Microbial Control
Technical Data Sheet

DUPONT

BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative

For The Treatment Of Industrial Process Systems

EPA Reg. No. 464-675

EINECS No. 200-143-0

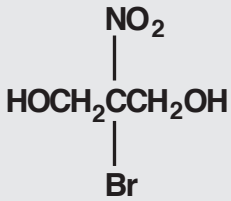
General

BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative is an EPA-registered broad-spectrum bactericide used to control microbial growth and its associated problems in industrial process systems such as cooling water, oil production and transport, pulp and paper production, and in watercontaining systems including adhesives, printing inks and fountain solutions, starch, pigment and extender slurries, and paints, latex and antifoam emulsion systems.

When BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative preservative is used in industrial process or as a preservative in watercontaining systems, it provides the following benefits:

- Efficacy against Pseudomonas
- Control of slime-forming bacteria
- Control of anaerobic organisms responsible for microbial-induced corrosion
- Control of Legionella pneumophilia
- Broad FDA clearances
- Application approvals in numerous international markets

Structure



Physical properties

The following are typical properties of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative; preservative **they are not to be considered product specifications.**

BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative

Appearance	Free Flowing Powder
Purity, % by wt. (min.)	99
Water Content, % by wt. (max.)	0.5
Melting Point	~130°C/266°F
Bulk Density, g/cm^3	1.2
pH of 1% Solution @ 20°C	5-7
Vapor Pressure	nil
Flash Point:	Does not have a flash point as measured by SETAFLASH Closed Cup
Solubility	highly soluble in water and lower alcohols. Generally soluble in glycols and other polyols. Insoluble in aliphatic hydrocarbons.

Antimicrobial Activity

BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative is effective against a broad array of organisms as Activity determined by agar dilution. The minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) listed below illustrate its effectiveness. These data are intended only as an indication of the broad spectrum of activity of BIOBAN BP-PLUS preservative and should not be interpreted as having relevance to the effectiveness or dosage against specific microorganisms in formulated products.

Organism	MIC (ppm)
Escherichia coli	12.5–50
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	12.5–50
Pseudomonas putida	25
Pseudomonas cepacia	25
Pseudomonas stutzeri	25
Pseudomonas fluorescens	25
Klebsiella pneumoniae	25
Enterobacter aerogenes	25
Staphylococcus aureus	12.5–30
Staphylococcus epidermidis	50
Legionella pneumophilia serotype	25-50

BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative, in contrast to the majority of other antibacterial agents, is markedl inhibitory to Pseudomonas aeruginosa. This organism is difficult to control with most antimicrobial agents and can develop resistance to preservatives. To date, no strains of microorganisms with acquired resistance to BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative have been reported.

Formulating Considerations

The active ingredient in BIOBAN BP-PLUS preservative, bronopol, is compatible with a range of Considerations materials used in water treatment, pulp and paper and other process applications. The materials include compounds such as scale inhibitors, pitch stabilizers, sizing agents, retention aids, flocculants and other biocides. However, strong reducing agents such as bisulfite (>50 ppm), oxidizing agents such as free residual chlorine (>5 ppm) and secondary amines should be avoided. It is also recommended that BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative not be subjected to temperatures greater than 40°C/104°F in order to avoid its decomposition. For formulations that will be repeatedly exposed to microbial challenges during storage and use (user opening and closing product container) the optimum pH range of use is below 8; however, products that are greater than pH 8 can still be preserved with BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative. Testing should be performed to confirm that BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative meets the preservation requirements outlined for the product.

BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative can be used alone or in combination with other biocides. The use of multiple preservatives provides additional protection against bacterial and fungal spoilage. In addition, combination systems are often more cost effective. Multiple biocide combinations help prevent the establishment of populations of organisms resistant to a single biocide. BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative can be used with a wide variety of biocides. The most popular combinations are those with 5 chloro-2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one and 2-methyl-4-isothiazolin-3-one (CMIT/MIT) or 1,2-benzisothiazolin-3-one (BIT). The dosage levels of CMIT/MIT, typically 25-30 ppm active ingredient for preservation applications, can be reduced to 7.5 to 15 ppm active ingredient when combined with 100-200 ppm (active ingredient) BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative.

