

SODIUM CYANIDE

Synonyms: Hydrocyanic acid, sodium salt

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/ SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/ FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Not combustible but forms flammable gas on contact with water or damp air. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		NO hydrous agents. NO water. NO carbon dioxide. In case of fire in the surroundings: foam powder
EXPLOSION			In case of fire: cool drums, etc., by spraying with water but avoid contact of the substance with water.
EXPOSURE		PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE!	IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!
•INHALATION	Sore throat. Headache. Confusion. Weakness. Shortness of breath. Convulsions. Unconsciousness.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. No mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration. Administer oxygen by trained personnel. Refer for medical attention.
•SKIN	MAY BE ABSORBED! Redness. Pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Protective gloves. Protective clothing	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse skin with plenty of water or shower. Refer for medical attention.
•EYES	Redness. Pain. (Further see Inhalation).	Safety goggles, face shield, or eye protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
•INGESTION	Burning sensation. Nausea. Vomiting. Diarrhea. (See Inhalation).	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Wear protective gloves when inducing vomiting. No mouth-to-mouth artificial respiration. Administer oxygen by trained personnel. Refer for medical attention. See Notes.

Chemical Dangers: The solution in water is a medium strong base. The substance decomposes on contact with acids, acid salts, water, moisture and carbon dioxide, producing highly toxic, flammable hydrogen cyanide gas. The solution in water is a strong base, it reacts violently with acid and is corrosive. Reacts violently with strong oxidants such as nitrates, chlorates, nitric acid and peroxides, causing explosion hazard

Physical Dangers: Corrosive to Aluminum.

Storage: Separated from strong oxidants, acids, food and feedstuffs water or products containing water. Dry. Well closed. Keep in a well-ventilated room.

Handling, Containment Devices and PPE: Use in exhaust hood with Natural Rubber, Nitrile Rubber, Neoprene Rubber, or Polyvinyl Chloride chemical resistant gloves (if heavy exposure is anticipated contact Safety and Health for other glove options) and chemical goggles. If a splash hazard to the face is present, a face shield is also required.

Waste Disposal: Collect and store in a glass container labeled with the following "Hazardous Waste-Sodium Cyanide." Call Safety and Health at x5069 on the Health Science and x2600 on the Main Campus.

Emergency Spill Procedures and Decontamination: call x 77 on the Health Science Campus and x2600 on the Main Campus.