

Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix

ROWE SCIENTIFIC

Chemwatch: 5239-26

Version No: 10.1

Safety Data Sheet according to WHS Regulations (Hazardous Chemicals) Amendment 2020 and ADG requirements

Chemwatch Hazard Alert Code: 2

Issue Date: 20/03/2024

Print Date: 20/03/2024

L.GHS.AUS.EN.E

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

Product Identifier

Product name	Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix
Chemical Name	Not Applicable
Synonyms	CC0730, CC0731, CC5110, CC5111, CC5112, CC5113, CC5114, CC5171, CC5175, CC5176, CC5177, CC5178, CC5179, CC5185, CG0026, CG0027, CG0028, CG0029, CG0032, CG0033, CG0034, CG0035, CG0039, CG0040, CG0041, CG0277, CG0278, CG0279, CG1178, CG1180, CG1183, CG1188, CI0024, CI0029, CI0030, CI0028, CL0361, CL0362, CN0024, CN0025, CN0026, CS1287, CS1454, CS1456, CS1462, CL0839, CL0840, CL0841, CL0842, CS8583
Chemical formula	Not Applicable
Other means of identification	Not Available

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

Relevant identified uses	Laboratory chemical. Use according to manufacturer's directions.
--------------------------	---

Details of the manufacturer or supplier of the safety data sheet

Registered company name	ROWE SCIENTIFIC
Address	11 Challenge Boulevard Wangara WA 6065 Australia
Telephone	+61 8 9302 1911
Fax	+61 8 9302 1905
Website	http://rowe.com.au/
Email	rowewa@rowe.com.au

Emergency telephone number

Association / Organisation	ROWE SCIENTIFIC
Emergency telephone numbers	+61 8 9302 1911 (24 Hrs)
Other emergency telephone numbers	Not Available

SECTION 2 Hazards identification

Classification of the substance or mixture

Poisons Schedule	S7
Classification [1]	Acute Toxicity (Oral) Category 4, Acute Toxicity (Dermal) Category 4, Skin Corrosion/Irritation Category 2, Serious Eye Damage/Eye Irritation Category 2A, Acute Toxicity (Inhalation) Category 4, Hazardous to the Aquatic Environment Long-Term Hazard Category 3
Legend:	1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI

Label elements

Hazard pictogram(s)	
Signal word	Warning

Hazard statement(s)

H302	Harmful if swallowed.
H312	Harmful in contact with skin.
H315	Causes skin irritation.
H319	Causes serious eye irritation.
H332	Harmful if inhaled.
H412	Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix

AUH032	Contact with acid liberates very toxic gas.
--------	---

Precautionary statement(s) Prevention

P271	Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.
P261	Avoid breathing mist/vapours/spray.
P264	Wash all exposed external body areas thoroughly after handling.
P270	Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.
P273	Avoid release to the environment.
P280	Wear protective gloves, protective clothing, eye protection and face protection.

Precautionary statement(s) Response

P305+P351+P338	IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.
P337+P313	If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention.
P301+P312	IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/physician/first aider if you feel unwell.
P302+P352	IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water.
P304+P340	IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.
P330	Rinse mouth.
P332+P313	If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.
P362+P364	Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

Precautionary statement(s) Storage

Not Applicable

Precautionary statement(s) Disposal

P501	Dispose of contents/container to authorised hazardous or special waste collection point in accordance with any local regulation.
------	--

SECTION 3 Composition / information on ingredients**Substances**

See section below for composition of Mixtures

Mixtures

CAS No	%[weight]	Name
143-33-9	0.1-0.5	<u>sodium cyanide</u>
1310-73-2	0.1-0.5	<u>sodium hydroxide</u>
Not Available	<0.1	one or more metals from
Not Available		copper, gold, iron, lead, nickel and silver
7732-18-5	>60	<u>water</u>

Legend: 1. Classified by Chemwatch; 2. Classification drawn from HCIS; 3. Classification drawn from Regulation (EU) No 1272/2008 - Annex VI; 4. Classification drawn from C&L; * EU IOELVs available

SECTION 4 First aid measures**Description of first aid measures**

Eye Contact	If this product comes in contact with the eyes: ▶ Wash out immediately with fresh running water. ▶ Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids. ▶ Seek medical attention without delay; if pain persists or recurs seek medical attention. ▶ Removal of contact lenses after an eye injury should only be undertaken by skilled personnel.
Skin Contact	If skin or hair contact occurs: ▶ Immediately flush body and clothes with large amounts of water, using safety shower if available. ▶ Quickly remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear. ▶ Wash skin and hair with running water. Continue flushing with water until advised to stop by the Poisons Information Centre. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor.
Inhalation	▶ If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. ▶ Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested. ▶ Prostheses such as false teeth, which may block airway, should be removed, where possible, prior to initiating first aid procedures. ▶ Apply artificial respiration if not breathing, preferably with a demand valve resuscitator, bag-valve mask device, or pocket mask as trained. Perform CPR if necessary. ▶ Transport to hospital, or doctor, without delay.
Ingestion	IMPORTANT: ESTABLISH A FIRST AID PLAN BEFORE WORKING WITH CYANIDES. ANTIDOTES SHOULD BE AVAILABLE ON SITE. ▶ Prompt response in an emergency is vital. ▶ All workers are to be trained and refresher trained in procedures. ▶ Rescuers might need the protection of breathing apparatus where there is the potential of exposure to airborne cyanide. ▶ Use the buddy system and avoid becoming a casualty. In all cases of cyanide exposure get medical help urgently after administering first aid.

