

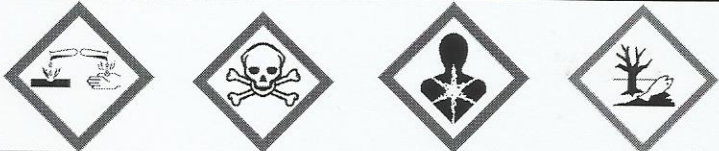
Draslovka	SAFETY DATA SHEETS according to (EC) 1907/2006 and (EU) 830/2015	Date of issue:	03.04.2003
	Potassium cyanide	Revision date:	10.11.2017
		Replaces issue of:	01.10.2016
		Page:	1 / 9

SECTION 1: Identification of the substance and of the company

1.1	Product identifier	
	Name:	Potassium Cyanide
	Identification number:	Index number 006-007-00-5 CAS number: 151-50-8
	Registration number:	01-2119486407-29-0002
1.2	Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against	
	Intended use:	<u>Synthesis of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Intermediates</u> <u>Formulation of Chemical Products</u> <u>Recycling of Precious Metals</u> <u>Electroplating</u> <u>Metal Hardening</u>
	Not recommended use:	Production of weapons and narcotics Fertilizers Fishing Germicide Pest control Consumer use This list is only informative and therefore not exhaustive.
1.3	Details of the supplier of the safety data sheet	
	Manufacturer:	Lučební závody Draslovka a.s. Kolín
	Registered office:	Havlíčková 605, 280 02 Kolín, Česká republika
	Company ID:	46 35 73 51
	Telephone:	+420 321 335 265, +420 321 335 249
	Competent person responsible:	monika.stankova@draslovka.cz
1.4	Emergency telephone number	
	<u>National Poison Information Service</u> <u>111</u> <u>+44-8454647</u>	
	Toxikologické informační středisko, Na Bojišti 1, Praha (continuously) +420-224919293 +420-224915402	
	Information for Health Risks - acute poisoning people and animals	
	<u>The toxicological center is different according to the country of use.</u>	

SECTION 2: Hazards identification

	Classification of the substance:	The substance is classified as dangerous according to Regulation EC No 1272/2008.	
	Dangerous health effects:	Fatal if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. Causes damage to organs (thyroid gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure; oral, dermal, inhalation	
	Dangerous environmental effects:	Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects	
2.1	Classification of the substance or mixture		
	Classification according to (EC) 1272/2008:	Codes for hazard classes and categories Hazard statement Codes	Met. Corr. 1, H290 Acute Tox. 1, H300 + H310 + H330 STOT RE 1, H372 Aquatic Chronic 1, H400 Aquatic Acute 1, H410
	Specific concentration limits (SCL) and M-factor	SCL: not stated	M-factor: 10
2.2	Label elements		
	Name: Potassium cyanide	CAS number: 151-50-8	

Hazard pictogram(s):			
Signal word:	DANGER		
Hazard statement(s):	H290 H300 + H310 + H330 H372 H410	May be corrosive to metals. Fatal if swallowed, in contact with skin or if inhaled. Causes damage to organs (thyroid gland) through prolonged or repeated exposure; oral, dermal, inhalation. Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects.	
Precautionary statement(s):	P273 P280 P301 + P310 P303 + P361 + P353 P304 + P340 P403 + P233	Avoid release to the environment. Wear protective nitrile gloves, protective clothing and eye protection. IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a doctor. IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing. Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.	
Additional labelling information:	EUH 032	Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas (hydrogen cyanide)	
2.3 Other hazards	Substance is not classified as PBT or vPvB; on the date of SDS creation the substance is not on the Candidate list of SVHC.		

