

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

JOHNSONDIVERSEY SUMA ALU L10 MSDS报告

产品标题

苛性钾;氢氧化钾标准滴定溶液

CAS号

1310-58-3

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

JOHNSONDIVERSEY SUMA ALU L10

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	4
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Aluminium safe detergent for commercial dishwashing machines specially formulated for medium hard water conditions.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Causes severe burns.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. 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. Ingestion of alkaline corrosives may produce burns around the mouth, ulcerations and swellings of the mucous membranes, profuse saliva production, with an inability to speak or swallow. Both the esophagus and stomach may experience burning pain; vomiting and diarrhea may follow. Epiglottal swelling may result in respiratory distress and asphyxia; shock can occur. Narrowing of the esophagus, stomach or stomach valve may occur immediately or after a long delay (weeks to years). Severe exposure can perforate the esophagus or stomach leading to infections of the chest or abdominal cavity, with low chest pain, abdominal stiffness and fever. All of the above can cause death.

EYE

The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Direct eye contact with corrosive bases can cause pain and burns. There may be swelling, epithelium destruction, clouding of the cornea and inflammation of the iris. Mild cases often resolve; severe cases can be prolonged with complications such as persistent swelling, scarring, permanent cloudiness, bulging of the eye, cataracts, eyelids glued to the eyeball and blindness.

SKIN

The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Skin contact with alkaline corrosives may produce severe pain and burns; brownish stains may develop. The corroded area may be soft, gelatinous and necrotic; tissue destruction may be deep. 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

If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Inhaling corrosive bases may irritate the respiratory tract. Symptoms include cough, choking, pain and damage to the mucous membrane. In severe cases, lung swelling may develop, sometimes after a delay of hours to days. There may be low blood pressure, a weak and rapid pulse, and crackling sounds.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapors especially at higher temperatures. Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis.