



Chemical Safety  
化学安全



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化学品应急响应程序

# The current regulations on chemical management

## 学校现有的化学品管理相关规定

可扫码查看网站



[《香港科技大学（广州）安全手册》第八章 化学品安全](#)



[《香港科技大学（广州）危险化学品安全管理暂行办法》](#)



[《香港科技大学（广州）管制类化学品安全管理暂行办法》](#)



[《香港科技大学（广州）危险废物管理暂行办法》](#)



# 危险货物分类和品名编号 (GB 6944-2025)

Class 1: Explosives

第1类：爆炸品；

Class 2: Compressed gases and liquefied gases

第2类：压缩气体和液化气体；

Class 3: Flammable liquids

第3类：易燃液体；

Class 4: Flammable solids, self-reactive materials, and substances that emit flammable gases upon contact with water

第4类：易燃固体、自燃物品和遇湿易燃物品；

Class 5: Oxidizers and organic peroxides

第5类：氧化剂和有机过氧化物；

Class 6: Toxic substances and infectious materials

第6类：毒害品和感染性物品；

Class 7: Radioactive materials

第7类：放射性物品；

Class 8: Corrosive substances

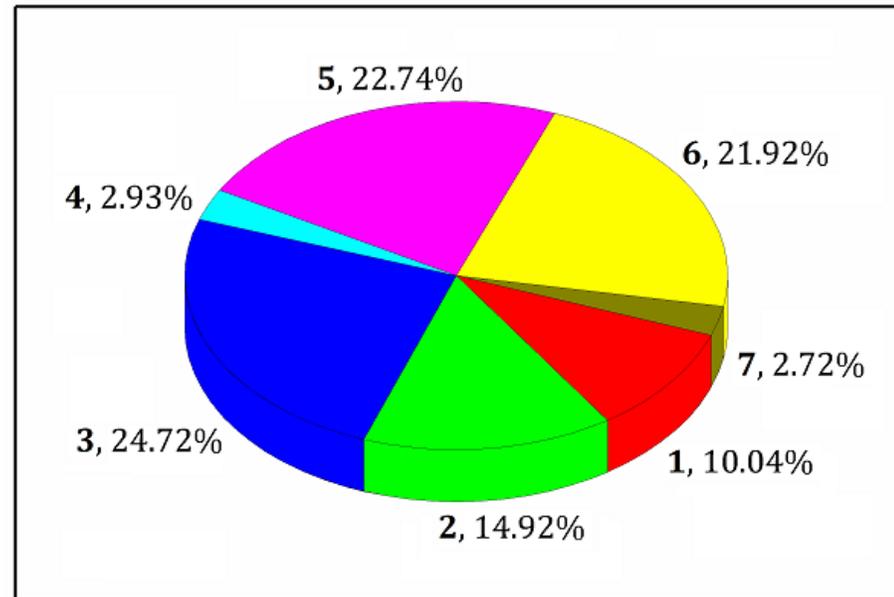
第8类：腐蚀品；

Class 9: Miscellaneous dangerous goods and articles

第9类：杂项危险物质和物品

# Statistics on Chemical Hazard Classification from the "Catalog of Hazardous Chemicals (2015)"

## 《危险化学品目录（2015年）》中化学品危险性分类统计



1. Physical, Health, and Environmental Hazards
2. Physical and Health Hazards Only
3. Health and Environmental Hazards Only
4. Physical and Environmental Hazards Only
5. Physical Hazards Only
6. Health Hazards Only
7. Environmental Hazards Only

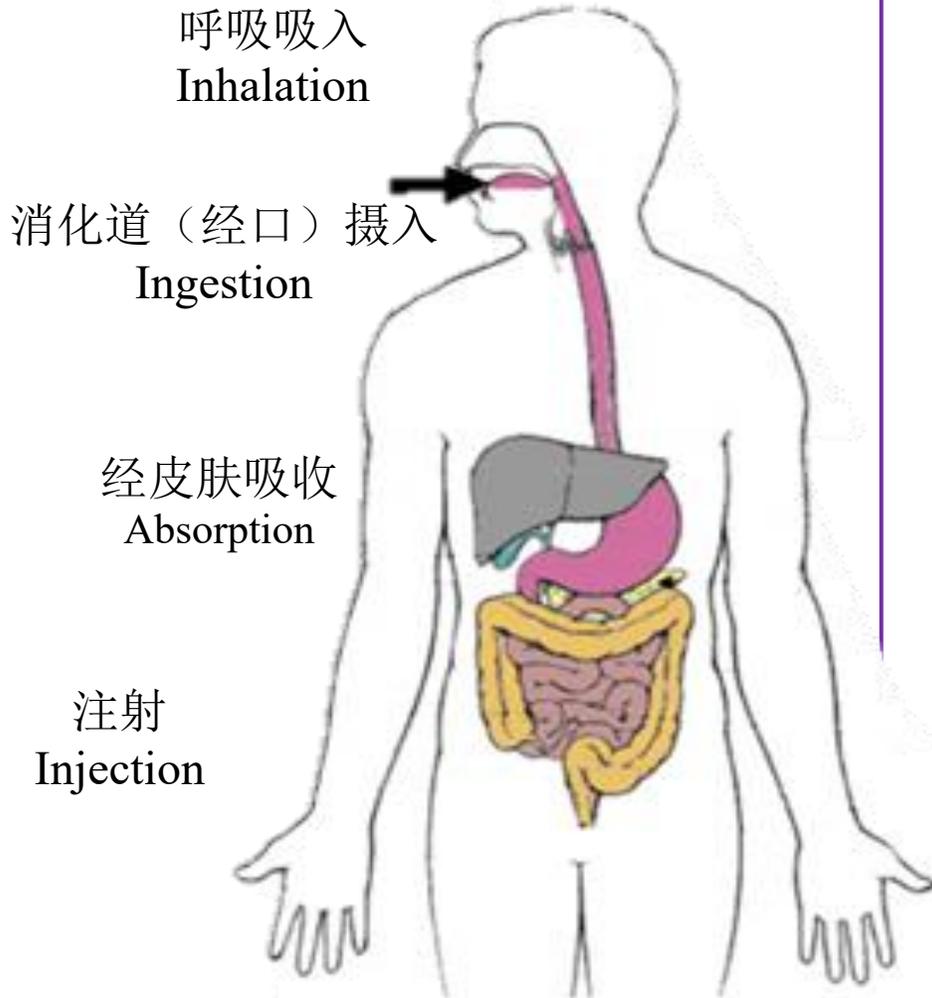
1. 同时具有物理危险、健康和环境危害三种危险
2. 只具有物理危险和健康危害
3. 只具有健康危害和环境危害
4. 只具有物理危险和环境危害
5. 只具有物理危险
6. 只具有健康危害
7. 只具有环境危害

