化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

VINCLOZOLIN MSDS报告

产品标题

乙烯菌核利

CAS号

50471-44-8

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

VINCLOZOLIN

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	3

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

PRODUCT USE

Fungicide for the control of Botrytis cinerea and Sclerotinia sclerotioriun.

SYNONYMS

C12-H9-Cl2-N-O3, C12-H9-Cl2-N-O3, "3-(3, 5-dichlorophenyl)-5-ethenyl-5-methyl-2, 4-oxyzolidindione", "3-(3, 5-dichlorophenyl)-5-ethenyl-5-methyl-2, 4-oxyzolidindione", "3-(3, 5-dichlorophenyl)-5-ethenyl-5-methyl-2, 4-oxazolidinedione", "3-(3, 5-dichlorophenyl)-5-ethenyl-5-methyl-2, 4-oxazolidinedione", "3-(3, 5-dichlorphenyl)-5-methyl-5-vinyl-1, 3-oxazolin-2, 4-dion", "3-(3, 5-dichlorphenyl)-5-methyl-5-vinyl-1, 3-oxazolin-2, 4-dion", "2, 4-oxazolidinedione, 3-(3, 5-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-vinyl-", "2, 4-oxazolidinedione, 3-(3, 5-dichlorophenyl)-5-methyl-5-vinyl-", "dicarboximide fungicide", Ornalin, Ronilan, Vinclozoline

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.
Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.
May impair fertility.
May cause harm to the unborn child.
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still be damaging to the health of the individual following ingestion, especially where pre- existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally based on doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Gastrointestinal tract discomfort may produce nausea and vomiting. In an occupational setting however, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

EYE

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can causeeye irritation and damage in some persons. Because of their alkaline nature eye contact with oxazolidines may produces moderate to severe irritation depending on the duration of contact.

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. Oxazolidines generally do not produce systemic harmful following skin contact but, because of their alkaline nature, may produce moderate to severe irritation. Dermal reactions may include necrosis, sloughing and scab formation.

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. 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 concern that this material can cause cancer or mutations, but there is not enough data to make an assessment. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Ample evidence exists from experimentation that reduced human fertility is directly caused by exposure to the material. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust. Although oxazolidines are able to cross-link with dermal proteins, there is no indication, at present, that they are dermal sensitisers. Oral teratology studies indicate that foetal toxicity occurs occurs at maternally toxic doses but that birth defects are not a feature of exposure. Oxazolidines are generally not mutagenic in a battery of tests designed to investigate this effect. Because they occur as secondary and tertiary amines, the concomitant use of nitrates may result in the production of potentially carcinogenic N-nitrosoamines. There is no evidence available to suggest that oxazolidines constitute a class of carcinogenic substance.