化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

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

产品标题

银丹;硝酸银, 标准液;硝酸银

CAS号

7761-88-8

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

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

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	4
Reactivity	2
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

Laboratory reagent.

SYNONYMS

"laboratory reagent"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Contact with combustible material may cause fire.
Causes burns.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

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 moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contactwith the skin. Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material. 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

If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat andlungs of some persons. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Reactions may occur following a single acute exposure or may only appearafter repeated exposures. Reactions may not occur on exposure but response may be delayed with symptoms

only appearing many hours later. 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 and inhalation of vapor. Prolonged or repeated overexposure to low concentrations of vapour may cause chronic bronchitis, corrosion of teeth, even chemical pneumonitis.