

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

KANTO SUPER Q MSDS报告

产品标题

中性氟化铵;水合氟化铵

CAS号

12125-01-8

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

KANTO SUPER Q

NFPA

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

PRODUCT USE

Operators should be trained in procedures for safe use of this material. · Material is mixed and used in accordance with manufacturers directions.

SYNONYMS

"antislip acid etch", "ammonium bifluoride solution", reagent

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may produce toxic effects; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material. Reactions may not occur on exposure but response may be delayed with symptoms only appearing many hours later. Fluorides are easily absorbed through the skin and cause death of

soft tissue and erode bone. Healing is delayed and death of tissue may continue to spread beneath skin.

INHALED

If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Acute effects of fluoride inhalation include irritation of nose and throat, coughing and chest discomfort. A single acute over-exposure may even cause nose bleed. Pre-existing respiratory conditions such as emphysema, bronchitis may be aggravated by exposure. Occupational asthma may result from exposure. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact, eye contact with the liquid and inhalation of vapor. Extended exposure to inorganic fluorides causes fluorosis, which includes signs of joint pain and stiffness, tooth discoloration, nausea and vomiting, loss of appetite, diarrhea or constipation, weight loss, anemia, weakness and general unwellness. There may also be frequent urination and thirst. Redness, itchiness and allergy-like inflammation of the skin and mouth cavity can occur. The central nervous system may be involved.