

化学品安全技术说明书

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**MSDS标题**

UNIVAR FERRIC CHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS MSDS报告

**产品标题**

三氯化铁

**CAS号**

7705-08-0

**化学品及企业标识**

**PRODUCT NAME**

UNIVAR FERRIC CHLORIDE, ANHYDROUS

**NFPA**

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	3
Reactivity	1
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

Harmful if swallowed.

Contact with water liberates toxic gas.

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

## 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. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Iron poisoning results in pain in the upper abdomen and vomiting, and is followed hours later by shock, in severe cases coma and death. Iron toxicity increases in proportion to their solubility in the gastrointestinal tract. There is often vomiting of blood due to dilation of capillaries and bleeding from the walls of the gastrointestinal system. A watery diarrhea can occur, often leading to cardiovascular collapse after fluid and mineral loss and there can be a relapse marked by profound metabolic acidosis after several hours of apparent recovery. There may also be liver damage. Symptoms of poisoning include metallic taste, restlessness, lethargy, loss of muscle tone, coma, pallor or cyanosis (blue-gray skin), fast and weak pulse, low blood pressure, hyperventilation, shock, vasomotor instability and cardiovascular collapse. There may be inflammation, swelling and bleeding from the lungs, convulsions, jaundice, low blood sugar, multiple blood clotting defects, kidney damage with absence of urine, damage to the pancreas, vascular damage, blood loss, shock and vascular collapse. Survivor can display stomach scarring, obstruction or narrowing of digestive tract sphincters, liver hardening or nervous system effects.

#### 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.

#### SKIN

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the 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.

## **INHALED**

If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons. Corrosive acids can cause irritation of the respiratory tract, with coughing, choking and mucous membrane damage. There may be dizziness, headache, nausea and weakness. Swelling of the lungs can occur, either immediately or after a delay; symptoms of this include chest tightness, shortness of breath, frothy phlegm and cyanosis. Lack of oxygen can cause death hours after onset. 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. High concentrations cause inflamed airways and watery swelling of the lungs with edema.

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts. Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis. Repeated or prolonged exposure to acids may result in the erosion of teeth, swelling and or ulceration of mouth lining. Irritation of airways to lung, with cough, and inflammation of lung tissue often occurs. Chronic exposure may inflame the skin or conjunctiva. 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. Chronic excessive intake of iron have been associated with damage to the liver and pancreas. People with a genetic disposition to poor control over iron are at an increased risk. Iron overload in men may lead to diabetes, joint inflammation, liver cancer, heart irregularities and problems with other organs.