

## Chemical Safety Data Sheet MSDS / SDS

**Mannitol**Revision Date:2024-12-21 Revision Number:1

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

Product name : Mannitol  
CBnumber : CB4720971  
CAS : 87-78-5  
EINECS Number : 201-770-2  
Synonyms : mannitol,DL-Mannitol

**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 : 400-158-6606

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**SECTION 2: Hazards identification****Classification of the substance or mixture**

Not classified.

**Label elements****Pictogram(s)**

Signal word : No signal word

**Hazard statement(s)**

none

**Precautionary statement(s)****Prevention**

none

**Response**

none

**Storage**

none

**Disposal**

none

#### Other hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

### Substance

Product name	: Mannitol
Synonyms	: mannitol,DL-Mannitol
CAS	: 87-78-5
EC number	: 201-770-2
MF	: C6H14O6
MW	: 182.17

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## SECTION 4: First aid measures

### Description of first aid measures

#### If inhaled

Move the victim into fresh air. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. If not breathing, give artificial respiration and consult a doctor immediately. Do not use mouth to mouth resuscitation if the victim ingested or inhaled the chemical.

#### Following skin contact

Take off contaminated clothing immediately. Wash off with soap and plenty of water. Consult a doctor.

#### Following eye contact

Rinse with pure water for at least 15 minutes. Consult a doctor.

#### Following ingestion

Rinse mouth with water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a doctor or Poison Control Center immediately.

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

**SYMPTOMS:** Symptoms of exposure to this compound include nausea, vomiting, headache, chills, chest pain and pulmonary edema. It may cause irritation of the skin, eyes and respiratory tract. Other symptoms may include lethargy, confusion, heart failure and death. Exposure has caused an electrolyte and fluid imbalance, hypersensitivity reactions, diarrhea, thirst, fever, tachycardia, hyponatremia, urinary retention, dehydration, blurred vision, convulsions, urticaria, hypotension and hypertension. It has also caused hyperglycemia and glycosuria. Coughing may result from inhalation. Ingestion may cause gastric irritation. Skin contact may cause discoloration of sensitive skin. Eye contact may cause redness and pain. Intravenous use has led to blood pressure elevation and bladder tubule changes. **ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS:** This compound may cause irritation of the skin, eyes and respiratory tract. When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. (NTP, 1992)

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

Six patients with severe mannitol intoxication were treated with hemodialysis & one with peritoneal dialysis. mannitol had half-life of approx 36 hr during intervals without treatment. ideal treatment is hemodialysis which rapidly removes mannitol (half-life, 6 hr) & replaces it with sodium;

peritoneal dialysis removed mannitol slowly (half-life, 21 hr).

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## SECTION 5: Firefighting measures

### **Extinguishing media**

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. A water spray may also be used. (NTP, 1992)

### **Specific Hazards Arising from the Chemical**

This chemical is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

### **Advice for firefighters**

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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## SECTION 6: Accidental release measures

### **Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures**

Avoid dust formation. Avoid breathing mist, gas or vapours. Avoid contacting with skin and eye. Use personal protective equipment. Wear chemical impermeable gloves. Ensure adequate ventilation. Remove all sources of ignition. Evacuate personnel to safe areas. Keep people away from and upwind of spill/leak.

### **Environmental precautions**

Prevent further spillage or leakage if it is safe to do so. Do not let the chemical enter drains. Discharge into the environment must be avoided.

### **Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up**

Collect and arrange disposal. Keep the chemical in suitable and closed containers for disposal. Remove all sources of ignition. Use spark-proof tools and explosion-proof equipment. Adhered or collected material should be promptly disposed of, in accordance with appropriate laws and regulations.

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## SECTION 7: Handling and storage

### **Precautions for safe handling**

Handling in a well ventilated place. Wear suitable protective clothing. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Avoid formation of dust and aerosols. Use non-sparking tools. Prevent fire caused by electrostatic discharge steam.

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

Mannitol solutions should be stored at room temperature and protected from freezing.

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## SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

### **Control parameters**

### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

### Biological limit values

no data available

### Exposure controls

Ensure adequate ventilation. Handle in accordance with good industrial hygiene and safety practice. Set up emergency exits and the risk-elimination area.

### Individual protection measures

#### Eye/face protection

Wear tightly fitting safety goggles with side-shields conforming to EN 166(EU) or NIOSH (US).

