



# SZABO SCANDIC

Part of Europa Biosite

## Produktinformation



Forschungsprodukte & Biochemikalien



Zellkultur & Verbrauchsmaterial



Diagnostik & molekulare Diagnostik



Laborgeräte & Service

Weitere Information auf den folgenden Seiten!  
See the following pages for more information!



### Lieferung & Zahlungsart

siehe unsere [Liefer- und Versandbedingungen](#)

### Zuschläge

- Mindermengenzuschlag
- Trockeneiszuschlag
- Gefahrgutzuschlag
- Expressversand

### SZABO-SCANDIC HandelsgmbH

Quellenstraße 110, A-1100 Wien

T. +43(0)1 489 3961-0

F. +43(0)1 489 3961-7

[mail@szabo-scandic.com](mailto:mail@szabo-scandic.com)

[www.szabo-scandic.com](http://www.szabo-scandic.com)

[linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic](https://www.linkedin.com/company/szaboscandic) 

# Acetochloro- $\alpha$ -D-mannose

sc-221202

Material Safety Data Sheet



The Power is Question

Hazard Alert Code Key: **EXTREME** **HIGH** **MODERATE** **LOW**

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

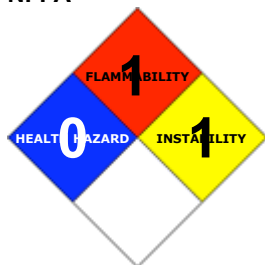
### PRODUCT NAME

Acetochloro- $\alpha$ -D-mannose

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

Not considered a hazardous substance according to OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

### NFPA



### SUPPLIER

Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.  
2145 Delaware Avenue  
Santa Cruz, California 95060  
800.457.3801 or 831.457.3800

### EMERGENCY

ChemWatch  
Within the US & Canada: 877-715-9305  
Outside the US & Canada: +800 2436 2255  
(1-800-CHEMCALL) or call +613 9573 3112

### SYNONYMS

C14-H19-Cl-O9, "2, 3, 4, 6-tetra-O-acetyl- $\alpha$ -D-mannopyranosyl chloride"

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	1	
Toxicity:	1	
Body Contact:	0	
Reactivity:	1	
Chronic:	0	

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

### 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.
- Considered an unlikely route of entry in commercial/industrial environments.

## 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.
- 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

- Principal routes of exposure are usually by skin contact/absorption and inhalation of generated dust.

No human exposure data available. For this reason health effects described are based on experience with chemically related materials.

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.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose	14257-40-0	>98

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

### SWALLOWED

· Immediately give a glass of water. · First aid is not generally required. If in doubt, contact a Poisons Information Center or a doctor.

### EYE

- If this product comes in contact with the eyes: · Wash out immediately with fresh running water. · Ensure complete irrigation of the eye by keeping eyelids apart and away from eye and moving the eyelids by occasionally lifting the upper and lower lids.

### SKIN

- If skin contact occurs: · Immediately remove all contaminated clothing, including footwear · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available).

### INHALED

· If dust is inhaled, remove from contaminated area. · Encourage patient to blow nose to ensure clear passage of breathing. · If irritation or discomfort persists seek medical attention.

## NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

- Treat symptomatically.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	Not available
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not available
Relative Vapor Density (air=1):	>1

## EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Foam.  
· Dry chemical powder.

## FIRE FIGHTING

· Use water delivered as a fine spray to control fire and cool adjacent area.  
· DO NOT approach containers suspected to be hot.

## GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

· Solid which exhibits difficult combustion or is difficult to ignite.  
· Avoid generating dust, particularly clouds of dust in a confined or unventilated space as dusts may form an explosive mixture with air, and any source of ignition, i.e. flame or spark, will cause fire or explosion. Dust clouds generated by the fine grinding of the solid are a particular hazard; accumulations of fine dust may burn rapidly and fiercely if ignited.  
Combustion products include: carbon monoxide (CO) and hydrogen chloride.

## FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with strong oxidizing agents as ignition may result.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

- Glasses:
- Safety Glasses.
- Gloves:
- Respirator:
- Particulate

**Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**MINOR SPILLS**

- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.

**MAJOR SPILLS**

- Clear area of personnel and move upwind.
- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.