## 化学品对人的健康危害

### Hazards of chemicals to human health

#### 化学品进入人体途径

#### How chemicals enter the body



- 刺激性：导致皮肤，眼睛或呼吸道红肿（可恢复）。  
Irritation: causes skin, eye or respiratory red and swollen (recoverable)
- 腐蚀性：接触面明显的组织损伤。  
Corrosiveness: obvious tissue damage on the contact surface
- 有毒：急慢性中毒（系统毒素）致癌物：改变DNA或者导致DNA的细胞复制改变。  
Toxic: acute and chronic poisoning (systemic toxins) carcinogens: change DNA or cause DNA cell replication changes
- 诱变物质：使生物体内的遗传讯息发生变化的物理或化学因子。  
Mutagenic substance: a physical or chemical factor that alters genetic information in living organisms
- 窒息化学品  
Asphyxiating chemical

# Chemical Procurement

## 化学品采购

# Chemical Procurement 化学品采购



All applications for the purchase of chemicals must be made through the laboratory Safety Integrated Management platform (Website: <https://lsms.hkust-gz.edu.cn>)

化学品购买申请均需要通过实验室安全综合管理平台进行采购（管理平台网址 <https://lsms.hkust-gz.edu.cn>）



可扫码打开网址  
Scan the code to open the website

# Chemical Procurement

## 化学品采购

- ◆ Principle of No Excessive Purchase and Storage  
不「过量」购买和储存原则
- ◆ Trace Amount Experiments  
微量实验
- ◆ Implementation of Waste Reduction and Chemical Exchange Programs
- ◆ 推行减废计划 和 化学品交换计划

# Chemical Procurement

## 化学品采购

For flammable and explosive chemicals:

对易燃易爆性化学品:

◆ individual container purchases should not exceed 20L or 20KG

采购单一包装容器不应大于20L或20KG

9.3.3	实验室内存放的危险化学品总量符合规定要求	(132) 危险化学品(不含压缩气体和液化气体)原则上不应超过100L或100Kg,其中易燃易爆性化学品的存放总量不应超过50L或50Kg,且单一包装容器不应大于20L或20Kg(按50m <sup>2</sup> 为标准,存放量按实验室面积比考量)。 (133) 常年大量使用易燃易爆溶剂或气体须加装泄漏报警器,储存部位应加装常时排风或与检测报警联动排风装置
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# Chemical Acceptance 化学品验收



Scan and bind chemical information upon delivery. Failure to do so will delay acceptance, reimbursement, and usage registration

工作人员收到货后，会送货上门，实验室验收时，请务必扫码绑定化学品信息；否则后续将无法完成验收、报销、使用登记等工作



# Chemical Storage

## 化学品贮存

# No Purchase Or Store In Excess. Buy As Needed

## 不“过量”购买贮存、随用随购

◆ In principle, purchase as needed during experiments to avoid "excessive" storage.

原则上实验时随用随购，避免“过量”存放。

◆ No more than 100 L/kg of hazardous chemicals can be stored in a laboratory, The total amount of flammable and explosive chemicals stored should not exceed 50L/kg, and a single packaging container should not exceed 20L/kg (depending on the standard of 50m<sup>2</sup>, the storage amount is considered according to the ratio of laboratory area) ——The standard currently used by the school.

《高等学校实验室安全检查项目表（2024）》：实验室内暂存的危险化学品总量不应超过100L/kg（实验气体除外），其中易燃易爆性化学品的存放总量不超过50L/kg，且单一包装容器不应大于20L/kg（按50平方米为标准，实际允许存放量以实验室类型、面积大小考虑）——学校正在使用的标准

9.3.3	实验室内存放的危险化学品总量符合规定要求	(132) 危险化学品(不含压缩气体和液化气体)原则上不应超过100L或100Kg, 其中易燃易爆性化学品的存放总量不应超过50L或50Kg, 且单一包装容器不应大于20L或20Kg(按50m <sup>2</sup> 为标准, 存放量按实验室面积比考量)。  (133) 常年大量使用易燃易爆溶剂或气体须加装泄漏报警器, 储存部位应加装常时排风或与检测报警联动排风装置
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# Different Types of Chemicals Storage Cabinets

## 化学品贮存柜选择考虑

- ◆ Flammable/combustibles need to be stored in a fire-proof cabinet that complies with FM certification or EN standards.  
易燃/可燃化学品需要存放在符合FM认证或EN标准的防火柜中



- ◆ Acid/alkalis need to be stored in PP/HDPE or equivalent corrosive storage cabinets.  
酸碱需要贮存在PP/HDPE或等同耐腐蚀的试剂柜内



- ◆ Explosion-proof/internal explosion-proof refrigerators for flammable chemicals (if cold storage required)  
需要低温贮存的易燃易爆化学品需要存放在防爆认证的冰箱