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances				
The major component identifier:	Name:	Potassium Cyanide	Content:	<u>min 99</u> % wg
	Identification number:	Index number	CAS number	C&L inventory number
		006-007-00-5	151-50-8	not yet
The chemical identity of impurities conducive to at classification	Name	Potassium Carbonate	Content:	max 0.9 % wg
	Identification number	Index number	CAS number	C&L inventory number
		N/A	584-08-7	not yet
	Name	Potassium Hydroxide	Content:	max <u>0.4</u> % wg
	Identification number	Index number	CAS number	C&L inventory number
		019-002-00-8	1310-58-3	not yet

SECTION 4: First aid measures

4.1 Description of first aid measures		
Inhalation:	Remove exposed person to fresh air. If not breathing ensure airway is clear and commence cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). Avoid mouth to mouth contact and use eg. mouth to mask ventilation with one way valve, sacs for artificial lung ventilation, etc. to exhaust victim's exhaled air away from rescuer. Commence administration of oxygen as soon as possible. Administration of oxygen should be maintained until transfer to the care of a paramedic or doctor. Obtain medical help immediately!	
Skin contact:	Immediately remove contaminated clothing. Wash contaminated skin with large quantities of (preferably lukewarm) water. If poisoning symptoms appear, follow the above instructions for inhalation exposure. Obtain medical help immediately!	
Eye contact:	Immediately flush eyes with large quantities of water for 10-15 minutes. While flushing, keep eyelids open even by using force. Obtain medical help immediately!	

Draslovka	SAFETY DATA SHEETS	Date of issue:	03.04.2003
	according to (EC) 1907/2006 and (EU) 830/2015	Revision date:	10.11.2017
Potassium cyanide		Replaces issue of:	01.10.2016
		Page:	3 / 9

	Ingestion:	Obtain medical help immediately! Ingestion of even small amounts is likely to be fatal unless treated rapidly.
4.2	Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed	
	Inhalation:	Weakness, difficult breathing, headache, dizziness, cherry-red skin; during prolonged inhalation for 30 minutes nausea, vomiting, palpitations
	Skin contact:	Nausea, anxiety, vomiting, cherry-red skin
	Eye contact:	Redness and burning eyes, nausea, anxiety, vomiting, cherry-red skin
	Ingestion:	Weakness, difficult breathing, headache, dizziness, cherry-red skin
4.3	Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed	
	<p>Speed is essential! Obtain medical help immediately! Protect yourself and any casualty from further exposure during providing first aid (can be affected also the protective clothing). Wear specified PPE until test confirms no further risk from exposure.</p> <p>Each group of operators must be equipped with a first-aid box, should any poisoning occur and the following items: - Antidote (Not all antidotes are internationally recommended. Consult your National Poison Control Centre for guidance.) Administration by a doctor! - Resuscitator (bag valve mask) -Oxygen</p>	

SECTION 5: Firefighting measures		
5.1	Extinguishing media	
	Suitable extinguishing media	Non-combustible substance, fire- fighting measures are necessary to adapt according to conditions around. <u>Powder, dry extinguishing agent, minimum water content.</u>
	Unsuitable extinguishing media:	Direct water stream, <u>foam</u> , carbon dioxide because of the possibility of toxic hydrogen cyanide release.
5.2	Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture During heating or in the case of fire there is possibility of toxic gases formation, mainly hydrogen cyanide (HCN). During contact with water leads to the release of hydrogen cyanide (HCN).	
5.3	Advice for firefighters Protective chemical wear (EN 340, EN 464, EN 465, EN 466, EN 943) and self-contained breathing apparatus (EN 137).	

