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

OLAQUINDOX MSDS报告

产品标题

倍育诺;快育灵;奥拉金;喹酰胺醇

CAS号

23696-28-8

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

OLAQUINDOX

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

Veterinary use in animal feed premixes for growth promotion, improved liveweight gain and feed conversion. Reduces scouring in growing pigs and may reduce swine dysentery. Control of Campylobacter induced disease. Withholding time (meat)- 12 hours. NOTE: Photosensitiser: Keep white pigs out of sun. Banned in the EU as a growth promoter.

SYNONYMS

C12-H13-N3-O4, "2-(N-(2-hydroxyethyl)karbamoyl)-3-methylchinoxalin-1, 4-dioxid", "2-(N-(2-hydroxyethyl)karbamoyl)-3-methylchinoxalin-1, 4-dioxid", "N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-methyl-2-quinoxalinecarboxamide 1, 4-dioxide", "N-(2-hydroxyethyl)-3-methyl-2-quinoxalinecarboxamide 1, 4-dioxide", "ulaquindox (sic)", Bayonox, Bayo-n-ox, Bayo-n-ox, Keyquindox, Olachindox, Growaid, Weanaid, "animal pig growth promoter"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.
May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.

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. Limited evidence exists that the substance may cause irreversible but non-lethal mutagenic effects following a single exposure.

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

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. 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. This material is a photosensitizer. Certain individuals working with this substance may show allergic reaction of the skin under sunlight. This results in sensitivity to sunburn (may be severe) unless protective covering and 15+PF sunscreen are

used. Responses may vary from sunburn-like effects to swelling and blistering lesions.

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

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Exposure to the material may result in a possible risk of irreversible effects. The material may produce mutagenic effects in man. This concern is raised, generally, on the basis ofappropriate studies with similar materials using mammalian somatic cells in vivo. Such findings are often supported by positive results from in vitro mutagenicity studies. 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. Animal testing (pigs) shows photosensitisation. Human significance unknown.

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