



Material Safety Data Sheet

Dow Chemical Canada ULC

Product Name: Antimicrobial 7287

Issue Date: 2008.01.08
Print Date: 16 Nov 2009

Dow Chemical Canada ULC encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire (M)SDS, as there is important information throughout the document. We expect you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. Product and Company Identification

Product Name

Antimicrobial 7287

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

Dow Chemical Canada ULC
A Subsidiary of The Dow Chemical Company
4445 Marie-Victorin Blvd
Varenes, QC J3X 1T3
Canada

For MSDS updates and Product Information: 800-331-6451

Prepared By: Prepared for use in Canada by EH&S, Product Regulatory Management Department.
450-652-1029

Revision: 2008.01.08

Print Date: 11/16/2009

Customer Information Number: 800-331-6451

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: (989) 636-4400

Local Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Color: Colorless to brown

Physical State: Liquid

Odor: Odorless to mild

Hazards of product:

DANGER! Keep out of reach of children. Corrosive. Causes severe eye burns. Harmful if swallowed. Causes skin irritation. Highly toxic to fish and/or other aquatic organisms. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations.

Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact: May cause pain disproportionate to the level of irritation to eye tissues. May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Skin Contact: Prolonged contact may cause severe skin irritation with local redness and discomfort. Repeated exposure may cause irritation, even a burn. May cause more severe response if skin is abraded (scratched or cut).

Skin Absorption: Prolonged skin contact is unlikely to result in absorption of harmful amounts.

Skin Sensitization: A similar formulation with less active ingredient has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in Guinea pigs.

Inhalation: Mist may cause irritation of upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Ingestion: Harmful if swallowed. Small amounts swallowed incidentally as a result of normal handling operations are not likely to cause injury; however, swallowing larger amounts may cause serious injury, even death.

Effects of Repeated Exposure: Excessive exposure may increase the blood and tissue levels of bromine. Observations in animals include kidney effects following repeated ingestion of active ingredient, but no evidence of systemic toxicity following repeated dermal exposure at maximum attainable doses

Birth Defects/Developmental Effects: For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother.

3. Composition/information on ingredients

Component	CAS #	Amount w/w
Polyethylene glycol	25322-68-3	>= 46.5 - <= 54.5 %
2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide	10222-01-2	20.0 %
Dibromoacetonitrile	3252-43-5	<= 3.0 %
Sodium bromide	7647-15-6	<= 4.0 %

Amounts are presented as percentages by weight.

4. First-aid measures

Eye Contact: Wash immediately and continuously with flowing water for at least 30 minutes. Remove contact lenses after the first 5 minutes and continue washing. Obtain prompt medical consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Skin Contact: Take off contaminated clothing. Wash skin with soap and plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly.

Inhalation: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call an emergency responder or ambulance, then give artificial respiration; if by mouth to mouth use rescuer protection (pocket mask etc). Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Ingestion: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Notes to Physician: If lavage is performed, suggest endotracheal and/or esophageal control. Danger from lung aspiration must be weighed against toxicity when considering emptying the stomach. The decision of whether to induce vomiting or not should be made by a physician. Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist. If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination. No specific antidote. Treatment of exposure should be directed at the control of symptoms and the clinical condition of the patient.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Extinguishing Media: Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF type) or protein foams are preferred if available. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) may function.

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. If product becomes contaminated with water, monitor product for heat generation and/or decomposition. Fight fire from protected location or safe distance. Consider the use of unmanned hose holders or monitor nozzles. Immediately withdraw all personnel from the area in case of rising sound from venting safety device or discoloration of the container. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Contain fire water run-off if possible. Fire water run-off, if not contained, may cause environmental damage. Review the "Accidental Release Measures" and the "Ecological Information" sections of this (M)SDS.

Special Protective Equipment for Firefighters: Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, trousers, boots, and gloves). Avoid contact with this material during fire fighting operations. If contact is likely, change to full chemical resistant fire fighting clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with self-contained breathing apparatus and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean-up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation.

Hazardous Combustion Products: Under fire conditions some components of this product may decompose. The smoke may contain unidentified toxic and/or irritating compounds. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen bromide. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

See Section 9 for related Physical Properties

6. Accidental Release Measures

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled: Contain spilled material if possible. Attempt to neutralize by adding materials such as Sodium bisulphite. Sodium metabisulfite. Neutralize with approximately 17.2 grams sodium bisulfite (NaHSO₃) or 15.7 grams sodium meta bisulphite (Na₂S₂O₅) for every 100 grams biocidal product. Absorb with materials such as: Dirt. Sand. Vermiculite. Zorb-all®. Hazorb®. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers.

Personal Precautions: Keep upwind of spill. Evacuate area. Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection.

Environmental Precautions: Prevent from entering into soil, ditches, sewers, waterways and/or groundwater. See Section 12, Ecological Information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing. Do not swallow. Avoid breathing vapor. Keep container tightly closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Wash thoroughly after handling. Spills of these organic materials on hot fibrous insulations may lead to lowering of the autoignition temperatures possibly resulting in spontaneous combustion.

Storage

Do not store in: Aluminum.

