Safety Data Sheet



* * *Section 1 – Identification* * *

Product Identifier: Molybdic Oxide (Technical Grade MoO₃) **Synonyms:** Roasted Molybdenum Concentrate; Moly Oxide; Molybdenum Trioxide **Chemical Family:** Ferro alloy **Recommended Use:** Steel making additive. **Restriction on Use:** None known

Manufacturer Information

The David J. Joseph Company 300 Pike Street Cincinnati, OH 45202 Non-Emergency Contact: Safety Department Non-Emergency Phone: 513-419-6200 Emergency Contact: DJJ Emergency Phone: 513-562-1699

* * *Section 2 – Hazard(s) Identification

Health Hazards

Acute Toxicity, Oral (Category 4) Serious eye damage / eye irritation (Category 2A) Carcinogenic (Category 2) Specific target organ toxicity, single exposure (Category 3 respiratory tract irritation) Specific target organ toxicity, repeated exposure (category 2)

Environmental Hazards

Hazardous to aquatic environment, acute hazard (Category 3) Hazardous to aquatic environmental, long-term hazard (Category 3)

OSHA Define Hazard Not classified.

GHS Label Elements

Symbol(s)



Signal Word

Warning

Hazards Statement(s)

Harmful if swallowed. Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation. Suspected of causing cancer. May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure. Harmful to aquatic life. Harmful to aquatic life with long lasting effects.

Precautionary Statements

Prevention

Do not handle until all safety precautions have been read and understood. Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. Use only outdoors or in a well ventilated area. Avoid release to the environment.



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Wear protective gloves / protective clothing / eye protection / face protection. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Response

If swallowed: Rinse mouth. Call a Poison Center or doctor / physician if you feel unwell. If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If in eyes: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice / attention.

Storage

Store in a well ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed. Store locked up.

Disposal

Disposal of contents / container to an appropriate treat and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

* * *Section 3 – Composition / Information on Ingredients* * *

CAS	Component	Percent
1313-27-5	Molybdenum Oxide	85-98
14808-60-7	Silica	2-15

* * *Section 4 – Fist Aid Measures* * *

Inhalation

If dust is inhaled, remove patient from exposure and bring to fresh air. If breathing has stopped, perform artificial respiration and seek medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact

Remove contaminated clothing and shoes. Wash skin with soap and water, rinse thoroughly until no evidence of chemical remains (15-20 minutes recommended). Seek medical attention if irritation develops and persists.

Eye Contact

Wash eyes immediately with large amounts of water or normal saline, occasionally lifting upper and lower eyelids until no evidence of chemical remains (15-20 minutes recommended). Remove contacts, if present and easy to do, and keep flushing eyes. Seek medical attention.

Ingestion

Rinse mouth. If vomiting occurs, keep head low so that stomach content doesn't get into the lungs. If swallowed: Immediately call a POISON CENTER or doctor/physician. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested the substance. Induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Never give anything by mouth to a victim



who is unconscious or is having convulsions. Do not induce vomiting without advice from poison control center.

* * *Section 5 – Fire Fighting Measures* * *

Extinguishing Media

Use standard extinguishing media such as water, sand, foam, CO₂, Dry chemical powder. Use fire-fighting measures that suit the location/surroundings.

Unsuitable Extinguishing Media

None.

Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical

None known.

Special Protective Equipment and Precautions for Firefighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus and fully protective suit and gloves. Dispose of fire debris and contaminated fire-fighting media in accordance with local regulations. If using water, contain the run-off if possible.

* * *Section 6 – Accidental Release Measures* * *

Personal Precautions, Protective Equipment and Emergency Procedures

Avoid formation and inhalation of dust. Seek to ensure ventilation that maintains airborne concentrations below Occupational Exposure Limits. Keep unprotected persons away. Do not breathe dust. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and clothing – wear suitable protective equipment.

Methods and Materials for Containment and Cleaning Up

Use an appropriate industrial vacuum cleaner, equipped with ULPS or HEPA filters. Collect spilled material in suitable containers or bags for recovery or disposal. In the case of disposal, spilled material should be used as a product or disposed of as a waste as described in section 13.

* * *Section 7 – Handling and Storage* * *

Precautions for Safe Handling

The use of gloves and other protective clothing and equipment to avoid skin contact is suggested for all workplaces. Provide appropriate exhaust ventilation at places where dust is formed. Avoid prolonged exposure. Do not taste or swallow. Do not eat, drink or smoke when handling. Wear appropriate personal protective clothing.

Conditions for Safe Storage

Store in well ventilated, dry area. Store away from incompatible materials.

Incompatibilities

Strong oxidizers

* * *Section 8 – Exposure Controls / Personal Protection* * *

Exposure Limits



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Type of Limit Substance Value Form Molybdenum Trioxide OSHA PEL 15 mg/m3 Total Dust ACGIH TWA Molybdenum Trioxide 3 mg/m3**Respirable Fraction** Molybdenum Trioxide ACGIH TWA 10 mg/m3 Inhalable Fraction Silica OSHA PEL 10 mg/m3/%SiO₂+2 **Respirable Fraction** Silica 30 mg/m3/% SiO₂+2 Inhalable Fraction **OSHA PEL**

Appropriate Engineering controls

Use process enclosures, local exhaust ventilation or other engineering controls to control airborne levels below recommended exposure limits. Ventilation should be sufficient to prevent build-up of dust or fume. Good general ventilation is typically 10 air changes per hour.

Individual Protection Measures

Use protective equipment as needed.

Eyes/Face Protection

Wear splash-proof or dust resistant safety goggles where there is danger of eye contact.

