

1448-433

1025

JUN 14 2010

Mr. Carl F. Watson, Ph.D.  
Senior Regulatory Toxicologist  
Buckman Laboratories, Inc.  
1256 N. McLean Blvd.  
Memphis TN 38108

Subject: **BUSAN 1215**  
EPA Registration Number 1448-433  
Application Dated March 16, 2010  
EPA Received Date March 17, 2010

Dear Mr. Watson:

The following amendment submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable with the following.

**Proposed Amendment:**

- Revise the Storage & Disposal Section PR Notice 2007-4

**General Comments:**

Revise label as follows:

- 1.) Revise the "Container Disposal" heading on page 2 to read "Container *Handling*."
- 2.) The nonrefillable container text must be consolidated for clarity by stating the following:

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) and promptly after emptying. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, if available. If not, puncture and dispose of in sanitary landfill, or if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. If metal container, do not puncture or burn.

(Residue Removal for <5 gallons): Proposed language is acceptable.						
(Residue Removal for > 5 gallons): Proposed Language is acceptable.						
SYMBOL						
SURNAME						
DATE						

3.) Delete the last three statements under "Storage and Disposal" because they are repetitive. These statements are the Environmental Hazards statements which already appear on page 1.

4.) The last statement under the "For Intermittent and Continuous Treatment" directions for both Pulp and Paper Mills and Industrial Water System on page 3 must be revised to be in compliance with PR Notice 2000-5, Mandatory Labeling, by deleting the term, should and stating "must."

A stamped copy of the acceptable labeling is enclosed. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed labeling before distributing or selling the product bearing the revised labeling.

Should you have any questions or comments concerning this letter, please contact Drusilla Copeland at (703) 308-6224.

Sincerely,

*Drusilla Copeland*  
for Velma Noble

Product Manager (31)  
Regulatory Management Branch I  
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)

Enclosure: stamped label



# BUSAN 1215

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## Buckman

BUSAN is a registered trademark.

A microbiocide for controlling algal, bacterial and fungal deposits in influent water systems, and all process water systems used for the manufacture of paper and paperboard products and in industrial cooling towers, recirculating cooling water systems, evaporative condensers, influent water systems, brewery and food pasteurizers, industrial fresh water systems, airwashers, seawater desalination and reverse osmosis systems, paint spray booth sumps, non-fish containing decorative fountains and ponds used for cooling purposes, sewage and wastewater systems. This product is also used for the control of algae, bacteria, fungi and mollusks in both seawater and freshwater influent systems.

### Storage and Disposal

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

**PESTICIDE STORAGE:** Keep container tightly closed. Store in a dry place. 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:** 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 Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional office for guidance. Clean equipment and/or dispose of equipment wash water in a manner to avoid contamination of water resources.

#### CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

(Text for all nonrefillable containers)

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. **Plastic Containers:** May be incinerated, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke. **Metal Containers:** Must not be incinerated. Do not cut or weld on or near metal containers.

{Liquid residue removal statement for nonrefillable containers with capacity of 5 gals or less}

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for the later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

{Liquid residue removal statement for nonrefillable containers with capacity of >5 gals}

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

(Text for all nonrefillable containers)

Then offer for recycling if available or reconditioning, if appropriate, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or, if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

{Text for refillable containers}

Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

For containers larger than 55 gallons:

To clean the container prior to refilling or disposal, use a pressure wash as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Use a pressure wash system that rinses all interior sides with water and that is rated at >40 psi and >120F. Pressure wash the container for a length of time that ensures that a minimum 25% of the container volume of water is used. During the pressure wash, ensure that the container valve is left open for continuous draining. Collect the rinsate and empty into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Allow container to drain for 10 minutes after pressure wash is completed.

For containers 55 gallons and smaller:

To clean the container prior to refilling or disposal, use a triple rinse wash as follows: Empty the remaining contents from this container into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times.

Do not discharge rinsate containing this product 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 rinsate containing this product to sewer systems without prior approval from the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

Batch code: \_\_\_\_\_

**Manufactured by** Buckman Laboratories, Inc.  
1256 North McLean Blvd., Memphis, Tennessee 38108, USA  
(901) 278-0330 or 1-800-282-5626

EPA Est. No. 1448-TN-1

EPA Reg. No. 1448-433

Product Weight 9.59 lbs/gal 1.15kg/l

Net contents are marked on the container.

#### HMIS / NPCA Ratings

Health 1 Flammability 1 Reactivity 0

Last Revision

3/5/2010

# BUSAN 1215

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5 of 5

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### Directions for Use

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

**PULP AND PAPER MILLS:** BUSAN 1215 is used as a microbiocide in the manufacture of paper and paperboard that contacts food.

This product is applied in conjunction with sodium hypochlorite to form monochloramine, a slower acting less aggressive oxidizing microbiocide. The products are added to dilution water to achieve a minimum molar ratio of 1.0 to 1.0, BUSAN 1215 to sodium hypochlorite. This ratio may be obtained by combining 0.5 fluid ounces of BUSAN 1215 to 1.0 fluid ounces of sodium hypochlorite (less than or equal to 15.0% wt/wt). To insure both handling safety and effectiveness, the monochloramine solution must be generated and fed into the treatment water systems through a proper chemical feed skid only by a trained Buckman representative. Use of this product for any other purposes or contrary to the use directions specified below is prohibited.

