

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

HENTRIACONTANE;MSDS报告

产品标题

正三十一烷

CAS号

630-04-6

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

HENTRIACONTANE

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

NFPA

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Flammability | 1 |
| Toxicity | 0 |
| Body Contact | 1 |
| Reactivity | 1 |
| Chronic | 0 |

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

PRODUCT USE

Hydrocarbon. Component of plant waxes especially candelilla wax.

SYNONYMS

C31-H64, n-hentriacontane, n-hentriacontane, untriacontane

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. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

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 suit

able gloves be used in an occupational setting. Molten material is capable of causing burns.

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.