Continued...

Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix

For cyanide poisonings by any route:

- ▶ Contact Poisons Advisory Centre or a doctor.
- ▶ Seek immediate medical attention.
- ▶ Place casualty in coma position.
- ▶ Give oxygen when available.
- ▶ Consider external cardiac compression, mechanical resuscitation and use of antidote kit.

If breathing stops mouth-to-mouth resuscitation (also called expired air resuscitation - EAR) may be given only as a last resort. Should such resort prove necessary, first wash the casualty's mouth and lips. A first aid attendant giving EAR must not inhale the expired air of the casualty.

US Practice as employed by DuPont:-

FIRST AID Swallowed/ Inhaled /Skin Contact

- ▶ If no symptoms, no treatment is necessary; decontaminate patient.
- ▶ If conscious but with symptoms present (nausea, shortness of breath, dizziness) give oxygen.
- ▶ If consciousness is impaired (slurred speech, drowsiness) give oxygen and amyl nitrite.
- ▶ If unconscious but breathing, give oxygen and amyl nitrite by means of a respirator. To give amyl nitrite, break an ampoule in a cloth and insert into lip of mask for 15 seconds, then take away for 15 seconds. Repeat 5-6 times.

First Aid Supplies for cyanide poisoning should be conveniently placed throughout cyanide areas and should be IMMEDIATELY accessible at all times. They should be routinely inspected (typically daily) by people who would use them in an emergency. The total numbers of any item listed below should be adequate to handle the largest number of exposure cases that can reasonably be anticipated, taking into account that some supplies may be wasted, destroyed or inaccessible during an emergency.

Oxygen Resuscitators - The Flynn Series III Model from O-Two Systems has been found satisfactory, being lightweight, rugged and easy to use.

Amyl Nitrite Ampoules - One box of one dozen ampoules per station is usually satisfactory. Stations should be located throughout the cyanide area.

CAUTION: Amyl nitrite is not stable and must be replaced every 1 to 2 years. Store in the original dated box away from heat. (can be stored with the resuscitator).

Avoid storage on vehicles where cabin temperatures can reach 60 deg. C. Storage in high temperature climates may require replacement before the expiry date on the box. Also avoid excessive cold storage which may limit the vapour pressure and reduce its evaporating property. Kits and amyl nitrite should be accessible, but secured against tampering or theft (an increase in the use of nitrite "poppers", as aphrodisiacs, introduces substance abuse concerns).

A set of cyanide first aid instructions should be located at each amyl nitrite storage location. Workers should be fully trained since in real emergency situations there will be insufficient time to "read the book".

Notes on the use of amyl nitrite:-

- ▶ AN is highly volatile and flammable - do not smoke or use around a source of ignition.
- ▶ If treating patient in a windy or draughty area provide some shelter or protection (shirt, wall, drum, cupped hand etc.) to prevent amyl nitrite vapour from being blown away. Keep ampoule upwind from the nose, the objective is to get amyl nitrite into the patient's lungs.
- ▶ Rescuers should avoid AN inhalation to avoid becoming dizzy and losing competence.
- ▶ Lay the patient down. Since AN dilates blood vessels and lowers blood pressure, lying down will help keep the patient conscious.
- ▶ **DO NOT overuse - excessive use might put the patient into shock.**
- ▶ Vasodilatory effects of amyl nitrate may promote fatal cardiac arrhythmias (particularly if the patient is not really poisoned by cyanide).
- ▶ the role of amyl nitrate as a competitive inducer of methaemoglobin in the blood stream is highly variable and, alone, may produce levels of methaemoglobin as low as 5% only.

Experience at DuPont plants has not shown any serious after-effects from treatment with amyl nitrite.

Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

For cyanide intoxication (and for certain nitriles which produce cyanide ion)

- ▶ Signs symptoms of acute cyanide poisoning reflect cellular hypoxia and are often non-specific.
- ▶ Cyanosis may be a late finding.
- ▶ A bradycardic, hypertensive and tachypneic patient suggests poisoning especially if CNS and cardiovascular depression subsequently occurs.
- ▶ Immediate attention should be directed towards assisted ventilation, administration of 100% oxygen, insertion of intravenous lines and institution of cardiac monitoring.
- ▶ Obtain an arterial blood gas immediately and correct any severe metabolic acidosis (pH below 7.15).
- ▶ Mildly symptomatic patients generally require supportive care alone. Nitrites should not be given indiscriminately - in all cases of moderate to severe poisoning, they should be given in conjunction with thiosulfate. As a temporizing measure supply amyl nitrite perles (0.2ml inhaled 30 seconds every minute) until intravenous lines for sodium nitrite are established. 10 ml of a 3% solution is administered over 4 minutes to produce 20% methaemoglobin in adults. Follow directly with 50 ml of 25% sodium thiosulfate, at the same rate, IV. If symptoms reappear or persist within 1/2-1 hour, repeat nitrite and thiosulfate at 50% of initial dose. As the mode of action involves the metabolic conversion of the thiosulfate to thiocyanate, renal failure may enhance thiocyanate toxicity.
- ▶ Methylene blue is not an antidote. [Ellenhorn and Barceloux: Medical Toxicology]

