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

WENTWORTH THERMAL BOND SYSTEM (PART B) MSDS报告

产品标题

4, 4’-二氨基二苯基甲烷;4, 4’-亚甲基双苯胺;对, 对-二胺基二苯基甲烷

CAS号

101-77-9

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

WENTWORTH THERMAL BOND SYSTEM (PART B)

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	3
Reactivity	0
Chronic	3

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

PRODUCT USE

Part B or Hardener of a 2 pack epoxy adhesive. Requires that the two parts be mixed by hand or mixer before use, in accordance with manufacturers directions. Mix only as much as is required. Do not return the mixed material to the original containers.

SYNONYMS

"thermal bond epoxy adhesive"

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful in contact with skin.
Causes burns.
Risk of serious damage to eyes.
May cause CANCER.
May cause SENSITIZATION by skin contact.
May cause harm to the unborn child.
Possible risk of irreversible effects.
Toxic: danger of very serious irreversible effects through inhalation, in contact with skin and if swallowed.
Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long- term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

The material can produce chemical burns within the oral cavity and gastrointestinal tract following ingestion. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting. The substance and/or its metabolites may bind to hemoglobin inhibiting normal uptake of oxygen. This condition, known as "methemoglobinemia", is a form of oxygen starvation (anoxia). Symptoms include cyanosis (a bluish discoloration skin and mucous membranes) and breathing difficulties. Symptoms may not be evident until several hours after exposure. At about 15% concentration of blood methemoglobin there is observable cyanosis of the lips, nose and earlobes. Symptoms may be absent although euphoria, flushed face and headache are commonly experienced. At 25-40%, cyanosis is marked but little disability occurs other than that produced on physical exertion. At 40-60%, symptoms include weakness, dizziness, lightheadedness, increasingly severe headache, ataxia, rapid shallow respiration, drowsiness, nausea, vomiting, confusion, lethargy and stupor. Above 60% symptoms include dyspnea, respiratory depression, tachycardia or bradycardia, and convulsions. Levels exceeding 70% may be fatal.

EYE

The material can produce chemical burns to the eye following direct contact. Vapors or mists may be extremely irritating. If applied to the eyes, this material causes severe eye damage.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may be harmful; systemic effects may resultfollowing absorption. The material can produce chemical burns following direct contactwith the skin. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Contact allergies quickly manifest themselves as contact eczema, more rarely as urticaria or Quincke's edema. The pathogenesis of contact eczema involves a cell-mediated (T lymphocytes) immune reaction of the delayed type. Other allergic skin reactions, e.g. contact urticaria, involve antibody-mediated immune reactions. The significance of the contact allergen is not simply determined by its sensitization potential: the distribution of the substance and the opportunities for contact with it are equally important. A weakly sensitizing substance which is widely distributed can be a more important allergen than one with stronger sensitizing potential with which few individuals come into contact. From a clinical point of view, substances are noteworthy if they produce an allergic test reaction in more than 1% of the persons tested.

INHALED

If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat andlungs of some persons. Acute effects from inhalation of high vapor concentrations may be chest and nasal irritation with coughing, sneezing, headache and even nausea.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. There is ample evidence that this material can be regarded as being able to cause cancer in humans based on experiments and other information. Ample evidence exists, from results in experimentation, that developmental disorders are directly caused by human exposure to the material.

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and by inhalation of vapors especially at higher temperatures. The material may accumulate in the human body and progressively causetissue damage. Over exposure to this material by ingestion, inhalation or skin contact / skin absorption may cause damage to the liver, blood cells and kidneys with toxic hepatitis resulting. Most arylamines are powerful poisons to the blood-making system. High chronic doses cause congestion of the spleen and tumor formation. 4,4'-dihydroxyphenyl oxide may have effects similar tofemale sex hormones.