

化学品安全技术说明书

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**MSDS标题**

HCA TITANIUM DIOXIDE PIGMENTS MSDS报告

**产品标题**

金红石; 钛白粉; 钛白

**CAS号**

13463-67-7

**化学品及企业标识**

**PRODUCT NAME**

HCA TITANIUM DIOXIDE PIGMENTS

**NFPA**

Flammability	0
Toxicity	0
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	2

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

**PRODUCT USE**

White pigment.

## **SYNONYMS**

"white pigment", "elemental oxide used as a pigment"

## **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

## **RISK**

## **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

## **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

### **SWALLOWED**

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

### **EYE**

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

### **SKIN**

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or skin irritation following contact (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. The material may cause skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin.

### **INHALED**

The material is not thought to produce adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, 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. 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**

Primary route of exposure is usually by inhalation of generated dust. Long term exposure to titanium and several of its compounds produces lung scarring and chronic bronchitis. Breathing is impaired and cardiac changes with right heart enlargements occur. There is an increased chance of developing cancers of the respiratory tract. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

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