

化学品安全技术说明书

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MSDS标题

KINGFISHER A415 TUDOR SYCAMORE MSDS报告

产品标题

磁性氧化铁红;高导磁率氧化铁;铁丹

CAS号

1309-37-1

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

KINGFISHER A415 TUDOR SYCAMORE

NFPA

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Flammability | 0 |
| Toxicity | 2 |
| Body Contact | 2 |
| Reactivity | 0 |
| Chronic | 2 |

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

PRODUCT USE

Colourant

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Iron poisoning results in pain in the upper abdomen and vomiting, and is followed hours later by shock, in severe cases coma and death. Iron toxicity increases in proportion to their solubility in the gastrointestinal tract. There is often vomiting of blood due to dilation of capillaries and bleeding from the walls of the gastrointestinal system. A watery diarrhea can occur, often leading to cardiovascular collapse after fluid and mineral loss and there can be a relapse marked by profound metabolic acidosis after several hours of apparent recovery. There may also be liver damage. Symptoms of poisoning include metallic taste, restlessness, lethargy, loss of muscle tone, coma, pallor or cyanosis (blue-gray skin), fast and weak pulse, low blood pressure, hyperventilation, shock, vasomotor instability and cardiovascular collapse. There may be inflammation, swelling and bleeding from the lungs, convulsions, jaundice, low blood sugar, multiple blood clotting defects, kidney damage with absence of urine, damage to the pancreas, vascular damage, blood loss, shock and vascular collapse. Survivor can display stomach scarring, obstruction or narrowing of digestive tract sphincters, liver hardening or nervous system effects.

EYE

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or

irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and 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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Chronic excessive intake of iron have been associated with damage to the liver and pancreas. People with a genetic disposition to poor control over iron are at an increased risk. Iron overload in men may lead to diabetes, joint inflammation, liver cancer, heart irregularities and problems with other organs.