SECTION 6: Accidental release measures		
6.1	Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures In case of accident it is necessary to wear a face mask with a B2 filter to ensure protection against HCN or equivalent (only in case of self-preservation); higher content requires the use of a self-contained breathing apparatus (EN 137) and protective chemical wear (EN 340, EN 464, EN 465, EN 466, EN 943).	
6.2	Environmental precautions Do not rinse the spilled product with water. Prevent further leakage. Restrict the area. Prevent penetration of the substance into soil, water, sewerage. In case the substance gets into waterway or reservoir, inform consumers, cease their operation and use of water. Inform the competent local authorities.	
6.3	Methods and material for containment and cleaning up Remove the spilt dust (granules, tablets) mechanically with caution; remove it along with the contaminated soil and hand it over to authorized person to dispose.	
6.4	Reference to other sections PPE see Section 8	

SECTION 7: Handling and storage		
7.1	Precautions for safe handling Ensure good exhaustion of the dust. Make sure that the workplace is ventilated and exhausted properly. Open the packaging units carefully and handle them with care.	
7.2	Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities To be stored separately in original sealed packaging units in dry, cool, locked storerooms. The storage area must be free of acids and substances entering in acidic reactions, as they carry the risk of releasing strongly toxic hydrogen cyanide.	
7.3	Specific end use(s) See Exposure Scenario	

Draslovka	SAFETY DATA SHEETS	Date of issue:	03.04.2003
	according to (EC) 1907/2006 and (EU) 830/2015	Revision date:	10.11.2017
	Potassium cyanide	Replaces issue of:	01.10.2016
		Page:	4 / 9

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1	Control parameters			
	*) according to national legislation of target country			
	Name of substance (component(s)):	CAS	Eight hours mg/m ³	Short-term mg/m ³
	potassium cyanide	151-50-8	*)	*)
	Occupational exposure limit values according to Directives 39/2000/EC and 15/2006/EC			
	Name of substance (component(s)):	CAS	Eight hours mg/m ³ TWA	Short-term mg/m ³ STEL
	potassium cyanide	151-50-8	---	---
	DNEL	4.03 mg/kg bw/day (acute dermal) 12.5 mg/m ³ (acute inhalation) 0.114 mg/kg bw/day (chronic dermal) 0.94 mg/m ³ (chronic inhalation)		
	PNEC	1 µg/l (freshwater) 0.2 µg/l (marine water) 3.2 µg/l (intermittent releases) 50 µg/l (STP) 4 µg/kg sediment dw (sediment freshwater) 0.8 µg/kg sediment dw (sediment marine water) 7 µg/kg soil dw (soil)		
8.2	Exposure controls			
	Workplace should be equipped with a face mask (EN 136) with type B2 filter or equivalent (e.g. combined filter A2B2E2K2P3) (EN 14 387 + A1).			
	Personal protective equipment:			
	Respiratory protection:	Filter half-mask (EN 149 + A1)		
	Eye protection:	Face shield or goggles (EN 166)		
	Hand protection:	Rubber gloves (e.g. KCL 732)	Thickness 0.4 mm	Material nitrile
		Time of Penetration > 480 min		
	Basic employee training in combination with specific activity training (e.g. procedure for glove removal and disposal) for tasks where dermal protection is necessary.			
	Skin protection:	Protective work clothes (EN 13688), protective boots (ISO 20 346).		
	Environmental exposure control: see Exposure Scenarios.			

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

9.1	Information on basic physical and chemical properties	
	Appearance	solid
	Odour:	Waiver
	Odour threshold:	Waiver
	pH (at 20°C):	Waiver
	Melting point/freezing point (°C):	634.5
	Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C):	Waiver
	Flash point (°C):	Waiver
	Evaporation rate:	Waiver
	Flammability (solid, gas):	non flammable
	Flammability: or explosive limits	upper (% vol.): non explosive lower (% vol.):
	Vapour pressure:	Waiver
	Vapour density:	Waiver
	Relative density:	1.56 at 20°C
	Solubility:	400 g/L at 20 °C
	Partition coefficient n-octanol/water:	Log Kow (Pow): -0.25 at 20 °C
	Auto-ignition temperature:	Waiver
	Decomposition temperature:	Waiver
	Viscosity:	Waiver