If amyl nitrite intervention is employed then Medical Treatment Kits should contain the following:

- ▶ One box containing one dozen amyl nitrite ampoules
- ▶ Two sterile ampoules of sodium nitrite solution (10 mL of a 3% solution in each)
- ▶ Two sterile ampoules of sodium thiosulfate solution (50 mL of a 25% solution in each)
- ▶ One 10 mL sterile syringe. One 50 mL sterile syringe. Two sterile intravenous needles. One tourniquet.
- ▶ One dozen gauze pads.
- ▶ Latex gloves
- ▶ A "Biohazard" bag for disposal of bloody/contaminated equipment.
- ▶ A set of cyanide instructions on first aid and medical treatment.

- Notes on the use of amyl nitrite:-

- ▶ AN is highly volatile and flammable - do not smoke or use around a source of ignition.
- ▶ If treating patient in a windy or draughty area provide some shelter or protection (shirt, wall, drum, cupped hand etc.) to prevent amyl nitrite vapour from being blown away. Keep ampoule upwind from the nose, the objective is to get amyl nitrite into the patients lungs.
- ▶ Rescuers should avoid AN inhalation to avoid becoming dizzy and losing competence.
- ▶ Lay the patient down. Since AN dilates blood vessels and lowers blood pressure, lying down will help keep patient conscious.
- ▶ **DO NOT overuse - excessive use might put the patient into shock.** Experience at DuPont plants has not shown any serious after-effects from treatment with amyl nitrite.

ADDITIONAL NOTES:

- ▶ Major medical treatment procedures may vary e.g. US (FDA method as recommended by DuPont) uses amyl nitrite as a methaemoglobin generator, followed by treatment with sodium nitrite and then sodium thiosulfate.

MODES OF ACTION: Amyl nitrite (AN) reacts with haemoglobin (HB) to form about 5% methaemoglobin (MHB). Sodium nitrite (NaNO₂) reacts with haemoglobin to form approximately 20-30% methaemoglobin. Methaemoglobin attracts cyanide ions (CN) from tissue and binds with them to become cyanmethaemoglobin (CNMHB). Sodium thiosulfate (Na₂S₂O₃) converts cyanmethaemoglobin to thiocyanate (HSCN) which is excreted by the kidneys. i.e. AN + HB = MHB NaNO₂ + HB = MHB CN + MHB = CNMHB Na₂S₂O₃ + CNMHB + O₂ = HSCN

- ▶ The administration of the antidote salts is intravenous in normal saline, Ringers lactate or other available IV fluid.
- ▶ European practice may use 4-dimethylaminophenol (DMAP) as a methaemoglobin generator. Also hydroxycobalamin (Vitamin B12a) is used. Hydroxycobalamin works by reacting with cyanide to form cyanocobalamin (Vitamin B12) which is excreted in the urine.
- ▶ European and Australian NOHSC (ASCC) propose dicobalt edetate (Kelocyanor) as antidote. This acts by chelating cyanide to form stable cobaltcyanide, which is excreted in the urine. In all cases hyperbaric therapy may increase the efficiency of a cyanide antidote kit.

Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix

SECTION 5 Firefighting measures

Extinguishing media

- ▶ Water spray or fog.
- ▶ Foam.
- ▶ Dry chemical powder.
- ▶ BCF (where regulations permit).
- ▶ Carbon dioxide.

Special hazards arising from the substrate or mixture

Fire Incompatibility	None known.
-----------------------------	-------------

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting	▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Use fire fighting procedures suitable for surrounding area. ▶ Do not approach containers suspected to be hot. ▶ Cool fire exposed containers with water spray from a protected location. ▶ If safe to do so, remove containers from path of fire. ▶ Equipment should be thoroughly decontaminated after use.
Fire/Explosion Hazard	▶ Non combustible. ▶ Not considered to be a significant fire risk. ▶ Expansion or decomposition on heating may lead to violent rupture of containers. ▶ Decomposes on heating and may produce toxic/ irritating fumes. ▶ May emit acrid smoke. Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: nitrogen oxides (NOx)
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

SECTION 6 Accidental release measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

See section 8

Environmental precautions

See section 12

Methods and material for containment and cleaning up

Minor Spills	▶ Clean up all spills immediately. ▶ Avoid breathing vapours and contact with skin and eyes. ▶ Control personal contact with the substance, by using protective equipment. ▶ Contain and absorb spill with sand, earth, inert material or vermiculite. ▶ Wipe up. ▶ Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.
Major Spills	▶ Clear area of personnel and move upwind. ▶ Alert Fire Brigade and tell them location and nature of hazard. ▶ Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus. ▶ Prevent, by any means available, spillage from entering drains or water course. ▶ Stop leak if safe to do so. ▶ Contain spill with sand, earth or vermiculite. ▶ Collect recoverable product into labelled containers for recycling. ▶ Neutralise/decontaminate residue (see Section 13 for specific agent). ▶ Collect solid residues and seal in labelled drums for disposal. ▶ Wash area and prevent runoff into drains. ▶ After clean up operations, decontaminate and launder all protective clothing and equipment before storing and re-using. ▶ If contamination of drains or waterways occurs, advise emergency services.