**Section 7 - HANDLING AND STORAGE**

**PROCEDURE FOR HANDLING**

- Limit all unnecessary personal contact.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.
- Use in a well-ventilated area.
- When handling DO NOT eat, drink or smoke.
- Always wash hands with soap and water after handling.
- Avoid physical damage to containers.
- Use good occupational work practice.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.

**RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS**

- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Packing as recommended by manufacturer.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- Keep dry.
- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.
- No smoking, naked lights or ignition sources.
- Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.
- Store away from incompatible materials.
- Protect containers against physical damage.
- Check regularly for leaks.
- Observe manufacturer's storing and handling recommendations.
- Store at -20° C.

**Section 8 - EXPOSURE CONTROLS / PERSONAL PROTECTION**

**EXPOSURE CONTROLS**

Source	Material	TWA ppm	TWA mg/m³	STEL ppm	STEL mg/m³	Peak ppm	Peak mg/m³	TWA F/CC	Notes
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Total dust)		10						Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal limits.
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		5						
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z3	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Inert or Nuisance Dust: (d) Respirable fraction)		15						

	(d) Total dust)			
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Particulates not other wise regulated - Total dust)	10		
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Particulates not other wise regulated - Respirable fraction)	5		
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-3)	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Inert or Nuisance Dust:(d) Respirable fraction)	5		Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal limits.
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise)	10 (I)		
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) Not Otherwise Classified (PNOC))	10 (N)		
Canada - Ontario Occupational Exposure Limits	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Specified (PNOS) / Particules (insolubles ou peu solubles) non précisées par ailleurs)	3 (R)		
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5		
US - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Particulates not otherwise regulated Respirable fraction)	5		(n)
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose	-	10	Bold print identifies substances

(Z-1)	(Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Total Dust)			for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Particulates not otherwise regulated, Respirable dust)		5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR) (f) Respirable Fraction)	-	5	Bold print identifies substances for which the Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs) are different than the federal Limits. PNOR means "particles not otherwise regulated."
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Particulates not otherwise regulated (PNOR)(f)-Respirable fraction)		5	
Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose (Particles (Insoluble or Poorly Soluble) [NOS] Inhalable particles)		10	See Appendix B current TLV/BEI Book

ENDOELTABLE

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**



**RESPIRATOR**

- particulate. (AS/NZS 1716 & 1715, EN 143:2000 & 149:2001, ANSI Z88 or national equivalent)
- Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

**EYE**

- Safety glasses.
- Safety glasses with side shields.

**HANDS/FEET**

- Wear general protective gloves, e.g., light weight rubber gloves.

## OTHER

- Overalls.
- Impervious protective clothing.
- Eyewash unit.

## ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- General exhaust is adequate under normal operating conditions. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

## Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

### PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	366.8
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Boiling Range (°F)	Not available
Solubility in water (g/L)	Reacts	Flash Point (°F)	Not available
pH (1% solution)	Not applicable	Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.
pH (as supplied)	Not applicable	Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available
Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible	Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Specific Gravity (water=1)	Not available	Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not available
Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	>1	Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible
Evaporation Rate	Not applicable		

### APPEARANCE

Solid; does not mix well with water. May decompose in moist air/ water.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

- Presence of incompatible materials.
- Product is considered stable.

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.

For incompatible materials - refer to Section 7 - Handling and Storage.

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### ACETOCHLORO-ALPHA-D-MANNOSE:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
acetochloro-alpha-D-mannose	LOW	No Data Available	LOW	MED

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Instructions

All waste must be handled in accordance with local, state and federal regulations.

- Consult manufacturer for recycling options and recycle where possible .
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

NOT REGULATED FOR TRANSPORT OF DANGEROUS GOODS: DOT, IATA, IMDG

## Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

## Section 16 - OTHER INFORMATION

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■ Classification of the preparation and its individual components has drawn on official and authoritative sources as well as independent review by the Chemwatch Classification committee using available literature references.

A list of reference resources used to assist the committee may be found at:  
[www.chemwatch.net/references](http://www.chemwatch.net/references).

■ The (M)SDS is a Hazard Communication tool and should be used to assist in the Risk Assessment. Many factors determine whether the reported Hazards are Risks in the workplace or other settings. Risks may be determined by reference to Exposures Scenarios. Scale of use, frequency of use and current or available engineering controls must be considered.

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