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flamm resistant and impervious clothing. Handle with gloves. Gloves must be inspected prior to use. Wash and dry hands. The selected protective gloves have to satisfy the specifications of EU Directive 89/686/EEC and the standard EN 374 derived from it.

#### Respiratory protection

If the exposure limits are exceeded, irritation or other symptoms are experienced, use a full-face respirator.

#### Thermal hazards

no data available

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## SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties

### Information on basic physicochemical properties

Physical state	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Odorless white crystalline powder or free-flowing granules. Sweet taste. (NTP, 1992)
Colour	Orthorhombic needles from alc
Odour	Odorless
Melting point/freezing point	166-168°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	494.9°C at 760 mmHg
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	292.5°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	no data available
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	greater than or equal to 100 mg/mL at 68° F (NTP, 1992)
Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	no data available
Density and/or relative density	1.596 g/cm <sup>3</sup>

Relative vapour density                      no data available

Particle characteristics                      no data available

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## SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

### Reactivity

no data available

### Chemical stability

Mannitol 25% (Invenex) was chemically and physically stable after five autoclavings at 250 deg F for 15 min.

### Possibility of hazardous reactions

A sugar alcohol. More closely related to carbohydrates than to other polyhydric alcohols [Noller]. Flammable and/or toxic gases are generated by the combination with alkali metals, nitrides, strong reducing agents and strong oxidizing agents.

### Conditions to avoid

no data available

### Incompatible materials

It has been stated that mannitol is incompatible in strongly acidic and alkaline solutions.

### Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes.

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## SECTION 11: Toxicological information

### Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 13,500 mg/kg
- Inhalation: no data available
- Dermal: no data available

### Skin corrosion/irritation

no data available

### Serious eye damage/irritation

no data available

### Respiratory or skin sensitization

no data available

### Germ cell mutagenicity

no data available

### Carcinogenicity

no data available

### **Reproductive toxicity**

no data available

### **STOT-single exposure**

no data available

### **STOT-repeated exposure**

no data available

### **Aspiration hazard**

no data available

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## SECTION 12: Ecological information

### **Toxicity**

Toxicity to fish: no data available

Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: no data available

Toxicity to algae: no data available

Toxicity to microorganisms: no data available

### **Persistence and degradability**

D-Mannitol is a simple sugar alcohol and should be readily biodegraded in the environment. (SRC)

### **Bioaccumulative potential**

An estimated BCF of 1 was calculated for D-mannitol(SRC), using a water solubility of  $2.16 \times 10^{-5}$  mg/l(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this BCF suggests the potential for bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

### **Mobility in soil**

The Koc of D-mannitol is estimated as approximately 5(SRC), using a water solubility of  $2.16 \times 10^{-5}$  mg/l(1) and a regression-derived equation(2). According to a classification scheme(3), this estimated Koc value suggests that D-mannitol is expected to have very high mobility in soil(SRC).

### **Other adverse effects**

no data available

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## SECTION 13: Disposal considerations

### **Disposal methods**

#### **Product**

The material can be disposed of by removal to a licensed chemical destruction plant or by controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing. Do not contaminate water, foodstuffs, feed or seed by storage or disposal. Do not discharge to sewer systems.

### **Contaminated packaging**

Containers can be triply rinsed (or equivalent) and offered for recycling or reconditioning. Alternatively, the packaging can be punctured to make it unusable for other purposes and then be disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Controlled incineration with flue gas scrubbing is possible for combustible packaging materials.

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## SECTION 14: Transport information

### **UN Number**

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

### **UN Proper Shipping Name**

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

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

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

### **Packing group, if applicable**

ADR/RID: no data available

IMDG: no data available

IATA: no data available

### **Environmental hazards**

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

### **Special precautions for user**

no data available

### **Transport in bulk according to IMO instruments**

no data available

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## SECTION 15: Regulatory information

### **Safety, health and environmental regulations specific for the product in question**

#### **European Inventory of Existing Commercial Chemical Substances (EINECS)**

Listed.

### **EC Inventory**

Listed.

### **United States Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) Inventory**

Listed.

### **China Catalog of Hazardous chemicals 2015**

Not Listed.

### **New Zealand Inventory of Chemicals (NZIoC)**

Listed.

### **PICCS**

Listed.

### **Vietnam National Chemical Inventory**

Listed.

### **IECSC**

Listed.

### **Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)**

Not Listed.

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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**

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

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

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

eChemPortal - The Global Portal to Information on Chemical Substances by OECD, website: [http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pagelD=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pagelD=0&request_locale=en)

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

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

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

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

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



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