

## 化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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### MSDS标题

LEAD ACETATE MSDS报告

### 产品标题

三水合乙酸铅;醋酸铅;铅糖

### CAS号

6080-56-4

### 化学品及企业标识

## PRODUCT NAME

LEAD ACETATE

## NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	3

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

## PRODUCT USE

Dyeing of textiles, waterproofing, varnishes, lead driers, chrome pigments, gold cyanidation process, insecticide, analytical reagent, hair dye. Manufacture of lead salts. Used in various analytical procedures eg. detection of sulphide, determination of CrO<sub>3</sub>, MoO<sub>3</sub>. Astringent and sedative (usually in lotions) for bruises and superficial inflammation.

## **SYNONYMS**

C4-H6-O4-Pb.3H2O, (CH<sub>3</sub>COO)<sub>2</sub>Pb.3H<sub>2</sub>O, "lead acetate (II), trihydrate", "lead acetate (II), trihydrate", "acetic acid, lead (+2) salt trihydrate", "sugar of Lead", "lead acetate trihydrate", "lead diacetate trihydrate", "plumbous acetate"

## **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

### **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

### **RISK**

Danger of cumulative effects.

May cause CANCER.

May cause harm to the unborn child.

Possible risk of impaired fertility.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.

Harmful by inhalation and if swallowed.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### **POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS**

#### **ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS**

##### **SWALLOWED**

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual.

##### **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. 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 respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of the material, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. 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. Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts. Lead, in large amounts, can affect the blood, nervous system, heart, glands, immune system and digestive system. Anemia may occur. If untreated muscles may become paralyzed, and there may be brain damage. Symptoms include joint and muscle pain, weakness in the back of the forearm and wrist and in the shin muscles, headaches, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhea or constipation, nausea, vomiting, blue line on gums, sleep disturbance and a metallic taste in the mouth. The pressure in the brain may increase with high doses, and cause brain damage, coma, and death. Early signs include loss of appetite and weight, constipation, tiredness and irritability, headache, weakness. Later there may be vomiting, nervousness, and muscle pains in the arms and legs. Serious cases cause severe vomiting, inco-ordination, stupor, permanent eye damage, high blood pressure, multiple nerve disorders of the head resulting in paralysis and loss of reflexes, delirium, convulsions and coma. The kidneys may become irreversibly damaged, and the nervous system may become affected causing mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and jerks and seizures. Lead can cross the placenta, and cause miscarriage, stillbirths and birth defects. Exposure before birth can cause mental retardation, behavioral disorders and infant death. Lead can also cause reduced sex drive, impotence, sterility and damage the sperm of males, increasing the potential for birth defects. Periods in women can also be affected. Lead can accumulate in the skeleton for a very long time.