

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

ZINEB MSDS报告

产品标题

乙撑双(二硫代氨基甲酸锌);代森锌可湿性粉剂

CAS号

12122-67-7

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

ZINEB

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

Insecticide and fungicide. Intermediate

SYNONYMS

C4-H6-N2-S4.Zn, "zinc, (ethylenebis(dithiocarbamato))-", "((1, 2-ethanediylbis(carbamodithioato))(2-))zinc", "1, 2-ethanediylbis(carbamodithioato) (2-)-S, S'-zinc", "1, 2-ethanediylbis(carbamodithioato) (2-)-S, S'-zinc", "1, 2-ethanediylbiscarbamodithioic acid, zinc complex", "1, 2-ethanediylbiscarbamodithioic acid, zinc complex", "1, 2-ethanediylbiscarbamodithioic acid, zinc salt", "1, 2-ethanediylbiscarbamodithioic acid, zinc salt", "ethyl zimate", hexathane, "zinc ethylenebis(dithiocarbamate)", "zinc ethylene-1, 2-bisdithiocarbamate", "zinc ethylene-1, 2-bisdithiocarbamate", Aspor, Asporum, Bercema, Blightox, Blitex, Carbadine, "Chem Zineb", "Cineb Crittox", Cynkotox, Daisen, Dipher, "Dithane 65, Z, Z-78", "Dithane 65, Z, Z-78", Dithiane, Kupratsin, Kypzin, Lirotan, Lonacol, Micide, Miltox, Novosir, Novozim, Novazir, Pamosol, Parzate, Perosin, Perozine, Polyram, Sperlox-Z, Thiodow, Tritoftoral, Tsineb, Zebenide, Zebtox, Zidam, Zimate, Zinosan

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

Irritating to respiratory system.

May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.

Very toxic to aquatic organisms.

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. Lethal doses of some thiocarbamates have produced muscle weakness and ascending paralysis progressing to respiratory paralysis and death in animals. Exposure to small quantities of thiocarbamates and intake of small quantities of ethanol may produce flushing, breathing difficulties, nausea and vomiting and lowered blood pressure. Sensitization to alcohol may last as long as 6-14 days following exposure. The acute toxicity of thiocarbamates is generally low, because of their rapid metabolism. Exposure to high doses may produce signs such as loss of appetite, squinting, excessive production of saliva, watery eyes, hairs standing on end, labored breathing, reduced body temperature, incoordination, depression and rapid muscle twitching.

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

Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified using animal models). Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. 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 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

Long-term exposure to respiratory irritants may result in disease of the airways involving difficult breathing and related systemic problems. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. 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. Exposure to the material may cause concerns for human fertility, on the basis that similar materials provide some evidence of impaired fertility in the absence of toxic effects, or evidence of impaired fertility occurring at around the same dose levels as other toxic effects, but which are not a secondary non-specific consequence of other toxic effects.. Some dithiocarbamates may cause birth defects and cancer and may affect male reproductive capacity. They may also cause goiter (overactivity of the thyroid gland) and nerve disorders. Thiocarbamates have been shown to alter sperm form and therefore reproduction.