

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to Globally Harmonized System of Classification and Labelling of Chemicals (GHS) - Sixth revised edition

Version: 1.0

Creation Date: Feb. 6, 2018

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1. Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Thiourea dioxide

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number A603048

Other names amino(imino)methanesulfinic acid

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Used for research and development only. Bleaching

agents, Finishing agents

Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company Sangon Biotech (Shanghai) Co., Ltd.

Address 698 Xiangmin Road, Songjiang, Shanghai 201611, China

Telephone +86-400-821-0268 / +86-800-820-1016

Fax +86-400-821-0268 to 9

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone

+86-21-57072055

number

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

Self- heating substances and mixtures, Category 2

Acute toxicity - Oral, Category 4

Skin irritation, Category 2

Serious eye damage, Category 1

Acute toxicity - Inhalation, Category 4

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Specific target organ toxicity – single exposure, Category 3

Specific target organ toxicity – repeated exposure, Category 2

Self- reactive substances and mixtures, Type G

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word

Danger

Hazard statement(s)

H252 Self-heating in large quantities; may catch fire

H302 Harmful if swallowed

H315 Causes skin irritation

H318 Causes serious eye damage

H332 Harmful if inhaled

H335 May cause respiratory irritation

H373 May cause damage to organs through prolonged or repeated exposure

Precautionary statement(s)
Prevention

P235 Keep cool.

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection.

P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling.

P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product.

P261 Avoid breathing dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

P271 Use only outdoors or in a well-ventilated area.

P260 Do not breathe dust/fume/gas/mist/vapours/spray.

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Response

P301+P312 IF SWALLOWED: Call a POISON

CENTER/doctor/...if you feel unwell.

P330 Rinse mouth.

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water/...

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label).

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention.

P362+P364 Take off contaminated clothing and wash it before reuse.

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P310 Immediately call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...

P304+P340 IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air and keep comfortable for breathing.

P312 Call a POISON CENTER/doctor/...if you feel unwell.

P314 Get medical advice/attention if you feel unwell.

Storage

P407 Maintain air gap between stacks or pallets.

P413 Store bulk masses greater than ... kg/...lbs at temperatures not exceeding ... °C/... °F.

P420 Store separately.

P403+P233 Store in a well-ventilated place. Keep container tightly closed.

P405 Store locked up.

Disposal

P501 Dispose of contents/container to ...

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

Composition/information on ingredients 3.

3.1 **Substances**

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Aminoiminomethanesulphinic acid	Thiourea dioxide	1758-73-2	217-157- 8	≥98%

4. First-aid measures

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

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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

Excerpt from ERG Guide 135 [Substances - Spontaneously Combustible]: Fire will produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases. Inhalation of decomposition products may cause severe injury or death. Contact with substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes. Runoff from fire control may cause pollution. (ERG, 2016)

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

no data available

5. Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Extinguishing media

Suitable extinguishing media

Excerpt from ERG Guide 135 [Substances - Spontaneously Combustible]: DO NOT USE WATER, CO2 OR FOAM ON MATERIAL ITSELF. Some of these materials may react violently with water. EXCEPTION: For Xanthates, UN3342 and for Dithionite (Hydrosulfite/Hydrosulphite) UN1384, UN1923 and UN1929, USE FLOODING AMOUNTS OF WATER for SMALL AND LARGE fires to stop the reaction. Smothering will not work for these materials, they do not need air to burn. SMALL FIRE: Dry chemical, soda ash, lime or DRY sand, EXCEPT for UN1384, UN1923, UN1929 and UN3342. LARGE FIRE: DRY sand, dry chemical, soda ash or lime EXCEPT for UN1384, UN1923, UN1929 and UN3342, or withdraw from area and let fire burn. CAUTION: UN3342 when flooded with water will continue to evolve flammable Carbon disulfide/Carbon disulphide vapors. Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk. FIRE INVOLVING TANKS OR CAR/TRAILER LOADS: Fight fire from maximum distance or use unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Do not get water inside containers or in contact with substance. Cool containers with flooding quantities of water until well after fire is out. Withdraw immediately in case of rising sound from venting safety devices or discoloration of tank. ALWAYS stay away from tanks engulfed in fire. (ERG, 2016)

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

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Excerpt from ERG Guide 135 [Substances - Spontaneously Combustible]: Flammable/combustible material. May ignite on contact with moist air or moisture. May burn rapidly with flare-burning effect. Some react vigorously or explosively on contact with water. Some may decompose explosively when heated or involved in a fire. May reignite after fire is extinguished. Runoff may create fire or explosion hazard. Containers may explode when heated. (ERG, 2016)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

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.

