西亚试剂® Xiya Reagent 说明书

www.xiyashiji.com

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

填表时间 2020-03-09

打印时间 2025-07-19

### MSDS标题

HYMEXAZOL MSDS报告

### 产品标题

5-甲基-3(2H)-异噁唑酮;立枯灵;5-甲基异恶唑-3-醇;土菌消

### CAS号

10004-44-1

### 化学品及企业标识

## PRODUCT NAME

HYMEXAZOL

## NFPA

| | |
|---|---|
| Flammability | 1 |
| Toxicity | 2 |
| Body Contact | 3 |
| Reactivity | 1 |
| Chronic | 0 |

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

## PRODUCT USE

Systemic and soil fungicide used to control soil- borne diseases caused by Fusarium, Aphanomyces, Pythium, Corticium and Typhula spp. in rice, fodder beet, sugar beet, vegetable, curcurbits, ornamentals, carnations, and forest tree seedlings. Applied as a soil drench or by soil incorporation, as seed dressing. Produces some plant- growth

stimulation activity.

## SYNONYMS

CH3C3ONH(OH), "3(2H)-isoxazolone, 5-methyl-", "3(2H)-isoxazolone, 5-methyl-", 5-methyl-3(2H)-isoxazolone, 5-methyl-3(2H)-isoxazolone, "3-isoxazole, 5-methyl-", "3-isoxazole, 5-methyl-", 3-hydroxy-5-methylisoxazolol, 3-hydroxy-5-methylisoxazolol, 5-methylisoxozalol-3-ol, 5-methylisoxozalol-3-ol, "hydroxyisoxazole (pesticide)", Tachigaren, F-319, SF-6505, fungicide

## CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

## RISK

Harmful if swallowed.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Harmful 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. Overexposure is unlikely in this form. The material may bind to the AMPA subtypes of excitatory amino-acid neuroreceptors. AMPA receptors (also known as quisqualate receptors) are named for the agonists that activates them, namely: (S)-2-amino-3-(3-hydroxy-5-methylisoxazol-4-yl)-propionic acid and, quisqualic acid.They also activated by the major excitatory neurotransmitter in the mammalian central nervous system, glutamate and its analogues and congeners. These receptors excites cells of neurological origin, by allowing cations to enter the cell (and depolarise cell potential). Most AMPA receptors allow only sodium and potassium ions to pass; this distinguishes them from NMDA (another neuroreceptor excited by glutamate), which also allows passage of calcium ions. When concentrations of glutamate and certain of its congeners (excitotoxins) rise above a certain level in the extracellular fluid, the neuron begins to fire abnormally. At higher concentrations the cells of the neuron undergo a specialised process of delayed cell death known as excitotoxicity.The AMPA receptor appears to mediate the bulk of excitatory transmissions at brain synapses. Significant decreases in the function of these receptors may have serious consequences including loss of consciousness, severe sensory and movement impairment, and respiratory failure. In addition, important roles for this family of receptor, in the

neuropathology associated with stroke and epilepsy, are being defined. AMPA antagonists, given in overdose, may provoke serious neurological deficit. Several 3-hydroxy-isoxazole analogues are known to have activity for the AMPA receptor as do a number of alanine-substituted heterocyclic phenols (being bioisosteres for the omega-carboxylate moiety of glutamate).

## EYE

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

## 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.

## 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.

## CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by eye contact, skin contact with the material and with the material in solution and inhalation of generated dust, inhalation of vapor/spray mist. 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.