

化学品安全技术说明书

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**MSDS标题**

HEPTADECANOIC ACID MSDS报告

**产品标题**

十七烷酸;十七碳酸

**CAS号**

506-12-7

**化学品及企业标识**

**PRODUCT NAME**

HEPTADECANOIC ACID

**STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE**

Not considered a hazardous substance according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

**NFPA**

Flammability	1
Toxicity	1
Body Contact	0
Reactivity	1
Chronic	0

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

## **PRODUCT USE**

A saturated fatty acid not normally found in natural fats or waxes. Used in organic syntheses.

## **SYNONYMS**

C11-H34-O2, "n-heptadecanoic acid", "n-heptadecanoic acid", "n-heptadecoic acid", "n-heptadecoic acid", "n-heptadecylic acid", "n-heptadecylic acid", "margaric acid", "saturated fatty acid"

## **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.

#### **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).

#### **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. 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**

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts. No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials. 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.