

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS
REGISTRATION DIVISION (WH-567)
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

EPA REGISTRATION NO.

DATE OF ISSUANCE

11-16-1985

TERM OF ISSUANCE

NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: REGISTRATION
 REREГИSTRATION

(Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,
and Rodenticide Act, as amended)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT (Include ZIP code)

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NOTE: Changes in labeling formula differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above U.S. EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby Registered/Reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

A copy of the labeling accepted in connection with this Registration/Reregistration is returned herewith.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an indorsement or approval of this product by this Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

REGISTRATION NO. 161-18-132426

1. The name of the pesticide is 161-18-132426.

2. The name of the pesticide is 161-18-132426.

3. The name of the pesticide is 161-18-132426.

4. The name of the pesticide is 161-18-132426.

5. The name of the pesticide is 161-18-132426.

6. The name of the pesticide is 161-18-132426.

ATTACHMENT IS APPLICABLE

SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL

DATE

[Handwritten Signature] 11/16/85

<u>EPA Accession Numbers</u>	<u>Title of Reports</u>
252520	Acute Dermal Toxicity Study. Toxigenics, Inc. Study #410-1359. December 15, 1983.
252528	Eye Irritation Study. Toxigenics, Inc. Study #410-1361. November 16, 1983.
252529	Primary Dermal Irritation Study. Toxigenics, Inc. Study #410-1360. November 30, 1983.
252530	Efficacy Data for Dricon Treated Wood. January 19, 1984.
252531	Acute Oral Toxicity Study. Toxigenics, Inc. Study #410-1358. December 16, 1983.
252532	Product Chemistry
254793	Dricon Fire Retardant Treated Wood. Procedures Manual. Koppers Co., Inc.

3. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. Refer to the A-79 Enclosure for a further description of final printed labeling.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

Henry M. Jacoby
Product Manager (21)
Fungicide-Herbicide Branch
Registration Division (TS-767)

Enclosures

RD:JOB-32927:Jacoby:RD-48:KIM:Kendrick:898-1270:10/30/84:Del.12/11/84

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DRICON is supplied as a granular solid in drums, each containing 350 pounds of dry product. A cool, dry, enclosed facility is required for the storage of these chemicals. The DRICON chemicals will deteriorate with heat or prolonged storage.

Every effort should be made to rotate stocks. Storage under tarpaulins or plastic sheets is not satisfactory in view of the high temperatures that can be produced under these conditions. Care should be taken not to puncture the fiber drums.

2. Solutions Concentrations

The DRICON fire-retardant chemicals must be mixed to produce a 10.5% minimum concentration when treating southern pine plywood and 7% minimum concentration for treating other listed species of plywood and all listed species of lumber.

3. Mixing Procedures

Determine the capacity of your mix tank in gallons (leaving approximately 6" of free board). Refer to Table 2, Column 4, and find the gallons to be mixed for 1 350-pound drum at the desired concentration. Divide the capacity of the mix tank in gallons by the gallons obtained from 1 drum for your concentration. The result will be the maximum number of drums per mix, disregarding fractions of drums.

Example: Mix tank - 2' dia. x 5' tall = 2855 gal. \div 585 (Table 2, Column 4) = 4.88 drums. You will be making a 4-drum mix for a 7% treating solution. For a 10.5% solution - 2855 gal. \div 384 gal./drum = 7.43. You will be making a 7-drum mix for a 10.5% treating solution.

To calculate the gallons in each mix, multiply the number of drums from the above calculation by the gallons per drum (Table 2, Column 4) corresponding to the concentration you are mixing.

Example: 7% solution - 4 drums x 585 gal./drum = 2340 gal.; 10.5% solution - 7 drums x 384 gal./drum = 2688 gal./mix.

If you think this would not give you enough free board for mixing, drop to the next whole drum and make a 5-drum mix (NEVER MIX FRACTIONS OF DRUMS).

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To mix the 15% concentrate, multiply the total pounds of DRICON in the mix (number of drums x 350 lbs./drum) x 0.754 gal./lb. of dry chemical for 15% (Table 2, Column 3).

Example: 4-drum mix: $4 \times 350 = 1400$ lbs. DRICON x $.754 = 1056$ gal.

