

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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**MSDS标题**

HACH NICKEL 2 REAGENT POWDER PILLOWS MSDS报告

**产品标题**

无水磷酸二氢钾

**CAS号**

7778-77-0

**化学品及企业标识**

**PRODUCT NAME**

HACH NICKEL 2 REAGENT POWDER PILLOWS

**NFPA**

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	2

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

**PRODUCT USE**

Laboratory reagent for the determination of nickel.

## **SYNONYMS**

"laboratory reagent"

## **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

### **RISK**

May cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

## **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **SWALLOWED**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Acute potassium poisoning after swallowing is rare, because vomiting usually occurs and renal excretion is fast. Potassium causes a slow, weak pulse, irregularities in heart rhythm, heart block and an eventual fall in blood pressure. Breathing initially becomes faster but the muscles of breathing eventually become paralyzed. There can be loss of appetite, extreme thirst, increased volumes of urine, fever, convulsions and gastric disturbances; death may then occur due to failure of breathing and inflammation of the stomach and bowel. As absorption of phosphates from the bowel is poor, poisoning this way is less likely. Effects can include vomiting, tiredness, fever, diarrhea, low blood pressure, slow pulse, cyanosis, spasms of the wrist, coma and severe body spasms.

#### **EYE**

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterized by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn). Alkaline salts may be intensely irritating to the eyes and precautions should be taken to ensure direct eye contact is avoided.

#### **SKIN**

There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterized by redness, swelling and blistering. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions 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.

## **INHALED**

There is some evidence to suggest that this material, if inhaled, can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons. The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Sodium phosphate dibasic can cause stones in the kidney, loss of mineral from the bones and loss of thyroid gland function. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.