

## 化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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### MSDS标题

VECOM VECLEAN ECONOTREAT SOOT CLEANER MSDS报告

### 产品标题

六水合硝酸镁

### CAS号

13446-18-9□10377-60-3

### 化学品及企业标识

## PRODUCT NAME

VECOM VECLEAN ECONOTREAT SOOT CLEANER

## NFPA

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

## PRODUCT USE

Used to prevent soot deposits in exhaust gas boilers at low temperature.

## **SYNONYMS**

"boiler soot inhibitor"

## **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

None

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

## **RISK**

## **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

## **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

## **SWALLOWED**

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting. The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to hemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia). Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discoloration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure. At about 15% concentration of blood methemoglobin there is observable cyanosis of the lips, nose and earlobes. Symptoms may be absent although euphoria, flushed face and headache are commonly experienced. At 25-40%, cyanosis is marked but little disability occurs other than that produced on physical exertion. At 40-60%, symptoms include weakness, dizziness, lightheadedness, increasingly severe headache, ataxia, rapid shallow respiration, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, lethargy and stupor. Above 60% symptoms include dyspnea, respiratory depression, tachycardia or bradycardia, and convulsions. Levels exceeding 70% may be fatal.

## **EYE**

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). The liquid may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.

## **SKIN**

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

## **INHALED**

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Inhalation of vapor is more likely at higher than normal temperatures.

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Principal route of exposure is usually by skin contact. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.