



# 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

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# Manganese(II) chloride beads

sc-252989



The Power is Question

Material Safety Data Sheet

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

## Section 1 - CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

### PRODUCT NAME

Manganese(II) chloride beads

### STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

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

Mn-Cl<sub>2</sub>, "manganese (II) chloride", "manganese dichloride", "manganous chloride", scacchite

## Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

### CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	0	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	0	
Reactivity:	0	
Chronic:	2	

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



### CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



## EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

### RISK

Harmful if swallowed.

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

### 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.

■ Poisonings rarely occur after oral administration of manganese salts because they are poorly absorbed from the gut.

##### EYE

■ Although the material is not thought to be an irritant, direct contact with the eye may cause transient discomfort characterized by tearing or conjunctival redness (as with windburn).

Slight abrasive damage may also result.

##### SKIN

■ Skin contact is not thought to produce harmful health effects (as classified using animal models).

Systemic harm, however, has been identified following exposure of animals by at least one other route and 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.

■ Entry into the blood-stream, through, for example, cuts, abrasions or lesions, may produce systemic injury with harmful effects.

Examine the skin prior to the use of the material and ensure that any external damage is suitably protected.

##### INHALED

■ The material is not thought to produce respiratory irritation (as classified using animal models).

Nevertheless inhalation of dusts, or fume, especially for prolonged periods, may produce respiratory discomfort and occasionally, distress.

■ Inhalation of dusts, generated by the material during the course of normal handling, may be damaging to the health of the individual.

■ 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.

■ Manganese fume is toxic and produces nervous system effects characterized by tiredness.

Acute poisoning is rare although acute inflammation of the lungs may occur.

#### CHRONIC HEALTH EFFECTS

■ Limited evidence suggests that repeated or long-term occupational exposure may produce cumulative health effects involving organs or biochemical systems.

Long term exposure to high dust concentrations may cause changes in lung function i.e. pneumoconiosis; caused by particles less than 0.5 micron penetrating and remaining in the lung.

Manganese is an essential trace element. Chronic exposure to low levels of manganese can include a mask-like facial expression, spastic gait, tremors, slurred speech, disordered muscle tone, fatigue, anorexia, loss of strength and energy, apathy and poor concentration.

## Section 3 - COMPOSITION / INFORMATION ON INGREDIENTS

NAME	CAS RN	%
manganese chloride	7773-01-5	>98

## Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

##### SWALLOWED

· IF SWALLOWED, REFER FOR MEDICAL ATTENTION, WHERE POSSIBLE, WITHOUT DELAY. · Where Medical attention is not immediately available or where the patient is more than 15 minutes from a hospital or unless instructed otherwise:

##### 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 or hair contact occurs: · Flush skin and hair with running water (and soap if available). · Seek medical attention in event of irritation.

##### INHALED

· If fumes or combustion products are inhaled remove from contaminated area. · Lay patient down. Keep warm and rested.

#### NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

■ Both dermal and oral toxicity of manganese salts is low because of limited solubility of manganese. No known permanent pulmonary sequelae develop after acute manganese exposure.

## Section 5 - FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

Vapor Pressure (mmHg):	9.751 @ 778 deg.C
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable

Specific Gravity (water=1):	2.98 @ 25 deg.C
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not applicable

**EXTINGUISHING MEDIA**

- Water spray or fog.
- Foam.

**FIRE FIGHTING**

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
  - Wear full body protective clothing with breathing apparatus.
- When any large container (including road and rail tankers) is involved in a fire, consider evacuation by 800 metres in all directions.

**GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS**

- Non combustible.
  - Not considered to be a significant fire risk, however containers may burn.
- Decomposition may produce toxic fumes of: hydrogen chloride, metal oxides.  
May emit poisonous fumes.

**FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY**

- None known.

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**

- Glasses:
- Chemical goggles.
- Gloves:
- Respirator:

**Section 6 - ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES**

**MINOR SPILLS**

- Remove all ignition sources.
- Clean up all spills immediately.
- Avoid contact with skin and eyes.
- Control personal contact by using protective equipment.
- Use dry clean up procedures and avoid generating dust.
- Place in a suitable, labelled container for waste disposal.

**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**

- Avoid all personal contact, including inhalation.
- Wear protective clothing when risk of exposure occurs.

**RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS**

- Glass container.
  - Lined metal can, Lined metal pail/drum
  - Plastic pail.
- For low viscosity materials
- Drums and jerricans must be of the non-removable head type.
  - Where a can is to be used as an inner package, the can must have a screwed enclosure.

**STORAGE REQUIREMENTS**

- Store in original containers.
- Keep containers securely sealed.

