化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

WATTYL DIMET AMERCOAT 54 TIE COAT MSDS报告

产品标题

甲基戊酮醇;双丙酮醇;4-羟基-4-甲基-2-戊酮

CAS号

123-42-2

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL DIMET AMERCOAT 54 TIE COAT

NFPA

Flammability	2
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	3

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

PRODUCT USE

A synthetic resin tie coat for use between an inorganmic zinc primer and a vinyl topcoat. Apply by brush, hand roller or spray atomisation after viscosity reduction with thinner may also be applied by airless spray atomisation. 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

"single pack tie coat paint", coating

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

May cause SENSITIZATION by inhalation and skin contact.
May impair fertility.
May cause harm to the unborn child.
HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
Irritating to eyes and skin.
Flammable.
Harmful 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. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. 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 resultfollowing absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons. Sensitization may result in allergic dermatitis responses includingrash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities. 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. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of high concentrations of gas/vapor causes lung irritation with coughing and nausea, central nervous depression with headache and dizziness, slowing of reflexes, fatigue and inco-ordination. If exposure to highly concentrated solvent atmosphere is prolonged this may lead to narcosis, unconsciousness, even coma and possible death.

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. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapor/spray mist and skin contact. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS]. Sensitization reactions may appear suddenly after repeatedsymptom free exposures. 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.