西亚试剂® Xiya Reagent 说明书

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化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

填表时间 2019-12-30

打印时间 2025-04-06

MSDS标题

MALONIC ACID MSDS报告

产品标题

缩苹果酸;甲烷二羧酸;丙烷二羧酸

CAS号

141-82-2

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

MALONIC ACID

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

Intermediate for barbiturates and pharmaceuticals.

SYNONYMS

CH2(COOH)2, C3-H4-O4, "methanedicarbonic acid", "methanedicarboxylic acid", dicarboxymethane, "propanedioic acid", "carboxyacetic acid"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.
Irritating to eyes.

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. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion of low-molecular organic acid solutions may produce spontaneous hemorrhaging, production of blood clots, gastrointestinal damage and narrowing of the esophagus and stomach entry.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Solutions of low-molecular weight organic acids cause pain and injuryto the eyes. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce 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. 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. 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

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust. No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials. 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.