



Material Safety Data Sheet

The Dow Chemical Company

Product Name: SUMP BUDDY* WT Antimicrobial Time Release Tablets

Issue Date: 01/29/2014

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The Dow Chemical Company 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

SUMP BUDDY* WT Antimicrobial Time Release Tablets

COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

The Dow Chemical Company
2030 Willard H. Dow Center
Midland, MI 48674
United States

Customer Information Number: 800-258-2436

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-Hour Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400
Local Emergency Contact: 989-636-4400

2. Hazards Identification

Emergency Overview

Color: Off-white

Physical State: Solid.

Odor: Mild

Hazards of product:

DANGER! Keep out of reach of children. Causes severe eye burns. May cause allergic skin reaction. Harmful if swallowed. May cause skin irritation. Powdered material may form explosive dust-air mixture. Evacuate area. Keep upwind of spill. Toxic fumes may be released in fire situations. Avoid temperatures above 70°C (158°F) Highly toxic to fish and/or other aquatic organisms.

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

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Potential Health Effects

Eye Contact: 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 skin irritation with local redness. Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

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

Skin Sensitization: Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

Inhalation: Dust may cause irritation to upper respiratory tract (nose and throat).

Ingestion: Moderate toxicity 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. May cause dizziness and drowsiness.

Aspiration hazard: Based on physical properties, not likely to be an aspiration hazard.

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. For the minor component(s): In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood.

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

3. Composition Information

Component	CAS #	Amount
2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide	10222-01-2	40.0 %
Modified cellulose	9004-65-3	27.0 %
Octadecanoic acid	57-11-4	2.5 %

4. First-aid measures

Description of first aid measures

General advice: First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). If potential for exposure exists refer to Section 8 for specific personal protective equipment.

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.

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.

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. Suitable emergency eye wash facility should be immediately available.

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. Seek medical attention immediately.

Most important symptoms and effects, both acute and delayed

Aside from the information found under Description of first aid measures (above) and Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed (below), any additional important symptoms and effects are described in Section 11: Toxicology Information.

Indication of immediate medical attention and special treatment needed

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. Have the Safety Data Sheet, and if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

5. Fire Fighting Measures

Suitable extinguishing media

Water. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers.

Special hazards arising from the substance or mixture

Hazardous Combustion Products: During a fire, smoke may contain the original material in addition to combustion products of varying composition which may be toxic and/or irritating. Combustion products may include and are not limited to: Nitrogen oxides. Hydrogen bromide. Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide. Combustion products may include trace amounts of: Cyanogen bromide.

Unusual Fire and Explosion Hazards: Container may rupture from gas generation in a fire situation. Pneumatic conveying and other mechanical handling operations can generate combustible dust. To reduce the potential for dust explosions, electrically bond and ground equipment and do not permit dust to accumulate. Dust can be ignited by static discharge.

Advice for firefighters

Fire Fighting Procedures: Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Soak thoroughly with water to cool and prevent re-ignition. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. 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. Hand held dry chemical or carbon dioxide extinguishers may be used for small fires. 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.

6. Accidental Release Measures

Personal precautions, protective equipment and emergency procedures: Evacuate area. Refer to Section 7, Handling, for additional precautionary measures. Only trained and properly protected personnel must be involved in clean-up operations. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. 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. Spills or discharge to natural waterways is likely to kill aquatic organisms.

Methods and materials for containment and cleaning up: Contain spilled material if possible. Absorb with materials such as: Sand. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

7. Handling and Storage

Handling

General Handling: Keep out of reach of children. Keep away from heat, sparks and flame. Do not get in eyes. Avoid breathing dust. Avoid prolonged or repeated contact with skin. Do not swallow. Avoid contact with skin and clothing. Wash thoroughly after handling. Keep container closed. Use with adequate ventilation. Good housekeeping and controlling of dusts are necessary for safe handling of product. See Section 8, EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION.

Storage

Do not store in: Aluminum. Brass. Copper. Copper alloys. Mild steel. Avoid temperatures above 70°C (158°F)

Storage Period: 12 Months

Storage temperature: <= 35 °C

8. Exposure Controls / Personal Protection

Exposure Limits

Component	List	Type	Value
2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide	Dow IHG	Ceiling	2 mg/m3
Modified cellulose	Dow IHG	TWA Total dust	10 mg/m3
Octadecanoic acid	Dow IHG	TWA	10 mg/m3
	ACGIH	TWA	10 mg/m3

Personal Protection

Eye/Face Protection: Use chemical goggles.

Skin Protection: Use protective clothing chemically resistant to this material. Selection of specific items such as face shield, boots, apron, or full body suit will depend on the task.

Hand protection: Use gloves chemically resistant to this material. Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include: 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: Respiratory protection should be worn when there is a potential to exceed the exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, wear respiratory protection when adverse effects, such as respiratory irritation or discomfort have been experienced, or where indicated by your risk assessment process. In dusty or misty atmospheres, use an approved particulate respirator. The following should be effective types of air-purifying respirators: When dust/mist are present use a/an Particulate filter. When combinations of vapors, acids, or dusts/mists are present use a/an Organic vapor cartridge with a particulate pre-filter.

Ingestion: Avoid ingestion of even very small amounts; do not consume or store food or tobacco in the work area; wash hands and face before smoking or eating.

Engineering Controls

Ventilation: Use local exhaust ventilation, or other engineering controls to maintain airborne levels below exposure limit requirements or guidelines. If there are no applicable exposure limit requirements or guidelines, general ventilation should be sufficient for most operations. Local exhaust ventilation may be necessary for some operations.

9. Physical and Chemical Properties

Appearance

Physical State

Solid.

Color

Off-white

Odor

Mild

Odor Threshold

No test data available

pH

Not applicable to solids

Melting Point

Literature (with decomposition)

Freezing Point

No test data available

Boiling Point (760 mmHg)

No test data available.

Flash Point - Closed Cup

No test data available

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1)

No test data available

Flammability (solid, gas)

No

Flammable Limits In Air

Lower: No test data available

Upper: No test data available

Vapor Pressure

0.00004 mmHg @ 25 °C *Literature*

Vapor Density (air = 1)

1 *Literature*

Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1)

No test data available

Solubility in water (by weight)

Literature slowly soluble in more than 10 times its own volume

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

No data available for this product. See Section 12 for individual component data.

Autoignition Temperature

No test data available

Decomposition Temperature

No test data available

Kinematic Viscosity

Not applicable

Explosive properties

no data available

Oxidizing properties

No

Molecular Weight

No test data available

10. Stability and Reactivity

Reactivity

No dangerous reaction known under conditions of normal use.

Chemical stability

Stable under recommended storage conditions. See Storage, Section 7. Unstable at elevated temperatures.

Possibility of hazardous reactions

Polymerization will not occur.

Conditions to Avoid: Avoid temperatures above 70°C (158°F) Exposure to elevated temperatures can cause product to decompose. Avoid static discharge. Generation of gas during decomposition can cause pressure in closed systems.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Amines. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers. Strong reducing agents. Avoid contact with metals such as: Aluminum.

Hazardous decomposition products

Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials. Decomposition products can include and are not limited to: Carbon dioxide. Dibromoacetonitrile. Toxic gases are released during decomposition.

11. Toxicological Information

Acute Toxicity

Ingestion

LD50, rat 224 mg/kg

Dermal

LD50, rabbit > 2,000 mg/kg

Inhalation

As product: The LC50 has not been determined.

Eye damage/eye irritation

May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur.

Skin corrosion/irritation

Prolonged contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Repeated contact may cause skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage.

Sensitization

Skin

Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction.

Respiratory

No relevant data found.

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. For the minor component(s): In humans, effects have been reported on the following organs: Blood.

Chronic Toxicity and Carcinogenicity

Active ingredient did not cause cancer in laboratory animals.

Developmental Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): Has been toxic to the fetus in laboratory animals at doses toxic to the mother. For the active ingredient(s): Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals.

Reproductive Toxicity

For the active ingredient(s): In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

Genetic Toxicology

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

12. Ecological Information

Toxicity

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

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 practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, *Oncorhynchus mykiss* (rainbow trout), 96 h: 1 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrate Acute Toxicity

LC50, *Daphnia magna* (Water flea), 48 h: 0.66 mg/l

Aquatic Plant Toxicity

EbC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), biomass growth inhibition, 72 h: 0.30 mg/l

ErC50, Pseudokirchneriella subcapitata (green algae), Growth rate inhibition, 72 h: 0.50 mg/l

Toxicity to Micro-organisms

EC50; activated sludge: 3.1 mg/l

EC50; activated sludge, Respiration inhibition, 3 h: 8.2 mg/l

Aquatic Invertebrates Chronic Toxicity Value

Daphnia magna (Water flea), flow-through test, 21 d, NOEC: 0.25 mg/l, LOEC: 0.5 mg/l

Toxicity to Above Ground Organisms

dietary LC50, Colinus virginianus (Bobwhite quail): > 10,000 ppm

dietary LC50, Anas platyrhynchos (Mallard duck): > 10,000 ppm

Data for Component: **Modified cellulose**

Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50/EL50/LL50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

Data for Component: **Octadecanoic acid**

Material is practically non-toxic to fish on an acute basis (LC50 > 100 mg/L).

Fish Acute & Prolonged Toxicity

LC50, Pimephales promelas (fathead minnow), 96 h: > 100 mg/l

Persistence and Degradability

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

Abiotic degradation: The material is rapidly degraded by abiotic means.

Stability in Water (1/2-life):

65 h; 25 °C; pH 7

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
35 - 78 %	28 d	OECD 301B Test	fail
83.3 %	28 d	OECD 303A Test	Not applicable
17 - 22 %	28 d	OECD 306 Test	Not applicable

Indirect Photodegradation with OH Radicals

Rate Constant	Atmospheric Half-life	Method
2.00E-12 cm ³ /s	5.3 d	Estimated.

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 0.26 mg/mg

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 0.59 mg/mg

Data for Component: **Modified cellulose**

Material is expected to biodegrade only very slowly (in the environment). Fails to pass OECD/EEC tests for ready biodegradability.

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
0 %	0 %	0 %	

Data for Component: **Octadecanoic acid**

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

OECD Biodegradation Tests:

Biodegradation	Exposure Time	Method	10 Day Window
77 %	28 d	Other guidelines	pass

Biological oxygen demand (BOD):

BOD 5	BOD 10	BOD 20	BOD 28
		< 2.5 %	

Chemical Oxygen Demand: 2.70 mg/mg

Theoretical Oxygen Demand: 2.93 mg/mg

Bioaccumulative potential

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

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3).

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

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 13; Fish; Measured

Data for Component: **Modified cellulose**

Bioaccumulation: No bioconcentration is expected because of the relatively high molecular weight (MW greater than 1000).

Data for Component: **Octadecanoic acid**

Bioaccumulation: Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF less than 100 or log Pow greater than 7).

Partition coefficient, n-octanol/water (log Pow): 8.23 Estimated.

Bioconcentration Factor (BCF): 10

Mobility in soil

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

Mobility in soil: Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

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

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

Data for Component: **Modified cellulose**

Mobility in soil: No data available.

Data for Component: **Octadecanoic acid**

Mobility in soil: Expected to be relatively immobile in soil (Koc > 5000)., Given its very low Henry's constant, volatilization from natural bodies of water or moist soil is not expected to be an important fate process.

Partition coefficient, soil organic carbon/water (Koc): 11,668 Estimated.

Henry's Law Constant (H): 4.76E-07 atm*m3/mole Measured

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. AS YOUR SUPPLIER, WE HAVE 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.

14. Transport Information

DOT Non-Bulk

Proper Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

Technical Name: 2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide

Hazard Class: 6.1 **ID Number:** UN2811 **Packing Group:** PG III

DOT Bulk

Proper Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.

Technical Name: 2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide

Hazard Class: 6.1 **ID Number:** UN2811 **Packing Group:** PG III

IMDG

Proper Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
Technical Name: 2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide
Hazard Class: 6.1 **ID Number:** UN2811 **Packing Group:** PG III
EMS Number: F-A,S-A
Marine pollutant: Yes

ICAO/IATA

Proper Shipping Name: TOXIC SOLID, ORGANIC, N.O.S.
Technical Name: 2,2-Dibromo-3-nitrilopropionamide
Hazard Class: 6.1 **ID Number:** UN2811 **Packing Group:** PG III
Cargo Packing Instruction: 677
Passenger Packing Instruction: 670
Additional Information

MARINE POLLUTANT

This information is not intended to convey all specific regulatory or operational requirements/information relating to this product. Additional transportation system information can be obtained through an authorized sales or customer service representative. It is the responsibility of the transporting organization to follow all applicable laws, regulations and rules relating to the transportation of the material.

15. Regulatory Information

OSHA Hazard Communication Standard

This product is a "Hazardous Chemical" as defined by the OSHA Hazard Communication Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1200.

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Sections 311 and 312

Immediate (Acute) Health Hazard	Yes
Delayed (Chronic) Health Hazard	No
Fire Hazard	No
Reactive Hazard	No
Sudden Release of Pressure Hazard	No

Superfund Amendments and Reauthorization Act of 1986 Title III (Emergency Planning and Community Right-to-Know Act of 1986) Section 313

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Hazardous Substances List and/or Pennsylvania Environmental Hazardous Substance List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

Pennsylvania (Worker and Community Right-To-Know Act): Pennsylvania Special Hazardous Substances List:

To the best of our knowledge, this product does not contain chemicals at levels which require reporting under this statute.

California Proposition 65 (Safe Drinking Water and Toxic Enforcement Act of 1986)

This product contains no listed substances known to the State of California to cause cancer, birth defects or other reproductive harm, at levels which would require a warning under the statute.

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.

16. Other Information

Recommended Uses and Restrictions

Identified uses

An antimicrobial product - For industrial use. We recommend that you use this product in a manner consistent with the listed use. If your intended use is not consistent with the stated use, please contact your sales or technical service representative.

Revision

Identification Number: 1002162 / 0000 / Issue Date 01/29/2014 / Version: 7.0

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
Action Level	A value set by OSHA that is lower than the PEL which will trigger the need for activities such as exposure monitoring and medical surveillance if exceeded.

The Dow Chemical Company 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.