

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

填表时间 2019-12-31

打印时间 2026-01-12

MSDS标题

HACH FERROUS IRON REAGENT MSDS报告

产品标题

重碳酸钠, 酸式碳酸钠

CAS号

144-55-8

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

HACH FERROUS IRON REAGENT

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	1
Reactivity	0
Chronic	0

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

PRODUCT USE

Laboratory reagent.

SYNONYMS

"1, 10-phenanthroline ferrous iron reagent", "1, 10-phenanthroline ferrous iron reagent"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

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. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. The dust may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of generated dust and skin contact/eye contact. 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.

xiiva