

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

XANTHONE MSDS报告

产品标题

夹) 氧蒽酮

CAS号

90-47-1

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

XANTHONE

NFPA

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

PRODUCT USE

Reagent in the preparation of xanthidrol. Ovicide for codling moth eggs. Heterocyclic polyaromatic compound.

SYNONYMS

C13-H8-O2, xanthen-9-one, xanthen-9-one, 9-xanthenone, 9-xanthenone, 9H-xanthen-9-one, 9H-xanthen-9-one, 9-oxoxanthene, 9-oxoxanthene, "diphenylene ketone oxide", dibenzo-gamma-pyrone, Genicide, ovicide

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. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

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. 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. 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/absorption and inhalation of generated dust. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons are found in a number of materials such as coal tar, tobacco smoke, petroleum and air pollution. Some substituted derivatives have been identified as extremely liable to cause cancer, especially that of the lung and genito- urinary tract. Some jurisdictions required that health surveillance be conducted on workers occupationally exposed to PHAs.

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