# Comparison of FM 6050 and EN 14470-1

## 对比 FM 6050 和 EN 14470-1

Feature 安全柜特点	FM Standard by NFPA 30	EN14470-1
Fire Rating 防火等级	10-minute; internal temp $\leq 163^{\circ}\text{C}$ (ASTM E119) 10分钟防火等级，根据ASTM E 119 时间温度曲线测试柜子中心内部温度不超过163°C	30/60/90-minute; internal temp $\leq 180^{\circ}\text{C}$ (EN 1363-1) 30/60/90分钟，根据EN1363-1时间温度曲线，不允许柜内温度升温超过180摄氏度，测试前室温 $(20 \pm 5)^{\circ}\text{C}$
Door 门	Manual or automatic; auto doors self-close $< 100^{\circ}\text{C}$ (100 tests) 手动门或自动门，自动门要求100°C以下，门自闭，并且测试自闭门装置至少100次	Automatic; closes at $40-50^{\circ}\text{C}$ (40,000-80,000 tests) 自动门装置，要求在火灾时温度达到40-50°C自动关闭，额外自闭门的测试40000-80000次
Ventilation Hole 通风孔	No ventilation required; must be sealed 用于防火目的不要求通风，需用盖子密封	Ventilation required; closes at $(70 \pm 10)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 要求通风，并且在火灾时温度达到 $(70 \pm 10)^{\circ}\text{C}$ 自动关闭
Testing Method 测试方法	Fire test at cabinet bottom 在柜子底部进行火烧	Fire test in furnace 在火炉内进行火烧测试

# Chemical Storage Guide

## 化学品儲存指南

Always refer to the SDS. This guide is not meant to cover all possible scenarios. Contact the Chemical Safety Group with questions – 434-982-4911

 <p><b>Flammable liquids</b></p>	 <p><b>Acids</b></p>	 <p><b>Bases</b></p>	 <p><b>Oxidizers</b></p>	 <p><b>Toxics</b></p>	 <p><b>Compressed gases</b></p>	 <p><b>Poison inhalation</b></p>	 <p><b>Water reactive</b></p>	 <p><b>Liquid nitrogen</b></p>
<p>Do not store with acids or oxidizers</p> <p>Only store in refrigerators rated for flammables</p> <p>Keep quantities to a minimum (no 5 gallon cans permitted)</p> <p>Amounts over two(2) gallons: Store in an approved flammable cabinet</p>	<p>Do not store with bases, flammables, or cyanides</p> <p>Do not store under the sink</p>	<p>Do not store with acids</p> <p>May be kept with flammable liquids if in secondary containment</p>	<p>Do not store with flammable liquids or solids</p> <p>Do not store under the sink</p> <p>Avoid storage on wooden shelves</p>	 <p><b>And other Health Hazards</b></p> <p>Store on sturdy shelves below eye level or in secured cabinets</p> <p>Store separate from other hazard classes</p>	<p>Secure at all times even when empty</p> <p>Store away from heat sources</p> <p>Store with cap when regulator is removed</p> <p>Incompatible gases must be separated by a 30 minute fire barrier or 20 feet or line of sight</p>	<p>Store in a vented gas cabinet or a chemical fume hood</p> <p>Secure at all times</p> <p>Store with cap or plug in place</p>	<p>Do not store under the sink</p> <p>Store away from aqueous solutions</p> <p>Keep separate from other hazard classes</p>	<p>Store in a well ventilated area</p> <p>Consult EHS before storing 240L tanks</p>
<p><b>Examples</b> Acetone Methanol Ether Hexane</p>	<p><b>Examples</b> Sulfuric acid Hydrochloric acid Nitric acid Acetic acid</p>	<p><b>Examples</b> Sodium hydroxide Potassium hydroxide Bleach</p>	<p><b>Examples</b> Silver nitrate Ammonium persulfate Sodium periodate</p>	<p><b>Examples</b> Sodium cyanide Sodium azide Aniline Ethidium bromide</p>	<p><b>Examples</b> Helium Nitrogen Oxygen Hydrogen</p>	<p><b>Examples</b> Carbon monoxide Chlorine gas Ethylene oxide Ammonia gas</p>	<p><b>Examples</b> Sodium borohydride Hydrazine Sodium metal Phosphorus</p>	<p><b>Example</b> LN</p>
<p><b>Special circumstances</b> Combustible liquids (i.e. toluene) can be stored in the flammable cabinet if there is room.</p>	<p><b>Special circumstances</b> Some acids are flammable (i.e. Acetic acid) but still store them with the acids.</p>	<p><b>Special circumstances</b> Some bases are flammable (i.e. ethanol amine) but still store them with the bases.</p>	<p><b>Special circumstances</b> Some acids are oxidizers (i.e. nitric acid) but still store them with the acids.</p>	<p><b>Special circumstances</b> Inspect containers regularly.</p>	<p><b>Special circumstances</b> Container volumes less than 5 liters (i.e. lecture bottles) can be stored lying down.</p>	<p><b>Special circumstances</b> Consult with EHS when storing or using these materials.</p>	<p><b>Special circumstances</b> There may be enough moisture in the air to react these materials. Use caution.</p>	<p><b>Special circumstances</b> Liquid nitrogen tanks vent loudly periodically. Do not be concerned.</p>

# GHS labels/ pictograms

## GHS标签/象形图

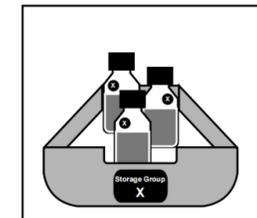
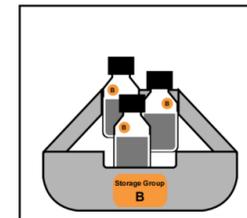
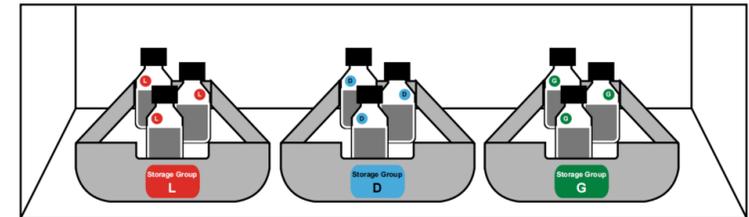
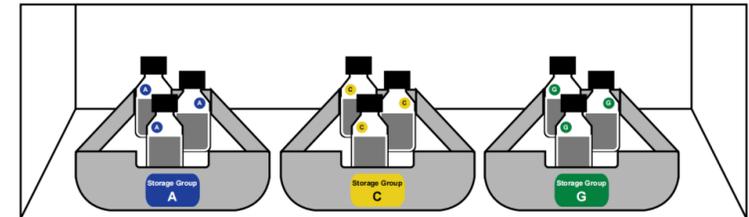
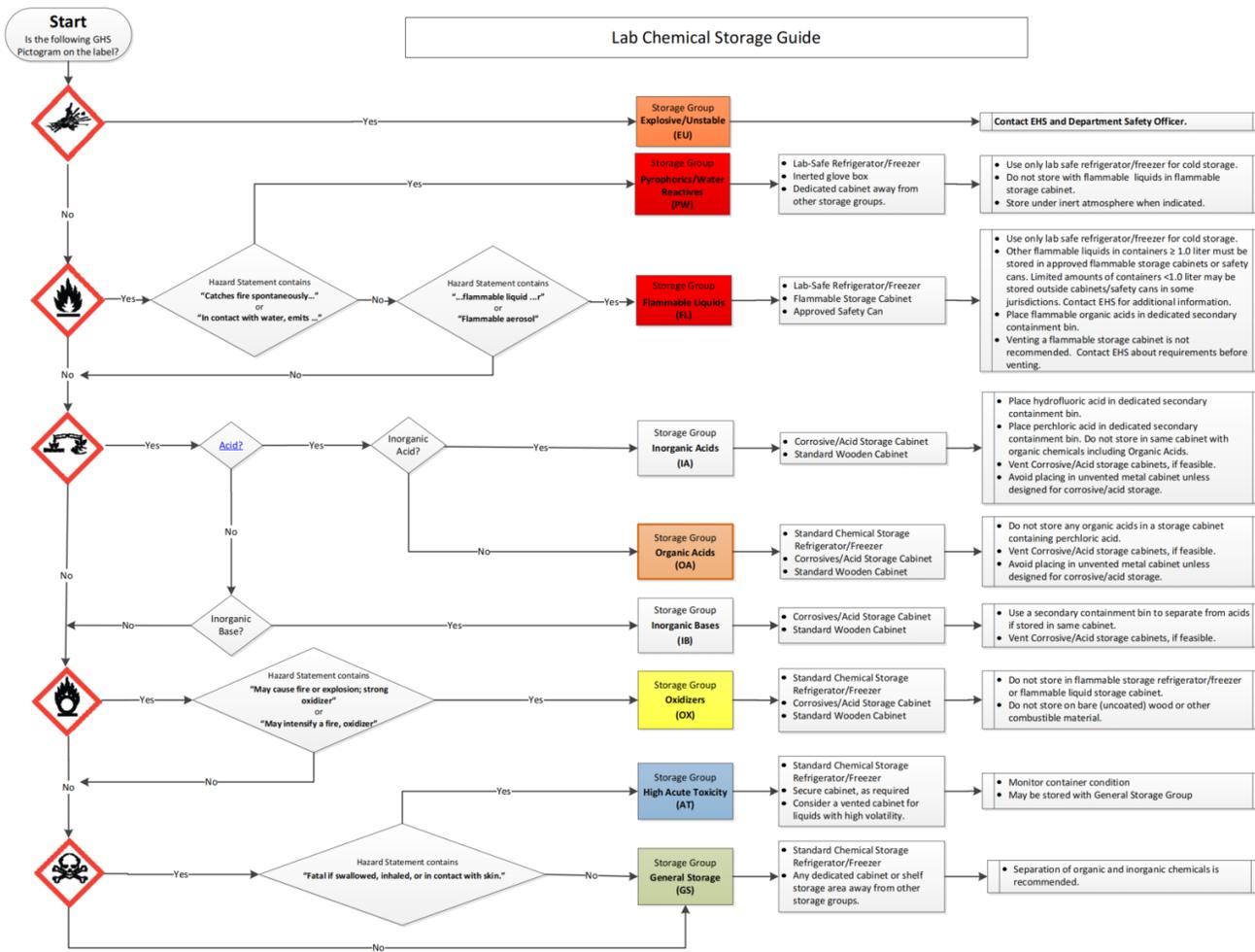
<p><b>Health Hazard</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Carcinogen</li><li>• Mutagenicity</li><li>• Reproductive Toxicity</li><li>• Respiratory Sensitizer</li><li>• Target Organ Toxicity</li><li>• Aspiration Toxicity</li></ul>	<p><b>Flame</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Flammables</li><li>• Pyrophorics</li><li>• Self-Heating</li><li>• Emits Flammable Gas</li><li>• Self-Reactives</li><li>• Organic Peroxides</li></ul>	<p><b>Exclamation Mark</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Irritant (skin and eye)</li><li>• Skin Sensitizer</li><li>• Acute Toxicity (harmful)</li><li>• Narcotic Effects</li><li>• Respiratory Tract Irritant</li><li>• Hazardous to Ozone Layer (Non-Mandatory)</li></ul>
<p><b>Gas Cylinder</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gases Under Pressure</li></ul>	<p><b>Corrosion</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Skin Corrosion/ Burns</li><li>• Eye Damage</li><li>• Corrosive to Metals</li></ul>	<p><b>Exploding Bomb</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Explosives</li><li>• Self-Reactives</li><li>• Organic Peroxides</li></ul>
<p><b>Flame Over Circle</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Oxidizers</li></ul>	<p><b>Environment</b> (Non-Mandatory)</p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Aquatic Toxicity</li></ul>	<p><b>Skull and Crossbones</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Acute Toxicity (fatal or toxic)</li></ul>

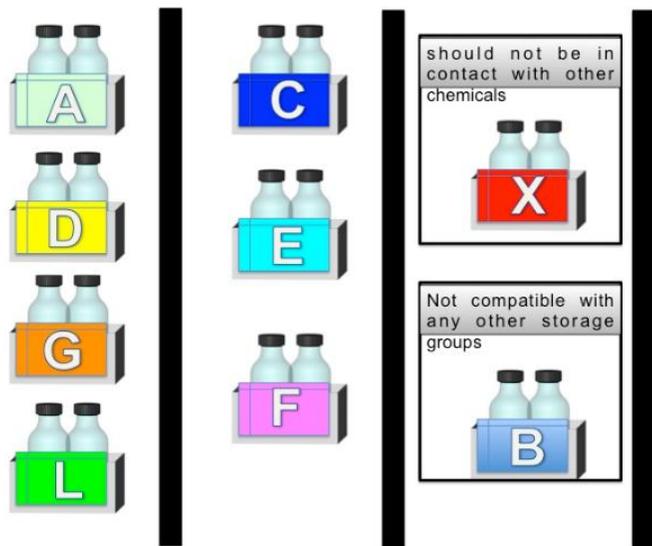
Categorize storage, maintain separation

分类存放, 保持分隔

Do not alphabetize

不要按英文字母排放





Categorize storage, maintain separation

分类存放，保持分隔

Do not alphabetize

不要按英文字母排放



# Example of the mixed storage of chemicals 化学品混放的例子

## Oxidizers & (organic) acids 氧化剂与酸类

Concentrated inorganic nitric acid, perchloric acid, and sulfuric acid should be stored separately from other organic acids, such as acetic acid, formic acid, and trifluoroacetic acid.

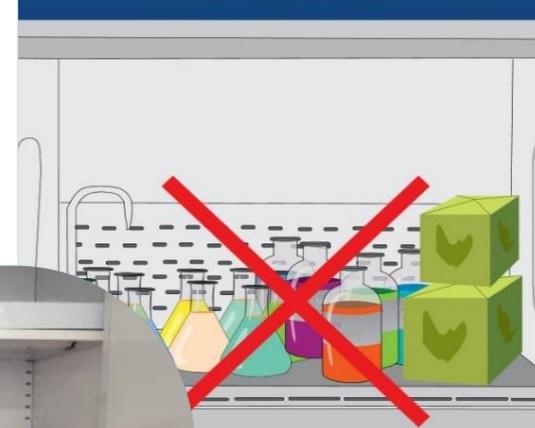
无机浓硝酸/高氯酸/硫酸应与其它有机酸（醋酸，蚁酸，三氟乙酸）分开存放。



# Chemical storage 化学品储存

- ◆ Do not store chemicals in fume hoods. Avoid storing gases or volatile hazardous substances in unventilated cold rooms or warm rooms.  
不要在通风柜内存放化学品，不要将气体或易挥发有害化学物质储存在无通风的冻房或暖房中
- ◆ Chemicals should not be stored on shelves higher than 1.5 meters.  
化学品不能放在高于1.5m的试剂架上
- ◆ Hazardous chemicals should be stored in secondary containment.  
危险化学品建议置于二次防泄漏容器内
- ◆ Seal Chemicals When Not in Use  
化学品不使用时，应盖上并拧紧盖子

Do not use the hood as a storage area. Chemicals can affect airflow and interfere with containment



# Use of Secondary Containment for Leak Prevention

## 二次泄漏防护的使用

- ◆ Secondary containment systems must be capable of holding 110% to 120% of the capacity of the largest container in the event of a spill or leak, or 10% of the total capacity of all containers, whichever is greater.

二次防漏容器必须能够包含如果溢出或泄漏发生的最大容器的容量的110% - 120% 或所有容器总容量的10%，以较大者为准。



防泄漏托盆 / 滴水盆



# Controlled chemicals 管制类化学品

Controlled chemicals must be stored in double-locked cabinets with security measures; At least one key should be held by staff, and a usage log should be nearby.

管制类化学品需要储存在双锁的柜子，并有防盗措施，柜子钥匙至少有一把由教职工负责；同时附近还应有使用登记台账



香港科技大学（广州）\_\_\_\_\_（部门）实验室易制毒化学品使用台账（一物一帐）

编号：001

化学品名称：\_\_\_\_\_ 联系人：\_\_\_\_\_ 联系电话：\_\_\_\_\_ 试剂柜编号：\_\_\_\_\_ 房间号：\_\_\_\_\_

序号	时间	入库量	使用量	用途 (注明实验或项目名称)	领用人(2人)		剩余量 (g/ml)	保管人(2人) 在岗教职工, 或被授权人	
					签名1	签名2		签名1	签名2
1	XX年X月X日	500 ml	示 例	入库登记	张三	李四	800 ml	王五	马六
2	XX年X月X日	10 ml		做合成实验	张三	李四	790 ml	王五	马六
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									

以上台账是本实验室的真实数据, 如果造假, 本实验室自愿接受公安机关依照相关规定处理。



可扫码下载台账  
Scan The Code

# Formation of (Organic) Peroxides (有机) 过氧化物的生成

◆ Long-term Storage of Substances That Absorb Oxygen from Air and React to Form Unstable Peroxides.  
长期存放吸收空气中的氧，并与氧反应（自氧）生成不稳定的过氧化物

- Ethers, Diethyl ether, Isopropyl ether, THF, Dioxane, Acetaldehyde, cyclohexene  
醚类，乙醚，异丙醚，四氢呋喃，二恶烷，乙醛，环己烯等

◆ Unstable peroxides can undergo extremely violent explosions when subjected to accidental heating, shock, or friction.