Draslovka	SAFETY DATA SHEETS according to (EC) 1907/2006 and (EU) 830/2015	Date of issue:	03.04.2003
	Potassium cyanide	Revision date:	10.11.2017
		Replaces issue of:	01.10.2016
		Page:	5 / 9

	Explosive properties:	Non explosive
	Oxidising properties:	No
9.2	Other information	
	none	

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity	
10.1	Reactivity Reaction with acids releases toxic hydrogen cyanide
10.2	Chemical stability In a dry clean environment protected from air humidity.
10.3	Possibility of hazardous reactions In contact with water and acids releases hydrogen cyanide, which creates explosive mixture with air.
10.4	Conditions to avoid Acids. Its reactions with acids produce highly toxic hydrogen cyanide. It is extremely hygroscopic. In contact with water, it hydrolyzes to produce hydrogen cyanide.
10.5	Incompatible materials Acids and water.
10.6	Hazardous decomposition products Hydrogen cyanide – highly toxic gas

SECTION 11: Toxicological information	
11.1	Information on toxicological effects
	a) Acute toxicity LD50 (oral, rat): 6.8 mg/kg bw LD50 (dermal, rabbit): 6.6 mg/kg bw (wet skin; for dry skin 130 mg/kg bw) LC50 (inhalation, 4 hrs, estimate for human): 103 mg/m ³ air
	b) Skin corrosion/irritation Due to high acute toxicity tests for skin irritation are not relevant.
	c) Serious eye damage/irritation Due to high acute toxicity tests for eye irritation are not relevant.
	d) Respiratory or skin sensitisation Due to high acute toxicity tests for respiratory or skin sensitisation are not relevant.
	e) Germ cell mutagenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	f) Carcinogenicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. There is insufficient evidence from chronic and subchronic animal studies, and from genetic testing and human surveys, to support classification of cyanide salts as carcinogens
	g) Reproductive toxicity Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met. The results of reproductive toxicity studies indicate that cyanide compounds are not teratogens or reproductive toxicants
	h) Specific target organ toxicity (STOT)– single exposure Based on available data, the classification criteria are not met.
	i) Specific target organ toxicity (STOT)– repeated exposure route: oral: NOAEL: 1.02 mg/kg bw/day Target organs: glandular: thyroids route: inhalation: NOAEC: 3.75 mg/m ³ Target organs: glandular: thyroids
	j) Aspiration hazard Due to high acute toxicity tests are not relevant.

Draslovka	SAFETY DATA SHEETS	Date of issue:	03.04.2003
	according to (EC) 1907/2006 and (EU) 830/2015	Revision date:	10.11.2017
	Potassium cyanide	Replaces issue of:	01.10.2016
		Page:	6 / 9

