西亚试剂® Xiya Reagent 说明书

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化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

填表时间 2019-12-30

打印时间 2025-09-07

MSDS标题

M-CHLOROBENZOIC ACID MSDS报告

产品标题

3-氯苯甲酸

CAS号

535-80-8

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

M-CHLOROBENZOIC ACID

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Reagent. Dye

SYNONYMS

C7-H5-Cl-O2, Cl-C6H4-CO2H, "benzoic acid, m-chloro-", "benzoic acid, m-chloro-", "benzoic acid, 3-chloro-", "benzoic acid, 3-chloro-", "meta-chlorobenzoic acid", m-carboxychlorobenzene, m-carboxychlorobenzene, chlorobenzene, chlorbenzene, m-chlorbenzene, m-chlorbenzene, 3-chlorbenzene, 3-chlorbenzene

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to hemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia). Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discoloration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure. At about 15% concentration of blood methemoglobin there is observable cyanosis of the lips, nose and earlobes. Symptoms may be absent although euphoria, flushed face and headache are commonly experienced. At 25-40%, cyanosis is marked but little disability occurs other than that produced on physical exertion. At 40-60%, symptoms include weakness, dizziness, lightheadedness, increasingly severe headache, ataxia, rapid shallow respiration, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, lethargy and stupor. Above 60% symptoms include dyspnea, respiratory depression, tachycardia or bradycardia, and convulsions. Levels exceeding 70% may be fatal. Ingestion of chlorobenzoic acids has lead, after a latency of several hours, to pallor, cyanosis, (with methaemoglobin) and collapse. Symptoms are strikingly similar to those produced after aniline poisoning.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected. This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons.

INHALED

The material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. 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

Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray.