

SAFETY DATA SHEETS

According to the UN GHS revision 9

Version: 1.0
Creation Date: July 15, 2019
Revision Date: July 15, 2019

SECTION 1: Identification

1.1 GHS Product identifier

Product name Propylthiouracil

1.2 Other means of identification

Product number -
Other names 4(1H)-Pyrimidinone, 2,3-dihydro-6-propyl-2-thioxo-; T 72;
PROTHYRAN

1.3 Recommended use of the chemical and restrictions on use

Identified uses Industrial and scientific research use.
Uses advised against no data available

1.4 Supplier's details

Company Shanghai Baishun Biotechnology Co., Ltd
Address No. 26, Lane 918, Lianye Road, Zhelin Town, Fengxian
District, Shanghai, 201400, China
Telephone +86-21-37581181

1.5 Emergency phone number

Emergency phone number +86-21-37581181
Service hours Monday to Friday, 9am-5pm (Standard time zone: UTC/GMT +8 hours).

SECTION 2: Hazard identification

2.1 Classification of the substance or mixture

Acute toxicity - Category 4, Oral
Carcinogenicity, Category 2

2.2 GHS label elements, including precautionary statements

Pictogram(s)



Signal word Warning
Hazard statement(s) H302 Harmful if swallowed
H351 Suspected of causing cancer
Precautionary statement(s)

Prevention	P264 Wash ... thoroughly after handling. P270 Do not eat, drink or smoke when using this product. P203 Obtain, read and follow all safety instructions before use. P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection/hearing protection/...
Response	P301+P317 IF SWALLOWED: Get medical help. P330 Rinse mouth. P318 IF exposed or concerned, get medical advice.
Storage	P405 Store locked up.
Disposal	P501 Dispose of contents/container to an appropriate treatment and disposal facility in accordance with applicable laws and regulations, and product characteristics at time of disposal.

2.3 Other hazards which do not result in classification

no data available

SECTION 3: Composition/information on ingredients

3.1 Substances

Chemical name	Common names and synonyms	CAS number	EC number	Concentration
Propylthiouracil	Propylthiouracil	51-52-5	200-103-2	100%

SECTION 4: First-aid measures

4.1 Description of necessary first-aid measures

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 recurrent painful skin lesions, fatigue, migratory polyarthralgias of hands and knees, palpable spleen, splenomegaly, amenorrhea, low-grade fever, gingivostomatitis, weakness, weight loss, dark red-brown colored urine, necrotizing vasculitis, leukopenia, cutaneous vasculitis, nasal congestion, enlarged thyroid, necrotic ulcerations on the lower extremities, bloody nasal discharge and cough. Other symptoms include fever, sore throat, rash and malaise. The most serious reaction to this chemical may be agranulocytosis. It may also cause pain and stiffness in the joints, paresthesias, headache, nausea and loss or depigmentation of hair. On rare occasions, exposure to this material may cause drug fever, hepatitis and nephritis. Other symptoms include urticaria, anorexia, hypoprothrombinemia with purpura and hepatic injury. Exposure may also cause a tendency to hemorrhage, lupus-like syndrome, hypothyroidism, galactorrhea, migratory polyarthrititis, reversible tinnitus, hearing loss, hypocalcemia, jaundice, hepatic necrosis and liver disease similar to chronic active hepatitis. It may also cause goiter in infants born to women following exposure to this compound. **ACUTE/CHRONIC HAZARDS:** It is harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through the skin. It may cause irritation. When heated to decomposition, this compound emits very toxic fumes of SO_x and NO_x. It may also emit toxic fumes of carbon monoxide and carbon dioxide. (NTP, 1992)

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

Basic treatment: Establish a patent airway (oropharyngeal or nasopharyngeal airway, if needed). Suction if necessary. Watch for signs of respiratory insufficiency and assist ventilations if needed. Administer oxygen by nonrebreather mask at 10 to 15 L/min. Monitor for pulmonary edema and treat if necessary . Monitor for shock and treat if necessary . Anticipate seizures and treat if necessary . For eye contamination, flush eyes immediately with water. Irrigate each eye continuously with 0.9% saline (NS) during transport . Do not use emetics. For ingestion, rinse mouth and administer 5 ml/kg up to 200 ml of water for dilution if the patient can swallow, has a strong gag reflex, and does not drool . Cover skin burns with dry sterile dressings after decontamination . Poisons A and B

SECTION 5: Fire-fighting measures

5.1 Suitable extinguishing media

Fires involving this material can be controlled with a dry chemical, carbon dioxide or Halon extinguisher. (NTP, 1992)

5.2 Specific hazards arising from the chemical

Flash point data for this chemical are not available; however it is probably combustible. (NTP, 1992)

5.3 Special protective actions for fire-fighters

Wear self-contained breathing apparatus for firefighting if necessary.

