

2-7-06



THE DOW CHEMICAL COMPANY MATERIAL SAFETY DATA SHEET



Product Name: UCARCIDE(TM) 130LT Antimicrobial
MSDS#: 1986

Effective Date: 09/17/2004
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Dow (hereinafter, and for purposes of this MSDS only, refers to The Dow Chemical Company and to Dow Chemical Canada Inc.) encourages and expects you to read and understand the entire MSDS, as there is important information throughout the document. Dow expects you to follow the precautions identified in this document unless your use conditions would necessitate other appropriate methods or actions.

1. CHEMICAL PRODUCT AND COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

1.1 IDENTIFICATION

Product Name UCARCIDE(TM) 130LT Antimicrobial

1.2 COMPANY IDENTIFICATION

The Dow Chemical Company
Midland, MI 48674

1.3 EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER

24-HOUR EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER: (989)636-4400.
Customer Information Number: 1-800-258-2436.

* or ® Indicates a Trademark of The Dow Chemical Company.

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2. COMPOSITION INFORMATION

Component	CAS #	Amount (%W/W)
Acetone	67-64-1	40 %
Glutaraldehyde	111-30-8	30 %
Water	7732-18-5	<= 30%
Methanol	67-56-1	<= 0.3%

3. HAZARDS IDENTIFICATION

3.1 EMERGENCY OVERVIEW

Appearance Transparent colorless

Physical State Liquid

Odor Sharp, Fruity, Medicinal

Hazards of product

CORROSIVE.
CAUSES IRREVERSIBLE EYE DAMAGE.
CAUSES SKIN BURNS.
HARMFUL IF INHALED.
MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED.
HARMFUL IF ABSORBED THROUGH SKIN.
PROLONGED OR FREQUENTLY REPEATED SKIN CONTACT MAY CAUSE ALLERGIC REACTIONS IN SOME INDIVIDUALS.

CAUSES ASTHMATIC SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS IN HYPER-REACTIVE INDIVIDUALS.
ASPIRATION MAY CAUSE LUNG DAMAGE.
MAY CAUSE DIZZINESS AND DROWSINESS.

3.2 POTENTIAL HEALTH EFFECTS

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Effects of Single Acute Overexposure

Inhalation For glutaraldehyde: Vapor may cause severe irritation of the upper respiratory tract (nose and throat). Vapor from heated material may cause serious adverse effects, even death. Case reports and medical surveys link asthma and respiratory irritation to glutaraldehyde exposure, primarily in medical personnel. Asthma-like symptoms may occur in people prone to respiratory disorders or other allergies. Symptoms may include coughing, tightness, and discomfort in the chest, difficulty breathing and headaches. Excessive exposure to solvent(s) may cause respiratory irritation and central nervous system depression.

Eye Contact Based on information for component(s) May cause severe irritation with corneal injury which may result in permanent impairment of vision, even blindness. Chemical burns may occur. Vapor may cause eye irritation experienced as mild discomfort and redness.

Skin Contact Brief contact may cause skin irritation with local redness. Prolonged contact may cause severe skin burns. Symptoms may include pain, severe local redness, swelling, and tissue damage. Skin contact may cause an allergic skin reaction in a small proportion of individuals. May stain skin. May cause itching. Inhalation of vapors may result in skin sensitization. In sensitized individuals, reexposure to very small amounts of vapor, mist, or liquid may cause a severe allergic skin reaction. For glutaraldehyde: Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs. Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in mice.

Skin Absorption Harmful if absorbed through skin.

Swallowing May be fatal if swallowed. Oral toxicity of glutaraldehyde increases with dilution. Drinking water following ingestion of concentrated glutaraldehyde solutions can enhance the toxicity of glutaraldehyde. Swallowing may result in irritation or burns of the mouth, throat, and gastrointestinal tract. Swallowing may result in gastrointestinal irritation or ulceration. Aspiration into the lungs may occur during ingestion or vomiting, causing lung damage or even death due to chemical pneumonia.

Chronic, Prolonged or Repeated Overexposure

Effects of Repeated Overexposure For glutaraldehyde: Repeated skin contact may result in absorption of amounts which could cause death. May cause nausea or vomiting. For the solvent Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed. Development of cataracts has been reported in laboratory animals after prolonged repeated skin exposure to acetone. In animals, acetone has been shown to cause kidney effects. In animals, acetone has been shown to cause liver, blood and testicular effects only at very high doses.

