化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

UNION CARBIDE SILCAT DRY SILANE CONCENTRATE MSDS报告

产品标题

乙烯基三甲氧硅烷

CAS号

2768-02-7

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

UNION CARBIDE SILCAT DRY SILANE CONCENTRATE DSC-VS-835

NFPA

Flammability	2
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	1

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

PRODUCT USE

Silylating agent masterbatch in the manufacture of sizing agents for polymeric products containing glass fibres used in insulation and reinforcement.

SYNONYMS

"silylating agent masterbatch polyethylene", "Union Carbide silcat dry silane concentrate DSC-VS-835"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful by inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
Irritating to eyes and skin.
Flammable.
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Methanol may produce a burning or painful sensation in the mouth, throat, chest, and stomach. This may be accompanied by nausea, vomiting, headache, dizziness, shortness of breath, weakness, fatigue, leg cramps, restlessness, confusion, drunken behavior, visual disturbance, drowsiness, coma and death. These symptoms may not occur until several hours after exposure. Visual impairment produces blurring, double vision, color distortion, reduced visual field, and blindness. In higher doses, the liver, kidney, heart and muscle can all be damaged. 10mL can cause blindness, and 60-200mL will cause death in adults.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may resultfollowing absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin

condition. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. 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. Inhalation of vapor may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact and inhalation of vapor. Exposure of primates for about 3 months to vapour levels of 100 ppm (6 hrs/day for 5 days/week) did not produce adverse effects on the respiratory tract but did result in eye irritation and minor normochromic anaemia. These effects were absent at 10 ppm. Rats exposed to levels exceeding 750 ppm for 6 hours/day for 9 days showed nasal mucosal inflammation, normochromic anaemia and kidney damage with mortalities occurring at levels around 1500 ppm. A marginal effects concentration of 150 ppm has been established for rats for repeated short-term exposure based on changes in body weight. A subsequent 14 week subchronic study in rats produced kidney damage at 400 ppm which was reversible over a 4 week recovery period. Marginal effects were seen at 100 ppm. 10 ppm was a no-effect concentration by subchronic exposure. In vitro cytogenic tests in CHO cells showed a concentration-dependent increase in chromosome aberration particularly in the presence of a metabolic activation system. In vivo micronucleus tests in mice produced no evidence of clastogenic activity.