To initiate the mix, add 1056 gallons of water to the mix tank and heat to 140°F . As soon as the mixing temperature is reached, empty the drums of DRICON into the mix tank and agitate for 10 to 15 minutes. It may be helpful to bring the temperature back to 140°F . After 10 minutes, inspect the solution for clarity and if it is clear, add the balance of the water for the mix. When the water addition is complete, add the corrosion inhibitor (see Section 6). When the corrosion inhibitor is added and agitated, the solution is ready to be pumped to the work tank. If this solution is at all cloudy, it should be routed through a bag filter (see Appendix C and D).

4. Reducing the Solution Concentration from 10.5% to 7%

Since this will increase the volume of the treating solution by approximately 50%, you must reduce the level in the work tank as much as possible.

Calculate the pounds of DRICON in the treating solution by multiplying the gallons in the work tank by 0.911 (Table 2, Column 3) lbs. of dry chemical in 1 gallon for 10.5% solution. Divide this answer by 0.598 (Table 2, Column 3) gallons per pound of dry chemical for 7% concentration. This will give you the gallons of 7% treating solution corresponding to the pounds of dry chemical in the work tank. Fill the work tank to the level corresponding to the gallons calculated.

Example: 9000 gal. of 10.5% solution. $9000 \times 0.911 = 8199$ lbs. of DRICON. $8199 \div 0.598 = 13710$ gal. of 7% DRICON solution. Fill the work tank to this level, then recirculate.

5. Increasing Concentration from 7% to 10.5%

Note: Since you can only mix a 15% concentrate for strengthening the treating solution, it will increase the volume in your work tank approximately 75% when you strengthen to 10.5% making it necessary to start with as little treating solution in the work tank as possible.

It is recommended that you use a second work tank for this 10.5% concentration rather than increasing or decreasing concentrations.

To determine the drums of DRICON needed to strengthen the 7% to 10.5%, multiply the gallons of 7% solution in the tank by 1.75. If the resulting number indicates a fraction of a drum, round the next whole drum.

Example: 9,000 gal. of 7% solution. $9000 \times 1.75 = 15750$ gallons.

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These drums will be added as a 15% concentrate mix. To determine the number of drums per mix, divide the capacity of the mix tank by 264 (Table 2, column 4 for 15%), dropping any fraction of drums.

Example: 2855 gal. mix tank. $2855 \div 264 \text{ gal./drum} = 10.8 \text{ drums}$. You will be making a 10-drum mix. To calculate the amount of water to add, multiply $10 \times 264 = 2640 \text{ gal.}$ for the total mix. Only 90% of this volume should be added to the mix tank since there is approximately 10% volume increase from the chemical in a 15% concentration.

Example: Add 2376 gallons of water to the mix tank and heat to 140°F, add the 10 drums of DRICON, agitate until clear, add the corrosion inhibitor and pump to the work tank. Repeat this process until the required number of drums have been mixed and added to the work tank.

This should result in a concentration slightly higher than 10.5% since you added the fraction of a drum. To reduce the concentration to 10.5%, calculate the total pounds of DRICON in the treating solution (pounds of DRICON in the 7% solution, plus pounds of DRICON mixed) and multiply this $\times 1.098 \text{ gal./lb.}$ of dry chemical (Table 2, Column 3) and fill the tank to this level.

6. Corrosion Inhibition of Treating Equipment

DRICON fire-retardant treated lumber is no more corrosive to fasteners than untreated lumber when used as recommended. However, an additive is recommended to prevent excessive corrosion of pipes and fittings in the treating plant by the DRICON fire-retardant chemical solutions.

An effective inhibitor is Hydrogen Peroxide* which can be purchased as a 50% concentrate in 55 gallon drums. A measured amount should be added to the mix tank during the addition of cool water to the 15% mix in accordance with the following table:

Quantity of Hydrogen Peroxide to Add to Each 100 Gallons

DRICON Chemical Solution Concentrn.	Age of System	Pounds 50% Peroxide	Gallons 50% Peroxide
7%	New	3.42	0.342
7%	After 6 weeks	2.56	0.256
7%	After 12 weeks	1.70	0.170
10.5%	New	4.36	0.436
10.5%	After 6 weeks	3.48	0.348
10.5%	After 12 weeks	2.62	0.262

TABLE 1

* See Appendix M for handling system.