西亚试剂® Xiya Reagent 说明书

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化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

填表时间 2019-12-26

打印时间 2025-05-09

MSDS标题

VINYLPYRROLIDONE/ DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL METHA MSDS报告

产品标题

PQ-11;聚季铵盐-11

CAS号

53633-54-8

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

VINYLPYRROLIDONE/ DIMETHYLAMINOETHYL METHACRYLATE/ SULFATE

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	0
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

Polymer used in hair conditioners.

SYNONYMS

(C8-H15-NO2.C6-H9-N-O)x.xC4-H10-O4-S, (C8-H15-NO2.C6-H9-N-O)x.xC4-H10-O4-S, "2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl ester, polymer with1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone, with diethyl sulfate", "2-propenoic acid, 2-methyl-, 2-(dimethylamino)ethyl ester, polymer with1-ethenyl-2-pyrrolidinone, with diethyl sulfate", "2-pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, polymer with 2-diethylamino)ethyl2-methyl-2-propenoate, compound with diethyl sulfate", "2-pyrrolidinone, 1-ethenyl-, polymer with 2-diethylamino)ethyl2-methyl-2-propenoate, compound with diethyl sulfate", "sulfuric acid, diethyl ester, compound with 2-(diethylamino)ethyl2-methyl-2-propenoate", "sulfuric acid, diethyl ester, compound with 2-(diethylamino)ethyl2-methyl-2-propenoate", "quaternised vinylpyrrolidone/ dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate copolymer", "PVP / dimethylaminoethylmethacrylate diethyl sulfate terpolymer", "polyquaternium 11", "quaternium 23", "Gafquat 734"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Toxic to aquatic organisms.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, 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, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Concentrated solutions of many cationics may cause corrosive damage to mucous membranes and the esophagus. Nausea and vomiting (sometimes bloody) may follow ingestion. Serious exposures may produce an immediate burning sensation of the mouth, throat and abdomen with profuse salivation, ulceration of mucous membranes, signs of circulatory shock (hypotension, labored breathing, and cyanosis) and a feeling of apprehension, restlessness, confusion and weakness. Weak convulsive movements may precede central nervous system depression. Erosion, ulceration, and petechial hemorrhage may occur through the small intestine with glottic, brain and pulmonary edema. Death may result from asphyxiation due to paralysis of the muscles of respiration or cardiovascular collapse.

Fatal poisoning may arise even when the only pathological signs are visceral congestion, swallowing, mild pulmonary edema or varying signs of gastrointestinal irritation. Individuals who survive a period of severe hypertension may develop kidney failure. Cloudy swelling, patchy necrosis and fatty infiltration in such visceral organs as the heart, liver and kidneys shows at death.

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

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.

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

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust. This material contains a substantial amount of polymer considered to be of low concern. These are classified under having MWs of between 1000 to 10000 with less than 25% of molecules with MWS under 1000 and less than 10% under 500; or having a molecular weight average of over 10000. Functional groups contained on the polymer are then classified into risk categories. Being classified as a polymer of "low concern" does not mean that there are no hazards associated with the chemical.