The benefits of the combination of these two actives are as follows:

- Synergistic activity has been reported between bronopol and isothiazolinones in both the USA and Japan.
- *Pseudomonas* efficacy – BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative demonstrates excellent efficacy against *Pseudomonas*, a weakness of isothiazolinone chemistry.
- BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative is more effective in the presence of reducing agents as compared to isothiazolinones. In addition, BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative can improve the stability of CMIT/MIT in the presence of reducing agents.

Applications	Purpose	Suggested Concentrations of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative	How to Apply
Pulp and Paper	To control slime-forming bacteria in process water and bulk pulp.	10-250 ppm of BIOBAN BPLUS preservative for process water. 50-250 ppm of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative for bulk pulp.	Add to the hydropulper, machine chest or stock chest.
Water Treatment	To control slime-forming bacteria in recirculating water cooling towers, evaporative condensers, industrial process water, and air scrubber, air conditioner and humidifier systems.	25-100 ppm of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative.	Add directly into the sump or basin at any point where there is adequate agitation to ensure dissolution.
Absorbent Clays, Corn Cobs, & Ground Wood	To inhibit the growth of odor-causing bacteria.	25-200 ppm of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative.	Impregnate directly into clay, cob, or wood in a prepared solution.
Adhesives	For preservation of water-based adhesives including dextrin, clay and polyvinyl acetate containing systems.	100-5000 ppm of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative.	Add to the final formulation.
Starch and Pigment Slurries	To control bacteria in aqueous starch suspensions and pigment slurries.	100-500 ppm of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative.	Add close to the end of the manufacturing process.
Paints, Latex and Antifoam Emulsions	For in-can preservation and to prevent bacterial spoilage during storage of latex emulsion concentrates and latex emulsion-based paints. Also, for the preservation of silicone and other antifoam emulsion systems.	100-500 ppm of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative.	Add as a final step before packing into bulk or sales packs.
Inks and Fountain Solutions	To inhibit bacterial growth during the storage and use of water-based printing inks and fountain solutions.	For in-can applications dose 100 500 ppm of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative. In fountain reservoir applications use 25-100 ppm of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative.	For in-can preservation, add as a final step. During use, shock dose in the fountain reservoir where there is adequate flow or agitation.
Oil and Gas Fluids	To control aerobic and anaerobic bacteria in oil and gas-related production.	25-200 ppm of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative in oil flooding/ injection water, enhanced oil recovery fluids, produced water, drilling fluids, workover fluids and completion fluids, well squeeze and fracturing fluids.	Add at any convenient point, in the process.
Oil and Gas Transportation and Storage	For protection against bacterial growth and microbial-induced corrosion in pipelines and water bottoms in tanks.	25-200 ppm of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative for pipeline maintenance. 50-100 ppm in water bottoms of tanks.	Add directly to the water phase.
Raw Materials	To control bacteria in raw materials.	100-500 ppm BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative based on the final formulation volume.	May be added at any time, but ideally as a final step.
Surfactants	To control bacteria in industrial surfactants.	100-500 ppm BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative based on the final formulation volume.	May be added at any time, but ideally as a final step.
Consumer, Household and Institutional	To control bacteria in consumer, household and institutional products.	100-500 ppm BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative based on the final formulation volume.	May be added at any time, but ideally as a final step.
Agricultural Pesticide Concentrates	To control bacteria in water-based agricultural pesticide concentrates.	100-500 ppm BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative based on the final formulation volume.	May be added at any time, but ideally as a final step.
Chemical Toilets Deodorants	To control odor causing bacteria in chemical toilet application.	100-500 ppm of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative.	Incorporate into the deodorant concentrate.

Uses

BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative may be used in the following end-use applications.

