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

PALLADIUM(II)-BIS(TRIPHENYLPHOSPHINE) DIACE MSDS报告

产品标题

二(乙酰丙酮)三苯基膦钯

CAS号

14588-08-0

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

PALLADIUM(II)-BIS(TRIPHENYLPHOSPHINE) DIACETATE

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Catalyst. Catalyst

SYNONYMS

C40-H36-O4-P2-Pd, [(C6H5)3P]2Pd(CH3COO)2, "bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (II) diacetate", "bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (II) diacetate", "bis(acetato)bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (II)", "bis(acetato)bis(triphenylphosphine)palladium (II)", "palladium (II)bis(triphenylphosphine)diacetate"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Colloidal palladium is reported to increase body temperature, producediscoloration and tissue death at the site of injection, decreasebody-weight and cause some destruction of blood cells.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

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. 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.

INHALED

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using

animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and 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

There has been some concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations but there is not enough data to make an assessment. There is limited evidence that, skin contact with this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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. There is a weak association between palladium chloride and tumor productionon the basis of a single study.