Other Effects of Overexposure No information currently available.

See Section 11 for toxicological information and additional information about potential health effects.

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3.3 POTENTIAL ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS

See Section 12 for Ecological Information.

4. FIRST AID PROCEDURES

4.1 INHALATION

Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 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. If breathing is difficult, oxygen should be administered by qualified personnel.

4.2 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.

4.3 SKIN CONTACT

Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. First Aid responders should pay attention to self-protection and use the recommended protective clothing (chemical resistant gloves, splash protection). Wash clothing before reuse. Shoes and other leather items which cannot be decontaminated should be disposed of properly.

4.4 SWALLOWING

Immediately call a poison control center or doctor. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give any liquid to the person. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Seek medical attention immediately.

4.5 NOTES TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Chemical eye burns may require extended irrigation. Obtain prompt consultation, preferably from an ophthalmologist.

Maintain adequate ventilation and oxygenation of the patient.

May cause asthma-like (reactive airways) symptoms. Bronchodilators, expectorants and antitussives may be of help.

Glutaraldehyde may transiently worsen reversible airways obstruction including asthma or reactive airways disease.

Treat bronchospasm with inhaled beta-2 agonist and oral or parenteral corticosteroids.

Inhalation of vapors may result in skin sensitization. In sensitized individuals, reexposure to very small amounts of vapor, mist, or liquid may cause a severe allergic skin reaction.

If burn is present, treat as any thermal burn, after decontamination.

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5. FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

5.1 FLAMMABLE PROPERTIES - REFER TO SECTION 9, PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

5.2 EXTINGUISHING MEDIA

Water fog or fine spray. Dry chemical fire extinguishers. Carbon dioxide fire extinguishers. Foam. Do not use direct water stream. Straight or direct water streams may not be effective to extinguish fire. Alcohol resistant foams (ATC type) are preferred. General purpose synthetic foams (including AFFF) or protein foams may function, but will be less effective.

5.3 FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES

Keep people away. Isolate fire and deny unnecessary entry. Stay upwind. Keep out of low areas where gases (fumes) can accumulate. Water may not be effective in extinguishing fire. Use water spray to cool fire exposed containers and fire affected zone until fire is out and danger of reignition has passed. Burning liquids may be extinguished by dilution with water. Do not use direct water stream. May spread fire. Eliminate ignition sources. Move container from fire area if this is possible without hazard. Burning liquids may be moved by flushing with water to protect personnel and minimize property damage. 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 MSDS.

5.4 SPECIAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT FOR FIREFIGHTERS

Wear positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA) and protective fire fighting clothing (includes fire fighting helmet, coat, pants, 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 SCBA. If this is not available, wear full chemical resistant clothing with SCBA and fight fire from a remote location. For protective equipment in post-fire or non-fire clean up situations, refer to the relevant sections.

5.5 UNUSUAL FIRE AND EXPLOSION HAZARDS

Electrically bond and ground all equipment.
Flammable mixtures of this product are readily ignited even by static discharge.
Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas. Ignition and/or flash back may occur.
Flammable mixtures may exist within the vapor space of containers at room temperature.
Flammable concentrations of vapor can accumulate at temperatures above flash point; see Section 9.

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5.6 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: Carbon monoxide. Carbon dioxide.

6. ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

Steps to be Taken if Material is Released or Spilled:

Contain spilled material if possible. Collect in suitable and properly labeled containers. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Avoid discharge to sewers or natural waters. Very low concentrations (5 ppm or less of glutaraldehyde) can be degraded in a biological wastewater treatment system. Thus, small spills can be flushed with large quantities of water. Large quantities or 'slugs' can be harmful to the treatment system. Thus, large spills should be collected for disposal. It may also be possible to decontaminate spilled material by careful application of aqueous sodium hydroxide or sodium bisulfite. Depending on conditions, considerable heat and fumes can be liberated by the decontamination reaction. Pump with explosion-proof equipment. If available, use foam to smother or suppress. See Section 13, Disposal Considerations, for additional information.

Personal Precautions: Use appropriate safety equipment. For additional information, refer to Section 8, Exposure Controls and Personal Protection. Isolate area. Keep unnecessary and unprotected personnel from entering the area. Keep personnel out of low areas. Keep upwind of spill. Ventilate area of leak or spill. No smoking in area. Eliminate all sources of ignition in vicinity of spill or released vapor to avoid fire or explosion. For large spills, warn public of downwind explosion hazard. Vapor explosion hazard. Keep out of sewers. Check area with combustible gas detector before reentering area. Ground and bond all containers and handling equipment. Refer to Section 7, Handling for additional precautionary measures.