Pulp and Paper
BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative may be used for the control of slime-forming bacteria in paper mill process water and bulk pulp. It can be added into the hydropulper, machine chest or stock check. BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative has FDA clearances for use as a paper slimcide (21 CFR 176.300), as a component of paper and paperboard in contact with aqueous and fatty foods (21 CFR 176.170), and as a component of paper and paperboard in contact with dry foods (CFR 176.180). The correct dose of active ingredient for these applications is 10-250 ppm BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative in paper mill process water and 50-250 ppm BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative in bulk pulp.

Water Treatment
BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative may be used to control slime-forming bacteria in recirculating water cooling towers, evaporative condensers, industrial process water, and air scrubber, air conditioner and humidifier systems. BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative may be dosed directly into the sump or basin at any point where there is adequate agitation to ensure dissolution. The correct dose range of active ingredient is 25-100 ppm BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative.

Absorbent Clays, Corn Cobs and Ground Wood
BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative may be used in absorbent clays, corn cobs and ground wood to inhibit the growth of odor-causing bacteria. The suggested application rate of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative in clay, corn cob, and ground wood applications, is 25-200 ppm impregnated on the materials generally in a prepared solution.

Adhesives
BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative is effective and compatible in most water-based adhesive formulations including dextrin, clay and polyvinyl acetate containing systems. BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative has FDA clearance for use in food contact adhesives (21 CFR 175.105). A typical treatment level of 100-5000 ppm is recommended.

Starch and Pigment Slurries
BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative is useful for the control of bacterial growth in aqueous system such as starch suspensions and pigment slurries. Add BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative at, or close to, the end of the manufacturing process, either as a solid or pre-dispersed in a quantity of the process water. BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative should be dosed at 100-500 ppm.

Paints, Latex, and Antifoam Emulsion Systems
BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative provides in-can preservation and prevents bacterial spoilage during shelf-life storage of styrene-acrylic, polyvinyl acetate and other latex emulsion concentrates and latex emulsion based paints. It is also effective for the preservation of silicone and other antifoam emulsion systems. BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative can be added at any convenient point during the manufacturing process. Ideally, it should be added as a final step just prior to packing the product into bulk or sales packs. BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative should be dosed at 100-500 ppm.

Water-Based Printing Inks and Fountain Solutions
BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative can inhibit the growth of spoilage bacteria during the storage and use of water-based printing inks and fountain solutions. For in-can preservation of inks, BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative should be added as a final step and should be dosed at 100-500 ppm. To control bacterial spoilage during the use of fountain solutions, BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative should be shock dosed at a suitable point in the fountain reservoir where there is adequate flow or agitation to insure quick dissolution. BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative may be shock dosed once or twice weekly as a normal routine. Where conditions indicate, more frequent shock dosing may be required. In fountain solutions, BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative should be shock dosed at 25-100 ppm.

Oil Production
BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative may be used to control aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, especially sulfate-reducing bacteria, in oil and gas-related production. BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative may be dosed at any convenient point in the process. The dose rate for oil flooding/injection waters, enhanced oil recovery fluids, produced water, drilling fluids, fracturing fluids and workover and completion fluids is 50-100 ppm BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative. The dose rate of active ingredient for well squeeze fluids and fracturing fluids is 25-200 ppm.

Oil and Gas Transportation and Storage
BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative may be used to control aerobic and anaerobic bacteria that contribute to corrosion in pipeline maintenance and water bottoms in oil or transportation tanks. The dose range for water bottom in oil or transportation tanks is 50-100 ppm in the aqueous phase. For pipeline maintenance the dose range is 25-200 ppm.

Additional Applications
EPA registrations are currently pending for the use of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative for bacterial control in industrial raw materials and surfactants, consumer, household and institutional products, water-based agricultural pesticide concentrates, and chemical toilets.

Toxicity

2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol, the active ingredient in BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative has been used safely for many years as a preservative for cosmetics, toiletries, pharmaceuticals and agrochemicals.

Acute Toxicity

The acute toxicity of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative is summarized in Table 1.

Table 1. Acute Toxicity of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative

Species (route)	Sex	Range of dose studies mg/kg	Maximum no-effect level mg/kg	Lowest dose causing overt signs mg/kg	Highest non-lethal dose mg/kg	Lowest dose causing death mg/kg	Highest dose with survivors mg/kg
Mouse (oral)	M	120-400	180	270	180	270	270
Rat (oral)	M	36-600	54	80	54	80	600
Rat (dermal)	M	25-1600	25	100	400	1600	1600
Rat (intravenous)	M	25-100	25	50	50	100	50
Rat (inhalation)	M+F	0.05-5[a]	0.05[a]	0.5[a]	5[a]	b	5[a]
Chicken (oral)	F	100-1000	<100	100	100	300	300

M – Male
F – Female

a The doses are expressed as mg/mL or air
b No deaths were recorded

Toxic signs included local irritation, respiratory distress and congestion of the lungs, sedation and ataxia; inflammation of the gastrointestinal tract was common among animals treated orally, and was also seen in those exposed dermally to BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative.

Administration of single oral doses of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative at 40 mg/kg to dogs caused gastric irritation.

Repeated Dose Toxicity

Male and female rats were given oral doses of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative at 20, 80 or 160 mg/kg daily for up to 90 days. Animals given 80 or 160 mg/kg showed signs of respiratory distress and abdominal distension.

Treatment at 160 mg/kg proved too toxic and was stopped after nine days, and some of the animals receiving 80 mg/kg died during the study; post-mortem examination revealed gastric ulceration and hyperplasia in a few animals, but there were no pulmonary changes. Rats given 80 mg/kg for 90 days showed no treatment-related pathology. The 20 mg/kg dosage was well tolerated.

When BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative was added to the drinking water, rats given 160 mg/kg daily for six weeks drank less and had slightly enlarged kidneys. Among those given the highest dose level of 300 mg/kg daily, a few deaths occurred.

Rats fed a diet containing BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative at 100 or 1000 ppm (equivalent to average doses of approximately 10 to 100 mg/kg body weight) for 12 weeks exhibited no signs of toxicity.

Dogs were dosed daily at 4, 8 or 20 mg/kg of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative by oral gavage for 90 days. The only finding of note was vomiting, mainly in dogs receiving 20 mg/kg.

BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative concentrations of 0.2 or 0.5% in aqueous 2.5% methylcellulose solutions were applied at 1 mL/kg once daily for three weeks to the clipped and abraded skin of rabbits. The vehicle alone and the 0.2% solution elicited local skin erythema, and the 0.5% solution produced moderate erythema, edema and scabbing; otherwise, the rabbits showed no ill effects.

Reproduction Studies

The fertility and general reproductive performance of rats was not affected by administration of doses of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative of 20 or 40 mg/kg.

The potential teratogenicity of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative was investigated in rats and rabbits; rats received oral doses of 10, 30 or 100 mg/kg daily throughout pregnancy, and rabbits were given 1, 3.3 or 10 mg/kg daily from day 8 to day 16 of pregnancy. The higher dosages caused maternal toxicity in both species, but no teratogenic effects were noted in the litters.

Furthermore, 0.5% or 2% suspensions of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative in methyl cellulose applied dermally to rats daily from day 6 to day 15 of pregnancy caused local skin reactions in the dams but had no adverse effect on fetuses.

BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative given at oral doses of 20 or 540 mg/kg to rats from day 15 postcoitum to day 23 post partum did not affect parturition, litter size, or post-natal survival and development.

Irritancy

A single four-hour application of a 0.5% aqueous solution of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative under occlusive dressing was not irritating to rabbit skin.

A single instillation of a 1% solution of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative in physiological saline was slightly irritating to rabbit eyes.

Laboratory studies show that the irritancy of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative is largely dependent on the vehicle used; in aqueous solution, levels up to 0.25% BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative applied to human skin are well tolerated. (It is worth noting that BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative, at levels up to 0.1% is permitted, by the EEC, for use in prolonged-contact cosmetic creams).

