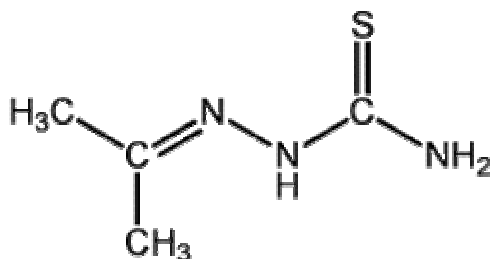


Acetone thiosemicarbazone

- (Propan-2-ylideneamino)thiourea

Formula C₄H₉N₃S

Structure



Registry Numbers and Inventories.

CAS	1752-30-3
NIH PubChem CID	2770166
EC (EINECS/ELINCS)	217-137-9
EC Risk Phrase	R 21 25 26
EC Safety Phrase	S 22 28 36/37/39 45
RTECS	AL7350000
RTECS class	Agricultural Chemical and Pesticide
UN (DOT)	2811
Beilstein/Gmelin	1754301
Beilstein Reference	4-03-00-00377
Swiss Giftliste 1	G-7244
Canada DSL/NDSL	DSL
US TSCA	Listed
Japan ENCS (MITI)	Listed

Properties.

Formula	C ₄ H ₉ N ₃ S
Formula mass	131.19999999999999
Melting point, °C	196
Partition coefficient, pK_{ow}	.12

Hazards and Protection.

Protection	Wear appropriate protective gloves, clothing and goggles.
Respirators	Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). ELIMINATE all ignition sources. Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
Small spills/leaks	Stop leak if you can do it without risk. Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers. DO NOT GET WATER INSIDE CONTAINERS.

Fire.

Fire fighting	Extinguish using agent most appropriate for surrounding fire.
Fire potential	Non-combustible, substance itself does not burn but may decompose upon heating to produce corrosive and/or toxic fumes.
Hazards	Contact with metals may evolve flammable hydrogen gas.
Combustion products	Fire may produce irritating, corrosive and/or toxic gases.

Health.

Poison_Class	2
Exposure effects	
Ingestion	See Inhalation.
Inhalation	TOXIC; inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact with material may cause severe injury or death. Effects of contact or inhalation may be delayed.
Skin	Contact with molten substance may cause severe burns to skin and eyes. See Inhalation.
Eyes	See Inhalation.
First aid	
Ingestion	Seek medical assistance. Move victim to fresh air. Apply artificial respiration if victim is not breathing. Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device. Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
Inhalation	
Skin	Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes. Immediately flush with running water for at least 20 minutes. For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin.

- Ventilate enclosed areas.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING

- Wear positive pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA).
- Wear chemical protective clothing which is specifically recommended by the manufacturer. It may provide little or no thermal protection.
- Structural firefighters' protective clothing provides limited protection in fire situations ONLY; it is not effective in spill situations.

EVACUATION

See the Table of Initial Isolation and Protective Action Distances for highlighted substances. For non-highlighted substances, increase, in the downwind direction, as necessary, the isolation distance shown under "PUBLIC SAFETY".

Fire

- If tank, rail car or tank truck is involved in a fire, ISOLATE for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions; also, consider initial evacuation for 800 meters (1/2 mile) in all directions.

EMERGENCY RESPONSE

FIRE

Small Fires

- Dry chemical, CO₂ or water spray.

Large Fires

- Dry chemical, CO₂, alcohol-resistant foam or water spray.
- Move containers from fire area if you can do it without risk.
- Dike fire control water for later disposal; do not scatter the material.

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.
- 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.

SPILL OR LEAK

- ELIMINATE all ignition sources (no smoking, flares, sparks or flames in immediate area).
- Do not touch damaged containers or spilled material unless wearing appropriate protective clothing.
- Stop leak if you can do it without risk.
- Prevent entry into waterways, sewers, basements or confined areas.
- Absorb or cover with dry earth, sand or other non-combustible material and transfer to containers.
- DO NOT GET WATER INSIDE CONTAINERS.

FIRST AID

- Move victim to fresh air.
- Call 911 or emergency medical service.
- Apply artificial respiration if victim is not breathing.
- **Do not use mouth-to-mouth method if victim ingested or inhaled the substance; induce artificial respiration with the aid of a pocket mask equipped with a one-way valve or other proper respiratory medical device.**
- Administer oxygen if breathing is difficult.
- Remove and isolate contaminated clothing and shoes.
- In case of contact with substance, immediately flush skin or eyes with running water for at least 20 minutes.
- For minor skin contact, avoid spreading material on unaffected skin.
- Keep victim warm and quiet.* Effects of exposure (inhalation, ingestion or skin contact) to substance may be delayed.
- Ensure that medical personnel are aware of the material(s) involved, and take precautions to protect themselves.

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