

化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

填表时间 2019-12-30

打印时间 2025-04-19

MSDS标题

J.T. BAKER MOLYBDENUM 1000 PPM (0.100 W/V) SOLUTION MSDS报告

产品标题

钼酸铵

CAS号

13106-76-8

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

J.T. BAKER MOLYBDENUM 1000 PPM (0.100 W/V) SOLUTION

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	0
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	0
SCALE: Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4	

PRODUCT USE

As a laboratory reagent; spectroscopic calibration solution for molybdenum. c(Mo) = 1000
+/- 5 mg/L (10.4 millimol/litre)

SYNONYMS

"standard solution", "1000 ppm molybdenum"

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. Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments. Ingestion may result in nausea, abdominal irritation, pain and vomiting.

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

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. to the upper

respiratory tract. Inhalation hazard is increased at higher temperatures.

CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/eye contact with the liquid. 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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