SECTION 12: Ecological information

12.1	Toxicity
	<p>Fish</p> <p>Data from multiple short-term fish toxicity studies were reviewed by ECETOC Task Force, including LC50 values from fifteen freshwater fish species and four marine fish species. A more conservative analysis was provided by a species sensitivity distribution of six freshwater species and one marine species, restricted to short-term studies with flow-through conditions and the lowest LC50 per species. From this SSD, an HC5 of 26 µg CN/l was determined, which corresponded well with the lowest LC50 of 27 µg CN/l. The HC5 was assumed to apply to both freshwater and marine species, with respect to evidence that marine species are not more sensitive than freshwater species</p>
	<p>Algae</p> <p>The EC50/LC50 values in freshwater and saltwater algae were reviewed by the ECETOC Task Force. Data from a small range of static studies providing EC50 values from three freshwater algae, one marine alga and one macrophyte was reviewed by the ECETOC Task Force, from studies lasting from 24 h to 32 d in duration. None of the studies were confirmed to have complied with GLP guidelines. The lowest freshwater EC50 was from a 24 h study of a Chlorococcales species (45 µg CN/l); the lowest saltwater EC50 was reported from <i>Nitzschia closterium</i> (57 µg CN/l).</p>
	<p>Daphnia</p> <p>The lowest reliable LC50 for <i>Daphnia</i> was 39.8 µg CN/l. This value was in the range of the 48-hour LC50 value at 20 °C for <i>Daphnia pulex</i> reported by Cairns of 110 µg CN/l, and is very close to the acute LC50/EC50 for all aquatic organisms of 50 µg/l derived by ECETOC.</p> <p>An HC5 for free cyanide of 15 µg CN/l was derived from an SSD representing 21 freshwater and marine crustacea; the SSD included two LC50/EC50 values of 1 µg CN/l and 3 µg CN/l reported in <i>Daphnia pulex</i> at a water temperature of 25 °C. The mean LC50 from two short-term studies of the marine crab <i>Cancer irroratus</i> was 5 µg CN/l. The LC50/EC50 value for all other species was above 30 µg CN/l; the results reported for <i>Cancer irroratus</i> do not appear to be indicative of cyanide sensitivity to marine invertebrates in general. Thus, the acute LC50/EC50 for all aquatic organisms is protective of most of the saltwater invertebrate species</p>
	<p>Bacteria</p> <p>The ECETOC Task Force identified a mean EC50 from an international ring test conducted by Strotmann and Pagga from 17 laboratories assaying growth inhibition in activated sludge; the mean EC50 was 4.9 mg CN/l. This value was similar to a 30-minute EC50 reported from an activated sludge respiration inhibition assay, conducted in accordance with the guideline (proposed ISO growth inhibition assay as described in Annex I to Strotmann and Pagga, 1996), of 2.3 mg CN/l (Strotmann, 1992).</p> <p>The NOEC was the lowest from range of toxicity tests to bacteria and cyanobacteria, protozoa and fungi as reviewed by the ECETOC Task Force. The lowest NOEC was 0.007 mg CN/l.</p>
12.2	Persistence and degradability Hydrolysis half-life: 6.8 d at 30 °C
12.3	Bioaccumulative potential BCF: 3.162
12.4	Mobility in soil Data not available
12.5	Results of PBT and vPvB assessment According to CSR substance does not fulfill criteria as PBT nor vPvB.
12.6	Other adverse effects Data not available

SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

13.1	Waste treatment methods
	<p>a) Possible hazards in disposing of the substance and contaminated packaging</p> <p>Disposing of KCN: Solid residue is handed over to authorised person for thermal liquidation.</p> <p>Waste catalogue code 060311* – solid salts and solutions containing cyanides Liquid residue and rinse water alkalinized with calcium hydroxide or sodium (potassium) hydroxide to pH 8 to 10 with an admixture of iron sulfate/iron sulfate heptahydrate (ten times the detected content of CN⁻) are transformed to ferrocyanide ([Fe(CN)₆]4-) and are filtrated. The pasty mixture is then mixed with coal or another absorbing agent and together with filter material it is handed over to authorised person for professional liquidation</p> <p>Waste catalogue code 150202* – absorbents contaminated by dangerous substances meant for thermal</p>

Draslovka	SAFETY DATA SHEETS according to (EC) 1907/2006 and (EU) 830/2015 Potassium cyanide	Date of issue:	03.04.2003
		Revision date:	10.11.2017
		Replaces issue of:	01.10.2016
		Page:	7 / 9

liquidation. It is possible to dispose of liquid residue absorbed into soil using solution of potassium permanganate, sodium hypochlorite or hydrogen peroxide or it is handed over to authorized person for professional liquidation.

Waste catalogue code 170505* – dredging spoil containing dangerous substances

Disposing of contaminated packaging:

PE bags and plastic package inserts to be handed over to authorised person for thermal liquidation









Waste catalogue code **150110** – packaging containing residues of or contaminated by dangerous substances

Metal packaging contaminated by cyanide must be rinsed properly and the water containing cyanide is then reclaimed as described above. Cleaned metal packagings are handed over to an authorised person for recycling.