Skin Sensitization

Delayed contact hypersensitivity was assessed for BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative on four occasions according to the maximization test of Magnusson and Kligman. No evidence of skin sensitization was detected in two of the tests, but isolated positive reactions were obtained in the other two studies.

Genotoxicity

The potential genotoxicity of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative was investigated in a comprehensive range of tests. BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative was not mutagenic in an Ames test, a host-mediated assay, a V79 cell mutation assay, or in micronucleus and dominant lethal assays in mice. Weak in vitro clastogenic activity was detected in cultured human lymphocytes, but this was attributed to the formaldehyde released. These studies, together with the results of the oncogenicity studies, indicate that BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative does not present a genotoxic hazard.

Oncogenicity

BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative has been tested for oncogenicity by dermal administration to mice at 0.2% or 0.5% three times weekly for 80 weeks, and by oral administration to rats at 7, 32 or 142 mg/kg daily in a two-year drinking water study. BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative did not affect the tumor profile in either study.

Environmental Effects

The 96-hour LC_{50} of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative to the brown shrimp was 121 mg/L. Effects Additional results for a variety of avian and aquatic species are presented in Table 2.

Table 2. Environmental Effects of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative

Species (test)	Range of doses (units)	Maximum no-effect level	Lowest dose causing overt signs	Highest non-lethal dose	Lowest dose causing death	Highest dose with survivors	LC_{50} or LD_{50}
Daphnia (48 h)	0.032-5.6 (mg/L)	a	a	0.56[a]	1.0[b]	1.0[b]	1.4
Oyster larvae (48 h)	0.18-5.6 (mg/L)	0.32[c]	0.56[c]	0.56[a]	1.0[c]	5.6[c]	1.7
Mysid shrimp (96 h)	1.8-5.6 (mg/L)	a	1	3.3	5.6	10	5.9
Rainbow trout (96 h)	10-180 (mg/L)	32	56	32	56	75	41.2
Sheepshead minnow (96 h)	18-180 (mg/L)	18	32	18	32	100	57.6
Bluegill sunfish (96 h)	7.5-7.5 (mg/L)	18	32	32	56	75	35.7
Mallard (oral gavage)	100-10,000 (mg/kg)	<100	100	215	464	1,000	510
Mallard (dietary)	100-10,000 (ppm)	<100	100	5,000	10,000	10,000	>10,000
Bobwhite quail (dietary)	100-10,000 (ppm)	500d	1,000d	5,000	1,000	10,000	7,379

a Overt signs were not recorded
b Immobilization was the end point for this study
c Overt signs and mortality were recorded for controls; at the doses quoted the response differed significantly from the control response.
d These figures are based on a single mortality at 1,000 ppm, other overt signs were restricted to the group receiving 10,000 ppm.

Pollution Studies

Toxicity of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative to Activated Sludge in a Laboratory-Scale Simulation Test

BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative was fed to laboratory scale activated sludge plants operating on a standard "synthetic sludge" nutrient solution and the efficiency of removal of organic carbon from the substrate was monitored in comparison with control units without BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative. It was found that 50 mg/L (50 ppm) BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative in the feed to the activated sludge units was tolerated without adverse effects, but at 100 mg/L (100 ppm) the sludge performance was severely impaired.

Microscopic investigations indicated that at doses up to 50 mg/L, the populations of protozoa, nemotodes and rotifers were unaffected. Sludge settling was unhindered. At 100 and 150 mg/L of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative, the sludge appearance changed dramatically. The sludge flocs disappeared, leaving a thin watery sludge which failed to settle.

50 mg/L of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative is equivalent to 225 kg per 1 million gallons (4.6 million liters) of settled sewage entering the aeration tanks. Clearly, an enormous spillage would have to occur even to reach the 50 mg/L level of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative.

