

化学品安全技术说明书

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MSDS标题

OLEIC ACID MSDS报告

产品标题

(Z)-9-十八烯酸;顺-9-十八烯酸;十八烯酸;红油

CAS号

112-80-1

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

OLEIC ACID

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	0
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	2
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

Drying oils are characterized by high levels of fatty acids One common measure of the siccative (drying) property of oils is iodine number. Oils with an iodine number greater than 130 are considered drying, those with an iodine number of 115- 130 are semi- drying oils and those with an iodine number of less than 115 are non- drying oils The " drying" ,

" hardening" , or, more properly, " curing" of oils is the result of an exothermic reaction in the form of autoxidation Oxygen attacks the hydrocarbon chain, touching off a series of addition reactions. As a result, the oil, forms long, chain- like a vast polymer network molecules, resulting in a vast polymer network. Over time, this network may undergo further change. Certain functional groups in the networks become ionised and the network transitions from a system held together by nonpolar covalent bonds to one governed by the ionic forces between these functional groups and the metal ions present in the paint pigment. In oil autoxidation, oxygen attacks a hydrocarbon chain, often at the site of an allylic hydrogen (a hydrogen on a carbon atom adjacent to a double bond). This produces, a free radical a substance with an unpaired electron which makes it highly reactive. A series of addition reactions ensues. Each step produces additional free radicals, which then engage in further polymerization. The process finally terminates when free radicals collide, combining their unpaired electrons to form a new bond. The polymerisation stage occurs over a period of days to weeks, and renders the film dry to the touch. . In the manufacture of soft soap base and other oleates; ointments and cosmetics; polishing compounds; Turkey red oil; waterproofing textiles; oiling wool; thickening lubricating oils; welding flux and ore floatation. Also used in surface coatings; manufacture of driers.. Occurs as glycerides in vegetable oils and animal fats and oils.

SYNONYMS

C13-H34-O2, C17H33COOH, C18H34O2, CH3(CH2)7CHCH(CH2)7COOH, "9-octadecenoic acid, (Z)-",
"9-octadecenoic acid, (Z)-", "Glycon RO WO2", "Neo-fat 90-04", "Neo-fat 90-04", 92-04, 92-04, "9, 10-octadecenoic acid", "9, 10-octadecenoic acid", Groco, "2 4 6 5L", "9-octadecenoic acid, cis", "9-octadecenoic acid, cis", "Industrene 105 205 206", "cis-delta(sup 9)-octadecenoic acid", Kitoleine, "cis-octadec-9-enoic acid", "cis-octadec-9-enoic acid", "Priolene 6912 6970 6977 6900", "cis-9-octadecenoic acid", "cis-9-octadecenoic acid", "Groco 5L", "Tego-oleic 130", "(Z)-9-octadecenoic acid", "(Z)-9-octadecenoic acid", "K 52", "Vopcolene 27", oleine, "Wecoline 00", "Emersol 210", "213 632L 233LL", "ME 1820", "Wochem No. 320", Metaupon, "Hy-phi 1055 2088 2102 1088 2066", Palmolyn, PL166, "Red Oil", "Emersol 221", "low titer white oleic acid", "Emersol 220", "monounsaturated fatty acid", "commercial oleic acid", "unsaturated fatty acid", "polyunsaturated fatty acid", olein, "drying oil", "omega-9 fatty acid"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Contact with combustible material may cause fire.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material has NOT been classified as "harmful by ingestion". This is because of the lack of corroborating animal or human evidence. 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, unintentional ingestion is not thought to be cause for concern.

EYE

Limited evidence or practical experience suggests, that the material may cause eye irritation in a substantial number of individuals. Prolonged eye contact may cause inflammation characterized by a temporary redness of the conjunctiva (similar to windburn).

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. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that the material may cause moderate inflammation of the skin either following direct contact or after a delay of some time. Repeated exposure can cause contact dermatitis which is characterized by redness, swelling and blistering.

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. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Not normally a hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Inhalation of oil droplets/ aerosols may cause discomfort and may produce chemical pneumonitis.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course.