Personal Protective Equipment advice is contained in Section 8 of the SDS.

SECTION 7 Handling and storage

Precautions for safe handling

Safe handling	▶ Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation. ▶ Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs. ▶ Use in a well-ventilated area. ▶ Prevent concentration in hollows and sumps. ▶ DO NOT enter confined spaces until atmosphere has been checked. ▶ DO NOT allow material to contact humans, exposed food or food utensils. ▶ Avoid contact with incompatible materials. ▶ When handling, DO NOT eat, drink or smoke. ▶ Keep containers securely sealed when not in use. ▶ Avoid physical damage to containers. ▶ Always wash hands with soap and water after handling. ▶ Work clothes should be laundered separately. Launder contaminated clothing before re-use. ▶ Use good occupational work practice. ▶ Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS. ▶ Atmosphere should be regularly checked against established exposure standards to ensure safe working conditions are maintained.
----------------------	--

Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix

Other information	- Store in original containers. - Keep containers securely sealed. - Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. - Store away from incompatible materials and foodstuff containers. - Protect containers against physical damage and check regularly for leaks. - Observe manufacturer's storage and handling recommendations contained within this SDS.
-------------------	--

Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities

Suitable container	- Glass container is suitable for laboratory quantities - Lined metal can, lined metal pail/ can. - Plastic pail. - Polyliner drum. - Packing as recommended by manufacturer. - Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.
Storage incompatibility	- Avoid strong acids, bases. - Contact with acids produces toxic fumes

SECTION 8 Exposure controls / personal protection

Control parameters

Occupational Exposure Limits (OEL)

INGREDIENT DATA

Source	Ingredient	Material name	TWA	STEL	Peak	Notes
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium cyanide	Cyanides (as CN)	5 mg/m3	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
Australia Exposure Standards	sodium hydroxide	Sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	2 mg/m3	Not Available

Emergency Limits

Ingredient	TEEL-1	TEEL-2	TEEL-3
sodium cyanide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Ingredient	Original IDLH	Revised IDLH
sodium cyanide	25 mg/m3	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	10 mg/m3	Not Available
water	Not Available	Not Available

MATERIAL DATA

None assigned. Refer to individual constituents.

Exposure controls

Engineering controls are used to remove a hazard or place a barrier between the worker and the hazard. Well-designed engineering controls can be highly effective in protecting workers and will typically be independent of worker interactions to provide this high level of protection.

The basic types of engineering controls are:

Process controls which involve changing the way a job activity or process is done to reduce the risk.

Enclosure and/or isolation of emission source which keeps a selected hazard "physically" away from the worker and ventilation that strategically "adds" and "removes" air in the work environment. Ventilation can remove or dilute an air contaminant if designed properly. The design of a ventilation system must match the particular process and chemical or contaminant in use.

Employers may need to use multiple types of controls to prevent employee overexposure.

Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear approved respirator. Correct fit is essential to obtain adequate protection. Supplied-air type respirator may be required in special circumstances. Correct fit is essential to ensure adequate protection.

An approved self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) may be required in some situations.

Provide adequate ventilation in warehouse or closed storage area. Air contaminants generated in the workplace possess varying "escape" velocities which, in turn, determine the "capture velocities" of fresh circulating air required to effectively remove the contaminant.

Type of Contaminant:	Air Speed:
solvent, vapours, degreasing etc., evaporating from tank (in still air).	0.25-0.5 m/s (50-100 f/min.)
aerosols, fumes from pouring operations, intermittent container filling, low speed conveyer transfers, welding, spray drift, plating acid fumes, pickling (released at low velocity into zone of active generation)	0.5-1 m/s (100-200 f/min.)
direct spray, spray painting in shallow booths, drum filling, conveyer loading, crusher dusts, gas discharge (active generation into zone of rapid air motion)	1-2.5 m/s (200-500 f/min.)
grinding, abrasive blasting, tumbling, high speed wheel generated dusts (released at high initial velocity into zone of very high rapid air motion).	2.5-10 m/s (500-2000 f/min.)