In case of surface or ground water contamination, immediately inform local fire unit and environmental authorities.

- b) Physical/chemical properties that may affect waste treatment
See above
- c) Avoiding waste disposal through sewerage
Avoid release of contaminated water to sewerage
- d) Special precautions for any recommended waste treatment
See above

SECTION 14: Transport information

14.1	UN number			
	1680			
14.2	UN proper shipping name			
	<i>ADR</i>	POTASSIUM CYANIDE, SOLID		
	<i>RID</i>	POTASSIUM CYANIDE, SOLID		
	<i>IMDG:</i>	POTASSIUM CYANIDE, SOLID		
	<i>ICAO/IATA:</i>	POTASSIUM CYANIDE, SOLID		
14.3	Transport hazard class(s)			
	<i>ADR</i>	<i>RID</i>	<i>IMDG:</i>	<i>ICAO/IATA:</i>
	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
	Classification			
	<i>ADR</i>	<i>RID</i>		
	T5	T5		
14.4	Packing group			
	<i>ADR</i>	<i>RID</i>	<i>IMDG:</i>	<i>ICAO/IATA:</i>
	I	I	I	I
	Hazard Identification No. (Kemler)			
	<i>ADR</i>			
	66			
	Labels			
	<i>ADR</i>	<i>RID</i>	<i>IMDG:</i>	<i>ICAO/IATA:</i>
				
				
	Note			
	<i>ADR</i>	<i>RID</i>	<i>IMDG:</i>	<i>ICAO/IATA:</i>
			EmS: F-A, S-A	PAO: 666 CAO: 673
14.5	Environmental hazards			
	ADR, RID, ICAO / IATA: Yes, substance hazardous to environment IMDG Code: Yes, marine pollutant			
14.6	Special precautions for user			
	Not necessary.			
14.7	Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code			
	Not transported.			

Draslovka	SAFETY DATA SHEETS according to (EC) 1907/2006 and (EU) 830/2015 Potassium cyanide	Date of issue:	03.04.2003
		Revision date:	10.11.2017
		Replaces issue of:	01.10.2016
		Page:	8 / 9

SECTION 15: Regulatory information

15.1	Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture Regulation EC 1907/2006 (REACH) as amended Regulation EC 1272/2008 (CLP) as amended Directive 2008/98 / EC on waste, as amended and valid national legislation
15.2	Chemical safety assessment CSR

