

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

HYDROQUINONESULFONIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT MSDS报告

产品标题

2, 5-二羟基苯磺酸单钾盐

CAS号

21799-87-1

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

HYDROQUINONESULFONIC ACID, POTASSIUM SALT

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	0
Chronic	2

SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4

PRODUCT USE

Reagent.

SYNONYMS

C6-H6-O5-S, (HO)2C6H3SO3K, "2, 5-dihydroxybenzenesulfonic acid, potassium salt", "2, 5-dihydroxybenzenesulfonic acid, potassium salt", potassium, "2, 5-dihydroxybenzenesulfonate", "2, 5-dihydroxybenzenesulfonate", "hydroquinone sulfonic acid, potassium salt", "hydroquinonesulphonic acid, potassium salt", "hydroquinone sulphonic acid, potassium salt", "potassium hydroquinonesulfonate"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

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. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Acute potassium poisoning after swallowing is rare, because vomiting usually occurs and renal excretion is fast. Potassium causes a slow, weak pulse, irregularities in heart rhythm, heart block and an eventual fall in blood pressure. Breathing initially becomes faster but the muscles of breathing eventually become paralyzed. There can be loss of appetite, extreme thirst, increased volumes of urine, fever, convulsions and gastric disturbances; death may then occur due to failure of breathing and inflammation of the stomach and bowel.

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).

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.

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. 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. Exposure to Sulfonates can cause an imbalance in cellular salts and therefore cellular function. Airborne sulfonates may be responsible for respiratory allergies and, in some instances, minor dermal allergies.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust. 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.