Within each range the appropriate value depends on:

Lower end of the range	Upper end of the range
1: Room air currents minimal or favourable to capture	1: Disturbing room air currents
2: Contaminants of low toxicity or of nuisance value only.	2: Contaminants of high toxicity
3: Intermittent, low production.	3: High production, heavy use
4: Large hood or large air mass in motion	4: Small hood-local control only

Simple theory shows that air velocity falls rapidly with distance away from the opening of a simple extraction pipe. Velocity generally decreases with the square of distance from the extraction point (in simple cases). Therefore the air speed at the extraction point should be adjusted, accordingly, after reference to distance from the contaminating source. The air velocity at the extraction fan, for example, should be a minimum of

Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix

	1-2 m/s (200-400 f/min) for extraction of solvents generated in a tank 2 meters distant from the extraction point. Other mechanical considerations, producing performance deficits within the extraction apparatus, make it essential that theoretical air velocities are multiplied by factors of 10 or more when extraction systems are installed or used.
Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment	
Eye and face protection	▶ Safety glasses with unperforated side shields may be used where continuous eye protection is desirable, as in laboratories; spectacles are not sufficient where complete eye protection is needed such as when handling bulk-quantities, where there is a danger of splashing, or if the material may be under pressure. ▶ Chemical goggles. Whenever there is a danger of the material coming in contact with the eyes; goggles must be properly fitted. [AS/NZS 1337.1, EN166 or national equivalent] ▶ Full face shield (20 cm, 8 in minimum) may be required for supplementary but never for primary protection of eyes; these afford face protection. ▶ Alternatively a gas mask may replace splash goggles and face shields. ▶ Contact lenses may pose a special hazard; soft contact lenses may absorb and concentrate irritants. A written policy document, describing the wearing of lenses or restrictions on use, should be created for each workplace or task. This should include a review of lens absorption and adsorption for the class of chemicals in use and an account of injury experience. Medical and first-aid personnel should be trained in their removal and suitable equipment should be readily available. In the event of chemical exposure, begin eye irrigation immediately and remove contact lens as soon as practicable. Lens should be removed at the first signs of eye redness or irritation - lens should be removed in a clean environment only after workers have washed hands thoroughly. [CDC NIOSH Current Intelligence Bulletin 59].
Skin protection	See Hand protection below
Hands/feet protection	▶ Elbow length PVC gloves
Body protection	See Other protection below
Other protection	▶ Overalls. ▶ Eyewash unit. ▶ Barrier cream. ▶ Skin cleansing cream.

Recommended material(s)

GLOVE SELECTION INDEX

Glove selection is based on a modified presentation of the: **"Forsberg Clothing Performance Index"**.
The effect(s) of the following substance(s) are taken into account in the **computer-generated** selection:
Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix

Material	CPI
BUTYL	C
NAT+NEOPR+NITRILE	C
NATURAL RUBBER	C
NATURAL+NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE	C
NEOPRENE/NATURAL	C
NITRILE	C
NITRILE+PVC	C
PE	C
PE/EVAL/PE	C
PVA	C
PVC	C
SARANEX-23	C
SARANEX-23 2-PLY	C
TEFLON	C
VITON	C
VITON/CHLOROBUTYL	C

* CPI - Chemwatch Performance Index
A: Best Selection
B: Satisfactory; may degrade after 4 hours continuous immersion
C: Poor to Dangerous Choice for other than short term immersion
NOTE: As a series of factors will influence the actual performance of the glove, a final selection must be based on detailed observation. -
* Where the glove is to be used on a short term, casual or infrequent basis, factors such as "feel" or convenience (e.g. disposability), may dictate a choice of gloves which might otherwise be unsuitable following long-term or frequent use. A qualified practitioner should be consulted.

Ansell Glove Selection

Glove — In order of recommendation
AlphaTec 02-100

Respiratory protection

Type -P Filter of sufficient capacity. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)

Where the concentration of gas/particulates in the breathing zone, approaches or exceeds the "Exposure Standard" (or ES), respiratory protection is required.
Degree of protection varies with both face-piece and Class of filter; the nature of protection varies with Type of filter.

Required Minimum Protection Factor	Half-Face Respirator	Full-Face Respirator	Powered Air Respirator
up to 10 x ES	-AUS P2	-	-PAPR-AUS / Class 1 P2
up to 50 x ES	-	-AUS / Class 1 P2	-
up to 100 x ES	-	-2 P2	-PAPR-2 P2 ^

^ - Full-face
A(All classes) = Organic vapours, B AUS or B1 = Acid gasses, B2 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), B3 = Acid gas or hydrogen cyanide(HCN), E = Sulfur dioxide(SO2), G = Agricultural chemicals, K = Ammonia(NH3), Hg = Mercury, NO = Oxides of nitrogen, MB = Methyl bromide, AX = Low boiling point organic compounds(below 65 degC)

Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix

AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-185
AlphaTec® 38-612
AlphaTec® 58-008
AlphaTec® 58-530B
AlphaTec® 58-530W
AlphaTec® 58-735
AlphaTec® 79-700
AlphaTec® Solvex® 37-675
DermaShield™ 73-711

The suggested gloves for use should be confirmed with the glove supplier.

