

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

QUINOLINIUM DICHROMATE MSDS报告

产品标题

重铬酸喹啉

CAS号

56549-24-7

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

QUINOLINIUM DICHROMATE

NFPA

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

PRODUCT USE

Selective oxidising agent. Efficiently converts primary or secondary alcohols to carbonyl compounds.

SYNONYMS

C18-H16-Cr2-N2-O7

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

Irritating to eyes.

May cause CANCER by inhalation.

May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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. Chromate salts are corrosive and produce cellular damage to tissue. Ingestion may produce inflammation of the digestive tract, nausea, vomiting and abdominal pain. Chromates cause kidney damage and blood cell damage.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, 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. Skin contact may result in severe irritation particularly to broken skin. Ulceration known as "chrome ulcers" may develop. Chrome ulcers and skin

cancer are significantly related.

INHALED

There is some evidence to suggest that this material, if inhaled, can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons. Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill- health). Chrome fume is irritating to the respiratory tract and lungs. Toxic effects result from over-exposure. Asthmatic conditions may result as a consequence of the sensitising action of chrome VI compounds.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts. Chromium(III) is an essential trace mineral. Chronic exposure to chromium(III) irritates the airways, malnourishes the liver and kidneys, causes fluid in the lungs, and adverse effects on white blood cells, and also increases the risk of developing lung cancer. Chromium (VI) can irritate the skin, eyes and airways. Allergic reactions can involve both the skin and airways, and the compounds can diminish taste and smell, discolor the skin and eyes, cause blood disorders and damage the liver, kidneys, digestive tract and lungs. It predisposes humans to cancers of the respiratory tract and digestive system. Ulceration to the skin can occur, and, chromium(VI) is one of the most allergenic substances known.