化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

UCB EBECRYL 769 MSDS报告

产品标题

异冰片基丙烯酸酯

CAS号

5888-33-5

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

UCB EBECRYL 769

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	2
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Ink manufacture.

SYNONYMS

"acrylic ester in isobornyl acrylate", "ink manufacture", Polychem

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

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 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. Irritation may not occur immediately but may be delayed 24-48 hours. Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition. All multifunctional acrylates (MFA) produce skin disorders and sensitize the skin and inflammation. Vapors generated by the heat of milling may occur in sufficient concentration to produce inflammation. Because exposure to industrial aerosols of MFA includes exposure to resin systems, photo- initiators, solvents, hydrogen-transfer agents, stabilizers, surfactants, fillers and polymerization inhibitors, poisoning may arise due to a range of chemical actions.

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. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapor concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea. Respiratory sensitization may result in allergic/asthma like responses; from coughing and minor breathing difficulties to bronchitis with wheezing, gasping.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

There is some evidence that inhaling this product 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/eye contact and inhalation of vapor. 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.