

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

P-BENZYLOXYPHENOL MSDS报告

产品标题

对苄氧基苯酚;莫诺苯宗;氢醌苄基醚;4-(苯基甲氧基)苯酚;对苯二酚单苄基醚

CAS号

103-16-2

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

P-BENZYLOXYPHENOL

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Prevents formation of melanin pigments in the skin without destruction of melanocytes. Inhibits the action of tyrosinase and thus prevents conversion of tyrosine to dihydroxyphenylalanine a precursor of melanin. Used to prevent excessive pigmentation accompanying such conditions as Addisons Disease and pregnancy. May also be of value in reducing persistant freckles. Applied as ointment or lotion. Formerly used as antioxidant

in rubber and rubber adhesives.

SYNONYMS

C13-H12-O2, C6H5-CH2O-C6H4OH, "monobenzyl hydroquinone", "benzyl hydroquinone", "hydroquinone benzyl ether", "p-hydroxyphenyl benzyl ether", "p-hydroxyphenyl benzyl ether", "monobenzyl ether hydroquinone", 4-(phenylmethoxy)phenol, 4-(phenylmethoxy)phenol, "Agerite Alba", Alba-Dome, Benoquin, Benzoquin, Depigman, Monobenzone, Pigmex, "freckle cream/ melanin inhibitor/ tyrosinase inhibitor/ depigmenter", "rubber antioxidant"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Irritating to eyes.

May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.

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.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. The dust may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.

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. Sensitization may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities. The material may cause 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.

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. 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

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact and inhalation of generated dust. Patch testing of subjects who react adversely to some rubber gloves, and the adhesives used in manufacture of certain shoes demonstrate contact sensitivities. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.