SECTION 16: Other information

a)	<p>The changes in case of a revised safety data sheet Changes are marked by <u>underlining and highlighting</u>. Changes in the MSDS are made to release fourth amendment to the Regulation of the European Parliament and Council Regulation (EC) no. 1272 / 2008- Regulation no. <u>830/2015</u>, which amends and clarifies the criteria for classification and labelling. Classification according to 67/548 / EEC was removed. <u>PNEC values have been changed according to CSR.</u></p>																																																									
b)	<p>A key or legend to abbreviations and acronyms</p> <table border="0"> <tr><td>Met.Corr. 1</td><td>Corrosive to metals</td></tr> <tr><td>Acute Tox. 1</td><td>Acute toxicity</td></tr> <tr><td>STOT RE 1</td><td>Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure</td></tr> <tr><td>Aquatic Acute 1</td><td>Toxic to aquatic life</td></tr> <tr><td>Aquatic Chronic 1</td><td>Toxic to aquatic life, with long-lasting effects</td></tr> <tr><td>DNEL</td><td>Derived no effect level</td></tr> <tr><td>PNEC</td><td>Predicted no effect concentration</td></tr> <tr><td>EN</td><td>European norm</td></tr> <tr><td>ISO</td><td>International Organization for Standardization</td></tr> <tr><td>CAS</td><td>Chemical Abstract Service</td></tr> <tr><td>REACH</td><td>European Community Regulation on chemicals and their safe use (EC 1907/2006)</td></tr> <tr><td>STP</td><td>Wastewater treatment plant</td></tr> <tr><td>LD50</td><td>Lethal dose killing 50 % of tested population</td></tr> <tr><td>LC50</td><td>Lethal concentration killing 50 % of tested population</td></tr> <tr><td>EC50</td><td>Effective concentration for 50 % of tested population</td></tr> <tr><td>HC5</td><td>Dangerous concentration for 5% of tested population</td></tr> <tr><td>NOAEL</td><td>No observable adverse effect level</td></tr> <tr><td>NOAEC</td><td>No observable adverse effect concentration</td></tr> <tr><td>LOEL</td><td>Lowest observed effect level</td></tr> <tr><td>NOEC</td><td>Non-observed measured concentration</td></tr> <tr><td>PBT</td><td>Persistent bioaccumulative toxic chemical</td></tr> <tr><td>vPvB</td><td>Very persistent and very bioaccumulative chemical</td></tr> <tr><td>BCF</td><td>Bioconcentration factor</td></tr> <tr><td>GLP</td><td>Good laboratory practice</td></tr> <tr><td>ADR</td><td>European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road</td></tr> <tr><td>RID</td><td>International rule for transport of dangerous goods by railway</td></tr> <tr><td>IMDG</td><td>International rule for transport of dangerous goods by sea</td></tr> <tr><td>ICAO/IATA</td><td>Rules for transport by air</td></tr> </table>		Met.Corr. 1	Corrosive to metals	Acute Tox. 1	Acute toxicity	STOT RE 1	Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure	Aquatic Acute 1	Toxic to aquatic life	Aquatic Chronic 1	Toxic to aquatic life, with long-lasting effects	DNEL	Derived no effect level	PNEC	Predicted no effect concentration	EN	European norm	ISO	International Organization for Standardization	CAS	Chemical Abstract Service	REACH	European Community Regulation on chemicals and their safe use (EC 1907/2006)	STP	Wastewater treatment plant	LD50	Lethal dose killing 50 % of tested population	LC50	Lethal concentration killing 50 % of tested population	EC50	Effective concentration for 50 % of tested population	HC5	Dangerous concentration for 5% of tested population	NOAEL	No observable adverse effect level	NOAEC	No observable adverse effect concentration	LOEL	Lowest observed effect level	NOEC	Non-observed measured concentration	PBT	Persistent bioaccumulative toxic chemical	vPvB	Very persistent and very bioaccumulative chemical	BCF	Bioconcentration factor	GLP	Good laboratory practice	ADR	European agreement concerning the international carriage of dangerous goods by road	RID	International rule for transport of dangerous goods by railway	IMDG	International rule for transport of dangerous goods by sea	ICAO/IATA	Rules for transport by air
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Draslovka	SAFETY DATA SHEETS according to (EC) 1907/2006 and (EU) 830/2015 Potassium cyanide	Date of issue:	03.04.2003
		Revision date:	10.11.2017
		Replaces issue of:	01.10.2016
		Page:	9 / 9

	P273	Avoid release to the environment.
	P280	Wear protective nitrile gloves, protective clothing and eye protection.
	P301+P310	IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a doctor.
	P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
	P303+P361+ P353	IF ON SKIN (or hair): Take off immediately all contaminated clothing. Rinse skin with water.
	P403+P233	Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.
e)	Training appropriate for workers SDS and training for manipulation with dangerous and flammable substances.	
f)	More information The substance is a subject of harmonised classification according to Annex VI Regulation 1272/2008/ES. Disclaimer The information stated in this SDS is given in good faith and considered correct but it is not presented as completely exhaustive and can be used as a lead only. Information in this document is based on the contemporary state of our knowledge and concern the product with regard to relevant safety regulations. It does not represent a guarantee of the product qualities. Lučební závody Draslovka a.s. Kolín does not bear responsibility for any damage resulting from handling or coming into contact with the above mentioned product.	