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

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE MSDS报告

产品标题

三硅酸二镁;硅酸镁;弗罗里硅土;硅镁型吸附剂

CAS号

14987-04-3

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

MAGNESIUM TRISILICATE

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	0
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

Occurs in nature as the minerals meerschaum, parasepiolite and sepiolite. May be prepared for industrial, commercial and medical use. Antacid and adsorbent. Antacid action is slower than that of alkali carbonates and oxides but is sustained and therefore the material is useful in the management of gastric and duodenal ulcers. The hydrated silica gel formed in the presence of gastric juices is effective as an adsorbent. Also used an

odour adsorbent, decolourising agent and antioxidant. Should not be confused with other magnesium silicates such as magnesium silicate, magnesium orthosilicate, magnesium metasilicate, serpentine (antigorite and chrysotile forms). Asbestos and talc are also forms of magnesium silicate.

SYNONYMS

Mg2O8Si3, "H2O.xMg2O8Si3 (hydrated form)", "magnesium silicon oxide", "magnesium silicate", "magnesium mesotrisilicate", meerschaum, parasepiolite, sepiolite, Dicarbocalm, Magnosil, Petimin, Silmag, Trisomin, Trisilicalm, "silicic acid, magnesium salt 1:2", "mineral thixotrope inorganic"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

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 to be non toxic. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Magnesium salts are generally absorbed so slowly that oral administration causes few toxic effects, as the dose is readily expelled via the bowel. If evacuation fails, mucosal irritation and absorption may result. This can result in nervous system depression, heart effects, loss of reflexes and death due to paralysis of breathing. These usually do not occur unless the bowel or kidneys are damaged.

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. Not considered an irritant through normal use.

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 inhalation of generated dust and eye contact. Overuse or long-term use of magnesium trisilicate may produce a siliceous calculus.