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

XYLITOL MSDS报告

产品标题

1,2,3,4,5-戊五醇;五羟基戊烷;1,2,3,4,5-五羟基戊醇

CAS号

87-99-0

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

XYLITOL

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a hazardous substance according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	0
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

Laboratory reagent. Used in biochemical research. Oral nutrient; anticaries preparations. In medicine was used as a substitute for dextrose in intravenous nutrition but abandoned as conferring no advantage.

SYNONYMS

C5-H12-O5, "1, 2, 3, 4, 5-pentahydroxypentane", "1, 2, 3, 4, 5-pentahydroxypentane", "xylo-pentane-1, 2, 3, 4, 5-pentol", "xylo-pentane-1, 2, 3, 4, 5-pentol", "xylite (sugar)", Eutrit, Kannit, Klinit, Newtol, Torch, Xyliton, "Food additive 967", "polyhydric pentose alcohol"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

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. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and diarrhea.

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.

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. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material and inhalation of generated dust. 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. Large amounts taken by mouth may cause diarrhoea, flatulence. Hyperuricaemia (excess uric acid in blood, precursor for gout), changes in liver-function tests and acidosis (including lactic acidosis) have occurred following intravenous infusion. Xylitol is metabolised by the liver to D-xylose and then fructose-6-phosphate without the aid of insulin.