Shelf life: Use within 12 Months

Storage temperature: <= 35 °C

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
Sodium bromide	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m ³
2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide	Dow IHG	Ceiling	2 mg/m ³
Dibromoacetonitrile	Dow IHG	Ceiling	0.1 ppm SKIN

Consult local authorities for recommended exposure limits.

A "skin" notation following the exposure guideline refers to the potential for dermal absorption of the material including mucous membranes and the eyes either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact.

It is intended to alert the reader that inhalation may not be the only route of exposure and that measures to minimize dermal exposures should be considered.

A reaction or decomposition product may be formed during handling or processing which may exceed the Occupational Exposure Limit (OEL).

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area.

Skin Protection: When prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur, use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as faceshield, boots, apron, or full-body suit will depend on the task.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur. If hands are cut or scratched, use gloves chemically resistant to this material even for brief exposures. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: Butyl rubber. Polyethylene. Chlorinated polyethylene. Ethyl vinyl alcohol laminate ("EVAL"). Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include: Viton. Neoprene. Polyvinyl chloride ("PVC" or "vinyl"). Nitrile/butadiene rubber ("nitrile" or "NBR"). NOTICE: The selection of a specific glove for a particular application and duration of use in a workplace should also take into account all relevant workplace factors such as, but not limited to: Other chemicals which may be handled, physical requirements (cut/puncture protection, dexterity, thermal protection), potential body reactions to glove materials, as well as the instructions/specifications provided by the glove supplier.

Respiratory Protection: Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline.

When respiratory protection is required for certain operations, use an approved air-purifying respirator. In dusty or misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Ingestion: Use good personal hygiene. Do not consume or store food in the work area. Wash hands before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Physical State	Liquid
Color	Colorless to brown
Odor	Odorless to mild
Flash Point - Closed Cup	Literature none to 100 °C (212 °F)
Flash Point - Open Cup	>= 182 °C Cleveland Open Cup
Flammable Limits In Air	Lower: No test data available Upper: No test data available
Autoignition Temperature	No test data available

Vapor Pressure	18.9 mmHg @ 25 °C <i>Estimated</i>
Boiling Point (760 mmHg)	> 70 °C <i>Literature</i> decomposition.
Vapor Density (air = 1)	No test data available
Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)	1.20 - 1.30 <i>Literature</i>
Freezing Point	< -50 °C <i>Literature</i>
Melting Point	Not applicable
Solubility in Water (by weight)	7.5 % @ 20 °C <i>Literature</i>
pH	1.5 - 5.0 <i>Literature</i>
Dynamic Viscosity	20 cps @ 25 °C <i>Literature</i> (Brookfield Viscosity - @ 100 rpm, #0 spindle)

10. Stability and Reactivity

Stability/Instability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid temperatures above 70°C (158°F) Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems. Water contamination may cause heat generation and decomposition.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Oxidizers. Strong bases. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum.

Hazardous Polymerization

Will not occur.

Thermal Decomposition

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon dioxide. Bromine. Cyanogen bromide. Dibromoacetonitrile.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

LD50, Rat 510 mg/kg

Skin Absorption

LD50, Rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

LC50, 4 h, Aerosol, Rat, female 1.25 mg/l

LC50, Aerosol, Rat, male 1.40 mg/l

Sensitization

Skin

A similar formulation with less active ingredient has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in Guinea pigs. Did not cause allergic skin reactions when tested in humans.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

Excessive exposure may increase the blood and tissue levels of bromine. Observations in animals include kidney effects following repeated ingestion of active ingredient, but no evidence of systemic toxicity following repeated dermal exposure at maximum attainable doses

Developmental Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother.

For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

No relevant information found.

Genetic Toxicology

For the active ingredient(s): In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative. For the major component(s): Animal genetic toxicity studies were negative.

12. Ecological Information

CHEMICAL FATE

Data for Component: **Polyethylene glycol**

Movement & Partitioning

No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high water solubility.

Persistence and Degradability

Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	
85 %	28 d	OECD 301F Test	
Biological oxygen demand (BOD):			
BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
0 - 4 %	3 - 14 %	39 - 47 %	

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 1.70 mg/mg

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 1.67 mg/mg

Data for Component: **2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide**

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3). Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50). Movement of DBNPA in soil is expected to be reduced by rapid degradation (within minutes to hours).

Henry's Law Constant (H): 4.67E-10 atm*m3/mole; 25 °C Estimated

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 0.79 Measured

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 15 Estimated

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 13; fish; Measured

Persistence and Degradability

Degradation is expected in the soil environment within minutes to hours. Chemical degradation (hydrolysis) is expected in the environment. Based on stringent OECD test guidelines, this material cannot be considered as readily biodegradable; however, these results do not necessarily mean that the material is not biodegradable under environmental conditions.

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
2.00E-12 cm3/s	5.3 d	

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method
35 - 78 %	28 d	OECD 301B Test
83.3 %	28 d	OECD 303A Test
17 - 22 %	28 d	OECD 306 Test

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 0.26 mg/mg

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.59 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Sodium bromide**

Movement & Partitioning

Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow less than 3).