SECTION 9 Physical and chemical properties

Information on basic physical and chemical properties

Appearance	Clear alkaline liquid; mixes with water.		
Physical state	Liquid	Relative density (Water = 1)	Not Available
Odour	Not Available	Partition coefficient n-octanol / water	Not Available
Odour threshold	Not Available	Auto-ignition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
pH (as supplied)	Not Available	Decomposition temperature (°C)	Not Applicable
Melting point / freezing point (°C)	Not Applicable	Viscosity (cSt)	Not Available
Initial boiling point and boiling range (°C)	Not Available	Molecular weight (g/mol)	Not Applicable
Flash point (°C)	Not Applicable	Taste	Not Available
Evaporation rate	Not Available	Explosive properties	Not Available
Flammability	Not Applicable	Oxidising properties	Not Available
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Surface Tension (dyn/cm or mN/m)	Not Available
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Applicable	Volatile Component (%vol)	Not Available
Vapour pressure (kPa)	Not Available	Gas group	Not Available
Solubility in water	Miscible	pH as a solution (1%)	Not Available
Vapour density (Air = 1)	Not Available	VOC g/L	Not Applicable

SECTION 10 Stability and reactivity

Reactivity	See section 7
Chemical stability	▶ Unstable in the presence of incompatible materials. ▶ Product is considered stable. ▶ Hazardous polymerisation will not occur.
Possibility of hazardous reactions	See section 7
Conditions to avoid	See section 7
Incompatible materials	See section 7
Hazardous decomposition products	See section 5

SECTION 11 Toxicological information

Information on toxicological effects

Inhaled	The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified by EC Directives using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of vapours, fumes or aerosols, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.
Ingestion	Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The toxic properties of cyanide depend on its ability to inhibit enzymes required for the respiration of cells within the body. Acute exposure can cause profuse ineffective breathing, irregular heartbeat, unconsciousness, coma and death by asphyxia. At very low dosages symptoms include weakness, headache, confusion, nausea and vomiting. Normal blood pressure with rapid pulse is usual in mild cases. The respiratory rate varies with the intensity of exposure: rapid with mild exposure, or slow and gasping with severe exposure. Symptoms of mild exposure are reversed when exposure ceases. Symptoms of poisoning may include salivation, nausea without vomiting, anxiety, confusion, vertigo, giddiness, lower jaw stiffness, convulsions, spasm (opisthotonos), paralysis, coma and cardiac arrhythmias Cyanide readily forms stable complexes with biologically active metal ions, notably the ferric ion of cytochrome oxidase, producing significant inhibition of enzyme activity with a consequent loss of a cell's ability to utilise oxygen. Cyanosis (blue-grey discolouration of the skin and lips) is often present in cyanide and nitrile poisonings but may be a late finding. Non-lethal doses of cyanide are eventually released from the complex to be transformed to thiocyanate and excreted in the urine.

Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix

Skin Contact	Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material either produces inflammation of the skin in a substantial number of individuals following direct contact, and/or produces significant inflammation when applied to the healthy intact skin of animals, for up to four hours, such inflammation being present twenty-four hours or more after the end of the exposure period. Skin irritation may also be present after prolonged or repeated exposure; this may result in a form of contact dermatitis (nonallergic). The dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) and swelling (oedema) which may progress to blistering (vesiculation), scaling and thickening of the epidermis. At the microscopic level there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer of the skin (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Skin contact may produce "cyanide rash" with itching, also macular, papular and vesicular eruptions. Secondary infections may follow. Contact irritation causes readily reversible change which disappears after exposure ends. Entry into the blood-stream through, for example, cuts, abrasions, puncture wounds or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.
Eye	Evidence exists, or practical experience predicts, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals and/or may produce significant ocular lesions which are present twenty-four hours or more after instillation into the eye(s) of experimental animals. Repeated or prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterised by temporary redness (similar to windburn) of the conjunctiva (conjunctivitis); temporary impairment of vision and/or other transient eye damage/ulceration may occur.
Chronic	The toxic properties of cyanide result from its ability to inhibit enzymes required for the respiration of cells within the body. Chronic exposure to cyanides, at levels too low to produce clinical complaints, may cause dermatitis, itching, scarlet rash, perforation of nasal septum, throat irritation, muscular cramps, weight loss and enlargement of the thyroid gland. Workers with pre-existing CNS, heart and lung disorders are at significant risk. A wide range of symptoms are thought to be caused by long-term, low-level (often less than 10 ppm) exposure to cyanides. Symptoms include persistent runny nose, weakness, dizziness, giddiness, headache, nausea, vomiting, abdominal pain, throat irritation, changes in taste and smell, muscle cramps, weight loss, flushing of the face, itching and irritation of the upper respiratory tract, throat and eyes and enlargement of the thyroid gland. These symptoms are not specific to cyanide exposure; therefore it has been difficult to prove that chronic cyanide toxicity exists. Repeated minor contact with cyanides produces a characteristic scarlet rash with itching, papules (small, superficial raised spots on the skin), perforation of the nasal septum and possible sensitisation. Concerns have been expressed that low-level, long term exposures may result in damage to the nerves of the eye. Chronic exposure to cyanides and certain nitriles may result in interference to iodine uptake by thyroid gland and its consequent enlargement. This occurs following metabolic conversion of the cyanide moiety to the less toxic thiocyanate which is excreted in the urine. Thyroid insufficiency may also occur as a result of metabolic conversion of cyanides to the corresponding thiocyanate.. A small amount of cyanide is excreted, unchanged, in the breath, sweat and urine.

Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Not Available	Not Available
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 2.34 mg/kg ^[1]	Not Available
sodium cyanide	Inhalation (Rat) LC50: 0.032 mg/L4h ^[1]	
	Oral (Rat) LD50: 6.64 mg/kg ^[2]	
sodium hydroxide	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Dermal (rabbit) LD50: 1350 mg/kg ^[2]	Eye (rabbit): 0.05 mg/24h SEVERE
	Oral (Rabbit) LD50: 325 mg/kg ^[1]	Eye (rabbit):1 mg/24h SEVERE
		Eye (rabbit):1 mg/30s rinsed-SEVERE
		Eye: adverse effect observed (irritating) ^[1]
		Skin (rabbit): 500 mg/24h SEVERE
water		Skin: adverse effect observed (corrosive) ^[1]
	TOXICITY	IRRITATION
	Oral (Rat) LD50: >90000 mg/kg ^[2]	Not Available
Legend:	1. Value obtained from Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Acute toxicity 2. Value obtained from manufacturer's SDS. Unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effect of chemical Substances	

SODIUM HYDROXIDE	The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. The material may produce severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure, and may produce a contact dermatitis (nonallergic). This form of dermatitis is often characterised by skin redness (erythema) thickening of the epidermis. Histologically there may be intercellular oedema of the spongy layer (spongiosis) and intracellular oedema of the epidermis. Prolonged contact is unlikely, given the severity of response, but repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.
WATER	No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.
SODIUM CYANIDE & SODIUM HYDROXIDE	Asthma-like symptoms may continue for months or even years after exposure to the material ends. This may be due to a non-allergic condition known as reactive airways dysfunction syndrome (RADS) which can occur after exposure to high levels of highly irritating compound. Main criteria for diagnosing RADS include the absence of previous airways disease in a non-atopic individual, with sudden onset of persistent asthma-like symptoms within minutes to hours of a documented exposure to the irritant. Other criteria for diagnosis of RADS include a reversible airflow pattern on lung function tests, moderate to severe bronchial hyperreactivity on methacholine challenge testing, and the lack of minimal lymphocytic inflammation, without eosinophilia. RADS (or asthma) following an irritating inhalation is an infrequent disorder with rates related to the concentration of and duration of exposure to the irritating substance. On the other hand, industrial bronchitis is a disorder that occurs as a result of exposure due to high concentrations of irritating substance (often particles) and is completely reversible after exposure ceases. The disorder is characterized by difficulty breathing, cough and mucus production.

Acute Toxicity	✓	Carcinogenicity	✗
Skin Irritation/Corrosion	✓	Reproductivity	✗

Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix

Serious Eye Damage/Irritation	✓	STOT - Single Exposure	✗
Respiratory or Skin sensitisation	✗	STOT - Repeated Exposure	✗
Mutagenicity	✗	Aspiration Hazard	✗

Legend: ✗ – Data either not available or does not fill the criteria for classification
✓ – Data available to make classification

SECTION 12 Ecological information

Toxicity

Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available
sodium cyanide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	0.27-0.59mg/l	4
	EC50	72h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.051-0.063mg/l	4
	NOEC(ECx)	168h	Algae or other aquatic plants	0.004mg/L	2
	LC50	96h	Fish	0.024mg/L	2
sodium hydroxide	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	EC50	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4
	EC50(ECx)	48h	Crustacea	34.59-47.13mg/l	4
	LC50	96h	Fish	144-267mg/l	4
water	Endpoint	Test Duration (hr)	Species	Value	Source
	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available	Not Available

Legend: Extracted from 1. IUCLID Toxicity Data 2. Europe ECHA Registered Substances - Ecotoxicological Information - Aquatic Toxicity 4. US EPA, Ecotox database - Aquatic Toxicity Data 5. ECETOC Aquatic Hazard Assessment Data 6. NITE (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 7. METI (Japan) - Bioconcentration Data 8. Vendor Data

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.
DO NOT discharge into sewer or waterways.

Persistence and degradability

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air
sodium cyanide	LOW	LOW
sodium hydroxide	LOW	LOW
water	LOW	LOW

Bioaccumulative potential

Ingredient	Bioaccumulation
sodium cyanide	LOW (LogKOW = -1.6928)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (LogKOW = -3.8796)

Mobility in soil

Ingredient	Mobility
sodium cyanide	MEDIUM (Log KOC = 2.71)
sodium hydroxide	LOW (Log KOC = 14.3)

SECTION 13 Disposal considerations

Waste treatment methods

Product / Packaging disposal	- Containers may still present a chemical hazard/ danger when empty. - Return to supplier for reuse/ recycling if possible. Otherwise: - If container can not be cleaned sufficiently well to ensure that residuals do not remain or if the container cannot be used to store the same product, then puncture containers, to prevent re-use, and bury at an authorised landfill. - Where possible retain label warnings and SDS and observe all notices pertaining to the product. - Care must be taken when using hypochlorite solution to destroy cyanide wastes by oxidation of cyanates because highly toxic cyanogen chloride may be formed. - The reaction proceeds readily, even at high pH, but the secondary oxidation of cyanate to nitrogen and carbon dioxide is very pH dependent. At pH 11 it is slow but runs-away at pH 10-10.3. This procedure should avoid high pHs, excess of hypochlorite, and moderate or high concentrations of the hypochlorite. - Addition of 0.5 ml of cyanide solution to 5 ml of stirred hypochlorite destroyed a gas meter with the violent evolution of gas. BREThERICK L.: Handbook of Reactive Chemical Hazards CAUTION: Concentrated hypochlorite should not be mixed with concentrated cyanide solutions or solid cyanide because highly toxic cyanogen
------------------------------	---

Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix

chloride gas will be released.
Waste solutions may also be reacted with ferrous sulfate to form relatively non-toxic ferrocyanide.
Puncture containers to prevent re-use.
Bury empty containers at an authorised landfill.