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. This product is toxic to fish. Avoid discharge to sewers and natural waterways.

7. HANDLING AND STORAGE

7.1 HANDLING

General Handling

Do not get in eyes, on skin, on clothing.
Avoid breathing vapor.
Do not swallow.
Wear goggles, protective clothing and butyl or nitrile gloves.

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Keep container closed.
Use with adequate ventilation.
Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.
Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.
No smoking, open flames or sources of ignition in handling and storage area.
Vapors are heavier than air and may travel a long distance and accumulate in low lying areas.
Ignition and/or flash back may occur.
Electrically bond and ground all containers, personnel and equipment before transfer or use of material.
Never use air pressure for transferring product.
Use of non-sparking or explosion-proof equipment may be necessary, depending upon the type of operation.
Containers, even those that have been emptied, can contain vapors. Do not cut, drill, grind, weld, or perform similar operations on or near empty containers.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Extremely Flammable. Keep away from heat and open flame.

Ventilation

Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. However, if vapors are strong enough to be irritating to the nose or eyes, the TLV is probably being exceeded and special ventilation and or respiratory protection may be required.

Other Precautions

This product in its undiluted form must not be used in a spray or aerosol application. If dilutions or mixtures of this product are used in a spray application, full personal protective equipment is strongly recommended to prevent exposure.

7.2 STORAGE

Minimize sources of ignition, such as static build up, heat, spark or flame.

8. EXPOSURE CONTROLS AND PERSONAL PROTECTION

8.1 EXPOSURE LIMITS

Component	Exposure Limits	Skin. Form
Acetone	500 ppm TWA8 ACGIH 750 ppm STEL ACGIH 1000 ppm TWA8 OSHA 2400 mg/m3 TWA8 OSHA	
Glutaraldehyde	0.05 ppm CEILING ACGIH	activated and unactivated
Methanol	200 ppm TWA8 ACGIH	Yes

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250 ppm STEL ACGIH	Yes
200 ppm TWA8 OSHA	
260 mg/m ³ TWA8 OSHA	

In the Exposure Limits Chart above, if there is no specific qualifier (i.e., Aerosol) listed in the Form Column for a particular limit, the listed limit includes all airborne forms of the substance that can be inhaled.

A "Yes" in the Skin Column indicates a potential significant contribution to overall exposure by the cutaneous (skin) route, including mucous membranes and the eyes, either by contact with vapors or by direct skin contact with the substance. A "Blank" in the Skin Column indicates that exposure by the cutaneous (skin) route is not a potential significant contributor to overall exposure.

8.2 PERSONAL PROTECTION

Respiratory Protection:

Atmospheric levels should be maintained below the exposure guideline. When atmospheric levels may exceed the exposure guideline, use an approved air purifying respirator. The respirator should contain an organic vapor sorbent. For emergency and other conditions where the exposure guideline may be exceeded, use an approved positive-pressure self-contained breathing apparatus or positive-pressure airline with auxiliary self-contained air supply.

Ventilation:

Provide general and/or local exhaust ventilation to control airborne levels below the exposure guidelines. However, if vapors are strong enough to be irritating to the nose or eyes, the TLV is probably being exceeded and special ventilation and or respiratory protection may be required.

Eye Protection:

Use splashproof monogoggles or safety glasses with side shields in conjunction with a face shield. Eye wash fountain should be located in immediate work area. If exposure causes eye discomfort, use a full-face respirator.

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**Protective
Gloves:**

Use gloves chemically resistant to this material when prolonged or frequently repeated contact could occur.

Examples of preferred glove barrier materials include:
Butyl rubber.

Examples of acceptable glove barrier materials include:
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.

**Other Protective
Equipment:**

Use chemical protective clothing resistant to this material.
Remove contaminated clothing immediately, wash skin area with soap and water, and launder clothing before reuse or dispose of properly. Items which cannot be decontaminated, such as shoes, belts and watchbands, should be removed and disposed of properly.

9. PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

Physical State: Liquid

Appearance: Transparent colorless

Odor: Sharp, Fruity, Medicinal

Flash Point - Closed Cup: -7.8 °C 18 °F *Tag Closed Cup ASTM D 56*

Flash Point - Open Cup: -10 °C 14 °F *Tag Open Cup ASTM D 1310*

Flammable Limits In Air:

Lower	2.5 %(V)	(Acetone)
Upper	13.0 %(V)	(Acetone)

Autoignition Temperature: None.

Vapor Pressure: 0.20 mmHg 20 °C

Boiling Point (760 mmHg): 70.46 °C 159 °F

Vapor Density (air = 1): 1.30

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Specific Gravity (H₂O = 1): 0.98683 20 °C / 20 °C

Freezing Point: -43 °C -46 °F

Melting Point: *Not applicable.*

Solubility in Water (by weight): 100 % 20 °C

pH: 3.1 - 4.5

Evaporation Rate (Butyl Acetate = 1): 7.54

10. STABILITY AND REACTIVITY

10.1 STABILITY/INSTABILITY Thermally stable at typical use temperatures.

Conditions to Avoid: Contact with excessive heat, open flame, sparks, or ignition sources. Active ingredient decomposes at elevated temperatures. Avoid static discharge.

Incompatible Materials: Avoid contact with: Strong acids. Strong bases. Strong oxidizers.

Thermal Decomposition: Decomposition products depend upon temperature, air supply and the presence of other materials.

10.2 HAZARDOUS POLYMERIZATION

Will not occur.

11. TOXICOLOGICAL INFORMATION

ACUTE TOXICITY

Peroral

Single dose oral LD50 has not been determined.

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Percutaneous

Rabbit; LD50 = 3250 mg/kg

SENSITIZATION (ANIMAL AND HUMAN STUDIES)

For glutaraldehyde:, Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in guinea pigs., Has caused allergic skin reactions when tested in mice.

DEVELOPMENTAL TOXICITY

For glutaraldehyde:, Did not cause birth defects in laboratory animals., Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother., For the solvent, Has been toxic to the fetus in lab animals at doses toxic to the mother.

REPRODUCTIVE TOXICITY

Based on information for component(s), In animal studies, did not interfere with reproduction.

CHRONIC TOXICITY AND CARCINOGENICITY

For glutaraldehyde:, An increase in large, granular lymphocytes in Fischer rats dosed with glutaraldehyde for two years was random or a secondary carcinogenic effect due to a modifying influence on the occurrence of this common neoplasm in this rat strain., In a NTP chronic 2-year inhalation study on glutaraldehyde, no carcinogenicity was seen in rats or in mice., Acetone did not cause cancer in long-term animal studies.

GENETIC TOXICOLOGY

In Vitro

For glutaraldehyde:, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were negative in some cases and positive in other cases., For the solvent, In vitro genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

In Vivo

For glutaraldehyde:, Animal genetic toxicity studies were predominantly negative.

SIGNIFICANT DATA WITH POSSIBLE RELEVANCE TO HUMANS

For glutaraldehyde:

Repeated skin contact may result in absorption of amounts which could cause death.

May cause nausea or vomiting.

For the solvent

Symptoms of excessive exposure may be anesthetic or narcotic effects; dizziness and drowsiness may be observed.

Development of cataracts has been reported in laboratory animals after prolonged repeated skin exposure to acetone.

In animals, acetone has been shown to cause kidney effects. In animals, acetone has been shown to cause liver, blood and testicular effects only at very high doses.

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12. ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

12.1 ENVIRONMENTAL FATE

Based largely or completely on data for major component(s): Material is readily biodegradable. Passes OECD test(s) for ready biodegradability.

12.2 ECOTOXICITY

Based largely or completely on information for: Glutaraldehyde., 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)., Based largely or completely on information for: Acetone., Material is practically non-toxic to aquatic organisms on an acute basis (LC50/EC50 >100 mg/L in the most sensitive species tested).

12.3 FURTHER INFORMATION

Based largely or completely on information for glutaraldehyde. Material is moderately toxic to birds on an acute basis (LD50 between 51 and 500 mg/kg). Based largely or completely on data for major component(s): Bioconcentration potential is low (BCF < 100 or Log Pow < 3). Material is practically non-toxic to birds on a dietary basis (LC50 > 5000 ppm). Based largely or completely on information for: Glutaraldehyde. Potential for mobility in soil is high (Koc between 50 and 150). Based largely or completely on information for: Acetone. Potential for mobility in soil is very high (Koc between 0 and 50).

