

化学品安全技术说明书

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**MSDS标题**

M-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID MSDS报告

**产品标题**

3-羟基苯甲酸;间羟基安息香酸;间苯酚甲酸

**CAS号**

99-06-9

**化学品及企业标识**

**PRODUCT NAME**

M-HYDROXYBENZOIC ACID

**NFPA**

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	0

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

**PRODUCT USE**

Intermediate for plasticisers, resins, light stabilisers, petroleum additives and pharmaceuticals.

## **SYNONYMS**

C7-H6-O3, "benzoic acid, m-hydroxy-", "benzoic acid, m-hydroxy-", "acido m-idrossibenzoico", "acido m-idrossibenzoico", "benzoic acid, 3-hydroxy-", "benzoic acid, 3-hydroxy-", 3-carboxyphenol, 3-carboxyphenol, m-hba, m-hba, "m-salicylic acid", "m-salicylic acid"

## **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. High oral doses of salicylates, such as aspirin, may cause a mild burning pain in the throat and stomach, causing vomiting. This is followed (within hours) by deep, rapid breathing, tiredness, nausea and further vomiting, thirst and diarrhea. The central nervous system is first stimulated, and then depression from failure occurs. Stimulation produces vomiting, hyperventilation, headache, ringing in the ears, confusion, behavior and mood changes, and generalized convulsions. Respiratory failure and cardiovascular collapse can result in death. There may also be sweating, skin eruptions, internal bleeding, kidney failure and inflamed pancreas. There may be bloody stools, purple skin spots or blood in the vomit. Many of these symptoms are due to disturbances in blood chemistry. A dose of 300 mg/kg can cause serious effects while 500 mg/kg can be lethal.

## **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**

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. 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. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption.

## **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 by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts. Chronic exposure can cause metabolic disturbances of damage to the kidney or pancreas. Persons with pre-existing skin disorders, eye problems or impaired kidney function may be more susceptible to the effects of the substance.