

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

JOHNSON WAX GOOD SENSE FRESH ODOUR NEUTRALI MSDS报告

产品标题

苜醇;苜基醇

CAS号

100-51-6

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

JOHNSON WAX GOOD SENSE FRESH ODOUR NEUTRALIZER

NFPA

Flammability	3
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2
SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4	

PRODUCT USE

Application is by spray atomization from a hand held aerosol pack. Air Freshener.

SYNONYMS

"Good Sense Fresh Odour Neutralizer & Air Freshener"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Extremely flammable.

Risk of explosion if heated under confinement.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

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). Not considered to be a risk because of the extreme volatility of the gas.

SKIN

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Spray mist may produce discomfort. Fluorocarbons remove natural oils from the skin, causing irritation, dryness and sensitivity. 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 may produce health damage*. Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.
WARNING: Intentional misuse by concentrating/inhaling contents may be lethal.

Exposure to fluorocarbons can produce non-specific flu-like symptoms such as chills, fever, weakness, muscle pain, headache, chest discomfort, sore throat and dry cough with rapid recovery. High concentrations can cause irregular heartbeats and a stepwise reduction in lung capacity. Heart rate may be reduced. Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Principal route of occupational exposure to the gas is by inhalation. The material may accumulate in the human body and progressively cause tissue damage. Fluorocarbons can cause an increased risk of cancer, spontaneous abortion and birth defects.