

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 Extreme=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 normal handling, 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 respirable particles.

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 directly caused by human exposure to the material. Ample evidence from experiments exists that there is a suspicion this 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 mucus, 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.