化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

HACH CADMIUM STANDARD SOLUTION, 1000 +/- 10 MG/L MSDS报告

产品标题

镉粒/镉粉/金属镉

CAS号

7440-43-9

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

HACH CADMIUM STANDARD SOLUTION, 1000 +/- 10 MG/L

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	2
Chronic	3

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

PRODUCT USE

Standard solution.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

May cause CANCER.
Possible risk of irreversible effects.
Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.
Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Strong evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure.

EYE

Although the liquid 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

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may resultfollowing absorption. 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

Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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

inhalation and if swallowed. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. This has been demonstrated via both short- and long-term experimentation. Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis ofappropriate studies using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Chronic cadmium poisoning causes softening of the bones, reduced bone density, kidney stones and increased blood pressure. There may be cardiovascular disease and a yellow ring in the tooth structure. Repeated or prolonged exposure can lead to loss of smell, ulcers in the nose, emphysema and mild anemia. The risk of prostate, respiratory, bowel and genito-urinary cancers may be increased in humans. Metallic dusts generated by the industrial process give rise to a number of potential health problems. The larger particles, above 5 micron, are nose and throat irritants. Smaller particles however, may cause lung deterioration. Particles of less than 1.5 micron can be trapped in the lungs and, dependent on the nature of the particle, may give rise to further serious health consequences.