



化学品安全技术说明书

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MSDS标题

WARFARIN 0.5% CONCENTRATE MSDS报告

产品标题

华法灵;3-(1-丙酮基苄基)-4-羟基香豆素

CAS号

81-81-2

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

WARFARIN 0.5% CONCENTRATE

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	0
Chronic	3

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

PRODUCT USE

Rodenticide.

SYNONYMS

"rat poison"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

May cause harm to the unborn child.

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.

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. Not considered an irritant through normal use.

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. Not considered an irritant through normal use.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts. Accidental single exposure or ingestion is unlikely to present symptoms in humans. Repeated exposures usually produce delayed symptoms. The material kills rats through its inhibitory effect on blood clotting, principally the promotion of bleeding in the gut. Overexposure may result in back and abdominal pains, vomiting, nose bleeds, possible rash or skin bleeding. Blood clotting time is reduced greatly and haemorrhaging is usually the most noticeable effect. Human poisoning is unlikely to occur unless in the case of attempted suicide or gross carelessness, where repeated oral doses over a period of days are required for the effect to be produced.