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

MAGON MSDS报告

产品标题

二甲苯胺蓝II;1-偶氮-2-羟基-3-(2,4-二甲基羧基苯胺)萘-1-(2-羟基苯)

CAS号

523-67-1

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

MAGON

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	0
Chronic	3

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

PRODUCT USE

Reagent for the spectrophotometric determination of magnesium in blood.

SYNONYMS

C25-H21-N3-O3, "3-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyphenylazo)-2-naphthoyl-2, 4-dimethylanilide", "3-hydroxy-4-(2-hydroxyphenylazo)-2-naphthoyl-2, 4-dimethylanilide", "Xylidyl Blue II", "Xylidyl Blue II"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

May cause CANCER.

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).

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

There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust. Some azo dyes may be able to cause mutations and be associated with thedevelopment of bladder cancer.