alpha-NAPHTHYLTHIOUREA

0973
April 2000

CAS No: 86-88-4
RTECS No: YT9275000
UN No: 1651
EC No: 006-008-00-0

Antu
1-(1-Naphthyl)-2-thiourea
1-Naphtylthiourea
$C_{11}H_{10}N_2S$ / $C_10H_7NHCSNH_2$
Molecular mass: 202.3

TYPES OF HAZARD/ EXPOSURE	ACUTE HAZARDS/SYMPTOMS	PREVENTION	FIRST AID/FIRE FIGHTING
FIRE	Combustible under specific conditions. Gives off irritating or toxic fumes (or gases) in a fire.		Powder, water spray, foam, carbon dioxide.
EXPLOSION			

EXPOSURE		**PREVENT DISPERSION OF DUST! STRICT HYGIENE!**	**IN ALL CASES CONSULT A DOCTOR!**
Inhalation	Cough. Laboured breathing. Shortness of breath.	Local exhaust or breathing protection.	Fresh air, rest. Half-upright position. Artificial respiration if indicated. Refer for medical attention.
Skin	MAY BE ABSORBED!	Protective gloves. Protective clothing.	Remove contaminated clothes. Rinse and then wash skin with water and soap.
Eyes		Safety goggles, face shield or eye protection in combination with breathing protection.	First rinse with plenty of water for several minutes (remove contact lenses if easily possible), then take to a doctor.
Ingestion	Abdominal pain. Vomiting. Laboured breathing.	Do not eat, drink, or smoke during work. Wash hands before eating.	Give a slurry of activated charcoal in water to drink. Induce vomiting (ONLY IN CONSCIOUS PERSONS!). Refer for medical attention.

SPILLAGE DISPOSAL	**PACKAGING & LABELLING**	
Sweep spilled substance into containers; if appropriate, moisten first to prevent dusting. Carefully collect remainder, then remove to safe place. (Extra personal protection: P3 filter respirator for toxic particles).	T+ Symbol R: 28-40 S: (1/2-)25-36/37-45 UN Hazard Class: 6.1 UN Pack Group: II	Do not transport with food and feedstuffs.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE	**STORAGE**
Transport Emergency Card: TEC (R)-61G12b	Separated from strong oxidants, silver nitrate, food and feedstuffs.

IPCS
International Programme on Chemical Safety

Prepared in the context of cooperation between the International Programme on Chemical Safety and the European Commission

SEE IMPORTANT INFORMATION ON THE BACK.

IMPORTANT DATA

Physical State; Appearance
WHITE, ODOURLESS CRYSTALLINE POWDER

Chemical dangers
The substance decomposes on heating producing toxic gases and toxic fumes including nitrogen oxides, sulfur oxides and carbon monoxide. Reacts with strong oxidants such as silver nitrate causing fire and explosion hazard.

Occupational exposure limits
TLV (as TWA): 0.3 mg/m^3 A4 (ACGIH 1999).
MAK: 0.3 mg/m^3; as I (1999)
MAK: class II.2 (1999)

Routes of exposure
The substance can be absorbed into the body by inhalation of its aerosol, through the skin and by ingestion.

Inhalation risk
Evaporation at 20°C is negligible; a harmful concentration of airborne particles can, however, be reached quickly.

Effects of short-term exposure
Exposure to substance could cause lung oedema. Medical observation is indicated.

PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

Decomposes below boiling point: see notes
Melting point: 198°C
Density: 1 g/cm^3

Solubility in water: none
Octanol/water partition coefficient as log Pow: 1.66 (calculated)

ENVIRONMENTAL DATA

NOTES

Commonly present impurities can change the toxicological properties of this substance; consult an expert. Technical product is a blue-grey powder.
Temperature of decomposition unknown in literature.
Do NOT take working clothes home.
Anturate, Bantu, Kill Kantz, Krysid, Rattrack and Rat-tu are trade names.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION