

Manganese(II) Acetate, Anhydrous

sc-263454



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) Acetate, Anhydrous

STATEMENT OF HAZARDOUS NATURE

CONSIDERED A HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE ACCORDING TO OSHA 29 CFR 1910.1200.

NFPA



SUPPLIER

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EMERGENCY

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SYNONYMS

C4-H6-O4-Mn, (CH3CO2)2Mn, "manganese(2+) acetate", "manganese diacetate", "manganous acetate", "diacetyl manganese"

Section 2 - HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

CHEMWATCH HAZARD RATINGS

	Min	Max
Flammability:	1	
Toxicity:	2	
Body Contact:	0	Min/Nil=0 Low=1 Moderate=2 High=3 Extreme=4
Reactivity:	1	
Chronic:	2	

CANADIAN WHMIS SYMBOLS



EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

RISK

POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

ACUTE HEALTH EFFECTS

SWALLOWED

- Accidental ingestion of the material may be damaging 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

- 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.
- 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(II) acetate	638-38-0	100

Section 4 - FIRST AID MEASURES

SWALLOWED

· If swallowed do NOT induce vomiting. · If vomiting occurs, lean patient forward or place on left side (head-down position, if possible) to maintain open airway and prevent aspiration.

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

Vapour Pressure (mmHG):	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available
Specific Gravity (water=1):	1.74
Lower Explosive Limit (%):	Not Available

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

· Foam.

- Dry chemical powder.

FIRE FIGHTING

- Alert Emergency Responders and tell them location and nature of hazard.
- Wear breathing apparatus plus protective gloves.

GENERAL FIRE HAZARDS/HAZARDOUS COMBUSTIBLE PRODUCTS

- Combustible solid which burns but propagates flame with difficulty.
- 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), carbon dioxide (CO2), metal oxides, other pyrolysis products typical of burning organic material.

May emit poisonous fumes.

FIRE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid contamination with oxidizing agents i.e. nitrates, oxidizing acids, chlorine bleaches, pool chlorine etc. as ignition may result.

PERSONAL PROTECTION

Glasses:

Chemical goggles.

Gloves:

Respirator:

Particulate

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

- Moderate hazard.
- CAUTION: Advise personnel in area.
- 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.

Empty containers may contain residual dust which has the potential to accumulate following settling. Such dusts may explode in the presence of an appropriate ignition source.

- Do NOT cut, drill, grind or weld such containers.
- In addition ensure such activity is not performed near full, partially empty or empty containers without appropriate workplace safety authorisation or permit.

RECOMMENDED STORAGE METHODS

- Glass container.
- Polyethylene or polypropylene container.
- Check all containers are clearly labelled and free from leaks.

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(II) acetate (Manganese and compounds, as Mn)		0.2						

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

US - Washington Permissible exposure limits of air contaminants	manganese(II) acetate (Manganese and compounds (as Mn))			5
US - Hawaii Air Contaminant Limits	manganese(II) acetate (Manganese compounds (as Mn))			5
Canada - Quebec Permissible Exposure Values for Airborne Contaminants (English)	manganese(II) acetate (Manganese (as Mn): Dust and compounds)	5		
US OSHA Permissible Exposure Levels (PELs) - Table Z1	manganese(II) acetate (Manganese compounds (as Mn))			5
US - Oregon Permissible Exposure Limits (Z-1)	manganese(II) acetate (Manganese fume (as Mn))			5
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	manganese(II) acetate (Manganese & compounds (as Mn))			5
Canada - Northwest Territories Occupational Exposure Limits (English)	manganese(II) acetate (Manganese fume (as Mn))	1	3	

ENDOELTABLE

PERSONAL PROTECTION



RESPIRATOR

Particulate

Consult your EHS staff for recommendations

EYE

- Safety glasses with side shields
- Chemical goggles.

HANDS/FEET

■ 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.

Experience indicates that the following polymers are suitable as glove materials for protection against undissolved, dry solids, where

abrasive particles are not present.

- polychloroprene
- nitrile rubber
- butyl rubber
- fluorocautchouc
- polyvinyl chloride

Gloves should be examined for wear and/ or degradation constantly.

OTHER

- Overalls.
- P.V.C. apron.
- Barrier cream.
- Skin cleansing cream.
- Eye wash unit.

ENGINEERING CONTROLS

- Local exhaust ventilation is required where solids are handled as powders or crystals; even when particulates are relatively large, a certain proportion will be powdered by mutual friction.
- Exhaust ventilation should be designed to prevent accumulation and recirculation of particulates in the workplace.

Section 9 - PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Solid.

Does not mix with water.

Sinks in water.

State	Divided solid	Molecular Weight	173.03
Melting Range (°F)	Not available	Viscosity	Not Available
Boiling Range (°F)	Not available	Solubility in water (g/L)	Partly miscible
Flash Point (°F)	Not Available	pH (1% solution)	Not available
Decomposition Temp (°F)	Not available	pH (as supplied)	Not available
Autoignition Temp (°F)	Not available	Vapour Pressure (mmHG)	Negligible
Upper Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Specific Gravity (water=1)	1.74
Lower Explosive Limit (%)	Not Available	Relative Vapor Density (air=1)	Not applicable
Volatile Component (%vol)	Negligible	Evaporation Rate	Not applicable

APPEARANCE

Pink powder. No odour. Slightly soluble in water with decomposition.

Section 10 - CHEMICAL STABILITY

CONDITIONS CONTRIBUTING TO INSTABILITY

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

STORAGE INCOMPATIBILITY

- Avoid reaction with oxidizing agents.
- Avoid strong acids, bases.

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

Section 11 - TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

MANGANESE(II) ACETATE

TOXICITY AND IRRITATION

MANGANESE(II) ACETATE:

- unless otherwise specified data extracted from RTECS - Register of Toxic Effects of Chemical Substances.

TOXICITY	IRRITATION
Oral (rat) LD50: 2940 mg/kg	No data

Laboratory tests have shown mutagenic effects: Positive B. subtilis
rec. assay US EPA Genetox Program 1988.

Section 12 - ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

No data

Section 13 - DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

Disposal Instructions

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

‡ 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.
- Consult manufacturer for recycling options or consult Waste Management Authority for disposal if no suitable treatment or disposal facility can be identified.

Section 14 - TRANSPORTATION INFORMATION

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

Section 15 - REGULATORY INFORMATION

manganese(II) acetate (CAS: 638-38-0) is found on the following regulatory lists;

"Canada - Saskatchewan Industrial Hazardous Substances", "Canada Ingredient Disclosure List (SOR/88-64)", "Canada Non-Domestic Substances List (NDSL)", "OECD Representative List of High Production Volume (HPV) Chemicals", "US DOE Temporary Emergency Exposure Limits (TEELs)", "US EPA High Production Volume Program Chemical List", "US FDA Indirect Food Additives: Adhesives and Components of Coatings - Substances for Use Only as Components of Adhesives - Adhesives", "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.

■ 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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