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

MANDELIC ACID MSDS报告

产品标题

2-羟基-2-苯基乙酸;A-羟基苯乙酸;苯基乙醇酸;苯乙醇酸

CAS号

90-64-2

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

MANDELIC ACID

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Used as a primary urinary antiseptic and in organic synthesis. Used as laboratory reagent for gravimetric determination of zirconium and hafnium, photometric determination of titanium, and racemisation of optically active isomers.

SYNONYMS

C8-H8-O3, C6H5-CH(OH)COOH, "amygdalic acid", "amygdalinic acid", "alpha-hydroxy-alpha-toluic acid", "alpha-toluic acid, alpha-hydroxy-", "alpha-hydroxyphenylacetic acid", "paramandelic acid", "phenylglycolic acid", "glycolic acid, phenyl-", "phenylhydroxyacetic acid", "racemic mandelic acid", Uromaline, "alpha-hydroxybenzeneacetic acid"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. At sufficiently high doses the material may be nephrotoxic(i.e. poisonous to the kidney).

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. 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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

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. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Chronic exposures may result in kidney damage.