

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

LAUROYLSARCOSINE, SODIUM SALT MSDS报告

产品标题

N-月桂酰肌氨酸钠

CAS号

137-16-6

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

LAUROYLSARCOSINE, SODIUM SALT

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	2
SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4	

PRODUCT USE

Detergent, foaming agent, antienzyme for dentifrices.

SYNONYMS

C15-H28-N-Na-O3, C15-H28-N-Na-O3, CH₃(CH₂)₁₀CON(CH₃)CH₂COONa, "N-methyl-n-(1-oxododecyl)glycine, sodium salt", "N-methyl-n-(1-oxododecyl)glycine, sodium salt", "n-lauroylsarcosine, sodium salt", "n-lauroylsarcosine, sodium salt", "sodium lauryl sarcoside", "sodium n-lauroylsarcosinate", "sodium n-lauroylsarcosinate", "sodium n-dodecanoyl-N-methylglycinate", "sodium n-dodecanoyl-N-methylglycinate", "sodium laurylsarcosine", Gardol, "Medialan LL-99", "Medialan LL-33", "Sarcosyl Sarkosyl NI-30", "Hamposyl L-30", "Hamposyl L-30", "anionic surfactant"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

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. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting. Ingestion of anionic surfactants may produce diarrhea, bloated stomach, and occasional vomiting.

EYE

There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons. The dust may produce eye discomfort causing smarting, pain and redness. Direct eye contact with some anionic surfactants in high concentration can cause severe damage to the cornea. Low concentrations can cause discomfort, excess blood flow, and corneal clouding and swelling. Recovery may take several days.

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. Irritation and skin reactions are possible with sensitive skin. Anionic surfactants can cause skin redness and pain, as well as a rash. Cracking, scaling and blistering can occur. Acyl sarcosinates are generally non-irritating or only mildly irritating to human skin. When applied by the epicutaneous patch test, to persons who have had severe eczema (aqueous solutions were left to dry on the skin), these individuals exhibited low reaction. Numerous skin test on animals have confirmed the mildness of sarcosine surfactants. When lauroyl- and cocoyl- sarcosine were tested for primary skin irritation (as described in CFR-16, 1500.41 Federal Hazardous Substances Act), results indicated that they were not primary skin irritants (oleoylsarcosine - irritation score 0.83 for four-hour skin exposure).

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 hazard due to non-volatile nature of product. Inhalation of dust may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition such as asthma, bronchitis, emphysema.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact with the material and inhalation of generated dust. Acyl sarcosines and acyl sarcosinates are reportedly cytotoxic to Chinese hamster cells in culture but are not mutagenic to these cells, nor to bacterial cells in culture. They are generally of low oral rat toxicity and nonirritating and nonsensitising to animal and human skin. Several are reportedly photosensitisers. This family of materials is often used in formulations requiring anionic surfactants; they may enhance the penetration of other ingredients through the skin and caution should be exhibited when formulating cosmetic products containing substances which are systemic toxins but which do not normally penetrate the skin. Because sarcosine can be nitrosated to form N-nitrososarcosine, a known animal carcinogen, sarcosines (N-methylglycine derivatives) and their salts (sarcosinates) are not generally compounded with agents which might promote such reaction.