Skin Protection

Wear appropriate gloves and protective clothing to prevent repeated or prolonged contact with skin.

General Information

Prevent releases and contain spills.

* * *Section 9 – Physical and Chemical Properties* * *

Appearance: Solid (powder) Yellow to Gray. Physical state: Solid Melting/freezing Point: 1463 F (795 ° C) Flash Point: N/A UFL: Not Explosive Vapor Pressure: N/A Specific Gravity: 4.7

Auto Ignition: N/A pH: N/A Boiling Point: 1155 ° C @ 760 mmHg OSHA Flammability Class: No Information LFL: Not Explosive Vapor Density: N/A Solubility (H20): Soluble 1.06g/l at 18 ° C

* * *Section 10 – Chemical Stability & Reactivity* * *

Reactivity

Stable under normal temperatures and pressures.

Chemical Stability

Stable at normal conditions.

Possibility of Hazardous Reaction

Hazardous polymerization has not been reported.

Conditions to Avoid

Prevent dispersion of dust in air.

Incompatible Materials

Strong Oxidizing Agents

Hazardous Decomposition Products

None known.



* * *Section 11 – Toxicological Information* * *

General Toxicological Information

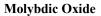
May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure by inhalation. Inhalation of dusts may cause respiratory irritation. Prolonged inhalation may be harmful. Dust in the eyes will causes serious eye irritation. Harmful if swallowed.

Likely routes of	Oral Absorption	
Exposure	Rapid and almost complete absorption through GI tract.	
•	Inhalation Absorption	
	Well absorbed based on animal data. Absorption in humans dependent on	
	particle size, deposition and clearance.	
	Dermal Absorption	
	Low to negligible.	
	Metabolism	
	No metabolism. Molybdenum compounds transform quickly to molybdate	
	ions (MoO4)2- upon dissolution.	
	Excretion	
	Rapidly eliminated from plasma predominantly via renal excretion (>80%) and	
	feces (<10%).	
Acute Toxicity	Acute oral toxicity of molybdenum trioxide: LD50, Oral Rat > 2689 mg/kg bw	
	Acute inhalation: LD 50 Rat >5840 mg/m3.	
	Chronic oral toxicity: LD 50 Rat 125mg/kg (long term feed study).	
Skin Corrosion/	Prolong skin exposure may cause temporary irritation.	
Irritation		
Serious Eye	Causes serious eye irritation.	
Damage/ Irritation		
Respiratory or	Molybdenum metal is not sensitizing to the skin.	
Skin Sensitization	There is no data indicating respiratory sensitization.	
Germ-Cell	Not a germ cell mutagen.	
Mutagenicity	Negative test results in three tests with sodium molybdate for: bacterial reverse mutation	
	assay, in vitro gene mutation assay in mouse lymphoma cells. Conservative read-across to	
	the poorly soluble molybdenum metal.	
Carcinogenicity	Suspected carcinogen.	
Reproductive	There are currently no reliable scientific data available indicating adverse effects on	
Toxicity	reproduction or fertility.	
STOT-Single	May cause respiratory irritation.	
Exposure		
STOT-Repeated	May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure.	
Exposure		
Aspiration Hazard	N/A	

* * *Section 12 – Ecological Information* * *

Component Analysis – Ecotoxicity – Aquatic Toxicity

Fish LC50 Fathead minnow (Pimephales promelas) 70 mg/l, 96 hours



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Persistence & Degradability

For an inorganic substance, biotic degradation in the environment is not a relevant process. The fraction of molybdenum metal that will be dissolved when released into the environment will be present as the molybdate species under normal environmental conditions.

Bioaccumulation

Molybdenum

Bioaccumulation is not significant in aquatic or terrestrial environments.

Mobility

Molybdenum

The molybdate ion is soluble in water, leachable through normal soil and mobile in sediment.

* * *Section 13 – Disposal Considerations* * *

Disposal Methods

Observe all federal, state and local regulations when disposing of this substance.

* * *Section 14 – Transportation Information* * *

DOT

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IATA

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

IMDG

Not regulated as dangerous goods.

* * *Section 15 – Regulatory Information* * *

U.S. Federal Regulations

Not Regulated.

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by OSHA.

TSCA

CERCLA (Hazardous Substance 40 CFR302.4) Not Regulated. SARA 302 and 304 Emergency release notification / EHS Not Regulated. **Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Action of 1986 Hazard Categories** Immediate Hazard - Yes Delayed Hazard – Yes Fire Hazard – No Pressure Hazard - No Reactive Hazard – No SARA 311/312 – Yes Hazardous Chemical SARA 313 (TRI Reporting) Yes (Molybdenum Trioxide CAS 1313-27-5 (85-98%) Clean Air Act -HAP – Not regulated Section 112 (r) Accidental Release - Not regulated

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SDWA – Not regulated

US State Regulations

US Massachusetts RTK Substance List - Molybdenum Trioxide (CAS 1313-27-5)

US New Jersey Worker and Community RTK Act - Molybdenum Trioxide (CAS 1313-27-5)

US Pennsylvania Worker and RTK Law - Molybdenum Trioxide (CAS 1313-27-5)

TSCA Inventory – Complies with the requirements in the US.

* * *Section 16 – Other Information* * *

Reasonable care has been taken in the preparation of this information, but the manufacturer makes no warranty of merchantability or any other warranty, expressed or implied, with respect to this information. The manufacturer makes no representations and assumes no liability for any direct, incidental or consequential damages resulting from its use.

The data on this sheet applies only to products sold by corporate subsidiaries of The David J. Joseph Company and may not apply to products sold by others.