

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

HEXAETHYLENE GLYCOL MONODODECYL ETHER MSDS报告

产品标题

六聚乙二醇单十二醚

CAS号

3055-96-7

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

HEXAETHYLENE GLYCOL MONODODECYL ETHER

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	3
Reactivity	2
Chronic	2
SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4	

PRODUCT USE

Reagent. Nonionic surfactant which releases histamine from rat peritoneal mast cells.
Intermediate

SYNONYMS

C24-H50-O7, CH₃(CH₂)₁₁(OCH₂CH₂)₆OH, "dodecyl hexaethylene glycol", "dodecyl hexaoxyethylene monoether", "hexaethylene glycol dodecyl ether", "hexaethylene glycol lauryl ether", "hex(oxydiethanol) monodecyl ether", "hexaoxyethylene dodecyl monoether", "lauryl hexaethoxylate", dodecahexaglycol, "polyoxyethylene 6 lauryl ether"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

May form explosive peroxides.
Harmful if swallowed.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Limited evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure. Nonionic surfactants may produce localized irritation of the oral or gastrointestinal lining and induce vomiting and mild diarrhea.

EYE

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Non-ionic surfactants can cause numbing of the cornea, which masks discomfort normally caused by other agents and leads to corneal injury. Irritation varies depending on the duration of contact, the nature and concentration of the surfactant.

SKIN

Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum

and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Repeated exposure may cause skin cracking, flaking or drying following normal handling and use. 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 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. 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 concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis of appropriate studies with similar materials using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies. 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. Some glycol esters and their ethers cause wasting of the testicles, reproductive changes, infertility and changes to kidney function. Shorter chain compounds are more dangerous. Higher concentrations and prolonged exposure can cause blood in the urine.