化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

UNGERER NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL PLUM BLOSSOM MSDS报告

产品标题

乙醛

CAS号

75-07-0

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

UNGERER NATURAL & ARTIFICIAL PLUM BLOSSOM FC-1195

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer' s directions.

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Irritating to eyes.
HARMFUL - May cause lung damage if swallowed.

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. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Ingestion of acetaldehyde may produce central nervous depression with symptoms similar to those produced by alcohol intoxication. Large doses may produce respiratory paralysis. Symptoms of central nervous system depression may include nonspecific discomfort, giddiness, headache, dizziness, nausea, anaesthetic effects, slowed reaction time, slurred speech and may progress to unconsciousness. Serious poisonings may result in respiratory depression which may be fatal.

EYE

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can causeeye irritation and damage in some persons. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis. Eye contact with liquid acetaldehyde may produce a painful burning sensation, lachrymation and blurred vision but not serious burns. A majority of unacclimatized subjects experienced eye irritation at 50 ppm after 15 minutes. Irritation in sensitive persons occurred after exposures at concentrations as low as 25 ppm for 15 minutes. At 200 ppm all subjects had red eyes and transient conjunctivitis.

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. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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. 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

There is some evidence to suggest that this material, if inhaled, can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons. The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Exposure to aldehydes causes neurological symptoms such as headache, drowsiness, dizziness, seizures, depression and coma. Cardiovascular involvement may result in increased heart rate, collapse and low blood pressure; respiratory effects include throat spasms, irritation, difficulty swallowing, pulmonary edema and an asthma-like condition. Gastrointestinal signs include nausea, blood in vomit, diarrhea, ulcers and abdominal pain. Massive exposures may damage the kidney and liver. Adequate warning of exposure to acetaldehyde may be provided by the irritating effects of the vapour. Vapour exposures are limited by the intense irritation. At medium concentrations (about 50-200 ppm in air) acetaldehyde is an irritant of the skin, eyes, mucous membranes, throat and respiratory tract. Symptoms of short-term exposure to higher levels (of the order of 1000 ppm) of this compound include nausea, vomiting, headache, dermatitis and pulmonary oedema (fluid in the lungs). These effects may be delayed. Acetaldehyde has a general narcotic action and may cause drowsiness, delirium, hallucinations and loss of intelligence. Exposure for longer periods may also cause slow mental response, severe damage to the mouth, throat and stomach, accumulation of fluid in the lungs, chronic respiratory disease, kidney and liver damage, throat irritation, dizziness, reddening and swelling of the skin and sensitisation. It may cause photophobia. Liquid splashed in the eyes may cause a burning sensation, lachrymation and blurred vision. It may also cause transient conjunctivitis. Large doses (of around 10 000 ppm for a short period) may cause death by respiratory paralysis. Acetaldehyde is less toxic by inhalation than unsaturated aldehydes, producing less bronchial constriction but greater lung irritation. Clinical effects of exposure to vapours include erythema, coughing and narcosis. At higher concentrations, paralysis and death may ensue. Acetaldehyde may facilitate the uptake of other atmospheric contaminants by the bronchial epithelium because of its ciliotoxic and mucous-coagulating effects.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.