**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 - California Permissible Exposure Limits for Chemical Contaminants	manganese chloride (Manganese and compounds, as Mn)		0.2						

US - Idaho - Limits for Air Contaminants	manganese chloride (Manganese compounds (as Mn))				5	
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	manganese chloride (Manganese compounds (as Mn))				5	
US - Minnesota Permissible Exposure Limits (PELs)	manganese chloride (Manganese fume (as Mn))	1		3		
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	manganese chloride (Manganese compounds (as Mn))				5	
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Final Rule Limits for Air Contaminants	manganese chloride (Manganese fume (as Mn))	1		3		
US - Vermont Permissible Exposure Limits Table Z-1-A Transitional Limits for Air Contaminants	manganese chloride (Manganese fume (as Mn))	(C)5				
US - Tennessee Occupational Exposure Limits - Limits For Air Contaminants	manganese chloride (Manganese compounds (as Mn))				5	
US NIOSH Recommended Exposure Limits (RELs)	manganese chloride (Manganese compounds and fume (as Mn))	1		3		[*Note: Also see specific listings for Manganese cyclopentadienyl tricarbonyl, Methyl cyclopentadienyl manganese tricarb
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	manganese chloride (Manganese fume (as Mn))	1		3		
US - Alaska Limits for Air Contaminants	manganese chloride (Manganese Compounds (as Mn))				5	
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	manganese chloride (Manganese compounds (as Mn))				5	
Canada - Yukon Permissible Concentrations for Airborne Contaminant Substances	manganese chloride (Manganese and compounds (as Mn))	-	5	-	-	

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	manganese chloride (Manganese and compounds (as Mn))				5	
US - Michigan Exposure Limits for Air Contaminants	manganese chloride (Manganese, Compounds (as Mn))				5	
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	manganese chloride (Manganese compounds (as Mn))				5	
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	manganese chloride (Manganese (as Mn): Dust and compounds)		5			
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	manganese chloride (Manganese & compounds (as Mn))				5	
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	manganese chloride (Manganese fume (as Mn))		1	3		
Canada - British Columbia Occupational Exposure Limits	manganese chloride (Manganese - Elemental & inorganic compounds, as Mn)		0.2			R
Canada - Alberta Occupational Exposure Limits	manganese chloride (Manganese, elemental & inorganic compounds, as Mn)		0.2			
Canada - Nova Scotia Occupational Exposure Limits	manganese chloride (Manganese - Elemental & inorganic cmpds (as Mn))		0.2			TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment
Canada - Saskatchewan Occupational Health and Safety Regulations - Contamination Limits	manganese chloride (Manganese and inorganic compounds, (as Mn))		0.2	0.6		
US ACGIH Threshold Limit Values (TLV)	manganese chloride (Manganese - Elemental & inorganic cmpds (as Mn))		0.2			TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment

Canada - Prince Edward Island Occupational Exposure Limits	manganese chloride (Manganese - Elemental & inorganic cmpds (as Mn))	0.2		TLV Basis: central nervous system impairment
US - Wyoming Toxic and Hazardous Substances Table Z1 Limits for Air Contaminants	manganese chloride (Manganese compounds (as Mn))		5	
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	manganese chloride (Manganese - Compounds (as Mn))		5	

ENDOELTABLE

**PERSONAL PROTECTION**



**RESPIRATOR**

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

**EYE**

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.

**HANDS/FEET**

■ Wear chemical protective gloves, eg. PVC.

Suitability and durability of glove type is dependent on usage. Important factors in the selection of gloves include: such as:

- frequency and duration of contact,
- chemical resistance of glove material,
- glove thickness and
- dexterity

Select gloves tested to a relevant standard (e.g. Europe EN 374, US F739).

- When prolonged or frequently repeated contact may occur, a glove with a protection class of 5 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 240 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- When only brief contact is expected, a glove with a protection class of 3 or higher (breakthrough time greater than 60 minutes according to EN 374) is recommended.
- Contaminated gloves should be replaced.

Gloves must only be worn on clean hands. After using gloves, hands should be washed and dried thoroughly. Application of a non-perfumed moisturiser is recommended.

**OTHER**

- Overalls.
- Eyewash unit.

**ENGINEERING CONTROLS**

■ Local exhaust ventilation usually required. If risk of overexposure exists, wear an approved respirator.

**Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES**

**PHYSICAL PROPERTIES**

Mixes with water.

