

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

MAR 13 1997

Buckman Laboratories, Inc.
1256 N. McLean Blvd.
Memphis, TN 38108

Subject: Busan 90
EPA Registration No. 1448-23
Your Application of February 5, 1997

Attn: Dennis L. Barbee
Manager, Regulatory Affairs

The amendment referred to above submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable, subject to the following comment.

In the "Environmental Hazard" section include the statement "This pesticide is toxic to fish".

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Submit one (1) copy of the finished printed label before this product is released for shipment.

If you have any questions about the comments in this letter you should contact Drusilla Copeland at (703) 308-6224.

Sincerely,

Marion M. Johnson
Product Manager (31)
Antimicrobial Program Branch
Registration Division (7505W)

Enclosure

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	7505W						
SURNAME	D. Copeland						
DATE	3/13/97						

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BUSAN 90

BUSAN is a registered trademark.

ACCEPTED
w/c cur med
MAR 13 1997
EPA Reg. No. 1448-23

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:
2-Bromo-4'-hydroxyacetophenone 30.0 %
INERT INGREDIENTS: 70.0 %



POISON



POISON

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Fatal if spray mist is inhaled under prolonged exposure. Do not breathe mist. Corrosive to skin and eyes. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid contamination of food. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Wash thoroughly after use.

FIRST AID: In case of skin contact, wash with plenty of soap and water. Using gloves, remove contaminated clothing. Wash clothes before reuse. If product gets into eyes, flush immediately with large amounts of clean, cool water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately. If spray mist is inhaled, remove individual to fresh air. If individual is blue or cyanotic, administer oxygen, if available. Get medical attention immediately. If product is swallowed, **DO NOT INDUCE VOMITING**. Rinse mouth with large amounts of tap water. Drink slowly one or two glassfuls of water. Contact a physician or Poison Control Center immediately. In cases where the individual is unconscious, do not give fluids by mouth. Avoid alcohol, alcohol-containing products or other drugs or substances as antidotes. Note to physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate gastric lavage.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

PHYSICAL HAZARDS: Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Do not expose to extreme temperatures. Do not stack more than five drums high. Drums should be opened in well-ventilated areas. Leaking or damaged drums should be placed in overpack drums for disposal. Spills should be absorbed in sawdust or sand and disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Keep container closed when not in use.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at your EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities.

BEST AVAILABLE COPY

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Busan 90 is used in pulp and paper mills (1) to control bacterial and fungal slime; (2) to inhibit the growth of bacteria that cause the degradation of papermaking chemicals such as animal glue solutions, clay slurries, starch solutions and slurries, and coatings formulations; and (3) to inhibit the growth of fungi that cause the degradation of papermaker's alum solutions.

Pulp and Paper Mills: To control bacterial and fungal slime in pulp and paper mill, Busan 90 is employed at 0.1 to 1 kg per tonne (0.2 to 2 lb per ton) of pulp or paper (dry basis). The concentration of Busan 90 and the frequency of treatment should be adjusted higher or lower according to the rate of slime accretion. **Fresh Water Treatment:** To supplement or replace chlorine in the treatment of freshwater used on a paper machine, use Busan 90 at concentrations of 1 to 4 parts per million (ppm). Busan 90 should not be added to water used for drinking or bathing. **Slush Pulp Preservation:** To prevent spoilage of slush pulp in storage, add Busan 90 in a manner that will ensure uniform distribution throughout the mass of pulp. For slush pulp that will be held in storage for more than 8 hours but not more than 1 week, treat this pulp with 0.1 to 0.5 kg of Busan 90 per tonne (0.2 to 1.0 lb per ton) of moisture-free pulp. **Pulp and Recycled Fiber Treatment:** When microbiologically contaminated pulp or recycled fiber (water paper) is added to the system, use a supplementary treatment of Busan 90. To each beater or pulper add 0.1 kg of Busan 90 per tonne (0.2 lb per ton) of moisture-free fiber to help keep the system free of slime. **Broke Treatment:** For treatment of broke to help control slime, use Busan 90 at 0.1 to 0.3 kg tonne (0.2 to 0.6 lb per ton) of dry broke. Coated broke may require as much as 0.5 kg of Busan 90 per tonne (1.0 lb. per ton).

Preservation of Coating Formulations and Papermaking Chemicals: To inhibit the growth of bacteria that cause the degradation of papermaking chemicals, such as animal glue solutions, slurries and solutions, or coating formulations, and papermaking chemicals. The following table shows the amounts of Busan 90 recommended, based on the total weight of slurry, emulsion, or solution to be protected, for the preservation of various materials:

Substrate	Parts per million of Busan 90
Alum solutions	50 to 100
Animal glue solutions	75 to 150
Clay slurries, phosphate-dispersed	50 to 100
Coating formulations, protein binders	150 to 200
Coating formulations, starch binders	100 to 200
Starch slurries and solutions	50 to 150

Busan 90 is composed of substances that have been allowed for use in the manufacture of paper and paperboard under U.S. Food and Drug Administration Regulations 176.170 and 176.300.

Preservation of Slurries and Emulsions: Busan 90 is used to inhibit the growth of bacteria that cause degradation of clay slurries, pigment slurries, inks, resins, emulsion paints, adhesives, waxes, and polishes. Busan 90 is added at rates of 0.01 - 0.5% based on the weight of the slurry or emulsion.

HMS/NPCA RATING
Health 3 Flammability 2 Reactivity 1

Product Weight: 9.8 lbs./gal. 1.18 kg/l
NET CONTENTS MARKED ON CONTAINER

EPA Reg. No. 1448-23

Manufactured By EPA Est. No. 1448-TN-1, 1448-MO-1
BUCKMAN LABORATORIES, INC.
1256 N. McLEAN BLVD., MEMPHIS, TN 38108 USA
(901) 278-0330 or 1-800-BUCKMAN

Rev. 2/5/87

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