

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

HAMAMELOSE MSDS报告

产品标题

D-金缕梅糖

CAS号

4573-78-8

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

HAMAMELOSE

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	1
Reactivity	1
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

Hexose found in glycoside tannin (hamamelitannin) extracted from the bark and leaves of Hamamelis virginiana L., Hamamelidaceae (Witch Hazel) and from the bark of Castanea dentata (Marsh.) Borkh., Fagaceae.

SYNONYMS

C6-H12-O6, "D-ribose, 2-C-(hydroxymethyl)-", "D-ribose, 2-C-(hydroxymethyl)-", 2-C-(hydroxymethyl)-D-ribose, 2-C-(hydroxymethyl)-D-ribose, "natural product", "Hamamelis, Witch Hazel constituent"

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.

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 dust may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness.

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

Primary routes of exposure are usually by inhalation and ingestion. 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.

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