不稳定的过氧化物受到意外的加热、震动、摩擦，都可能产生极其猛烈的爆炸。



# Chemical Labels

## 化学品标签

- ◆ For chemicals prone to peroxide formation or degradation over time, label the date upon receipt and opening, and affix a peroxide hazard label (e.g., diethyl ether, acrylic acid)

对于易生成过氧化物或随时间逐渐降解的化学品，收货时和打开时都要标注日期，且粘贴易过氧化物标签，如乙醚、丙烯酸等

**警告**

**可能生成易爆过氧化物!**

存放于密闭的原装容器中  
避免暴露于光线下和空气中，并远离热源  
在进行蒸馏或浓缩操作之前，应检查是否有过氧化物形成  
如出现结晶、变色或分层现象，  
应立即联系健康、安全及环境处 Tel: 8833 9099

开封日期: \_\_\_\_\_ 接收日期: \_\_\_\_\_

**过氧化物检验结果**

每\_\_\_月废弃或检验  
如>100ppm，请避免使用并联系HSE

日期: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <100ppm
	<input type="checkbox"/> >100ppm
日期: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <100ppm
	<input type="checkbox"/> >100ppm
日期: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> <100ppm
	<input type="checkbox"/> >100ppm

< 25 ppm, 可以安全用于一般用途;  
25-100 ppm, 不建议用于蒸馏或浓缩;  
>100 ppm, 避免操作并联系HSE寻求安全处置协助

易生成过氧化物标签

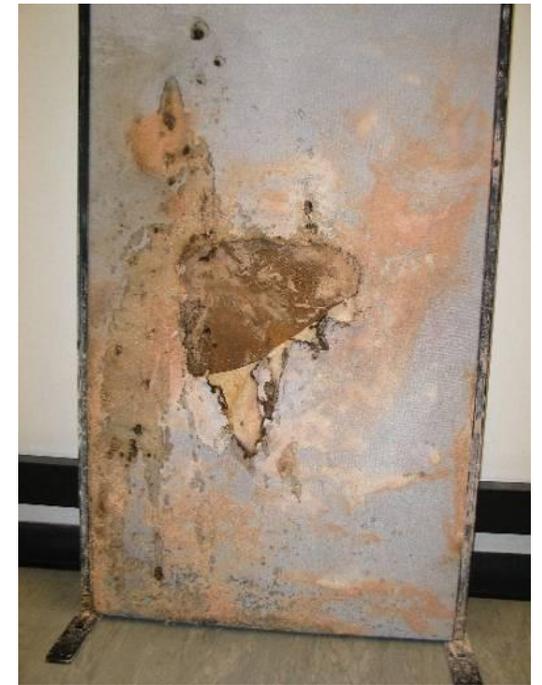
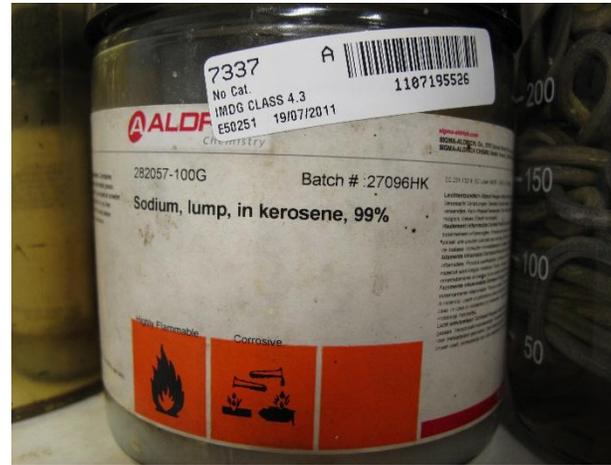
# Moisture/Air-Sensitive Chemicals

## 遇湿/ 遇空气敏感化学品

- Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, White Phosphorus, Alkali Metals
- 钾、钠、锂、白磷、碱金属

◆ Potassium, sodium, lithium, and white phosphorus are highly flammable and can ignite when exposed to air.

钾、钠、锂和白磷等暴露在空气中易燃烧。



# Moisture/Air-Sensitive Chemicals

## 遇湿/ 遇空气敏感化学品

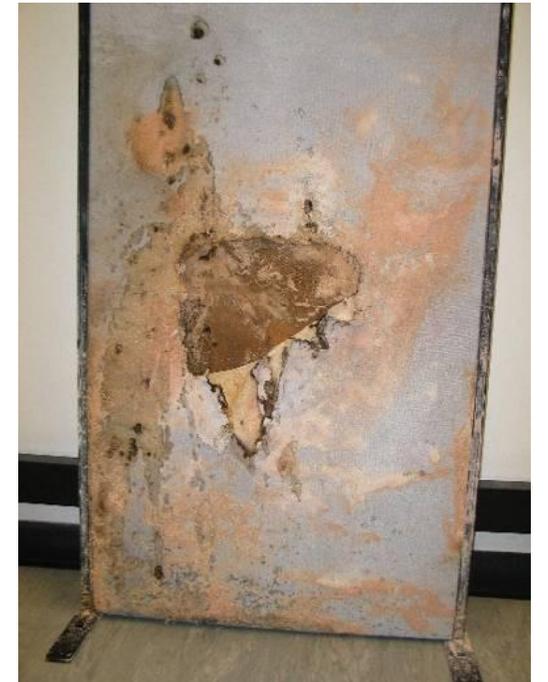
- Potassium, Sodium, Lithium, White Phosphorus, Alkali Metals
- 钾、钠、锂、白磷、碱金属

◆ Potassium and sodium should be stored completely submerged in an adequate covering liquid, such as kerosene.

钾、钠 - 应保存在足够的浸盖液（煤油）沉浸中

◆ White phosphorus can be stored in water.

白磷则可保存在水中



# The use of self-igniting substances and substances that burn upon contact with water - Lithium

## 自燃物、遇水燃烧物的使用 - 锂



Argon filled glove Box

氩气手套箱

# Containers for repackaging chemicals should be clearly labeled

## 分装化学品容器应贴上清晰标签

- ◆ Self-prepared chemical containers, including wash bottles, must be labeled with the chemical name, hazard category, project team, and preparation date.

自配的化学品容器包括洗瓶上都必须贴上标签，注明其化学品名称、危害类别、课题项目组及制剂时间等。

- ◆ Chemical labels on containers must be free from stains and damage. Labels should be complete, securely attached, and legible.

