

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

WATTYL SEAPRO PLUS 100 ANTIFOULING MCR MSDS报告

产品标题

硫氰酸亚铜(I)

CAS号

1111-67-7

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL SEAPRO PLUS 100 ANTIFOULING MCR

NFPA

Flammability	2
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	3

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

PRODUCT USE

Apply by brush, hand roller or spray atomisation or 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. A solvent based antifouling

coating.

SYNONYMS

"anti fouling solvent based coating"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Contact with acids liberates very toxic gas.

HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Flammable.

Dangerous for the ozone layer.

Very toxic 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. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, irreversible damage of organs. A metallic taste, nausea, vomiting and burning feeling in the upper stomach region occur after ingestion of copper and its derivatives. The vomitus is usually green/blue and discolours contaminated skin. Acute poisonings from ingestion are rare due to their prompt removal by vomiting. Should vomiting not occur, or is delayed systemic poisoning may occur producing kidney and liver damage, wide-spread capillary damage, and be fatal; death may occur after relapse from an apparent recovery. Anemia may occur in acute poisoning. Probable lethal dose of thiocyanate (rhodanate), in man, is between 15 and 30 gm (ingested at one time). Several acute fatalities are recorded with death coming in 10 to 48 hours. Large overdoses induce vomiting, extreme cerebral excitement, delirium, convulsions and spasticity of the extensor muscles leading to seizure (opisthotonus). Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis.

EYE

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye

contact may cause inflammation characterized by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn). Direct eye contact with petroleum hydrocarbons can be painful, and the corneal epithelium may be temporarily damaged. Aromatic species can cause irritation and excessive tear secretion. The material may be irritating to the eye, with prolonged contact causing 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. The material may cause mild but significant inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterized by redness, swelling and blistering. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. Exposure limits with "skin" notation indicate that vapor and liquid may be absorbed through intact skin. Absorption by skin may readily exceed vapor inhalation exposure. Symptoms for skin absorption are the same as for inhalation. Contact with eyes and mucous membranes may also contribute to overall exposure and may also invalidate the exposure standard. The material may accentuate any pre-existing dermatitis condition. 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

Inhalation of aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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. Inhalation of vapor may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Subacute or chronic poisonings by

thiocyanate produce profuse discharge from the nostrils, skin rashes, weakness, fatigue, spinning sensation, nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, confusion, disorientation and forgetfulness. 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].

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