

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

HACH DISSOLVED OXYGEN (LOW RANGE) REAGENT MSDS报告

产品标题

1, 3-二氮唑;1H-咪唑;甘恶琳

CAS号

288-32-4

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

HACH DISSOLVED OXYGEN (LOW RANGE) REAGENT

NFPA

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

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer' s directions.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Irritating to eyes and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

EYE

Solutions of low-molecular weight organic acids cause pain and injury to the eyes. There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure.

SKIN

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. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. 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.

INHALED

Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapor causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure

may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Wide area external application of antihistamines can cause various side effects, including sensitization and eczema. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Long-term use of antihistamines can cause sugar in the urine, obstructive jaundice, skin discoloration associated with loss of platelets, early periods, loss of milk production, breast development in males and decreased sex drive. Disturbances in the blood include anemia, loss of white blood cells and platelets. Allergic reactions include fever, eczema, red wheal and blistering, a measles-like or scarlet-fever like rash, itching, sensitivity to light, swelling of the extremities, throat and other areas, asthma, lupus-like symptoms and anaphylactic shock. Prolonged use may cause difficulty in moving the muscles of the face. Withdrawing the drug generally improves these effects. Citric acid chronic overexposure may cause effects due to the ability of citric acid to chelate metals, which could impair the body's ability to absorb calcium and iron.

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