

## 化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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### MSDS标题

JOHNSON'S JUNIOR EASY RINSING FOAM SHAMPOO MSDS报告

### 产品标题

聚氧乙烯山梨醇酐月桂酸酯;聚氧乙烯山梨糖醇

### CAS号

9005-64-5

### 化学品及企业标识

## PRODUCT NAME

JOHNSON'S JUNIOR EASY RINSING FOAM SHAMPOO

## NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	0
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	0

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

## PRODUCT USE

Shampoo.

# **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

### **RISK**

Irritating to eyes.

## **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. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

#### **EYE**

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Although the liquid 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). Not considered an irritant through normal use.

#### **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. Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin. 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 normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.

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