化学品瓶上的化学品标签不可有污损，残破。标签要完整，粘贴牢固，可以读取。



Close up of the bottle showing that the contents (Loctite SF7063) looked like water

正己烷	
危险	  
	极易燃液体和蒸汽，食入致死，引起皮肤刺激，对水生生物长期毒性影响
化学成分	%
制备人:	制备日期:

标签领取链接: <https://lsms.hkust-gz.edu.cn>  
下载电子版链接: [https://lbsd.hkust-gz.edu.cn/posts/773/?\\_paged=1](https://lbsd.hkust-gz.edu.cn/posts/773/?_paged=1)

# The Use and Transfer of Chemicals

## 化学品的使用与转移

# Identify hazardous properties and follow safety guidelines before using hazardous substances.

## 使用有害物质前，我们要辨识其危险性质和遵守安全使用规范



- ◆ Potential Chemical and Physical Hazards

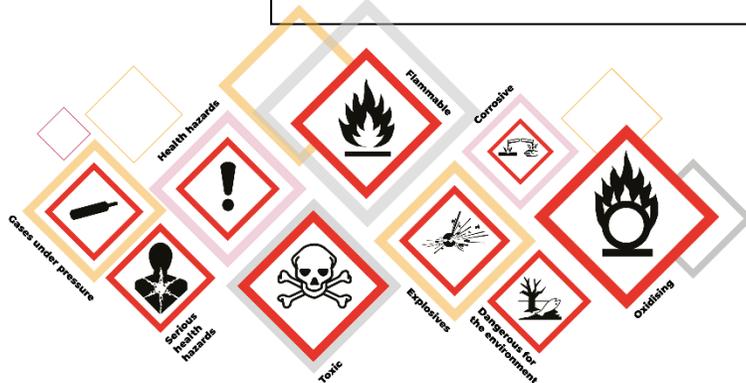
潜在的化学特性，物理危害特性

- ◆ Toxicity, Routes of exposure and potential harm to the body

其毒性，接触途径和对身体造成的伤害

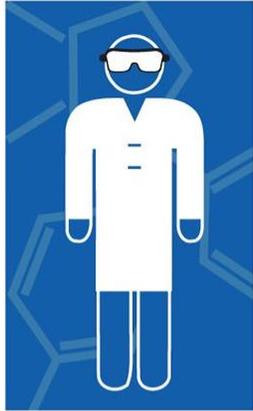
- ◆ PPE, Emergency Equipment

个体防护、应急配备



# Chemical is part of laboratory safety management

## 化学品是实验室安全管理的一部分

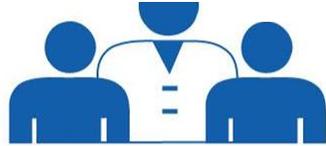


Dress appropriately

穿着适当

Proper supervision

适当  
监督



Keep a clean workspace

保持环境洁净，  
不可堵塞通道



# Lab Safety Rules

## 实验室安全基本守则



ID hazards

认识危害标识



做实验时，保持安全意识，遵守安全守则



Handle glassware carefully

小心处理  
玻璃



禁止饮食

NO EATING OR DRINKING



Clean up

实验后，清理  
台面和洗手



Know location of emergency numbers & safety equipment

清楚紧急电话号码与安全设备位置



When using toxic substances, volatile compounds, or flammable solvents, you should:

使用有毒物、挥发物、易燃溶剂时 **应该**



- ◆ Use fume hood or exhaust control devices  
应使用通风橱或抽风控制装置
- ◆ Implement safety measures for personal and environmental hygiene  
做好防范措施，个人和环境卫生
- ◆ PPE  
使用个体防护



# Chemical transfer

## 化学品转移



Use a basket for transferring up to 2 bottles of chemicals  
转移2瓶以内化学品建议用提篮

Baskets can be requested in the system <https://lsms.hkust-gz.edu.cn>  
提篮可在系统发起物资申领 <https://lsms.hkust-gz.edu.cn>

物资选择

查询条件: 提篮

模糊查询

查询

序号	详情	名称	样式	类别	剩余库存	品牌	规格	单位
1	<a href="#">详情</a>	化学品提篮	/	其他	4	赛默飞	2L	个
2	<a href="#">详情</a>	化学品提篮	3-9025-...	其他	2	Eagle Thermopl...	2.5-4L	个
							0.5-1L	个

