

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

填表时间 2019-12-26

打印时间 2025-07-02

MSDS标题

LEAD ACETATE, ANHYDROUS MSDS报告

产品标题

无水醋酸铅

CAS号

301-04-2

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

LEAD ACETATE, ANHYDROUS

NFPA

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

PRODUCT USE

Dyeing of textiles, waterproofing, varnishes, lead driers, chrome pigments, gold cyanidation process, insecticide, analytical reagent, hair dye. Manufacture of lead salts. Used in various analytical procedures eg. detection of sulphide, determination of CrO₃, MoO₃. Astringent and sedative (usually in lotions) for bruises and superficial inflammation. Reagent

SYNONYMS

C4-H6-O4-Pb, Pb(CH₃COO)₂, "sugar of lead", "acetic acid lead(2+) salt", "lead(2+) acetate", "lead (II) acetate", "lead (II) acetate", "lead diacetate", "lead dibasic acetate", "normal lead acetate", "plumbous acetate", "salt of Saturn", "lead acetate", "dibasic lead acetate"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Danger of cumulative effects.

May cause CANCER.

May cause harm to the unborn child.

Possible risk of impaired fertility.

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed.

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

The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified using animal models). Abrasive damage however, may result from prolonged exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. 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. 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

Harmful: danger of serious damage to health by prolonged exposure if swallowed. This material can cause serious damage if one is exposed to it for long periods. It can be assumed that it contains a substance which can produce severe defects. This has been demonstrated via both short- and long-term experimentation. 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. Lead, in large amounts, can affect the blood, nervous system, heart, glands, immune system and digestive system. Anemia may occur. If untreated muscles may become paralyzed, and there may be brain damage. Symptoms include joint and muscle pain, weakness in the back of the forearm and wrist and in the shin muscles, headaches, dizziness, abdominal pain, diarrhea or constipation, nausea, vomiting, blue line on gums, sleep disturbance and a metallic taste in the mouth. The pressure in the brain may increase with high doses, and cause brain damage, coma, and death. Early signs include loss of appetite and weight, constipation, tiredness and irritability, headache, weakness. Later there may be vomiting, nervousness, and muscle pains in the arms and legs. Serious cases cause severe vomiting, inco-ordination, stupor, permanent eye damage, high blood pressure, multiple nerve disorders of the head resulting in paralysis and loss of reflexes, delirium, convulsions and coma. The kidneys may become irreversibly damaged, and the nervous system may become affected causing mental retardation, cerebral palsy, and jerks and seizures. 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.