SECTION 14 Transport information

Labels Required

Marine Pollutant	NO
HAZCHEM	Not Applicable

Land transport (ADG): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Air transport (ICAO-IATA / DGR): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

Sea transport (IMDG-Code / GGVSee): NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS

14.7.1. Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL and the IBC code

Not Applicable

14.7.2. Transport in bulk in accordance with MARPOL Annex V and the IMSBC Code

Product name	Group
sodium cyanide	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	Not Available
water	Not Available

14.7.3. Transport in bulk in accordance with the IGC Code

Product name	Ship Type
sodium cyanide	Not Available
sodium hydroxide	Not Available
water	Not Available

SECTION 15 Regulatory information

Safety, health and environmental regulations / legislation specific for the substance or mixture

sodium cyanide is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 7
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)
- Chemical Footprint Project - Chemicals of High Concern List

sodium hydroxide is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australia Hazardous Chemical Information System (HCIS) - Hazardous Chemicals
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 10 / Appendix C
- Australia Standard for the Uniform Scheduling of Medicines and Poisons (SUSMP) - Schedule 5
- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

water is found on the following regulatory lists

- Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals (AIIC)

Additional Regulatory Information

Not Applicable

National Inventory Status

National Inventory	Status
Australia - AIIC / Australia Non-Industrial Use	Yes
Canada - DSL	Yes
Canada - NDSL	No (sodium cyanide; sodium hydroxide; water)
China - IECSC	Yes
Europe - EINEC / ELINCS / NLP	Yes
Japan - ENCS	Yes
Korea - KECI	Yes
New Zealand - NZIoC	Yes
Philippines - PICCS	Yes
USA - TSCA	Yes
Taiwan - TCSI	Yes
Mexico - INSQ	Yes
Vietnam - NCI	Yes

Rowe Scientific Multi and single element metal standards in 0.1-0.5% NaOH + 0.1-0.5% NaCN matrix

National Inventory	Status
Russia - FBEPH	Yes
Legend: Yes = All CAS declared ingredients are on the inventory No = One or more of the CAS listed ingredients are not on the inventory. These ingredients may be exempt or will require registration.	

SECTION 16 Other information

Revision Date	20/03/2024
Initial Date	27/02/2017

SDS Version Summary

Version	Date of Update	Sections Updated
9.1	10/12/2021	Classification change due to full database hazard calculation/update.
10.1	20/03/2024	Hazards identification - Classification, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Synonyms, Identification of the substance / mixture and of the company / undertaking - Use

Other information

Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

The SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

Definitions and abbreviations

- ▶ PC - TWA: Permissible Concentration-Time Weighted Average
- ▶ PC - STEL: Permissible Concentration-Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ IARC: International Agency for Research on Cancer
- ▶ ACGIH: American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists
- ▶ STEL: Short Term Exposure Limit
- ▶ TEEL: Temporary Emergency Exposure Limit,
- ▶ IDLH: Immediately Dangerous to Life or Health Concentrations
- ▶ ES: Exposure Standard
- ▶ OSF: Odour Safety Factor
- ▶ NOAEL: No Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ LOAEL: Lowest Observed Adverse Effect Level
- ▶ TLV: Threshold Limit Value
- ▶ LOD: Limit Of Detection
- ▶ OTV: Odour Threshold Value
- ▶ BCF: BioConcentration Factors
- ▶ BEI: Biological Exposure Index
- ▶ DNEL: Derived No-Effect Level
- ▶ PNEC: Predicted no-effect concentration
- ▶ AIIC: Australian Inventory of Industrial Chemicals
- ▶ DSL: Domestic Substances List
- ▶ NDSL: Non-Domestic Substances List
- ▶ IECSC: Inventory of Existing Chemical Substance in China
- ▶ EINECS: European INventory of Existing Commercial chemical Substances
- ▶ ELINCS: European List of Notified Chemical Substances
- ▶ NLP: No-Longer Polymers
- ▶ ENCS: Existing and New Chemical Substances Inventory
- ▶ KECI: Korea Existing Chemicals Inventory
- ▶ NZIoC: New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals
- ▶ PICCS: Philippine Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances
- ▶ TSCA: Toxic Substances Control Act
- ▶ TCSI: Taiwan Chemical Substance Inventory
- ▶ INSQ: Inventario Nacional de Sustancias Químicas
- ▶ NCI: National Chemical Inventory
- ▶ FBEPH: Russian Register of Potentially Hazardous Chemical and Biological Substances

This document is copyright.

Apart from any fair dealing for the purposes of private study, research, review or criticism, as permitted under the Copyright Act, no part may be reproduced by any process without written permission from CHEMWATCH.

TEL (+61 3) 9572 4700.