

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

**DYSPROSIUM FLUORIDE**Revision Date:2026-05-31 Revision Number:1

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**SECTION 1: Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking****Product identifier**

Product name : DYSPROSIUM FLUORIDE  
CBnumber : CB4491073  
CAS : 13569-80-7  
EINECS Number : 236-992-9  
Synonyms : Dysprosium fluoride,Dysprosium(III) fluoride

**Relevant identified uses of the substance or mixture and uses advised against**

Relevant identified uses : For R&D use only. Not for medicinal, household or other use.  
Uses advised against : none

**Company Identification**

Company : Chemicalbook  
Address : Building 1, Huihuang International, Shangdi 10th Street, Haidian District, Beijing  
Telephone : 010-86108875

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**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****GHS Label elements, including precautionary statements**

Symbol(GHS)

**Precautionary statements**

P405 Store locked up.  
P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continuerinsing.  
P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and Keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing.  
P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

**Hazard statements**

H335 May cause respiratory irritation  
H319 Causes serious eye irritation  
H315 Causes skin irritation

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**SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients**

## Substance

Product name	: DYSPROSIUM FLUORIDE
Synonyms	: Dysprosium fluoride,Dysprosium(III) fluoride
CAS	: 13569-80-7
EC number	: 236-992-9
MF	: DyF3
MW	: 219.5

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

#### General advice

Hydrofluoric (HF) acid burns require immediate and specialized first aid and medical treatment. Symptoms may be delayed up to 24 hours depending on the concentration of HF. After decontamination with water, further damage can occur due to penetration/absorption of the fluoride ion. Treatment should be directed toward binding the fluoride ion as well as the effects of exposure. Skin exposures can be treated with a 2.5% calcium gluconate gel repeated until burning ceases. More serious skin exposures may require subcutaneous calcium gluconate except for digital areas unless the physician is experienced in this technique, due to the potential for tissue injury from increased pressure. Absorption can readily occur through the subungual areas and should be considered when undergoing decontamination. Prevention of absorption of the fluoride ion in cases of ingestion can be obtained by giving milk, chewable calcium carbonate tablets or Milk of Magnesia to conscious victims. Conditions such as hypocalcemia, hypomagnesemia and cardiac arrhythmias should be monitored for, since they can occur after exposure.

#### If inhaled

If breathed in, move person into fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration.

#### In case of skin contact

First treatment with calcium gluconate paste.Wash off with soap and plenty of water.

#### In case of eye contact

Flush eyes with water as a precaution.

#### If swallowed

Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Rinse mouth with water.

### Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

The most important known symptoms and effects are described in the labelling (see section 2.2) and/or in section 11

### Indication of any immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

No data available

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### Extinguishing media

#### Suitable extinguishing media

Use water spray, alcohol-resistant foam, dry chemical or carbon dioxide.

### Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hydrogen fluoride, Metal oxides

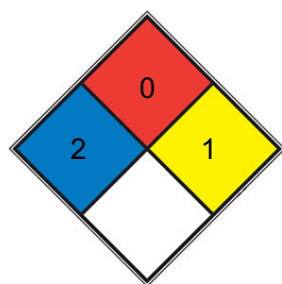
### Advice for firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

### Further information

No data available

### NFPA 704



HEALTH 2 Intense or continued but not chronic exposure could cause temporary incapacitation or possible residual injury (e.g. [diethyl ether](#), ammonium phosphate, iodine)

FIRE 0 Materials that will not burn under typical fire conditions, including intrinsically noncombustible materials such as concrete, stone, and sand. Materials that will not burn in air when exposed to a temperature of 820 °C (1,500 °F) for a period of 5 minutes.(e.g. Carbon tetrachloride)

REACT 1 Normally stable, but can become unstable at elevated temperatures and pressures (e.g. [propene](#))

SPEC.

HAZ.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing vapours, mist or gas. For personal protection see section 8.

### Environmental precautions

No special environmental precautions required.

### Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up

Sweep up and shovel. Keep in suitable, closed containers for disposal.

### Reference to other sections

For disposal see section 13.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### **Precautions for safe handling**

Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. For precautions see section 2.2.

### **Conditions for safe storage, including any incompatibilities**

Store in cool place. Keep container tightly closed in a dry and well-ventilated place.

### **Specific end use(s)**

Apart from the uses mentioned in section 1.2 no other specific uses are stipulated

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## **SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection**

### **control parameter**

#### **Hazard composition and occupational exposure limits**

Does not contain substances with occupational exposure limits.

### **Exposure controls**

#### **Appropriate engineering controls**

General industrial hygiene practice.

#### **Personal protective equipment**

##### **Eye/face protection**

Use equipment for eye protection tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or EN 166(EU).

##### **Skin protection**

Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Use proper glove removal technique (without touching glove's outer surface) to avoid skin contact with this product. Dispose of contaminated gloves after use in accordance with applicable laws and good laboratory practices. Wash and dry hands.

The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of Regulation (EU) 2016/425 and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

##### **Body Protection**

Choose body protection in relation to its type, to the concentration and amount of dangerous substances, and to the specific work-place. The type of protective equipment must be selected according to the concentration and amount of the dangerous substance at the specific workplace.

##### **Respiratory protection**

Respiratory protection is not required. Where protection from nuisance levels of dusts are desired, use type N95 (US) or type P1 (EN 143) dust masks. Use respirators and components tested and approved under appropriate government standards such as NIOSH (US) or CEN (EU).

##### **Control of environmental exposure**

No special environmental precautions required.

