化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

UENO METHYL HYDROXYBENZOATE BP93 MSDS报告

产品标题

对羟基安息香酸甲酯;对羟基苯甲酸甲酯

CAS号

99-76-3

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

UENO METHYL HYDROXYBENZOATE BP93

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	0
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Used as food additive (preservative) and antimicrobial agent.

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.

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

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. 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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. After either injection, skin contact swallowing, p-hydroxybenzoates can cause allergic reactions. Cross-sensitivity occurs between different species. Symptoms include narrowing of the airways, skin rashes with blistering, severe wheals, runny nose and blurred vision. There may be an anaphylactic reaction. Prolonged exposure to salicylates (o- hydroxybenzenes) can damage the kidney and pancreas. Asthmatics are very prone to developing hypersensitivity to salicylates, with signs such as itchy rashes, other skin eruptions, blocked nose, narrowed airways and shortness of breath. This may cause death. Sensitization may result in allergic dermatitis responses includingrash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities.