

# SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 8

Version: 1.0

Creation Date: July 15, 2019

Revision Date: July 15, 2019

## 1. Identification

### 1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name D-Mannitol

### 1.2 Other means of identification

Product number M10053

Other names

### 1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Food Additives: BULKING\_AGENT; HUMECTANT; STABILIZER; SWEETENER;  
TEXTURIZER; THICKENER

Uses advised against no data available

### 1.4 Supplier's details

Company Tianjin Psaitong Biomedical Technology Co., Ltd  
Beijing Psaitong Biotechnology Co., Ltd

Address Building 145, Yougu New Science Park, Qingguang Town, Beichen District, Tianjin City

Tel/Fax +86-10-60605840

### 1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-10-60605840

Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

## 2. Hazard identification

### 2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Not classified.

### 2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s) No symbol.

Signal word No signal word

Hazard statement(s) none

Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention none

Response none

Storage none

Disposal none

### 2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

### 3. Composition/information on ingredients

#### 3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
D-mannitol	D-mannitol	69-65-8	200-711-8	100%

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### 4. First-aid measures

#### 4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

##### General advice

Medical attention is required. Consult a doctor. Show this safety data sheet (SDS) to the doctor in attendance.

##### 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.

#### 4.2 Most important symptoms/effects, 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)

#### 4.3 Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed, if necessary

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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### 5. Fire-fighting measures

#### 5.1 Extinguishing media

##### Suitable 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)

#### 5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

This chemical is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

#### 5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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### 6. Accidental release measures

#### 6.1 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.

## 6.2 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.

## 6.3 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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## 7. Handling and storage

### 7.1 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.

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

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

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## 8. Exposure controls/personal protection

### 8.1 Control parameters

#### Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

### 8.2 Appropriate engineering controls

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

### 8.3 Individual protection measures, such as personal protective equipment (PPE)

#### Eye/face protection

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

#### Skin protection

Wear fire/flammable 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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## 9. Physical and chemical properties

<b>Physical state</b>	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Odorless white crystalline powder or free-flowing granules. Sweet taste. (NTP, 1992)
<b>Colour</b>	Orthorhombic needles from alc
<b>Odour</b>	Odorless
<b>Melting point/ freezing point</b>	139°C(lit.)
<b>Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range</b>	166°C/17mmHg(lit.)
<b>Flammability</b>	no data available
<b>Lower and upper explosion limit /</b>	no data available

<b>flammability limit</b>	
<b>Flash point</b>	80°C(lit.)
<b>Auto-ignition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>Decomposition temperature</b>	no data available
<b>pH</b>	no data available
<b>Kinematic viscosity</b>	no data available
<b>Solubility</b>	greater than or equal to 100 mg/mL at 68° F (NTP, 1992)
<b>Partition coefficient n-octanol/water</b>	no data available
<b>Vapour pressure</b>	no data available
<b>Density and/or relative density</b>	1.52
<b>Relative vapour density</b>	no data available
<b>Particle characteristics</b>	no data available

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## 10. Stability and reactivity

### 10.1 Reactivity

no data available

### 10.2 Chemical stability

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

### 10.3 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.

### 10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

### 10.5 Incompatible materials

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

### 10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition it emits acrid smoke and fumes.

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## 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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## 12. Ecological information

### 12.1 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

### 12.2 Persistence and degradability

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

### 12.3 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).

### 12.4 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).

### 12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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## 13. Disposal considerations

### 13.1 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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## 14. Transport information

### 14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

### 14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

#### 14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IMDG: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

IATA: Not dangerous goods. (For reference only, please check.)

#### 14.5 Environmental hazards

ADR/RID: No

IMDG: No

IATA: No

#### 14.6 Special precautions for user

no data available

#### 14.7 Transport in bulk according to Annex II of MARPOL 73/78 and the IBC Code

no data available

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### 15. Regulatory information

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

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number
D-mannitol	D-mannitol	69-65-8	200-711-8
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.
Philippines Inventory of Chemicals and Chemical Substances (PICCS)			Listed.
Vietnam National Chemical Inventory			Listed.
Chinese Chemical Inventory of Existing Chemical Substances (China IECSC)			Listed.
Korea Existing Chemicals List (KECL)			Listed.

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### 16. Other information

#### Information on revision

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#### 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?pageID=0&request\\_locale=en](http://www.echemportal.org/echemportal/index?pageID=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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