

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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**MSDS标题**

JOHNSON WAX HORIZON 420 NEUTRAL CLEANER SUPER MSDS报告

**产品标题**

聚乙二醇单-4-壬苯醚 $n \approx 2$

**CAS号**

26027-38-3

**化学品及企业标识**

**PRODUCT NAME**

JOHNSON WAX HORIZON 420 NEUTRAL CLEANER SUPER CONCENTRATE

**NFPA**

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	3
Reactivity	0
Chronic	2

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

**PRODUCT USE**

Industrial and institutional cleaning product. Diluted prior to use.

## **SYNONYMS**

"detergent cleaner concentrate"

## **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

### **RISK**

Harmful if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

## **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **SWALLOWED**

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. Harmful if swallowed. Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting. 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**

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Non-ionic surfactants can cause numbing of the cornea, which masks discomfort normally caused by other agents and leads to corneal injury. Irritation varies depending on the duration of contact, the nature and concentration of the surfactant. Irritating to eyes.

#### **SKIN**

Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified

following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. 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. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo.

## **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 some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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. There is some evidence that human exposure to the material may result in developmental toxicity. This evidence is based on animal studies where effects have been observed in the absence of marked maternal toxicity, or at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects but which are not secondary non-specific consequences of the other toxic effects. Exposure to alkyl phenolics is associated with reduced sperm count and fertility in males.