西亚试剂® Xiya Reagent 说明书

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化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

UNIQEMA ESTOL 3870*********OBSOLETE********** MSDS报告

产品标题

单硬脂酸甘油脂;十八酸-1,2,3-丙三醇单酯;十八酸甘油酯;硬脂酸甘油酯

CAS号

31566-31-1

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

UNIQEMA ESTOL 3870*********OBSOLETE**********

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	1
Chronic	0

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

PRODUCT USE

Used in ice cream, food and confectionery products, cosmetics, personal care products, plastics processing as a lubricant and textiles processing as a surfactant and softener.

SYNONYMS

"glycerol mono-ester of stearic acid", "Emulsifier 3870 Tomester"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

None

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Although ingestion is not thought to produce harmful effects, 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, ingestion of insignificant quantities is not thought to be cause for concern. Use in food, and as food additive indicates high degree of tolerance. Nonionic surfactants may produce localized irritation of the oral or gastrointestinal lining and induce vomiting and mild diarrhea.

EYE

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may produce transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Nonionic surfactants may produce localized irritation of the oral or gastrointestinal lining and induce vomiting and mild diarrhea.

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.

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. Not normally a risk due to low vapor pressure at ambient temperatures. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Indicators are that short term exposure to the material by all routesis not harmful. Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the molten material and inhalation of vapor from heated material. As with any chemical product, contact with unprotected bare skin; inhalation of vapor, mist or dust in work place atmosphere; or ingestion in any form, should be avoided by observing good occupational work practice. Glycerol esters occur throughout nature and make up part of the normal diet.