

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

JOHNSON'S KIDS NO MORE TANGLES SHAMPOO (17178) MSDS报告

产品标题

酸性黄3

CAS号

8004-92-0

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

JOHNSON'S KIDS NO MORE TANGLES SHAMPOO (17178)

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	0
Body Contact	3
Reactivity	0
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

Shampoo for children. Can also be used by adults.

SYNONYMS

"childrens kids hair shampoo"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Risk of serious damage 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.

EYE

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

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 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.

Principal route of exposure is usually by skin contact. The liquid may remove oils from the skin on prolonged or repeated contact.

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