

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

HEXACHLOROIRIDIC ACID MSDS报告

产品标题

二氢六氯铱酸

CAS号

16941-92-7

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

HEXACHLOROIRIDIC ACID

NFPA

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

PRODUCT USE

Catalyst.

SYNONYMS

Cl₆-H₂-Ir, "hydrogen hexachloroiridate(4+)", "hydrogen hexachloroiridate", "iridate(2+), hexachloro-, dihydrogen", "(OC-6-11)dihydrogen hexachloroiridate(2-1)", "(OC-6-11)dihydrogen hexachloroiridate(2-1)", "iridate(2-), hexachloro-, dihydrogen", "dihydrogen hexachloroiridate(2-)", "dihydrogen hexachloroiridate (IV)", "dihydrogen hexachloroiridate (IV)", "chloroiridic acid", "hydrogen hexachloroiridate (IV)", "hydrogen hexachloroiridate (IV)"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Iridium is poorly absorbed except by intravenous injection and inhalation, where the dose is retained in the lungs and upper respiratory tract.

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. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

INHALED

If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons.

Inhalation of vapor may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition. 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. The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts. No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials. 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.

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