

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

QUINALDINE MSDS报告

产品标题

邻甲基喹啉

CAS号

91-63-4

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

QUINALDINE

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals, fine organic chemicals, acid- base indicators.

SYNONYMS

C10-H9-N, C9H6NCH3, 2-methylquinoline, 2-methylquinoline, chinaldine, 2-methylchinolin, 2-methylchinolin, "quinoline, 2-methyl-", "quinoline, 2-methyl-", alpha-methylquinoline

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful in contact with skin.

Irritating to eyes.

May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

Possible risk of irreversible effects.

Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

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. Ingestion may result in nausea, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. Exposure to alkylpyridines (including the picolines) may result in an alteration to the heart beat, either speeding it up or slowing it down.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. Pyridine and its derivatives generally produce local irritation on contact with the cornea. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Pyridine and derivatives cause local irritation on skin; absorption through the skin can cause similar effects as inhalation. 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

There is some evidence to suggest that this material, if inhaled, can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons. Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Inhalation of vapor may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition. Pyridine and its derivatives generally produce local irritation on contact with the mucous membranes. Overexposure to pyridine and some of its derivatives may produce headache, nausea, loss of consciousness, nervousness, loss of appetite, sleeplessness and narcosis;

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. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapors especially at higher temperatures. Data from experimental studies indicate that pyridines represent a potential cause of cancer in man. They have also been shown to cross the placental barrier in rats and cause premature delivery, miscarriages and stillbirths. PAs are passed through breast milk. Pyridine has been implicated in the formation of liver cancers.