

# Material Safety Data Sheet

April 14, 2014

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## 1. Chemical Product and Company Identification

Product Name: Shumma 250BC  
Company Name: Osaka Sasaki Chemical Co., Ltd.  
Address: 1-5-12, Doshomachi, Chuo-ku, Osaka  
Department: Shumma Department (contact: Yasuhiro Okuzaki)  
Phone Number: +81-6-6222-2771  
Fax Number: +81-6-6222-2775

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## 2. Composition, Information on Ingredients

Pure Substance or Compound:	Compound	
Chemical Name:	The main ingredients	Ammonium thioglycolate
Ingredients and Content:	Ammonium thioglycolate	29.5% to 31.0%
	Aliphatic organic solvent	12.0% to 15.0%
	Nonionic surfactant	0.5% to 1.0%
	Sequestering agent	0.2% to 0.4%
	Perfume	A very small quantity
	Uranine	A very small quantity
		Add purified water to 100%
CSCL Number:	2-1355 (thioglycolic acid), 1-391 (ammonia)	
ISHL Number:		
CAS Number:	5421-46-5 (ammonium thioglycolate)	
UN Classification and Number:	Not applicable	
Component applicable to PRTR:	Not applicable	
Component applicable to ISHL:	Not applicable	

CSCL: Law Concerning the Evaluation of Chemical Substances and Regulation of their Manufacture, etc.

ISHL: Industrial Safety and Health Law

PRTR: Pollutant Release and Transfer Register

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## 3. Hazards Identification

Classification: Not applicable  
Physical and Chemical Hazards: The material is a reducing agent and may generate oxygen or even ignite when mixed with oxidizing agents such as hydrogen peroxide and sodium bromate, posing a danger.

Potential Health Effects: In case of contact with the skin or eyes, immediately flush with generous amounts of water; sequelae are unlikely.

Environmental Effects: No data available.

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#### 4. First Aid Measures

Eyes: In case of contact, immediately flush the eyes with clean running water for at least 15 minutes, and consult a physician just in case.

Skin: In case of contact, immediately flush the skin with generous amounts of clean running water.

Inhalation: If inhaled, immediately remove to fresh air. Seek medical attention when feeling sick.

Ingestion: If swallowed, drink large amounts of water and seek medical attention.

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#### 5. Fire Fighting Measures

Fire Fighting: For surrounding fire, separate this material from oxidizing agents such as hydrogen peroxide, and spray water to prevent the fire from spreading.

Extinguishing Media: Extinguish the fire by cooling with water as in the case of usual fire.

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#### 6. Accidental Release Measures

Wipe a small amount of spill off with paper towel or waste, and then wash with plenty of water. Collect a large amount of spill in an empty container such as a plastic can, if possible, and then wash with plenty of water.

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#### 7. Handling and Storage

Handling: Wear protective equipment, such as protective glasses, to avoid contact with the eyes and skin. Contact by this material with metal may cause discoloration, so glass, pottery, or polyethylene containers should be used.

Storage: Avoid direct sunlight, and store in a sealed container in a cool, dark place. Do not store this material and oxidizing agents in the same place. For storage, use polyethylene, other plastic, glass, or pottery containers.

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#### 8. Exposure Controls, Personal Protection

**Exposure Limits**

Japan Society for Occupational Health: Not established.

**Protective Equipment**

Eye Protection: Protective glasses

Hand Protection: Rubber gloves

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**9. Physical and Chemical Properties**

Appearance:	Clear yellow liquid with a characteristic odor
Boiling Point:	103°C
pH:	7.0 to 7.8 (at 25°C)
Volatility:	Not volatile
Melting Point:	
Specific Gravity:	1.05 to 1.15 (at 25°C)
Initial Boiling Point:	
Solubility	
Water:	Soluble at a given ratio.

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**10. Stability and Reactivity**

Flash Point:	Not applicable
Ignition Point:	
Explosion Limits:	Not applicable
Flammability:	
Ignitability:	This material itself is not combustible but may ignite in contact with oxidizing agents (at a high concentration).
Oxidizability:	Not applicable
Self-reactivity and Explosibility:	
Dust Explosibility:	Not explosive.
Stability and Reactivity:	The purity decreases after long-term storage (six months or more).

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**11. Toxicological Information (including clinical and epidemiological information)****Irritation**

Skin:	Thioglycolic acid (6%, liquid), used for cold permanent waves, appears to be less irritating to the skin; however, it may be irritating to some individuals.
Eyes:	Irritating when in contact with the eyes and affects the mucosa if not treated.
Sensitization:	No data available
Acute Toxicity:	1,548 mg/kg (including LD <sub>50</sub> ) (rats) (thioglycolic acid)

Sub-acute Toxicity:	No data available
Chronic Toxicity:	No data available
Carcinogenicity:	No data available
Mutagenicity:	No data available

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## 12. Ecological Information

Degradability:	No data available
Bioaccumulation:	No data available
Ecotoxicity	
Fish:	No data available

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## 13. Disposal Considerations

Before disposal, dilute with water, oxidize with diluted hydrogen peroxide or the equivalent to ensure that wastewater meets wastewater standards such as biochemical oxygen demand and chemical oxygen demand.

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## 14. Transport Information

Examine the containers for potential damage and leakage. Carefully load the material without shocks, falls, or damage. Ensure prevention of collapsing. Avoid direct sunlight during transportation. Separate from oxidizing agents.

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## 15. Regulatory Information

Not applicable.

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## 16. Other Information

For more information: Osaka Sasaki Chemical Co., Ltd. (Tel: +81-6-6222-2771)

### Disclaimer:

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