

**化学品安全技术说明书**

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**MSDS标题**

JL LEONARD WOLF ANTI-SET-OFF POWDER FINE, COA MSDS报告

**产品标题**

预糊化淀粉;马铃薯淀粉;药用淀粉;玉米淀粉;土豆淀粉

**CAS号**

9005-25-8

**化学品及企业标识**

**PRODUCT NAME**

JL LEONARD WOLF ANTI-SET-OFF POWDER FINE, COARSE, X-COARSE

**NFPA**

Flammability	1
Toxicity	0
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

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

**PRODUCT USE**

Use in the field of sheet- fed offset printing in purposely installed anti- set- off powder sprayers for anti- set- off powder application to freshly printed sheets to prevent fresh ink offsetting.

## **SYNONYMS**

offset, printing, aid, anti-set-off, powder

## **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

## **RISK**

## **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

## **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

## **SWALLOWED**

The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. 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, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern. Polysaccharides are not substantially absorbed from the gastrointestinal tract but may produce a laxative effect. Larger doses may produce intestinal obstruction or stomach concretions. Large quantities of the substituted polysaccharide, methylcellulose (as with other bulk laxatives), may temporarily increase flatulence. Oesophageal obstruction, by swelling, may occur if the material is swallowed dry. Doses of 3-9 gm hydroxypropylcellulose, fed to human subjects, at least one week apart, were eliminated within 96 hours. Animals fed on diets containing 3% or less, experienced no adverse effects. Higher levels produced malnutrition due to excessive bulk but caused no organic damage. In one dog, an oral dose of hydroxypropylcellulose produced diarrhoea and blood cell depression. Ingestion of hetastarch (hydroxyethyl amylopectin) has reportedly produced fever, chills, urticaria and salivary gland enlargement. Several of these effects may be due to contamination by other naturally occurring macromolecules extracted from the source material. Large volumes of ingested hetastarch may interfere with coagulation mechanisms and increase the risk of haemorrhage. Anaphylaxis has occurred. Infusions of dextrans may occasionally produce allergic reactions such as urticaria, hypotension and bronchospasm. Severe anaphylactic reactions may occasionally occur and death may result from cardiac and respiratory arrest. Nausea, vomiting, fever, joint pains, and flushing may also occur. Similarly, allergic reactions, sometimes severe (but rare) have been reported following ingestion or inhalation of tragacanth gums. Starch has such a low oral acute toxicity that rats given 10-20% of their body weight, show only minimal effects. This may not be true of modified starches but given their use in foods as stabilisers and thickeners,

there is probably little cause for concern. An abnormal craving for starch (amylophagia), during pregnancy, is recognised as a common form of eating disorder in certain localities. In one study the incidence was as high as 35%. Some women retain the habit for years and may ingest several kilograms of starch daily. Since starch, in such "addicts", accounts for the bulk of the diet, the commonly observed iron-deficiency anaemia is probably the result of the practice and not its cause. Less common complications include parotid gland enlargement and partial intestinal obstruction due to starch concretions (gastroliths). Withdrawal reverse these sequelae.

## **EYE**

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

## **SKIN**

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause mild but significant 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. 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**

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. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. Studies indicate that diets containing large amounts of non-absorbable polysaccharides, such as cellulose, might decrease

absorption of calcium, magnesium, zinc and phosphorus. Some workers may develop chronic occupational dermatitis (generally mild) through the handling of starch products. When starch is used as a lubricant in surgical gloves, small amounts, released into the patient during the course of surgery, have resulted in granulomas and peritonitis.

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