

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

P-XYLENE ALPHA,ALPHA'-DIAMINE MSDS报告

产品标题

对苯二甲胺; α,α' -二氨基对二甲苯

CAS号

539-48-0

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

P-XYLENE ALPHA,ALPHA'-DIAMINE

NFPA

Flammability	1
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	3
Reactivity	1
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Component of curing agent for epoxy resins.

SYNONYMS

C₈H₁₂N₂, C₆H₄(CH₂NH₂)₂, p-phenylenebis(methylamine), p-phenylenebis(methylamine), "4-aminomethyl benzylamine", "4-aminomethyl benzylamine", "1, 4-bis(aminoethyl)benzene", "1, 4-bis(aminoethyl)benzene", p-bis(aminoethyl)benzene, p-bis(aminoethyl)benzene, "1, 4-benzenedimethanamine", "1, 4-benzenedimethanamine", "1, 4-benzene dimethanamine", "1, 4-benzene dimethanamine", PXDA, p-xylylenediamine, p-xylylenediamine

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Causes burns.

Risk of serious damage to eyes.

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, pain, vomiting. Vomit entering the lungs by aspiration may cause potentially lethal chemical pneumonitis. 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

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. The material may produce severe irritation to the eye causing pronounced inflammation. Repeated or prolonged exposure to irritants may produce conjunctivitis.

SKIN

Skin contact with the material may damage the health of the individual; systemic effects may result following absorption. The material can produce chemical burns following direct contact with the skin. Solution of material

in moisture on the skin, or perspiration, may markedly increase skin corrosion and accelerate tissue destruction. Toxic effects may result from skin absorption. Many amine compounds are sensitizers and some are absorbed through intact skin. 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. The material may cause severe skin irritation after prolonged or repeated exposure and may produce on contact skin redness, swelling, the production of vesicles, scaling and thickening of the skin. Repeated exposures may produce severe ulceration.

INHALED

If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat and lungs of some persons. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures. Inhalation of vapor may aggravate a pre-existing respiratory condition. 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/absorption and inhalation of vapor. 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.