

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

WATTYL INTERMEDIATE CAB SOLUTION FOR WHEEL MSDS报告

产品标题

醋酸丁酸酯;乙酸丁酸纤维素;乙酰纤维糖丁酯;纤维醋丁酯

CAS号

9004-36-8

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

WATTYL INTERMEDIATE CAB SOLUTION FOR WHEEL SILVER

NFPA

Flammability	3
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	2
Chronic	3
SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4	

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer' s directions. 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. Intermediate base for factory use.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

May form explosive peroxides.

May cause harm to the unborn child.

HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation.

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

Irritating to eyes and skin.

Highly flammable.

Vapors may cause dizziness or suffocation.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, irreversible damage of organs. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. The liquid may produce gastrointestinal discomfort and may be harmful if swallowed. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain and vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Central nervous system (CNS) depression may include general discomfort, symptoms of giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression and may be fatal. 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.

EYE

There is evidence that material may produce eye irritation in some persons and produce eye damage 24 hours or more after instillation. Severe inflammation may be expected with pain. There may be damage to the cornea. Unless treatment is prompt and adequate there may be permanent loss of vision. Conjunctivitis can occur following repeated exposure. The liquid produces a high level of eye discomfort and is capable of causing pain and severe conjunctivitis. Corneal injury may develop, with possible permanent impairment of vision, if not promptly and adequately treated. Eye contact with alkyl ethers (vapor or liquid) may produce irritation, redness and tears.

SKIN

The material may cause moderate 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. There is some evidence to suggest that this material, on a single contact with skin, can cause irreversible damage of organs. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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.

INHALED

Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if inhaled once, irreversible damage of organs. 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. The main effects of simple esters are irritation, stupor and insensibility. Headache, drowsiness, dizziness, coma and behavioral changes may occur. Respiratory symptoms may include irritation, shortness of breath, rapid breathing, throat inflammation, bronchitis, lung inflammation and pulmonary edema, sometimes delayed. Nausea, vomiting, diarrhea and cramps are observed. Liver and kidney damage may result from massive exposures. Prolonged exposure may cause headache, nausea and ultimately loss of consciousness.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. This has been demonstrated via both short- and long-term experimentation. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Inhalation studies indicate that cellulose fibres may be

fibrogenic; this finding continues to be the subject of extensive research. Cellulose is not considered an inert substance because:

- in rats, it causes granulomatous fibrosing alveolitis at the end of the third month after exposure,
- in rats there was an increase in the secretion of plasminogen activator and interleukin 1 as well as the release of lactate dehydrogenase from macrophages, in a manner similar to asbestos,
- there were increases in the incidence of obstructive lung diseases and bronchial asthma in humans at work and in the residential environment where exposure to cellulose was common,
- the substance may induce free radical production in human leucocytes.

Cotton dust disease, "byssinosis", is well known among cotton mill workers. Cotton dust consists largely of cellulose fibre. Exposure to two components of the total dust, the "respirable" and "medium" fraction correlated significantly with the prevalence of respiratory symptoms. Inhalation exposure to a concentration of 0.3 to 0.4 mg/m³ of "fly-free" dust results in a 20% occurrence of byssinosis. "Fly-free" dust is the sum of respirable and medium-length fibres. At 0.46 mg/m³, Grade II byssinosis occurs. A byssinosis (all grades) prevalence of 20%, at 0.3 mg/m³ occurs when the fibre length is less than 15 µm (aerodynamic equivalent diameter). Byssinosis is not caused by mechanical irritation but by reactions caused by pharmacologically active substances producing oedema or contraction of the smooth musculature of the airways. The causative agent is suspected to be an endotoxin, in turn, thought to be a cell wall component of bacteria found in cotton. Symptoms of byssinosis include chest tightness, wheezing and dyspnoea. Symptoms usually appear after an absence from work and may subside after 2-days of exposure. As the disease progresses, symptoms may persist for longer periods until they are constant. The individual may eventually exhibit chronic bronchitis and emphysema. Increased physical exertion may produce shortness of breath. Chronic solvent inhalation exposures may result in nervous system impairment and liver and blood changes. [PATTYS].