化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

WAGENER NILOS TOPGUM TL-WHITE MSDS报告

产品标题

三氯代乙烯

CAS号

79-01-6

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

WAGENER NILOS TOPGUM TL-WHITE

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	3

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

PRODUCT USE

Used in repair of conveyor belts. Food quality approved grade.

SYNONYMS

"rubber adhesive"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

May cause CANCER.
Possible risk of irreversible effects.
Irritating to eyes and skin.
Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.
Harmful to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness,

swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

INHALED

Inhalation may produce health damage*. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Anesthetics and narcotic effects (with dulling of senses and odor fatigue) are a consequence of exposure to chlorinated solvents. Individual response varies widely; odor may not be considered objectionable at levels which quickly induce central nervous system effects. High vapor concentrations may give a feeling of euphoria. This may result in reduced responses, followed by rapid onset of unconsciousness, possible respiratory arrest and death. Acute intoxication by halogenated aliphatic hydrocarbons appears to take place over two stages. Signs of a reversible narcosis are evident in the first stage and in the second stage signs of injury to organs may become evident, a single organ alone is (almost) never involved.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapor, skin contact/absorption and eye contact. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. Toxic effects are increased by consumption of alcohol. Chronic exposure may result in liver and kidney damage.