西亚试剂® Xiya Reagent 说明书

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化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

OCTYL TRIAZONE MSDS报告

产品标题

乙基己基三嗪酮

CAS号

88122-99-0

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

OCTYL TRIAZONE

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

Intermediate. Sunscreen; UV absorber

SYNONYMS

C48-H66-N6-O6, "2, 4, 6-trianilino-p-(carbo-2-ethylhexyl-1-oxo)-1, 3, 5-triazine", "2, 4, 6-trianilino-p-(carbo-2-ethylhexyl-1-oxo)-1, 3, 5-triazine", "benzoic acid, 4, 4', 4""-(1, 3, 5-triazine-2, 4, 6-triyltriimino)tris-, ", "benzoic acid, 4, 4', 4""-(1, 3, 5-triazine-2, 4, 6-triyltriimino)tris-, ", "tris(2-ethylhexyl) ester", octyltriazone, "Uvinul T150", "sunscreen UV-B absorber"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

May cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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.

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. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. 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

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. 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. Speculative discussion surrounds the use of sunscreens and a possible rise in the incidence of melanoma. One mechanism proposed involves the development of free radicals following UVB absorption by the chemical agent; free radicals are potentially damaging to DNA. A further mechanism involves the inhibition of Vitamin D production; low levels of Vitamin D have been associated with an increased risk of the development of breast and colon cancer and may also accelerate the growth of melanoma.