

## 化学品安全技术说明书

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### MSDS标题

HAEMATEIN MSDS报告

### 产品标题

海尔丹; 苏木红; 苏木因; 天然黑1; 氧化苏木红; 氧化苏木素

### CAS号

475-25-2

### 化学品及企业标识

## PRODUCT NAME

HAEMATEIN

## NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	0
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

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

## PRODUCT USE

Do not confuse with haematin. Histological stain; used as an indicator in a similar fashion to haematoxylin; for staining of animal tissues primarily cell nuclei. From haemotoxylin or logwood extract. Medicine

## **SYNONYMS**

C16-H12-O6, "benz[b]indeno[1, 2-d]pyran-9(6H)-one, 6a, 7-dihydro-3, 4, 6a, 10-tetrahydroxy-", "benz[b]indeno[1, 2-d]pyran-9(6H)-one, 6a, 7-dihydro-3, 4, 6a, 10-tetrahydroxy-", hematein, hematine, "3, 4, 6a, 10-tetrahydroxy-6a, 7-dihydroxybenz[b]indeno[1, 2-d]-9(6H)-one", "3, 4, 6a, 10-tetrahydroxy-6a, 7-dihydroxybenz[b]indeno[1, 2-d]-9(6H)-one", hydroxybrasilein, hydroxybrazilein, PAH

## **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

### **RISK**

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

## **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **SWALLOWED**

The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. 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, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern.

#### **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**

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. 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.

## **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.

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. 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. 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.