

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

KONICA MRD LOW-OX DEVELOPER - PART 2 MSDS报告

产品标题

胶醛;1,5-戊二醛

CAS号

111-30-8

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

KONICA MRD LOW-OX DEVELOPER - PART 2

NFPA

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

PRODUCT USE

Photographic developer.

SYNONYMS

"photographic developer", gluteraldehyde

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

May cause SENSITIZATION by inhalation and skin contact.

HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

Flammable.

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

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. Swallowing of the liquid may cause aspiration into the lungs with the risk of chemical pneumonitis; serious consequences may result.

(ICSC13733). Exposure to aldehydes causes neurological symptoms such as headache, drowsiness, dizziness, seizures, depression and coma.

Cardiovascular involvement may result in increased heart rate, collapse and low blood pressure; respiratory effects include throat spasms, irritation, difficulty swallowing, pulmonary edema and an asthma-like condition.

Gastrointestinal signs include nausea, blood in vomit, diarrhea, ulcers and abdominal pain. Massive exposures may damage the kidney and liver.

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. The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating. The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

SKIN

The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. 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. 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. The material can produce severe chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. The material can produce severe chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating. The material can produce severe chemical burns following direct contact with the skin.

INHALED

Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be harmful. Exposure to aldehydes causes neurological symptoms such as headache, drowsiness, dizziness, seizures, depression and coma. Cardiovascular involvement may result in increased heart rate, collapse and low blood pressure; respiratory effects include throat spasms, irritation, difficulty swallowing, pulmonary edema and an asthma-like condition. Gastrointestinal signs include nausea, blood in vomit, diarrhea, ulcers and abdominal pain. Massive exposures may damage the kidney and liver. Inhalation of vapours may cause drowsiness and dizziness. This may be accompanied by narcosis, reduced alertness, loss of reflexes, lack of coordination and vertigo. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapor concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea. The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Repeated or prolonged exposure to corrosives may result in the erosion of teeth, inflammatory and ulcerative changes in the mouth and necrosis (rarely) of the jaw. Bronchial irritation, with cough, and frequent attacks of bronchial pneumonia may ensue. Gastrointestinal disturbances may also occur. Chronic exposures may result in dermatitis and/or conjunctivitis. Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Respiratory sensitization may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing

difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping. Sensitization may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitized persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.

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