

化学品安全技术说明书

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MSDS标题

YTTRIUM MSDS报告

产品标题

钇粉

CAS号

7440-65-5

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

YTTRIUM

NFPA

Flammability	2
Toxicity	0
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	2
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Rare earth lanthanide metal. Occurs in xenotime (phosphate), fergusonite and samarskite (mixed oxides), yttrilite and gadolinite (silicates). Used as a deoxidiser for vanadium and other non-ferrous metals, microwave ferrites, coatings on high-temperature alloys, semi-conductors, alloys with iron.

SYNONYMS

Y, yttrium-89

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Flammable.

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. Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product.

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). Not normally a hazard due to physical form of product. The dust may produce eye discomfort and abrasive eye inflammation.

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.

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. Persons with impaired respiratory function, airway diseases and conditions such as emphysema or chronic bronchitis, may incur further disability if excessive concentrations of particulate are inhaled.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact and inhalation of generated dusts. 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.

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