化 学 品 安 全 技 术 说 明 书

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MSDS标题

HACH MOLY VER 2 MOLYBDENUM REAGENT POWDER PI MSDS报告

产品标题

过二硫酸钾;高硫酸钾

CAS号

7727-21-1

化学品及企业标识

PRODUCT NAME

HACH MOLY VER 2 MOLYBDENUM REAGENT POWDER PILLOWS

NFPA

Flammability	0
Toxicity	2
Body Contact	2
Reactivity	0
Chronic	2

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

PRODUCT USE

Determination of molybdenum.

SYNONYMS

reagent, Moly-ver-2

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS

EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

Harmful if swallowed.
May cause SENSITIZATION by inhalation and skin contact.
Irritating to eyes, respiratory system and skin.

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

Accidental ingestion of the material may be harmful; animal experiments indicate that ingestion of less than 150 gram may be fatal or may produce serious damage to the health of the individual. Sulfates are not well absorbed orally, but can cause diarrhea.

EYE

This material can cause eye irritation and damage in some persons.

SKIN

This material can cause inflammation of the skin oncontact in some persons. 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. Open cuts, abraded or irritated skin should not be exposed to this material. The material may accentuate any pre-existing skin condition.

INHALED

If inhaled, this material can irritate the throat andlungs of some persons. Although inhalation is not thought to produce harmful effects, the material may still produce health damage, especially where pre-existing organ (e.g. liver, kidney) damage is evident. Present definitions of harmful or toxic substances are generally confined to doses producing mortality (death) rather than those producing morbidity (disease, ill- health). 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

Inhaling this product is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population. Skin contact with the material is more likely to cause a sensitization reaction in some persons compared to the general population.

Principal routes of exposure are by accidental skin and eye contact andinhalation of generated dusts. Persulfate exposure commonly manifests itself in the form of a skin rash, eczema and respiratory conditions such as asthma. Allergy may develop after repeated exposures.