Summary of Independent Toxicity Tests with BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative Carried out by North West Water Authority, Kendal, England

1. Effect of the Activated Sludge Process

The toxicity of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative to the activated sludge process was assessed, following the methods stipulated in the "Assessment of Biodegradability 1981," HMSO. A sample of mixed liquor was taken from a high-rate (oxygen atmosphere) activated sludge plant and analyzed by Method B "Assessing the Biodegradability of Chemicals and Industrial Waste Waters using Respiration Rate Measurements." The respiration rate measurements were performed approximately one-half hour after the addition of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative and some 16 hours later after continuous aeration. Various dose rates were investigated on five separate occasions using fresh samples of activated sludge for each investigation.

At 40 mg/L (40 ppm) of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative, there was no significant suppression of oxygen uptake or of microscopic animal life. There was no reduction in the ability of flocs of activated sludge to settle.

At 100 mg/L (100 ppm) of BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative, a 100% suppression of activity occurred. The floc was destroyed and a turbid supernatant formed after settlement.

2. Effect on Mesophilic Anaerobic Digestion

Tests were undertaken using the methods as described in "Amenability of Sewage Sludge to Anerobic Digestion 1979," HMSO. Surplus activated sludge was dosed at various levels with BIOBAN BP-PLUS; these samples then were used to feed a digesting sludge from a continuous breeder digester. Methane gas production was monitored to establish the effectiveness of the digestion. Volume retention was about 19 days, and the samples were monitored over 5 days. Dosing BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative up to 15 mg/L (15 ppm) in the final digest appeared to have no significant effect.

First Aid

If swallowed, drink egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Call a physician.

If inhaled, remove person to fresh air.

If on skin: Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for 15 minutes.

If in eyes: Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Call a physician.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Precautionary Labeling

Labels for BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative bear these caution statements:

DANGER!

CORROSIVE: CAUSES EYE AND SKIN DAMAGE.

MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED.

Avoid breathing dust.

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling.

Wear goggles or faceshield and rubber gloves when handling.

Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Storage and Handling

At normal use rates BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative is compatible with a wide range of metals. However, the solid or its concentrated solutions can be corrosive to some metals if left in contact for prolonged periods. Care must be taken, therefore, to wipe up and/or wash down all spills where these may lead to prolonged contact with metals.

Store the product in its original container, tightly closed in a safe place away from foodstuffs. Wash out the empty container thoroughly and dispose of safely.

Minor spillages may be flushed away with plenty of water. Major spillages must be treated with a suitable absorbent carrier which may then be swept up and contained for disposal in accordance with local requirements.

Shipping and Packaging

BIOBAN® BP-PLUS Preservative is classified as a Class 4.1 hazardous material in the U.S. Department of Transportation regulations and in the international regulations for air and open transport.

The bill of lading description used by DuPont is:

2-BROMO-2-NITROPROPANE-1,3-DIOL,4.1,UN3241,III. DISINFECTANT NOI, OTHER THAN MEDICINAL OR TOILET PREPARATIONS. NMFC ITEM 57100 SUB 3 CLASS 60. TRADE NAME = BIOBAN® BP-PLUS PRESERVATIVE

Shipping Containers	Net Wt.	Gross Wt.
25 kg Fiber drum	25 kg	60 lb
Palletized	600 kg/pallet	

Product stewardship

When considering the use of any DuPont product in a particular application, review the latest Safety Data Sheet (SDS) and country-specific product label to ensure the intended use is within the scope of approved uses. DuPont has a fundamental concern for all who make, distribute, and use its products, and for the environment in which we live. This concern is the basis for our product stewardship philosophy by which we assess the safety, health, and environmental information on our products and then take appropriate steps to protect employee and public health and our environment. The success of our product stewardship program rests with each and every individual involved with DuPont products – from the initial concept and research, to manufacture, use, sale, disposal, and recycle of each product.

Customer notice

DuPont strongly encourages its customers to review both their manufacturing processes and their applications of DuPont products from the standpoint of human health and environmental quality to ensure that DuPont products are not used in ways for which they are not intended or tested. DuPont personnel are available to answer your questions and to provide reasonable technical support. DuPont product literature, including Safety Data Sheets (SDS), should be consulted prior to use of DuPont products. Current Safety Data Sheets are available from DuPont.

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