SECTION 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

PRECAUTIONS FOR "CARCINOGENS": A high-efficiency particulate arrestor (HEPA) or charcoal filters can be used to minimize amt of carcinogen in exhausted air ventilated safety cabinets, lab hoods, glove boxes or animal rooms ... Filter housing that is designed so that used filters can be transferred into plastic bag without contaminating maintenance staff is avail commercially. Filters should be placed in plastic bags immediately after removal ... The plastic bag should be sealed immediately ... The sealed bag should be labelled properly ... Waste liquids ... should be placed or collected in proper containers for disposal. The lid should be secured & the bottles properly labelled. Once filled, bottles should be placed in plastic bag, so that outer surface ... is not contaminated ... The plastic bag should also be sealed & labelled. ... Broken glassware ... should be decontaminated by solvent extraction, by chemical destruction, or in specially designed incinerators. Chemical Carcinogens

SECTION 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

Commercially available propylthiouracil tablets should be stored in well-closed containers at a temperature less than 40 deg C, preferably between 15-30 deg C.

SECTION 8: Exposure controls/personal protection

8.1 Control parameters

Occupational Exposure limit values

no data available

Biological 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/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

SECTION 9: Physical and chemical properties and safety characteristics

Physical state	PHYSICAL DESCRIPTION: Odorless white crystalline powder of starch-like appearance. Bitter taste. Saturated solution is neutral or slightly acid to litmus. (NTP, 1992)
Colour	White crystalline powder of starch-like appearance to eye and to touch
Odour	no data available
Melting point/freezing point	218-221°C
Boiling point or initial boiling point and boiling range	355.2°C at 760mmHg
Flammability	no data available
Lower and upper explosion limit/flammability limit	no data available
Flash point	326°C
Auto-ignition temperature	no data available
Decomposition temperature	no data available
pH	Saturated aq soln is neutral or slightly acid to litmus
Kinematic viscosity	no data available
Solubility	>25.5 [ug/mL]

Partition coefficient n-octanol/water	no data available
Vapour pressure	6.9X10 ⁻⁸ mm Hg at 25 deg C (est)
Density and/or relative density	1.24g/cm ³
Relative vapour density	no data available
Particle characteristics	no data available

SECTION 10: Stability and reactivity

10.1 Reactivity

Sensitive to light. May be sensitive to prolonged exposure to air. Insoluble in water.

10.2 Chemical stability

Sensitive to light

10.3 Possibility of hazardous reactions

6-N-PROPYL-2-THIOURACIL is incompatible with strong oxidizing agents, strong acids and strong bases. Forms complexes with divalent metals. Reacts with sulfhydryl-oxidizing agents (NTP, 1992). When reduced will produce hydrogen sulfide.

10.4 Conditions to avoid

no data available

10.5 Incompatible materials

Forms complexes with metals and reacts with sulfhydryl-oxidizing agents

10.6 Hazardous decomposition products

When heated to decomposition /temperature unspecified/, propylthiouracil emits toxic fumes of nitrogen oxide and sulfur oxide.

SECTION 11: Toxicological information

Acute toxicity

- Oral: LD50 Rat oral 1980 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

Evaluation: There is inadequate evidence in humans for the carcinogenicity of propylthiouracil. There is sufficient evidence in experimental animals for the carcinogenicity of propylthiouracil. Overall evaluation: Propylthiouracil is possibly carcinogenic to humans (Group 2B).

Reproductive toxicity

no data available

STOT-single exposure

no data available

STOT-repeated exposure

no data available

Aspiration hazard

no data available

SECTION 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

AEROBIC: Propyl thiouracil, present at 100 mg/L, reached 0% of its theoretical BOD in 4 weeks using an activated sludge inoculum at 30 mg/L and the Japanese MITI test(1).

12.3 Bioaccumulative potential

A range of BCF values of <2 to <4 were measured for propyl thiouracil at 0.2 mg/L using carp over a 28 day exposure period(1). According to a classification scheme(2), these BCF values suggest bioconcentration in aquatic organisms is low(SRC).

12.4 Mobility in soil

Using a structure estimation method based on molecular connectivity indices(1), the Koc for propyl thiouracil can be estimated to be 23(SRC). According to a classification scheme(2), this estimated Koc value suggests that propyl thiouracil is expected to have very high mobility in soil(SRC).

12.5 Other adverse effects

no data available

SECTION 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.

SECTION 14: Transport information**14.1 UN Number**

ADR/RID: no data available IMDG: no data available IATA: no data available

14.2 UN Proper Shipping Name

ADR/RID: no data available IMDG: no data available IATA: no data available

14.3 Transport hazard class(es)

- 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/>

Any questions regarding this SDS, Please send your inquiry to sds@xixisys.com

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