

## 化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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### MSDS标题

UNIMIN FLUORSPAR \*\*\* OBSOLETE \*\*\* MSDS报告

### 产品标题

氟石;萤石;石英粗面岩;流纹石

### CAS号

7789-75-5

### 化学品及企业标识

## PRODUCT NAME

UNIMIN FLUORSPAR \*\*\* OBSOLETE \*\*\*

## 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

Used e.g. in ceramics, welding electrodes, flux for iron and steel smelting.

## **SYNONYMS**

"calcium fluoride", fluorite, "calcium difluoride"

## **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

### **RISK**

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

## **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. Fluoride causes severe loss of calcium in the blood, with symptoms appearing several hours later including painful and rigid muscle contractions of the limbs. Cardiovascular collapse can occur and may cause death with increased heart rate and other heart rhythm irregularities. The brain and kidneys may be affected. Other toxic effects include headache, increased saliva output, jerking of the eyeball and dilated pupils, lethargy, stupor, coma and rarely, convulsions.

#### **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 dust 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. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material.

## **INHALED**

Inhalation may produce health damage\*. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Acute effects of fluoride inhalation include irritation of nose and throat, coughing and chest discomfort. A single acute over-exposure may even cause nose bleed. Pre-existing respiratory conditions such as emphysema, bronchitis may be aggravated by exposure. Occupational asthma may result from exposure.

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of generated dust and skin contact/eye contact with the material. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause drying with cracking, irritation and possible dermatitis following. The fluorosis hazard of inorganic fluorides does not exist with calcium fluoride because it is insoluble in body fluids. [OHMTADS] Chronic bronchitis and silicosis has been observed in fluorspar miners. Calcium fluoride is thought to accentuate the fibrotic actions of silica. For personnel habitually exposed to the dust, annual measurement of urinary fluoride is recommended.