

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

OCTACHLORONAPHTHALENE MSDS报告

产品标题

全氯萘;八氯化萘

CAS号

2234-13-1

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

OCTACHLORONAPHTHALENE

NFPA

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

PRODUCT USE

Fire- proofing and water- proofing additive in cable insulation and in other protective coatings; lube oil additive.

SYNONYMS

C10-Cl8, "naphthalene, octachloro-", perchloronaphthalene, octa-chloronaphthalene, "chlorinated naphthalene", "Hallowax 1051"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

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

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

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. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

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. 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

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts. No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials. Polychlorinated naphthalenes, in common with other polyhalogenated aromatic hydrocarbons, exhibit "dioxin-like" activity.

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