13. DISPOSAL CONSIDERATIONS

13.1 DISPOSAL

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

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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 2 (Composition/ Information on Ingredients). 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

14.1 U.S. D.O.T.

NON-BULK

Proper Shipping Name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, NOS

Technical Name : CONTAINS ACETONE, GLUTARALDEHYDE

Hazard Class : 3, 8.

ID Number : UN2924

Packing Group : PG II

BULK

Proper Shipping Name : FLAMMABLE LIQUID, CORROSIVE, NOS

Technical Name : CONTAINS ACETONE, GLUTARALDEHYDE

Hazard Class : 3, 8.

ID Number : UN2924

Packing Group : PG II

Reportable Quantity : 12,500 LB

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

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15.1 FEDERAL/NATIONAL

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) SECTION 313

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

COMPREHENSIVE ENVIRONMENTAL RESPONSE, COMPENSATION, AND LIABILITY ACT OF 1980 (CERCLA) SECTION 103

This product contains the following substances which are subject to CERCLA Section 103 reporting requirements and which are listed in 40 CFR 302.4.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Acetone	67-64-1	40.0000%

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 TITLE III (EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT OF 1986) SECTION 302

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

SUPERFUND AMENDMENTS AND REAUTHORIZATION ACT OF 1986 TITLE III (EMERGENCY PLANNING AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT OF 1986) SECTIONS 311 AND 312

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

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TOXIC SUBSTANCES CONTROL ACT (TSCA)

All components of this product are on the TSCA Inventory or are exempt from TSCA Inventory requirements under 40 CFR 720.30.

EUROPEAN INVENTORY OF EXISTING COMMERCIAL CHEMICAL SUBSTANCES (EINECS)

The components of this product are on the EINECS inventory or are exempt from EINECS inventory 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.

15.2 STATE/LOCAL

PENNSYLVANIA (WORKER AND COMMUNITY RIGHT-TO-KNOW ACT): PENNSYLVANIA HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCES LIST AND/OR PENNSYLVANIA ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDOUS SUBSTANCE LIST:

The following product components are cited in the Pennsylvania Hazardous Substance List and/or the Pennsylvania Environmental Substance List, and are present at levels which require reporting.

Component	CAS #	Amount
Glutaraldehyde	111-30-8	30.0000%
Acetone	67-64-1	40.0000%

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)

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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.

CALIFORNIA SCAQMD RULE 443.1 (SOUTH COAST AIR QUALITY MANAGEMENT DISTRICT RULE 443.1, LABELING OF MATERIALS CONTAINING ORGANIC SOLVENTS)

VOC: Not applicable.

This section provides selected regulatory information on this product including its components. This is not intended to include all regulations. It is the responsibility of the user to know and comply with all applicable rules, regulations and laws relating to the product being used.

16. OTHER INFORMATION

16.1 ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Additional information on this product may be obtained by calling Dow's Customer Information Group at 1-800-258-2436 (U.S.) or 1-800-331-6451 (Canada).

16.2 HAZARD RATING SYSTEM

NFPA ratings for this product are: H - 3 F - 3 R - 0

These ratings are part of a specific hazard communication program and should be disregarded where individuals are not trained in the use of this hazard rating system. You should be familiar with the hazard communication programs applicable to your workplace.

16.3 RECOMMENDED USES AND RESTRICTIONS

This product in its undiluted form must not be used in a spray or aerosol application. If dilutions or mixtures of this product are used in a spray application, full personal protective equipment is strongly recommended to prevent exposure.

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FOR INDUSTRY USE ONLY.

16.4 REVISION

Version: 7.0

Revision: 09/17/2004

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

16.5 LEGEND

Bacterial/NA	Non Acclimated Bacteria
F	Fire
H	Health
IHG	Industrial Hygiene Guideline
N/A	Not available
NFPA	National Fire Protection Association
O	Oxidizer
R	Reactivity
TS	Trade secret
VOL/VOL	Volume/Volume
W	Water Reactive
W/W	Weight/Weight

NOTICE: Dow urges each customer or recipient of this MSDS to study it carefully and consult appropriate expertise, as necessary or appropriate, to become aware of and understand the data contained in this MSDS 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 its 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 Dow, 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 MSDSs, Dow is not and cannot be responsible for MSDSs obtained from any source other than Dow. If you have obtained a Dow MSDS from a non-Dow source or if you are not sure that a Dow MSDS is current, please contact Dow for the most current version.