State	DIVIDED SOLID	Molecular Weight	125.84
Melting Range (°F)	1202	Viscosity	Not Applicable
Boiling Range (°F)	2174	Solubility in water (g/L)	Miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not Applicable	pH (1% solution)	Not available.
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available.	pH (as supplied)	Not applicable
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available.	Vapor Pressure (mmHg)	9.751 @ 778 deg.C
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Specific Gravity (water=1)	2.98 @ 25 deg.C

Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not applicable	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable.
Volatile Component (%vol)	Not applicable.	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

## APPEARANCE

Pink, cubic, deliquescent crystals. Soluble in alcohol. Solubility in water @ 25 deg.C: 72.3 g/100 cc., @ 100 deg.C: 123.8 g/100 cc. Insoluble in ether, ammonia.

## Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

### CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

### STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- **WARNING:** Avoid or control reaction with peroxides. All transition metal peroxides should be considered as potentially explosive. For example transition metal complexes of alkyl hydroperoxides may decompose explosively.
  - The pi-complexes formed between chromium(0), vanadium(0) and other transition metals (haloarene-metal complexes) and mono-or poly-fluorobenzene show extreme sensitivity to heat and are explosive.
  - Avoid reaction with borohydrides or cyanoborohydrides.
  - Metals and their oxides or salts may react violently with chlorine trifluoride and bromine trifluoride.
  - These trifluorides are hypergolic oxidisers. They ignites on contact (without external source of heat or ignition) with recognised fuels - contact with these materials, following an ambient or slightly elevated temperature, is often violent and may produce ignition.
  - The state of subdivision may affect the results.
- Segregate from potassium, sodium and zinc.

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

## Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

manganese chloride

### TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

#### MANGANESE CHLORIDE:

- No significant acute toxicological data identified in literature search.

## Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

Toxic to aquatic organisms, may cause long-term adverse effects in the aquatic environment.

This material and its container must be disposed of as hazardous waste.

Avoid release to the environment.

Refer to special instructions/ safety data sheets.

### Ecotoxicity

Ingredient	Persistence: Water/Soil	Persistence: Air	Bioaccumulation	Mobility
manganese chloride	HIGH		LOW	HIGH

## Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

### Disposal Instructions

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

! Puncture containers to prevent re-use and bury at an authorized landfill.

Legislation addressing waste disposal requirements may differ by country, state and/ or territory. Each user must refer to laws operating in their area. In some areas, certain wastes must be tracked.

A Hierarchy of Controls seems to be common - the user should investigate:

- Reduction
- Reuse
- Recycling
- Disposal (if all else fails)

This material may be recycled if unused, or if it has not been contaminated so as to make it unsuitable for its intended use. Shelf life considerations should also be applied in making decisions of this type. Note that properties of a material may change in use, and recycling or reuse may not always be appropriate.

DO NOT allow wash water from cleaning equipment to enter drains. Collect all wash water for treatment before disposal.

- Recycle wherever possible or consult manufacturer for recycling options.
- Consult Waste Management Authority for disposal.

## Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION





DOT:

Symbols: None Hazard class or Division: 6.1

Identification Numbers: UN3288 PG: III

Label Codes: 6.1 Special provisions: IB8, IP3, T1, TP33

Packaging: Exceptions: 153 Packaging: Non- bulk: 213

Packaging: Exceptions: 153 Quantity limitations: 100 kg

Passenger aircraft/rail:

Quantity Limitations: Cargo 200 kg Vessel stowage: Location: A aircraft only:

Vessel stowage: Other: None

Hazardous materials descriptions and proper shipping names:

Toxic solid, inorganic, n.o.s.

#### **Air Transport IATA:**

ICAO/IATA Class: 6.1 ICAO/IATA Subrisk: None

UN/ID Number: 3288 Packing Group: III

Special provisions: A3

Cargo Only

Packing Instructions: 200 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: 100 kg

Passenger and Cargo Passenger and Cargo

Packing Instructions: 677 Maximum Qty/Pack: 670

Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity Passenger and Cargo Limited Quantity

Packing Instructions: 10 kg Maximum Qty/Pack: Y645

Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S. \* (CONTAINS MANGANESE CHLORIDE)

#### **Maritime Transport IMDG:**

IMDG Class: 6.1 IMDG Subrisk: None

UN Number: 3288 Packing Group: III

EMS Number: F-A , S-A Special provisions: 223 274

Limited Quantities: 5 kg Marine Pollutant: Yes

Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, INORGANIC, N.O.S.

(contains manganese chloride)

## **Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION**

### **manganese chloride (CAS: 7773-01-5) is found on the following regulatory lists;**

"Canada Domestic Substances List (DSL)", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Toxicological Index Service - Workplace Hazardous Materials Information System - WHMIS (English)", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA) - Inventory"

## **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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