

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

JAMES CUMMING C&S ACTIVATED CARBON MSDS报告

产品标题

活性炭黑;活性炭

CAS号

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

JAMES CUMMING C&S ACTIVATED CARBON

NFPA

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

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer' s directions.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. 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, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern. Ingestion of finely divided carbon may produce gagging and constipation. Aspiration does not appear to be a concern as the material is generally regarded as inert and is often used as a food additive. Ingestion may produce a black stool.

EYE

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Eyes exposed to carbon particulates may be liable to irritation and burning. These can remain in the eye causing inflammation lasting weeks, and can cause permanent dark dotted discoloration.

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. 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 of dusts, 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. Impurities found in carbons can be toxic, including iodine. Carbon dusts in the air may cause irritation of the mucous membranes, eyes and skin.

Coughing, irritation of the upper airways and eye burning may occur.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Repeated exposures, in an occupational setting, to high levels of fine-divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50,000 inch), are present. Lung shadows are seen in the X-ray. Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include a progressive dry cough, shortness of breath on exertion, increased chest expansion, weakness and weight loss. As the disease progresses the cough produces a stringy mucous, vital capacity decreases further and shortness of breath becomes more severe. Pneumoconiosis is the accumulation of dusts in the lungs and the tissue reaction in its presence. It is further classified as being of noncollagenous or collagenous types. Noncollagenous pneumoconiosis, the benign form, is identified by minimal stromal reaction, consists mainly of reticulin fibres, an intact alveolar architecture and is potentially reversible. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. There is insufficient evidence to suggest that exposure to carbon black causes increased susceptibility to cancer or other ill effects. Some lung changes can occur after a prolonged period of exposure as well as increased strain on the right side of the heart. Information not supplied on manufacturer's material safety data sheet.