

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

填表时间 2020-03-09

打印时间 2026-03-02

MSDS标题

WATTYL DIMET SPRAY PARQUETRY FLOOR PART B MSDS报告

产品标题

甲苯二异氰酸酯(2, 4, 2, 6)

CAS号

26471-62-5

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL DIMET SPRAY PARQUETRY FLOOR PART B

NFPA

Flammability	3
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Hardener or Part B of a 2 pack urethane coating system. Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers. Application is usually by spray atomisation after viscosity reduction with thinner may also be applied by brush or hand roller. CONTAINS free organic isocyanate. Mixing and

application requires special precautions and use of personal protective gear [APMF]. The use of a quantity of material in an unventilated or confined space may result in increased exposure and an irritating atmosphere developing. Before starting consider control of exposure by mechanical ventilation.

SYNONYMS

"polyisocyanate resin solution", hardener, "curing agent"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

May cause SENSITIZATION by inhalation and skin contact.

HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Harmful by inhalation and in contact with skin.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Highly flammable.

Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.

Harmful to aquatic organisms.

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. Not a likely route of entry into the body in commercial or industrial environments. The liquid may produce considerable gastrointestinal discomfort and be harmful or toxic if swallowed. Ingestion may cause nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration can cause inflammation of the lungs, which can lead to death.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated. The

material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Sensitization may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material. The material may cause 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.

INHALED

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. The vapor/mist may be highly irritating to the upper respiratory tract and lungs; the response may be severe enough to produce bronchitis and pulmonary edema. Possible neurological symptoms arising from isocyanate exposure include headache, insomnia, euphoria, ataxia, anxiety neurosis, depression and paranoia. Gastrointestinal disturbances are characterized by nausea and vomiting. Pulmonary sensitization may produce asthmatic reactions ranging from minor breathing difficulties to severe allergic attacks; this may occur following a single acute exposure or may develop without warning for several hours after exposure. Sensitized people can react to very low doses, and should not be allowed to work in situations allowing exposure to this material. Continued exposure of sensitized persons may lead to possible long term respiratory impairment. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Reactions may not occur on exposure but response may be delayed with symptoms only appearing many hours later. Inhalation of vapor may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapor/spray mist and skin contact with the material. Sensitization may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitized persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or

dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.

Xiiva