MSDS 说明书



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### 化学品安全技术说明书

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#### MSDS标题

LEAD TITANATE MSDS报告

#### 产品标题

钛酸铅

#### CAS号

12060-00-3

化学品及企业标识

# **PRODUCT NAME**

LEAD TITANATE

# NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	0
Chronic	3
SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extra	eme=4

# **PRODUCT USE**

Ceramic Intermediate

# **SYNONYMS**

PbTiO3

# **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

# **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

# RISK

Danger of cumulative effects. May cause harm to the unborn child. Possible risk of impaired fertility. Harmful by inhalation 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**

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.

### 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. 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.

## **INHALED**

Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material, during the course of normalhandling, may be harmful. The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fume, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress. Effects on lungs are significantly enhanced in the presence of respirableparticles.

### **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Repeated or long-term occupational exposure is likely to produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems. Ample evidence exists that developmental disorders are directlycaused by human exposure to Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a the material. suspicionthis material directly reduces fertility. Repeated exposures, in an occupational setting, to high levels of fine- divided dusts may produce a condition known as pneumoconiosis which is the lodgement of any inhaled dusts in the lung irrespective of the effect. This is particularly true when a significant number of particles less than 0.5 microns (1/50,000 inch), are present. Lung shadows are seen in the X-ray. Symptoms of pneumoconiosis may include a progressive dry cough, shortness of breath on exertion, increased chest expansion, weakness and weight loss. As the disease progresses the cough produces a stringy mucous, vital capacity decreases further and shortness of breath becomes more severe. Pneumoconiosis is the accumulation of dusts in the lungs and the tissue reaction in its presence. It is further classified as being of noncollagenous or collagenous types. Noncollagenous pneumoconiosis, the benign form, is identified by minimal stromal reaction, consists mainly of reticulin fibres, an intact alveolar architecture and is potentially reversible. Lead can cross the placenta, and cause miscarriage, stillbirths and birth defects. Exposure before birth can cause mental retardation, behavioral disorders and infant death. Lead can also cause reduced sex drive, impotence, sterility and damage the sperm of males, increasing the potential for birth defects. Periods in women can also be affected. Long term exposure to titanium and several of its compounds produces lung scarring and chronic bronchitis. Breathing is impaired and cardiac changes with right heart enlargements occur. There is an increased chance of developing cancers of the respiratory tract.