西亚试剂® Xiya Reagent 说明书

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化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

填表时间 2019-12-27

打印时间 2025-07-16

MSDS标题

IMAZAMETHABENZ METHYL MSDS报告

产品标题

咪草酸;甲基咪草酯;咪甲酸甲酯

CAS号

81405-85-8

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

IMAZAMETHABENZ METHYL

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

Systemic herbicide for post- emergence control of Avena spp., Alopecurus myosuroides, Apera spica- venti and some dicotyledonous weeds in barley, wheat, rye and sunflowers. Blocks biosynthesis of valine, leucine and isoleucine through inhibition of acetohydroxy acid synthase, thus causing disruption of protein synthesis which in turn leads to inhibition of DNA synthesis and cell growth.

SYNONYMS

C16-H20-N2-O3, "benzoic acid, 2-[4, 5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-4(or 5)-methyl ester", "benzoic acid, 2-[4, 5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl)-4(or 5)-methyl ester", "a reaction product comprisingmethyl(+/-)-2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-p-toluate& methyl(+/-)-2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-m-toluate", "a reaction product comprisingmethyl(+/-)-2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-p-toluate& methyl(+/-)-2-(4-isopropyl-4-methyl-5-oxo-2-imidazolin-2-yl)-m-toluate", "methyl (+/-)-2-[4, 5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-4-methylbenzoate withmethyl (+/-)-2-[4, 5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methylbenzoate", "methyl (+/-)-2-[4, 5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-4-methylbenzoate withmethyl (+/-)-2-[4, 5-dihydro-4-methyl-4-(1-methylethyl)-5-oxo-1H-imidazol-2-yl]-5-methylbenzoate", "AC 222293", "AC 293", Assert, "CL 222293", Dagger, "imidazolinone (chemical family) pesticide/ herbicide"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

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). The material may produce moderate eye irritation leading to inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

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.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust. No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.