

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

VICTORIA LUB CT830 MSDS报告

产品标题

全氟聚醚

CAS号

69991-67-9

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

VICTORIA LUB CT830

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Lubricating grease for extreme conditions. Can be used in industries where incidental contact with prescribe goods may take place.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Overexposure is unlikely in this form. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause, if swallowed once, irreversible damage of organs.

EYE

Although the material 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).

SKIN

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Reactions may not occur on exposure but response may be delayed with symptoms only appearing many hours later. 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. Excessive use or prolonged contact may lead to defatting, drying and irritation of sensitive skin.

INHALED

There is some evidence to suggest that this material, if inhaled, can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons. The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and 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. Fumes from burning PTFE-containing materials are irritating to the upper respiratory tract and may be harmful if exposure is prolonged. When heated for a long time a very small amount of hydrogen fluoride, carbonyl fluoride and perfluoroisobutylene is generated. The higher the temperature the greater is the decomposition rate. Symptoms of exposure to hydrogen fluoride and carbonyl fluoride include burning sensation, cough, dizziness, headache, labored breathing, nausea, shortness of breathe, sore throat and vomiting. Symptoms may be delayed. These substances are corrosive to the eyes, skin and respiratory tract. Inhalation may produce lung oedema. Prolonged exposures may produce hypocalcaemia. High exposures may be fatal. Medical observation is indicated in the event of such exposures. Symptoms of exposure to perfluoroisobutylene include cough, shortness of breathe, sore throat. Symptoms may be delayed. Symptoms of lung oedema often do not manifest until a few hours have passed and may be aggravated by physical effort. Rest and medical observation are essential. Immediate administration of an appropriate spray, or by the doctor authorised by him/ her, should be considered. Overheated or burnt PTFE evolves highly irritating and corrosive hydrogen fluoride gas with small amounts of highly toxic carbonyl fluoride. Polymer decomposition starts at 400 deg. C. with rapid degradation at 540 deg. C.. Decomposition products are complex. Solutions of hydrogen fluoride gas in mucous fluids form highly corrosive hydrofluoric acid so that inhalation of decomposition products can cause symptoms of choking, coughing and severe eye, nose and throat irritation. After a symptomless period of 1-2 days, exposed individuals may experience a set of symptoms described as "polymer fume fever"; this is a temporary flu-like illness with fever, chills and, sometimes, a cough and difficult breathing which lasts for approximately 24 hours. Inhalation or skin contact with carbonyl fluoride vapour may cause irritation with discomfort and rash. In addition, carbonyl fluoride vapours may produce eye corrosion with corneal and conjunctival ulceration, nose and throat irritation, or temporary irritation of the lungs producing cough discomfort, difficult breathing and shortness of breath. Individuals with pre-existing lung diseases may have increased susceptibility to the toxic effects of thermal decomposition products. Acute effects of fluoride inhalation include irritation of nose and throat, coughing and chest discomfort. A single acute over-exposure may even cause nose bleed. Pre-existing respiratory conditions such as emphysema, bronchitis may be aggravated by exposure. Occupational asthma may result from exposure.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Perfluorinated compounds are potent peroxisome proliferators and were found to induce 8- hydroxydeoxyguanosine in the liver of treated rats. The material may produce peroxisome proliferation. Peroxisomes are single, membrane limited, cytoplasmic organelles that are found in the cells of animals, plants, fungi and protozoa. Peroxisome proliferators include certain hypolipidaemic drugs, phthalate ester plasticisers, industrial solvents, herbicides, food flavours, leukotriene D4 antagonists and hormones. Numerous studies in rats and mice have demonstrated the hepatocarcinogenic effects of peroxisome proliferators, and these compounds have been unequivocally established as carcinogens. However it is generally conceded that compounds

inducing proliferation in rats and mice have little, if any, effect on human liver except at very high doses or extreme conditions of exposure. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment.

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