

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

LEAD SUBACETATE MSDS报告

产品标题

次乙酸铅; 盐基性醋酸铅; 双乙酸四羟三铅

CAS号

1335-32-6

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

LEAD SUBACETATE

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	1
Chronic	3

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

PRODUCT USE

Laboratory reagent used in sugar analysis to remove colouring matter from solutions before polarising; used also for the clarification and decolourising of organic solutions.

Intermediate

SYNONYMS

C4-H10-O8-Pb3, $\text{Pb}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_3\text{O}_2)_2 \cdot 2\text{Pb}(\text{OH})_2$, "lead, bis(acetato)tetrahydroxytri-", "basic lead acetate", bis(acetato)dihydroxytrilead, bis(acetato)tetrahydroxytrilead, BLA, "lead acetate, basic", "lead, bis(acetato-o)tetrahydroxytri-", "lead monosubacetate", "monobasic lead subacetate", "RCRA Waste No.: U-146", "subacetate lead", "Lead Acetate Basic PDR"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Danger of cumulative effects.

Limited evidence of a carcinogenic effect.

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

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. 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. Lead fume is toxic and acts as a cumulative poison. Regular blood testing should be considered for workers who are regularly exposed.

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. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. 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. Exposure to the material for prolonged periods may cause physical defects in the developing embryo (teratogenesis). Lead can accumulate in the skeleton for a very long time.

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