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## 化学品安全技术说明书

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## MSDS标题

HACH ECR REAGENT MSDS报告

## 产品标题

2-糠酸(2-呋喃甲酸);2-呋喃羧酸;麸酸

#### CAS号

88-14-2

化学品及企业标识

# **PRODUCT NAME**

HACH ECR REAGENT

## **NFPA**

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

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

# **PRODUCT USE**

Indicator for aluminium.

#### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

#### **RISK**

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin. Harmful to aquatic organisms.

#### POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

#### ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

### **SWALLOWED**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Sulfates are not well absorbed orally, but can cause diarrhea. Large doses of ammonia or injected ammonium salts may produce diarrhea and may be sufficiently absorbed to produce increased production of urine and systemic poisoning. Symptoms include weakening of facial muscle, tremor, anxiety, reduced muscle and limb control.

#### **EYE**

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

#### **SKIN**

This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

#### **INHALED**

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in

lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.

