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 2019-12-31

打印时间 2025-06-06

MSDS标题

ZINC OMADINE 48% DISPERSION MSDS报告

产品标题

2-吡啶硫醇-1-氧锌;吡啶硫酸锌

CAS号

13463-41-7

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

ZINC OMADINE 48% DISPERSION

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	4
Body Contact	3
Reactivity	0
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Used according to manufacturer' s directions. Biocide, bactericide, fungicide, antidandruff agent.

SYNONYMS

C36-H68-O4-Zn, Zn(C17H33CO2)2

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Irritating to skin.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
Toxic by inhalation, in contact with skin 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

Toxic effects may result from the accidental ingestion of the material; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 40 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Soluble zinc salts produces irritation and corrosion of the alimentary tract with pain, and vomiting. Death can occur due to insufficiency of food intake due to severe narrowing of the esophagus and pylorus. Pyridinethione is a neurotoxin which appears to interfere with the fast axonal transport systems. Rats, rabbits and guinea pigs all develop a distal axonopathy when zinc pyridinethione is a contaminant of their food; this effect is not produced by zinc salts. The earliest signs of myopathy are diminished grip strength and electrophysiological changes of the axon termial with normal conduction along the proximal axon in early stages of exposure. Ultimately, the functional consequence of axonal degeneration is a peripheral neuropathy. Pyridinethione impairs the turnaround of rapidly transported vesicles and slows the retrograde transport of these vesicles. This aberration of the fast axonal transport systems probably produces an accumulation of tubular and vesicular structures in the distal axon. As the materials accumulate, the axon swells. As in many other distal axonmyopathies, the axon degenerates in its more distal regions beyond the accumulated structures.

EYE

If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage. Although the liquid 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 produce toxic effects; systemic effectsmay result following absorption. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. 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 is a photosensitizer. Certain individuals working with this substance may show allergic reaction of the skin under sunlight. This results in sensitivity to sunburn (may be severe) unless protective covering and 15+PF sunscreen are used. Responses may vary from sunburn-like effects to swelling and blistering lesions.

INHALED

Inhalation of vapors or aerosols (mists, fumes), generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal. There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normal handling, may produce severely toxic effects; these may be fatal. Welding or flame cutting of metals with zinc or zinc dust coatings may result in inhalation of zinc oxide fume; high concentrations of zinc oxide fume may result in "metal fume fever"; also known as "brass chills", an industrial disease of short duration. [I.L.O] Symptoms include malaise, fever, weakness, nausea and may appear quickly if operations occur in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas.

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. Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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. Welding or flame cutting of metals with zinc or zinc dust coatings may result in inhalation of zinc oxide fume; high concentrations of zinc oxide fume may result in "metal fume fever"; also known as "brass chills", an industrial disease of short duration. [I.L.O] Symptoms include malaise, fever, weakness, nausea and may appear quickly if operations occur in enclosed or poorly ventilated areas. Data from experimental studies indicate that pyridines represent a potential cause of cancer in man. They have also been shown to cross the placental barrier in rats and cause premature delivery, miscarriages and stillbirths. PAs are passed through breast milk. Pyridine has been implicated in the formation of liver cancers.

Prolonged contact may induce allergic dermatitis in sensitive people followed by photosensitivity. [Van Waters]