

化学品安全技术说明书

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**MSDS标题**

ZIRCONIUM ACETATE MSDS报告

**产品标题**

醋酸锆

**CAS号**

7585-20-8

**化学品及企业标识**

**PRODUCT NAME**

ZIRCONIUM ACETATE

**NFPA**

Flammability 0

Toxicity 2

Body Contact 2

Reactivity 0

Chronic 0

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

**PRODUCT USE**

Intermediate. Family of products which vary in their physical properties as a result of variations in production. Data presented here is for typical family member. Water proofing agent; the water- proofing agent (also known as zirconium chloride) occurs as  $Zr(OH)_2(C_2H_3O_2)_2$  (see zirconyl chloride). Reagent

## **SYNONYMS**

"acetic acid, zirconium salt"

## **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. Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging to the health of the individual. Because inorganic zirconium is poorly absorbed from the digestive tract, acute oral toxicity is low. Injection is much more dangerous, causing progressive depression until death.

### **EYE**

Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn). Slight abrasive damage may also result. The material may produce foreign body irritation in certain individuals.

### **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. Skin contact is not thought to have harmful health effects, however the material may still produce health damage following entry through wounds, lesions or abrasions. There is some evidence to suggest that this material can cause

inflammation of the skin on contact in some persons. The external application of zirconium can cause nodules in the skin of the armpits. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects. Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

## **INHALED**

The material is not thought to produce either adverse health effects or irritation of the respiratory tract following inhalation (as classified using animal models). Nevertheless, adverse effects have been produced following exposure of animals by at least one other route and good hygiene practice requires that exposure be kept to a minimum and that suitable control measures be used in an occupational setting. Zirconium workers exposed to fume for 1-5 years showed no abnormalities due to zirconium. Animal studies also reveal a low order of hazard from inhaled zirconium.

## **CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS**

Long-term exposure to the product is not thought to produce chronic effects adverse to the health (as classified using animal models); nevertheless exposure by all routes should be minimized as a matter of course. Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung. Prime symptom is breathlessness; lung shadows show on X-ray. Zirconium can accumulate in the spleen. Oral administration has not been shown to cause any ill effects.