

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

J.T. BAKER MANGANESE 1000 PPM (0.100% W/V) SOLUTION MSDS报告

产品标题

高纯金属锰

CAS号

7439-96-5

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

J.T. BAKER MANGANESE 1000 PPM (0.100% W/V) SOLUTION

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	2
SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4	

PRODUCT USE

ICP analytical standard for manganese in dilute nitric acid matrix. Laboratory reagent.

SYNONYMS

"manganese standard solution", "laboratory reagent", "inductively coupled plasma mass spectrometer calibration standard"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Irritating to eyes and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Sensitization may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that

suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/eye contact. Sensitization may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitized persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

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