MSDS 说明书



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#### 化学品安全技术说明书

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#### MSDS标题

HACH METACRESOL PURPLE PH POWDER PILLOWS MSDS报告

#### 产品标题

间甲酚磺酞;灿烂甲酚紫;甲苯酚紫

#### CAS号

2303-01-7

化学品及企业标识

# **PRODUCT NAME**

HACH METACRESOL PURPLE PH POWDER PILLOWS

# 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**

Indicator for pH.

# **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

### **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

# RISK

Irritating to eyes.

### **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

# **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

### **SWALLOWED**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual.

#### EYE

This material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Moderate inflammation may be expected with redness; conjunctivitis may occur with prolonged exposure.

#### **SKIN**

There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterized by redness, swelling and blistering. Entry into the bloodstream, 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 is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

### **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.