**Dosage Rates:** When noticeably fouled, apply sufficient product and sodium hypochlorite to achieve a total chlorine residual of at least 1 ppm in excess of the system oxidant demand. Once control is achieved, treatment rates can be reduced to sub-demand rates from 50% to 80% of system demand. The product may be added to the system continuously or intermittently as needed to any area of the system where uniform mixing can be obtained.

For intermittent treatment, mix 0.5 fluid ounces of BUSAN 1215 to 1.0 fluid ounce of sodium hypochlorite (less than or equal to 15.0% wt/wt). Apply the solution at a rate to obtain 1 to 2 ppm in excess of the system oxidant demand (maximum of 5 ppm measured) as total chlorine in the water being treated for 5 to 60 minutes every 1 to 6 hours. The frequency of feeding and the duration of treatment will depend on the severity of the problem. Badly fouled systems should be cleaned before initial treatment.

For continuous treatment, mix 0.5 fluid ounces of BUSAN 1215 to 1.0 fluid ounce of sodium hypochlorite (less than or equal to 15.0% wt/wt). Apply the solution at a rate to obtain 0.5 to 1 ppm in excess of system oxidant demand (maximum of 5 ppm measured) as total chlorine in the water being treated on a continuous basis. The frequency of feeding and the duration of treatment will depend on the severity of the problem. Badly fouled systems should be cleaned before initial treatment.

If chloramine is detected in the effluent, it can be neutralized by the addition of sodium metabisulfite until the chloramine is no longer detected.

**INDUSTRIAL WATER SYSTEMS:** BUSAN 1215 is used for the control of algal, bacterial and fungal deposits in industrial cooling towers, recirculating cooling water systems, evaporative condensers, influent water systems, brewery and food pasteurizers, industrial fresh water systems, airwashers, seawater desalination and reverse osmosis systems, paint spray booth sumps, non-fish containing decorative fountains and ponds used for cooling purposes, sewage and wastewater systems. This product is also used for the control of algae, bacteria, fungi and mollusks in both seawater and freshwater influent systems.

When this product is used to treat sewage and wastewater systems, seawater, and freshwater influent systems for once-through industrial water systems, and seawater desalination and reverse osmosis systems, and the system water is not sent to a POTW; residual levels of chloramine in the effluent must be monitored and neutralized using on-line monitoring and control equipment.

When this product is used to treat recirculating cooling water systems, evaporative condensers, influent water systems (not part of once-through industrial water systems), brewery and food pasteurizers, airwashers, paint spray booth sumps, and non-fish containing decorative fountains and ponds used for cooling purposes; effluent detection of chloramine should be conducted at least once per shift. If chloramine is detected in the effluent, it can be neutralized by the addition of sodium metabisulfite until the chloramine is no longer detected.

This product is applied in conjunction with sodium hypochlorite to form monochloramine, a slower acting less aggressive oxidizing microbiocide. The products are added to dilution water to achieve a minimum molar ratio of 1.0 to 1.0, BUSAN 1215 to sodium hypochlorite. This ratio may be obtained by combining 0.5 fluid ounces of BUSAN 1215 to 1.0 fluid ounces of sodium hypochlorite (less than or equal to 15.0% wt/wt). To insure both handling safety and effectiveness, the monochloramine solution must be generated and fed into the treatment water process through a closed metered chemical feed system. The system operator must be trained by a Buckman representative in the use of the chemical feed system. Use of this product for any other purposes or contrary to the use directions specified below is prohibited.

**Dosage Rates:** When noticeably fouled, apply sufficient product and sodium hypochlorite to achieve a total chlorine residual of at least 1 ppm in excess of the system oxidant demand. Once control is achieved, treatment rates can be reduced to sub-demand rates from 50% to 80% of system demand. The product may be added to the system continuously or intermittently as needed to any area of the system where uniform mixing can be obtained.

For intermittent treatment, mix 0.5 fluid ounces of BUSAN 1215 to 1.0 fluid ounce of sodium hypochlorite (less than or equal to 15.0% wt/wt). Apply the solution at a rate to obtain 1 to 2 ppm in excess of the system oxidant demand (maximum of 5 ppm measured) as total chlorine in the water being treated for 5 to 60 minutes every 1 to 6 hours. The frequency of feeding and the duration of treatment will depend on the severity of the problem. Badly fouled systems should be cleaned before initial treatment.

For continuous treatment, mix 0.5 fluid ounces of BUSAN 1215 to 1.0 fluid ounce of sodium hypochlorite (less than or equal to 15.0% wt/wt). Apply the solution at a rate to obtain 0.5 to 1 ppm in excess of the system oxidant demand (maximum of 5 ppm measured) as total chlorine in the water being treated on a continuous basis. The frequency of feeding and the duration of treatment will depend on the severity of the problem. Badly fouled systems should be cleaned before initial treatment.