

## Foaming Root Killer

Roebic Laboratories, Inc.  
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ROEBIC (203) 795-1283  
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Trade Name: Roebic Foaming Root Killer (FRK)  
EPA Reg. No.: 68464-1-7792

Date: 01/01/01 – Reviewed 6/26/08  
Preparer: Dave Lawler

<b>SECTION I - INGREDIENTS</b>
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<u>Component</u>	<u>CAS No.</u>	<u>Percentages</u>
Sulfamic Acid (h 503 NH <sub>2</sub> )	5329-14-6	44
Sodium Bicarbonate (NaCO <sub>3</sub> )	144-55-8	
Non Ionic Surfactants		
2.6 Dichlorobenzontrile	1184-65-6	1.11
Kaolin Clay	1332-55-7	

<b>SECTION II – PHYSICAL &amp; CHEMICAL DATA</b>
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	<b>Bottom Layer*</b>	<b>Top Layer*</b>
Appearance	White Granules	Brown Granules
Odor	Odorless	Slight Aromatic
Boiling Point	408°F (Decomposition)	NA
Melting Point	255°F	NA
Specific Gravity	(H <sub>2</sub> O=1) 2.18	NA
Vapor Pressure	M M HG/2 0	NA
Vapor Density	NA	NA
Water Solubility	21%	Insoluble

\* Package contains 2 layers of chemical ingredients, which react in water to create foaming action.

<b>SECTION III – FIRE, REACTIVITY, &amp; EXPLOSION DATA</b>
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Flash Point:	420°F for Dichlobenil
Flammability Classification:	Class I
Extinguishing Media:	Use extinguishing media appropriate for surrounding fire. Avoid direct water stream on molten material (splatter occurs).
Fire Fighting Techniques:	Wear full protective clothing including self-contained breathing apparatus. Use water spray to cool nearby containers.
Unusual Fire & Explosion Hazards:	May release sulfur trioxide or ammonia when involved in fire. Aqueous solutions of this product are mildly acidic. Avoid contact with aluminum, explosive hydrogen may result.
Stability:	Stable
Polymerization:	Will not occur.
Materials to avoid:	Hazardous reaction in aqueous solution may occur with chlorine, hypochlorous acid, hypochlorites, cyanides, or sulfides. Strong alkalis should be avoided.
Hazardous Decomposition Products:	May release sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide, or ammonia gases and organic compounds in black smoke. Dichlobenil may hydrolyze to 2.6 dichlorobenzamide in Alkaline/alcoholic solutions.

<b>SECTION IV – HEALTH HAZARD DATA</b>
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## Effects of overexposure:

Immediate: Burning eyes, irritated skin, mouth and throat

Long-term: May aggravate some medical conditions such as Wilson's disease

This material is not considered to be a carcinogen by the National Toxicology Program, OSHA, or the International Agency for the Research on Cancer.

## SECTION V – PRIMARY ROUTES OF ENTRY

Skin contact, Skin absorption, Eye contact

## SECTION VI – PERMISSIBLE EXPOSURE LIMITS

No applicable information found.

## SECTION VII – CANCER HAZARD

No applicable information found. (See Section IV)

## SECTION VIII – PRECAUTIONS, SPILLS

Dot Storage Category:	Non DOT Regulated
Precautions for Handling and Storing:	Store in a cool, dry well ventilated place away from incompatible materials. Keep packages dry at all times. Full and empty containers retain product residue and vapors.
Other Precautions:	Wash thoroughly if on skin after handling. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not cut, grind, weld, or drill on or near containers.
Actions if Released or Spilled:	Wear appropriate protective equipment and clothing. For small spills, sweep up and dispose of in DOT-approved waste containers. For large spills, shovel into DOT-approved waste containers. Keep out of surface waters and soil. Introduce lime or soda ash to form soluble salts.
Waste Disposal Methods:	Plastic containers, triple rinse, then offer for recycling, reconditioning or incinerate. If state and local regulations allow, burn but stay away from smoke. NOTE: Dispose of all wastes in accordance with federal, state, and local regulations.

## SECTION IX – CONTROLS, PROTECTION

Ventilation Controls:	Work in well-ventilated area. Use local mechanical exhaust ventilation capable of minimizing dust emissions at the point of use.
Respiratory Protection:	Not required for normal handling when used with adequate ventilation.
Protective Gloves and Clothing:	Wear rubber gloves, long sleeve shirt, trousers, and safety shoes when handling.
Eye and Face Protection:	Chemical splash-proof goggles or face shield – do not wear contacts if at all possible.
Special Protective Measures for Maintenance Work:	Eye wash facility and safety shower should be nearby and ready to use. Use clothing and equipment consistent with good pesticide handling and application procedures.

## SECTION X – FIRST AID & EMERGENCY PROCEDURES

If in eyes:	Call physician. Hold eyelids open and flush with a gentle steady stream of water for 15 minutes.
If on skin:	Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.
If swallowed:	Call physician or poison control center. Drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, or gelatin mixture, or if these are not available a large quantity of water. Avoid alcohol. Do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, and only if an individual is properly trained and has personal equipment available, the individual should consider CPR, after first contacting emergency personnel. Get medical attention.
Note to physician:	Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Measures against circulatory shock, respiratory depression and convulsions may be needed.