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

Store the container tightly closed in a dry, cool and well-ventilated place. Store apart from foodstuff containers or incompatible materials.

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

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

Skin protection

Wear fire/flame 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

9. Physical and chemical properties

Physical state Solid. Colour

Odour no data available 129 - 133.

Melting point/ freezing

point

160°C **Boiling point or initial**

boiling point and boiling

range

Flammability no data available Lower and upper no data available

explosion limit / flammability limit

Flash point 38°C(lit.)

no data available **Auto-ignition**

temperature

Decomposition no data available

temperature

no data available pН **Kinematic viscosity** no data available

Solubility In water: 30 g/L. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:PH value not

described.

Partition coefficient n-

octanol/water

 $\log Pow = -3.37$. Temperature: 25 °C.

Vapour pressure 0 Pa. Temperature:20 °C. Remarks:Caculated from equation.;0 Pa. Temperature:25 °C. Remarks:Caculated from equation.

1 749 kg/m³. Temperature:20 °C. Density and/or relative

density

Relative vapour density no data available **Particle characteristics** no data available

10. Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Soluble in water. May decompose on exposure to moist air or water.

10.2 Chemical stability

no data available

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

Thiourea dioxide Page 6 of 10 Thiourea dioxide is a reducing agent and a derivative of sulfinic acid (a weak inorganic acid). Decolorizes and bleaches materials by chemical reduction. Stable under normal temperatures and pressures. May decompose on exposure to moist air or water. Incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, strong bases. Aqueous solutions are acidic and corrosive.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

no data available

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

no data available

11. Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

• Oral: LD50 - rat (female) - 1 496 mg/kg bw.

• Inhalation: LC50 - rat (male/female) - 0.164 mg/L air (analytical).

• Dermal: LD50 - rat (male/female) - > 2 000 mg/kg bw.

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

12. Ecological information

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12.1 Toxicity

- Toxicity to fish: LC50 Oryzias latipes > 100 mg/L 96 h.
- Toxicity to daphnia and other aquatic invertebrates: EC50 Daphnia magna 80.7 mg/L 48 h.
- Toxicity to algae: EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) 51.4 mg/L 72 h.
- Toxicity to microorganisms: EC50 Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (previous names: Raphidocelis subcapitata, Selenastrum capricornutum) 51.4 mg/L 72 h.

12.2 Persistence and degradability

no data available

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

no data available

12.4 Mobility in soil

no data available

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

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.

14. Transport information

14.1 UN Number

ADR/RID: UN3341 IMDG: UN3341 IATA: UN3341

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: THIOUREA DIOXIDE IMDG: THIOUREA DIOXIDE IATA: THIOUREA DIOXIDE

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

ADR/RID: 4.2 IMDG: 4.2 IATA: 4.2

14.4 Packing group, if applicable

ADR/RID: III IMDG: III IATA: III

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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

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
Aminoiminomethanesulphinic acid	Thiourea dioxide	1758-73-2	217-157-8
European Inventory of Existin (EINECS)	Listed.		
EC Inventory	Listed.		
United States Toxic Substance	Listed.		
China Catalog of Hazardous	Not Listed.		
New Zealand Inventory of Ch	Listed.		
Philippines Inventory of Chen (PICCS)	Listed.		
Vietnam National Chemical In	Listed.		
Chinese Chemical Inventory (IECSC)	of Existing Chemical Substan	nces (China	Listed.

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

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- 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
- 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/

Disclaimer: The above information is believed to be correct but does not purport to be all inclusive and shall be used only as a guide. The information in this document is based on the present state of our knowledge and is applicable to the product with regard to appropriate safety precautions. It does not represent any guarantee of the properties of the product. We as supplier shall not be held liable for any damage resulting from handling or from contact with the above product.

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