

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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**MSDS标题**

PALMITIC ACID MSDS报告

**产品标题**

十六酸; 鲸乙酸; 软脂酸; 十六烷酸

**CAS号**

57-10-3

**化学品及企业标识**

**PRODUCT NAME**

PALMITIC ACID

**NFPA**

Flammability	1
Toxicity	0
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	0

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

**PRODUCT USE**

Manufacture of metallic palmitates, soaps, lube oils, waterproofing, food- grade additives.

## **SYNONYMS**

C16-H32-O2, CH<sub>3</sub>(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>14</sub>COOH, "cetylic acid", "hexadecanoic acid", "n-hexadecanoic acid", "n-hexadecanoic acid", "n-hexadecoic acid", "n-hexadecoic acid", "hexadecylic acid", "1-pentadecanecarboxylic acid", "1-pentadecanecarboxylic acid", Emersol, Hydrofol, Hystrene, Industrene

## **CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS**

None

## **EMERGENCY OVERVIEW**

## **RISK**

## **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**

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 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

mild but significant 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. Molten material is capable of causing burns.

## **INHALED**

Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). There is some evidence to suggest that the material can cause respiratory irritation in some persons. The body's response to such irritation can cause further lung damage. Processing for an overly long time or processing at overly high temperatures may cause generation and release of highly irritating vapors, which irritate eyes, nose, throat, causing red itchy eyes, coughing, sore throat. 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. 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. 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. When fed to weanling mice, palmitic acid (5-40% diet) depressed growth at all but the lowest level. High mortality rates were recorded at 20-40% diet and 100% mortality was recorded at 40% diet.