化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

VINYLTRIBUTYLTIN MSDS报告

产品标题

三正丁基(乙烯基)锡

CAS号

7486-35-3

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

VINYLTRIBUTYLTIN

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	3
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

Intermediate.

SYNONYMS

C14-H30-Sn, (CH3(CH2)3)3SnCH=CH2, "tributyltin, vinyl-"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful in contact with skin.
Toxic if swallowed.
Toxic: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure through inhalation and if swallowed.
Irritating to eyes and skin.
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. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Subchronic exposures to mono-, di- and tri- and tetra-substituted organotin compounds may elicit toxic response in the central nervous, immune and renal systems, the liver and bile duct and the skin. Some trialkyl organotin compounds cause damage to the central nervous system, consisting of swelling through the white matter. Lighter functional groups cause a more potent response. There may be severe headache, vomiting, fear of the light, psychotic disturbances and convulsions. Trialkyl organotin compounds can also impair the function of the thymus and thus incapacitate the immune system.

EYE

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

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may resultfollowing absorption. This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Trialkyl organotin compounds are well absorbed through the skin; healing is slow and skin burns result. The lower abdomen, thighs and groin are most

often affected due to absorption by clothing.

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. The acute toxicity of inhaled organotin compounds resembles that foundby other means of exposure.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by inhalation of vapor and skin contact. No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice.