# Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

### Copper cyanide SDS

Revision Date: 2024-04-25 Revision Number: 1

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# SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking

#### Product identifier

Product name: Copper cyanide

CAS: 544-92-3

## Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against

Relevant identified For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.

uses:

Uses advised none

against:

### Company Identification

Company: Chemicalbook.in

Address: 5 vasavi Layout Basaveswara Nilayam Pragathi Nagar Hyderabad, India -500090

Telephone: +91 9550333722

### **SECTION 2: Hazards identification**

#### Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 2, Oral Acute toxicity - Category 1, Dermal Acute toxicity - Category 2, Inhalation
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, short-term (Acute) - Category Acute 1
Hazardous to the aquatic environment, long-term (Chronic) - Category Chronic 1

### GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Danger

#### Hazard statement(s)

H300 Fatal if swallowed H310 Fatal in contact with skin H330 Fatal if inhaled H410 Very toxic to aquatic life with long lasting effects

#### Precautionary statement(s)

#### Prevention

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P262 Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...

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

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P284 [In case of inadequate ventilation] wear respiratory protection.

P273 Avoid release to the environment.

#### Response

P301+P316 IF SWALLOWED: Get emergency medical help immediately.

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P330 Rinse mouth.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P316 Get emergency medical help immediately.

P361+P364 Take off immediately all contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P320 Specific treatment is urgent (see ... on this label).

P391 Collect spillage.

#### Storage

P405 Store locked up.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

#### Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

#### Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

# **SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

#### Substance

Chemical name: Copper cyanide

Common names and Copper cyanide

synonyms:

CAS number: 544-92-3 EC number: 208-883-6

Concentration: 100%

### **SECTION 4: First aid measures**

#### Description of necessary first-aid measures

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

## Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

### Most important symptoms/effects, acute and delayed

Following severe exposure to dust, symptoms of cyanide poisoning may develop (see ingestion). Ingestion causes anxiety, confusion, dizziness, sudden loss of consciousness, odor of bitter almonds on breath or in vomitus, rapid weak pulse, convulsions, and paralysis. Contact with eyes causes irritation. (USCG, 1999)

#### Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

Basic Treatment: Establish a patent airway. Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if necessary. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for shock and treat if necessary . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with normal saline during transport . Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 ml/kg up to 200 ml of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool. Administer activated charcoal . Copper and related compounds

### **SECTION 5: Firefighting measures**

### Suitable extinguishing media

If material involved in fire: Extinguish fire using agent suitable for type of surrounding fire. (Material itself does not burn or burns with difficulty.) Use foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide. Do not use water on material itself. If large quantities of combustibles are involved, use water in flooding quantities as spray and fog. Use water spray to knock down vapors.

### Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Special Hazards of Combustion Products: Toxic hydrogen cyanide gas may form in fires. (USCG, 1999)

#### Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

### **SECTION 6: Accidental release measures**

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

#### **Environmental precautions**

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

#### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Studies of wastewater treatment at 6 metal electroplating plants revealed that a ph of 9-10, a polymeric flocculant, and a conventional clarifier-sludge system were the most effective treatments. reaction times were greatest for the oxidation of nickel cyanide, followed by copper cyanide, & then zinc cyanide.

## **SECTION 7: Handling and storage**

#### Precautions for safe handling

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

#### Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Should be stored in cool, well-ventilated place, out of direct rays of sun, away from ... fire hazard, & should be periodically inspected & monitored. incompatible materials should be isolated ... cyanides & copper cmpd

# SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

#### Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

Component	Copper cyanid	Copper cyanide				
CAS No.	544-92-3	544-92-3				
	Limit value - E	light hours	Limit value - Sho	Limit value - Short term		
	ppm	<sub>mg/m</sub> 3	ppm	<sub>mg/m</sub> 3		
Finland	?	1 (1)	?	?		

	Remarks	
Finland	(1) calculated as Cu	

## Biological limit values

no data available

#### Appropriate engineering controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

### Skin protection

Wear fire/flame resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

#### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

# SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state: Copper cyanide is a green powder. Insoluble in water. Toxic by skin absorption, through

open wounds, by ingestion, and by inhalation of hydrogen cyanide that arises from slight

decomposition. Produces toxic oxides of nitrogen in fires.

Colour: White monoclinic prisms or green orthorhombic crystals

Odour: no data available

Melting

point/freezing

473°C(lit.)

point:

Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range:

160°C/11mmHg(lit.)

Flammability:

no data available

Lower and upper

r

explosion

limit/flammability

limit:

no data available

Flash point:

140°C(lit.)

Auto-ignition

no data available

temperature:

Decomposition

no data available

temperature:

pH: no data available

Kinematic

no data available

viscosity:

Solubility:

Practically insol in water, alcohol, cold dil acids; sol in ammonium hydroxide, sol in alkali

cyanide solutions because of formation of stable cyanocuprate(I) ions

**Partition** 

coefficient noctanol/water:

no data available

Vapour pressure:

no data available

Density and/or relative density:

2.92

Relative vapour

no data available

density:

Particle

no data available

characteristics:

# **SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity**

#### Reactivity

no data available

### Chemical stability

no data available

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

Not combustible. COPPER CYANIDE is decomposed by acids to give off hydrogen cyanide, a flammable poisonous gas. Tends to explosive instability. Capable of violent oxidation under certain condition: fusion with metal chlorates, perchlorates, nitrates or nitrites can cause explosions [Bretherick, 1979 p. 101]. Reacts with incandescence with magnesium [Mellor, 1940, Vol. 4, 271].

#### Conditions to avoid

no data available

## Incompatible materials

Reacts violently with magnesium.

## Hazardous decomposition products

Toxic gases and vapors (such as hydrogen cyanide and carbon monoxide) may be released when cyanide decomposes. Cyanide

# **SECTION 11: Toxicological information**

#### Acute toxicity

Oral: no data available

Inhalation: no data available

Dermal: no data available

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

## Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

# Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

## Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

## Carcinogenicity

no data available

## Reproductive toxicity

no data available

## STOT-single exposure

no data available

## STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

# Aspiration hazard

no data available

# **SECTION 12: Ecological information**

### **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

#### Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

#### Persistence and degradability

no data available

### Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

#### Mobility in soil

no data available

#### Other adverse effects

no data available

# **SECTION 13: Disposal considerations**

### Disposal methods

#### Product

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

## Contaminated packaging

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

# **SECTION 14: Transport information**

#### **UN Number**

ADR/RID: no data available IMDG: no data available IATA: no data available

### **UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: no data available IMDG: no data available IATA: no data available

### Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.) IMDG: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.) IATA: 6.1 (For reference only, please check.)

## Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: II (For reference only, please check.)
IMDG: II (For reference only, please check.)
IATA: II (For reference only, please check.)

#### **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: Yes IMDG: Yes IATA: Yes

### Special precautions for user

no data available

### Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments

no data available

# **SECTION 15: Regulatory information**

Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)

Listed.

### **EC Inventory**

Listed.

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory

Listed.

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015

Listed.

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)

Listed.

(PICCS)

Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory

Listed.

IECSC)

Listed.

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)

Listed.

## **SECTION 16: Other information**

### Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

#### References

IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home

HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm

IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: http://www.iarc.fr/

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:

http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\_locale=en

CAMEO Chemicals, website: http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple

ChemIDplus, website: http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp

ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website:

http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg

Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp

ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: https://echa.europa.eu/

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