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): < 40; fish; Measured

Persistence and Degradability

Biodegradation is not applicable.

ECOTOXICITY

Material is highly toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 between 0.1 and 1 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Material is toxic to aquatic organisms (LC50/EC50/IC50 between 1 and 10 mg/L in most sensitive species).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, rainbow trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*), 96 h: 3.6 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

EC50, water flea *Daphnia magna*, static, 48 h, immobilization: 2.5 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EC50, green alga *Selenastrum capricornutum*, static, Growth rate inhibition, 96 h: 1.5 mg/l

EC50, diatom *Skeletonema costatum*, biomass growth inhibition: 0.53 mg/l

13. Disposal Considerations

DO NOT DUMP INTO ANY SEWERS, ON THE GROUND, OR INTO ANY BODY OF WATER. All disposal practices must be in compliance with all Federal, State/Provincial and local laws and regulations. Regulations may vary in different locations. Waste characterizations and compliance with applicable laws are the responsibility solely of the waste generator. DOW HAS NO CONTROL OVER THE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES OR MANUFACTURING PROCESSES OF PARTIES HANDLING OR USING THIS MATERIAL. THE INFORMATION PRESENTED HERE PERTAINS ONLY TO THE PRODUCT AS SHIPPED IN ITS INTENDED CONDITION AS DESCRIBED IN MSDS SECTION: Composition Information. FOR UNUSED & UNCONTAMINATED PRODUCT, the preferred option is to contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. The preferred option in other jurisdictions is to contact the regulatory authority for this product for guidance. As a service to its customers, Dow can provide names of information resources to help identify waste management companies and other facilities which recycle, reprocess or manage chemicals or plastics, and that manage used drums. Telephone Dow's Customer Information Group at 1-800-258-2436 or 1-989-832-1556 (U.S.), or 1-800-331-6451 (Canada) for further details.

14. Transport Information**TDG Small container**

Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

Technical Name: 2,2-DIBROMO-3-NITRILOPROPIONAMIDE

Hazard Class: 8 **ID Number:** UN3265 **Packing Group:** PG III

TDG Large container

Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

Technical Name: 2,2-DIBROMO-3-NITRILOPROPIONAMIDE

Hazard Class: 8 **ID Number:** UN3265 **Packing Group:** PG III

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

Technical Name: 2,2-DIBROMO-3-NITRILOPROPIONAMIDE

Hazard Class: 8 **ID Number:** UN3265 **Packing Group:** PG III

EMS Number: F-A,S-B

ICAO/IATA

Proper Shipping Name: CORROSIVE LIQUID, ACIDIC, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

Technical Name: 2,2-DIBROMO-3-NITRILOPROPIONAMIDE

Hazard Class: 8 **ID Number:** UN3265 **Packing Group:** PG III

Cargo Packing Instruction: 820

Passenger Packing Instruction: 818

15. Regulatory Information

US. Toxic Substances Control Act

This product contains chemical substance(s) exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements. It is sold solely for use as a pesticide subject to Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) requirements.

CEPA - Domestic Substances List (DSL)

All substances contained in this product are listed on the Canadian Domestic Substances List (DSL) or are not required to be listed.

Hazardous Products Act Information: CPR Compliance

This product has been classified in accordance with the hazard criteria of the Canadian Controlled Products Regulations (CPR) and the MSDS contains all the information required by the CPR.

Hazardous Products Act Information: WHMIS Classification

This product is exempt under WHMIS.

Pest Control Products Act Registration number: 23358

16. Other Information

Hazard Rating System

NFPA	Health	Fire	Reactivity
	3	1	1

Recommended Uses and Restrictions

An antimicrobial product - For industrial use.

Revision

Identification Number: 1001399 / 1002 / Issue Date 2008.01.08 / Version: 6.0

Most recent revision(s) are noted by the bold, double bars in left-hand margin throughout this document.

Legend

N/A	Not available
W/W	Weight/Weight
OEL	Occupational Exposure Limit
STEL	Short Term Exposure Limit
TWA	Time Weighted Average
ACGIH	American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists, Inc.
DOW IHG	Dow Industrial Hygiene Guideline
WEEL	Workplace Environmental Exposure Level
HAZ_DES	Hazard Designation
VOL/VOL	Volume/Volume

Dow Chemical Canada ULC urges each customer or recipient of this (M)SDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this (M)SDS and any hazards associated with the product. The information herein is provided in good faith and believed to be accurate as of the effective date shown above. However, no warranty, express or implied, is given. Regulatory requirements are subject to change and may differ between various locations. It is the buyer's/user's responsibility to ensure that his activities comply with all federal, state, provincial or local laws. The information presented here pertains only to the product as shipped. Since conditions for use of the product are not under the control of the manufacturer, it is the buyer's/user's duty to determine the conditions necessary for the safe use of this product. Due to the proliferation of sources for information such as manufacturer-specific (M)SDSs, we are not and

cannot be responsible for (M)SDSs obtained from any source other than ourselves. If you have obtained an (M)SDS from another source or if you are not sure that the (M)SDS you have is current, please contact us for the most current version.