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## **SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties**

### **Information on basic physicochemical properties**

Appearance

powder

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Odour	No data available
Odour Threshold	No data available
pH	No data available
Melting point/freezing point	1360 °C
Initial boiling point and boiling range	2200 °C
Flash point	Not applicable
Evaporation rate	No data available
Flammability (solid, gas)	No data available
Upper/lower flammability or explosive limits	No data available
Vapour pressure	No data available
Vapour density	No data available
Relative density	No data available
Water solubility	No data available
Partition coefficient: n-octanol/water	No data available
Autoignition temperature	No data available
Decomposition temperature	No data available
Viscosity	No data available
Explosive properties	No data available
Oxidizing properties	No data available

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#### **Other safety information**

No data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

#### **Reactivity**

No data available

#### **Chemical stability**

Stable under recommended storage conditions.

#### **Possibility of hazardous reactions**

No data available

#### **Conditions to avoid**

No data available

#### **Incompatible materials**

No data available

#### **Hazardous decomposition products**

Hazardous decomposition products formed under fire conditions. - Hydrogen fluoride, Metal oxides

## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Information on toxicological effects

#### Acute toxicity

No data available

#### Skin corrosion/irritation

No data available

#### Serious eye damage/eye irritation

No data available

#### Respiratory or skin sensitisation

No data available

#### Germ cell mutagenicity

No data available

#### Carcinogenicity

IARC: No component of this product present at levels greater than or equal to 0.1% is identified as probable, possible or confirmed human carcinogen by IARC.

#### Reproductive toxicity

No data available

#### Specific target organ toxicity - single exposure

No data available

#### Specific target organ toxicity - repeated exposure

No data available

#### Aspiration hazard

No data available

#### Additional Information

RTECS: Not available

Fluoride ion can reduce serum calcium levels possibly causing fatal hypocalcemia.

To the best of our knowledge, the chemical, physical, and toxicological properties have not been thoroughly investigated., Rare earth compounds may cause delayed blood clotting leading to hemorrhages. Inhalation of rare earths may cause sensitivity to heat, itching, and increased awareness of odor and taste.

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### Toxicity

No data available

### Persistence and degradability

No data available

### Bioaccumulative potential

No data available

### **Mobility in soil**

No data available

### **Results of PBT and vPvB assessment**

This substance/mixture contains no components considered to be either persistent, bioaccumulative and toxic (PBT), or very persistent and very bioaccumulative (vPvB) at levels of 0.1% or higher.

### **Other adverse effects**

No data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### **Waste treatment methods**

#### **Product**

Offer surplus and non-recyclable solutions to a licensed disposal company.

#### **Contaminated packaging**

Dispose of as unused product.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### **UN number**

ADR/RID: - IMDG: - IATA: -

### **UN proper shipping name**

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods IMDG: Not dangerous goods IATA: Not dangerous goods

### **Transport hazard class(es)**

ADR/RID: - IMDG: - IATA: -

### **Packaging group**

ADR/RID: - IMDG: - IATA: -

### **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: no IMDG Marine pollutant: no IATA: no

### **Special precautions for user**

No data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

## Safety, health and environmental regulations/legislation specific for the substance or mixture

### Regulations on the Safety Management of Hazardous Chemicals

China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015:Not Listed. website: <https://www.mem.gov.cn/>

### Measures for Environmental Management of New Chemical Substances

Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL):Listed. website: <http://ncis.nier.go.kr>

EC Inventory:Listed.

Vietnam National Chemical Inventory:Not Listed. website: <https://chemicaldata.gov.vn/>

European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS):Listed. website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC):Listed. website: <https://www.mee.gov.cn/>

Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS):Not Listed. website: <https://emb.gov.ph/>

United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory:Listed. website: <https://www.epa.gov/>

New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC):Listed. website: <https://www.epa.govt.nz/>

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## SECTION 16: Other information

### Abbreviations and acronyms

CAS: Chemical Abstracts Service

ADR: European Agreement concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Road

RID: Regulation concerning the International Carriage of Dangerous Goods by Rail

IMDG: International Maritime Dangerous Goods

IATA: International Air Transportation Association

TWA: Time Weighted Average

STEL: Short term exposure limit

LC50: Lethal Concentration 50%

LD50: Lethal Dose 50%

EC50: Effective Concentration 50%

### References

【1】 CAMEO Chemicals, website: <http://cameochemicals.noaa.gov/search/simple>

【2】 ChemIDplus, website: <http://chem.sis.nlm.nih.gov/chemidplus/chemidlite.jsp>

【3】 ECHA - European Chemicals Agency, website: <https://echa.europa.eu/>

【4】 eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website:

[http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=0&request_locale=en)

【5】 ERG - Emergency Response Guidebook by U.S. Department of Transportation, website: <http://www.phmsa.dot.gov/hazmat/library/erg>

【6】 Germany GESTIS-database on hazard substance, website: <http://www.dguv.de/ifa/gestis/gestis-stoffdatenbank/index-2.jsp>

【7】 HSDB - Hazardous Substances Data Bank, website: <https://toxnet.nlm.nih.gov/newtoxnet/hsdb.htm>

【8】 IARC - International Agency for Research on Cancer, website: <http://www.iarc.fr/>

【9】 IPCS - The International Chemical Safety Cards (ICSC), website: <http://www.ilo.org/dyn/icsc/showcard.home>

【10】 Sigma-Aldrich, website: <https://www.sigmaaldrich.com/>

### Disclaimer:

The information in this MSDS is only applicable to the specified product, unless otherwise specified, it is not applicable to the mixture of

this product and other substances. This MSDS only provides information on the safety of the product for those who have received the appropriate professional training for the user of the product. Users of this MSDS must make independent judgments on the applicability of this SDS. The authors of this MSDS will not be held responsible for any harm caused by the use of this MSDS.