provision	No Data Available

Sea Transport
IMDG Code

Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	CP Marine Pollutant
UN Number	1689
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	I
Special Provision	No Data Available
EMS	F-A, S-A
Marine Pollutant	Yes

Air Transport
IATA DGR

Proper Shipping Name	SODIUM CYANIDE, SOLID
Class	6.1 Toxic and Infectious Substances - Toxic Substances
Subsidiary Risk(s)	No Data Available
UN Number	1689
Hazchem	2X
Pack Group	I
Special Provision	No Data Available

National Transport Commission (Australia)
Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

Dangerous Goods Classification	Dangerous Goods according to the criteria of the Australian Code for the Transport of Dangerous Goods by Road & Rail (ADG Code)

15. REGULATORY INFORMATION

General Information	CYANIDES, metallic
Poisons Schedule (Aust)	Schedule 7

Environmental Protection Authority (New Zealand)
Hazardous Substances and New Organisms Amendment Act 2015

Approval Code	HSR002740

National/Regional Inventories

Australia (AIIC)	Listed
Canada (DSL)	Not Determined
Canada (NDSL)	Not Determined
China (IECSC)	Not Determined
Europe (EINECS)	205-599-4
Europe (REACh)	Not Determined
Japan (ENCS/METI)	Not Determined
Korea (KECI)	Not Determined
Malaysia (EHS Register)	Not Determined
New Zealand (NZIoC)	Listed
Philippines (PICCS)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Giftliste 1)	Not Determined
Switzerland (Inventory of Notified Substances)	Not Determined
Taiwan (NCSR)	Not Determined
USA (TSCA)	Not Determined

16. OTHER INFORMATION

Related Product Codes	SOCYAL1000, SOCYAN0300, SOCYAN0301, SOCYAN0500, SOCYAN0501, SOCYAN0510, SOCYAN0800, SOCYAN0810, SOCYAN0900, SOCYAN0901, SOCYAN0902, SOCYAN1000, SOCYAN1001, SOCYAN1002, SOCYAN1003, SOCYAN1004, SOCYAN1005, SOCYAN1006, SOCYAN1007, SOCYAN1008, SOCYAN1009, SOCYAN1010, SOCYAN1100, SOCYAN1200, SOCYAN1300, SOCYAN1301, SOCYAN1400, SOCYAN1401, SOCYAN1500, SOCYAN1501, SOCYAN1600, SOCYAN1601,

SOCYAN1700, SOCYAN1701, SOCYAN1800, SOCYAN1900, SOCYAN2000, SOCYAN2100, SOCYAN2200, SOCYAN2300, SOCYAN2700, SOCYAN2701, SOCYAN2702, SOCYAN2703, SOCYAN2704, SOCYAN2705, SOCYAN2706, SOCYAN2707, SOCYAN2708, SOCYAN2709, SOCYAN2710, SOCYAN2711, SOCYAN2712, SOCYAN2713, SOCYAN2900, SOCYAN2901, SOCYAN2902, SOCYAN2903, SOCYAN2904, SOCYAN2905, SOCYAN2906, SOCYAN2907, SOCYAN2908, SOCYAN2909, SOCYAN2910, SOCYAN2911, SOCYAN2912, SOCYAN2913, SOCYAN2914, SOCYAN2915, SOCYAN2916, SOCYAN2917, SOCYAN2918, SOCYAN2919, SOCYAN2920, SOCYAN3000, SOCYAN3100, SOCYAN3200, SOCYAN3300, SOCYAN3400, SOCYAN3500, SOCYAN4000, SOCYAN5000, SOCYAN6000, SOCYAN6001, SOCYAN6300, SOCYAN7000, SOCYAN7001, SOCYAN7500, SOCYAN8000, SOCYAN9000, SOCYAN9800

Revision 5

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Key/Legend

< Less Than
> Greater Than
AICS Australian Inventory of Chemical Substances
atm Atmosphere
CAS Chemical Abstracts Service (Registry Number)
cm^2 Square Centimetres
CO2 Carbon Dioxide
COD Chemical Oxygen Demand
deg C (°C) Degrees Celcius
EPA (New Zealand) Environmental Protection Authority of New Zealand
deg F (°F) Degrees Farenheit
g Grams
g/cm^3 Grams per Cubic Centimetre
g/l Grams per Litre
HSNO Hazardous Substance and New Organism
IDLH Immediately Dangerous to Life and Health
immiscible Liquids are insoluable in each other.
inHg Inch of Mercury
inH2O Inch of Water
K Kelvin
kg Kilogram
kg/m^3 Kilograms per Cubic Metre
lb Pound
LC50 LC stands for lethal concentration. LC50 is the concentration of a material in air which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals. The material is inhaled over a set period of time, usually 1 or 4 hours.
LD50 LD stands for Lethal Dose. LD50 is the amount of a material, given all at once, which causes the death of 50% (one half) of a group of test animals.
ltr or **L** Litre
m^3 Cubic Metre
mbar Millibar
mg Milligram
mg/24H Milligrams per 24 Hours
mg/kg Milligrams per Kilogram
mg/m^3 Milligrams per Cubic Metre
Misc or **Miscible** Liquids form one homogeneous liquid phase regardless of the amount of either component present.
mm Millimetre
mmH2O Millimetres of Water
mPa.s Millipascals per Second
N/A Not Applicable
NIOSH National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health
NOHSC National Occupational Heath and Safety Commission
OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
Oz Ounce
PEL Permissible Exposure Limit
Pa Pascal
ppb Parts per Billion
ppm Parts per Million
ppm/2h Parts per Million per 2 Hours
ppm/6h Parts per Million per 6 Hours
psi Pounds per Square Inch
R Rankine
RCP Reciprocal Calculation Procedure
STEL Short Term Exposure Limit
TLV Threshold Limit Value

tne Tonne
TWA Time Weighted Average
ug/24H Micrograms per 24 Hours
UN United Nations
wt Weight