西亚试剂® Xiya Reagent 说明书

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化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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## MSDS标题

ZIMMITE 220 CONDENSATE TREATMENT MSDS报告

## 产品标题

六氢化苯胺;六氢苯胺;氨基环己烷

## CAS号

108-91-8

## 化学品及企业标识

# PRODUCT NAME

ZIMMITE 220 CONDENSATE TREATMENT

# NFPA

| | |
|---|---|
| Flammability | 3 |
| Toxicity | 2 |
| Body Contact | 3 |
| Reactivity | 0 |
| Chronic | 2 |

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

# PRODUCT USE

Used as corrosion inhibitor in steam condensate systems.

## SYNONYMS

"boiler corrosion inhibitor"

## CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

## RISK

Causes burns.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.
Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
Highly flammable.

## 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. The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to hemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia). Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discoloration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure. At about 15% concentration of blood methemoglobin there is observable cyanosis of the lips, nose and earlobes. Symptoms may be absent although euphoria, flushed face and headache are commonly experienced. At 25-40%, cyanosis is marked but little disability occurs other than that produced on physical exertion. At 40-60%, symptoms include weakness, dizziness, lightheadedness, increasingly severe headache, ataxia, rapid shallow respiration, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, lethargy and stupor. Above 60% symptoms include dyspnea, respiratory depression, tachycardia or bradycardia, and convulsions. Levels exceeding 70% may be fatal.

## EYE

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Vapors of volatile amines irritate the eyes, causing excessive secretion of tears, inflammation of the

conjunctiva and slight swelling of the cornea, resulting in "halos" around lights. This effect is temporary, lasting only for a few hours. However this condition can reduce the efficiency of undertaking skilled tasks, such as driving a car. Direct eye contact with liquid volatile amines may produce eye damage, permanent for the lighter species.  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 be harmful; systemic effects may resultfollowing absorption.  The material can produce chemical burns following direct contactwith the skin.  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

If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat andlungs of some persons. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.  The material may produce respiratory tract irritation, and result in damage to the lung including reduced lung function.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapour and  skin contact/absorption.  Repeated inhalation may cause lung damage.  Repeated overexposure may aggravate existing liver or kidney disease and  aggravate or enhance existing nervous system dysfunction produced by  disorders known to cause nervous system damage, such as diabetes, alcohol  or drug abuse, and Parkinson's disease.  The material may accumulate in the human body and progressively causetissue damage.  Long-term exposure to morpholine can produce liver and kidney damage.