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

P-METHYLAMINOPHENOL SULFATE MSDS报告

产品标题

4-甲氨基苯酚硫酸盐;N-甲基-4-氨基苯酚

CAS号

55-55-0

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

P-METHYLAMINOPHENOL SULFATE

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

The material is used as a photographic developer, dyeing furs. Regeant

SYNONYMS

C14-H20-N2-O6-S, (CH3NHC6H4OH)2.H2SO4, "p-hydroxymethylaniline sulphate", "p-hydroxymethylaniline sulphate", "p-hydroxymethylaniline sulfate", "p-hydroxymethylaniline sulfate", "monomethyl-p-aminophenol sulphate", "monomethyl-p-aminophenol sulphate", "monomethyl-p-aminophenol sulfate", "monomethyl-p-aminophenol sulfate", "p-hydroxymethylamine sulphate", "p-hydroxymethylamine sulphate", "p-hydroxymethylamine sulfate", "p-hydroxymethylamine sulfate", "phenol, p-methylamino-, sulphate (salt)", "phenol, p-methylamino-, sulphate (salt)", "phenol, p-methylamino-, sulfate (salt)", "phenol, p-methylamino-, sulfate (salt)", "methyl-p-aminophenol sulphate", "methyl-p-aminophenol sulphate", "methyl-p-aminophenol sulfate", "methyl-p-aminophenol sulfate", "phenol, p-(methylamino)-, sulphate (2:1) (salt)", "phenol, p-(methylamino)-, sulphate (2:1) (salt)", "phenol, p-(methylamino)-, sulfate (2:1) (salt)", "phenol, p-(methylamino)-, sulfate (2:1) (salt)", "Kodak Elon Developing Agent", "(4-methylamino)phenol sulphate salt", "(4-methylamino)phenol sulfate salt", Armol, "Elon (Developer)", Genol, Graphol, Metatyl, Photol, Pictol, Planetol, Rhodol, Verol, Photorex, PMAPS

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.
Irritating to eyes.
May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.
Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.
Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

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. The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to hemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia). Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discoloration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure. At about 15% concentration of blood methemoglobin there is observable cyanosis of the lips, nose and earlobes. Symptoms may be absent although euphoria, flushed face and headache are commonly experienced. At 25-40%, cyanosis is marked but little disability occurs other than that produced on physical exertion. At 40-60%, symptoms

include weakness, dizziness, lightheadedness, increasingly severe headache, ataxia, rapid shallow respiration, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, lethargy and stupor. Above 60% symptoms include dyspnea, respiratory depression, tachycardia or bradycardia, and convulsions. Levels exceeding 70% may be fatal.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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. 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

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed. Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. This has been demonstrated via both short- and long-term experimentation. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. 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. Most arylamines are powerful poisons to the blood-making system. High chronic doses cause congestion of the spleen and tumor formation. There is extensive evidence to show that this material can cause primary irritation which may lead to sensitivity

dermatitis from repeated exposures over long periods. Chronic exposure may effect nervous system, liver, kidneys and bone marrow with weight loss, anemia, weakness and irritability.