

化学品安全技术说明书

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**MSDS标题**

VANTICO ARALDITE 2011/B MSDS报告

**产品标题**

N<sup>1</sup>-(3-氨丙基)-N,N-二甲基-1, 3-丙二胺

**CAS号**

10563-29-8

**化学品及企业标识**

**PRODUCT NAME**

VANTICO ARALDITE 2011/B

**NFPA**

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

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

**PRODUCT USE**

Hardener or Part B of a 2 pack.

## **SYNONYMS**

"epoxy adhesive hardener", 2011-B

## **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 amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may cause severe abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting or diarrhea. The vomitus may contain blood and mucous. If death does not occur within 24 hours there may be an improvement in the patients condition for 2-4 days only to be followed by the sudden onset of abdominal pain, boardlike abdominal rigidity or hypotension; this indicates that delayed gastric or esophageal corrosive damage has occurred.

### **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**

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material is not thought to be a skin irritant (as classified using animal models). Temporary discomfort, however, may result from prolonged dermal exposures. Good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable gloves be used in an occupational setting. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Bare unprotected skin should not be exposed to this material.

The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition. Amine epoxy-curing agents (hardeners) may produce primary skin irritation and sensitization dermatitis in predisposed individuals. Cutaneous reactions include erythema, intolerable itching and severe facial swelling. Blistering, with weeping of serous fluid, and crusting and scaling may also occur. Individuals exhibiting "amine dermatitis" may experience a dramatic reaction upon re-exposure to minute quantities. Highly sensitive persons may even react to cured resins containing trace amounts of unreacted amine hardener. Minute quantities of air-borne amine may precipitate intense dermatological symptoms in sensitive individuals. Prolonged or repeated exposure may produce tissue necrosis.

## **INHALED**

There is some evidence to suggest that this material, if inhaled, can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons. Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill-health). Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of epoxy resin amine hardeners (including polyamines and amine adducts) and may produce bronchospasm and coughing episodes lasting several days after cessation of the exposure. Even faint traces of these vapors may trigger an intense reaction in individuals showing "amine asthma". The literature records several instances of systemic intoxications following the use of amines in epoxy resin systems.

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

There is some evidence that inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact, inhalation of vapor and inhalation of vapor from the curing material. Prolonged or continuous skin contact with the liquid may cause defatting with drying, cracking, irritation and dermatitis following. Sensitization may result in allergic dermatitis responses including rash, itching, hives or swelling of extremities. Sensitization may give severe responses to very low levels of exposure, i.e. hypersensitivity. Sensitized persons should not be allowed to work in situations where exposure may occur.