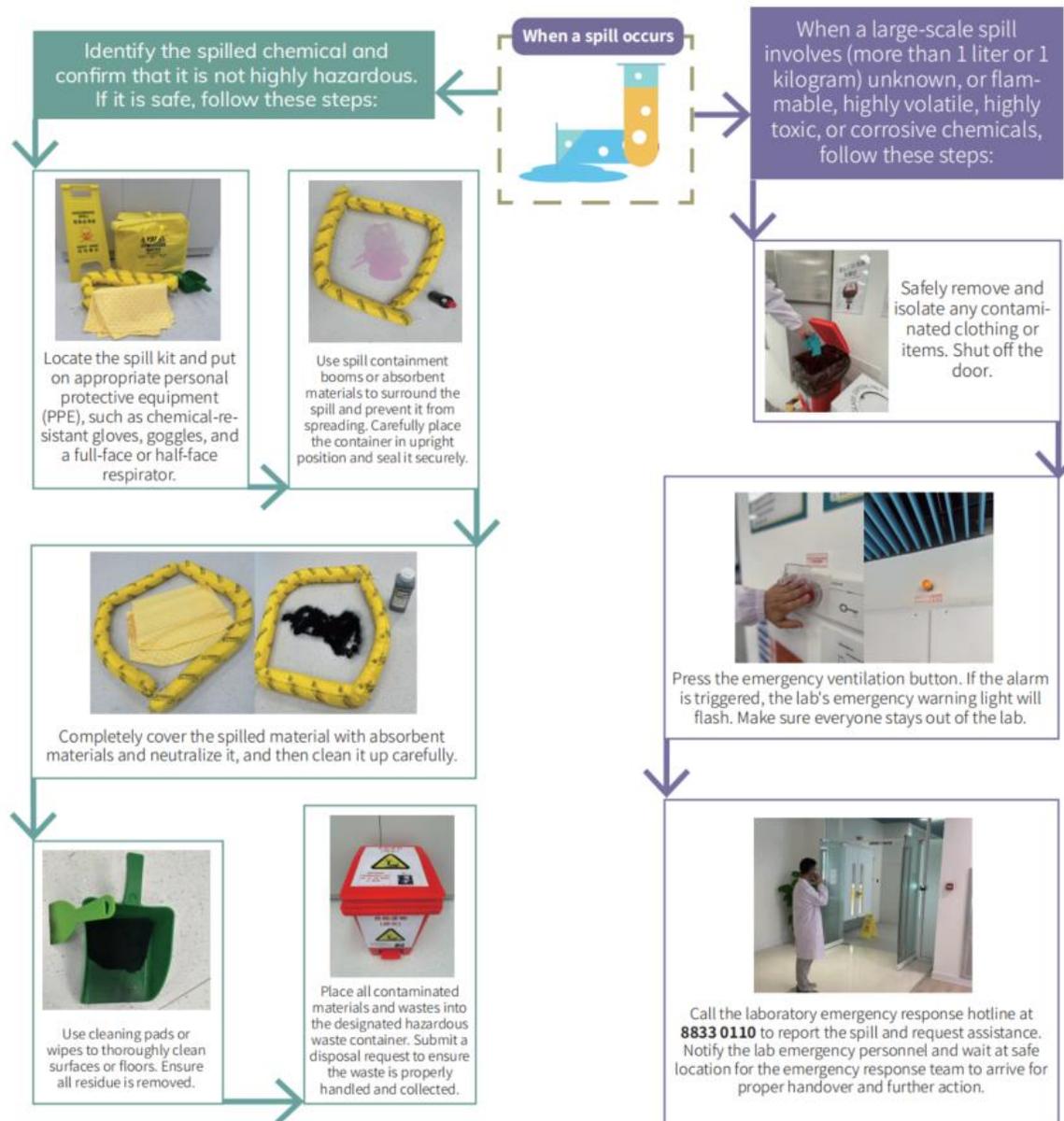
Use a leak-proof cart with dividers when transferring more than two bottles of chemicals  
转移2瓶以上化学品建议用带分隔防泄漏的推车



# Chemical Emergency Response Procedure

## 化学品应急响应程序

# Chemical Spill Emergency Response



# Central Supply Chemical Spill Kit

## 中央供应化学品应急泄漏处理包



Request via Lab Safety Platform under "To-Do" by selecting "Chemical Spill Kit"

可在实验室安全综合管理平台待办事项中提交物资申领，选择化学品泄漏应急包

常用业务

RS241035

注意事项

1. 增加事项会实时占用库存数量，24小时内未提交表单会自动删除事项，请及时提交物资申领表单；
2. 物资领取时间为：每周一、三、五下午15-16点，物资发放地点为W1-101-S04物资发放间。
3. LSMD收到PI审批单时间超过每周一、三、五下午14点的请顺延至下一次领取。

添加领用

\* 物资名称:

\* 领取数量:

物资选择

查询条件:

序号	详情	名称	样式	类别	剩余库存	品牌	规格	单位	价格	总计	备注
1	<a href="#">详情</a>	化学品泄漏应急包	组合	应急物资	2	HSE	/	包	773	0	
2	<a href="#">详情</a>	生物泄漏应急包	/	应急物资	3	定制	内含21类	包	715	0	

共 2 条   前往  页

# Hydrofluoric Acid First Aid - Preparation

## 氢氟酸急救 - 准备



- ◆ Response Speed is the Top Priority  
响应速度是第一要素
- ◆ Plan ahead and know the first aid procedures before using hydrofluoric acid!  
在开始使用氢氟酸之前，应计划好，熟悉急救流程！
- ◆ The lab should have first aid procedures, safety protocols, and SDS for hydrofluoric acid.  
实验室内备有急救程序、安全工作程序和氢氟酸安全数据说明书
- ◆ Three important emergency facilities and items:  
三种重要的应急设施和物品：



# Hydrofluoric Acid First Aid -important emergency facilities and items

## 氢氟酸急救--应急设施和物品



### Skin Contact 皮肤接触

- ◆ Put on clean gloves, apply calcium gluconate gel to the area, and massage. Reapply every 5-10 minutes until pain decreases or help arrives

戴上干净的手套，将葡萄糖酸钙凝胶涂抹在患处，按摩患处组织，每隔 5-10 分钟涂抹一次，直至疼痛减轻或救护车到来

- ◆ Inform emergency personnel that calcium gluconate has been used  
通知急救人员已使用葡萄糖酸钙

- ◆ If calcium gluconate gel isn't available, rinse the area with water until help arrives  
如果没有葡萄糖酸钙凝胶，则继续用水冲洗患处，直到医疗人员赶到为止

- ◆ Scrub under the nails and other potentially contaminated areas.  
擦洗指甲缝等可能受到污染的部位



# Hydrofluoric Acid First Aid -important emergency facilities and items

## 氢氟酸急救--应急设施和物品

### Eye Contact 眼睛接触

- ◆ Rinse the eyes with water for 15 minutes immediately.  
立即用水冲洗眼睛 15 分钟
- ◆ If only one eye is affected, avoid rinsing contaminated water into the unaffected eye  
如果只有一只眼睛受影响，小心不要将受污染的水冲进未受影响的眼睛中
- ◆ Open the eyelids (both upper and lower) for rinsing.  
打开眼睑（上下）进行冲洗
- ◆ While rinsing, call 8833-0110 寻求紧急医疗援助



# Reference

## 参考

- ◆ 危险货物分类和品名编号 (GB 6944-2025)
- ◆ 《危险化学品目录 (2015年) 》
- ◆ 《高等学校实验室安全检查项目表 (2024) 》
- ◆ 《香港科技大学 (广州) 安全手册》 第八章 化学品安全
- ◆ 《香港科技大学 (广州) 危险化学品安全管理暂行办法》
- ◆ 《香港科技大学 (广州) 管制类化学品安全管理暂行办法》

谢谢!!!

