

# WRICO CTS-910

## ALGICIDE AND PRECURSOR Sodium Chlorite Solution 25%

**ACCEPTED**  
FEB 27 1990  
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, registered for the pesticide.  
EPA Reg. No. 1757-92

**BEST AVAILABLE COPY**

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals: Danger: Highly corrosive. Causes skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not handle with bare hands. Wear goggles or face shield and use neoprene gloves and only thoroughly clean utensils when handling. Irritating to nose and throat. Avoid breathing fumes. Remove and wash contaminated clothing to avoid fire.

### CHEMICAL HAZARD S:

Danger: Dry CTS-910 is a strong oxidizing agent. Mix only into water. Contamination may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases (chlorine dioxide—a poisonous explosive gas), and possible fire and explosion. Do not contaminate with garbage, dirt, organic matter, household products, chemicals, soap products, paint products, solvents, acids, vinegar, beverages, oils, pine oil, dirty rags, or any other foreign matter.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not discharge into lakes, streams, ponds, or public water, unless in accordance with an NPDES Permit. For guidance contact the regional office of EPA.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use the product in a manner inconsistent with its label.

### DIRECTIONS FOR CONTROLLING THE GROWTH OF ALGAE IN RECIRCULATING COOLING WATER TOWERS.

1. Clean badly fouled systems before starting treatment. 2. When algae are visible, add an initial dosage of 8.4 fluid ounces of CTS-910 per 1,000 gals. of water in the system. Repeat if necessary until control is evident. 3. Where algae control is evident, use a subsequent dose of 4.2 fluid ounces of CTS-910 per 1,000 gals. of water in the system twice a week or as needed to maintain control. 4. Add CTS-910 directly to the cooling tower drip pan (cold water basin) near the inlet to the recirculating pump. For use in the mechanical generation of chlorine dioxide as a disinfectant, sanitizer, or for microorganism control and as a chemical oxidant in aquatic systems.

### FEED RATE REQUIREMENTS:

Feed rates of CTS-910 will depend on the severity of contamination and the degree of control desired. The exact dosage will depend on the size of the system and residual necessary for effective control.

Manufactured in the United States

1R-1088W-1/09

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:	
Sodium Chlorite*	25%
INERT INGREDIENTS	75%
*AVAILABLE CHLORINE	39%

CONTAINS 2.58 LBS. OF SODIUM CHLORITE PER GALLON AT 70°F.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
DANGER!  
SEE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENT AND  
FIRST AID INFORMATION**

### FIRST AID (PRACTICAL TREATMENT)

If In Eyes: Flush with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Call physician.

If on Skin: Flush skin with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Call physician.

If Swallowed: Give large amounts of water. Call physician.

EPA Reg. No. 1757-92  
EPA Est. 1757-NJ-1  
1757-TX-1  
1757-IL-1  
60037-CA-001

Gals. Net ( )

IMPORTANT NOTICE: Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label under normal conditions of use. THE FOREGOING WARRANTIES ARE EXCLUSIVE AND ARE IN LIEU OF ALL OTHER WARRANTIES, WHETHER WRITTEN, ORAL OR IMPLIED. THE WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTABILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, IN OTHER RESPECTS THAN AS EXPRESSLY SET FORTH HEREIN, ARE EXPRESSLY EXCLUDED AND DISCLAIMED.



**Drew Industrial Division**  
ASHLAND CHEMICAL, INC. SUBSIDIARY OF ASHLAND OIL, INC.  
One Drew Plaza, Boonton, New Jersey 07005  
Phone (201) 263-7600 / Telex 136444  
24-hour Emergency Telephone  
1 (800) 274-5263 or 1 (800) ASHLAND

### METHOD OF FEED

Large amounts of chlorine dioxide can be generated by two common methods: 1. the chlorine method which utilizes CTS-910 and chlorine gas, or 2. the hypochlorite method which utilizes CTS-910, a hypochlorite solution and an acid.

Your Drew representative can guide you in the selection, installation and operation of feed systems.

### CHLORINE DIOXIDE APPLICATIONS

Chlorine dioxide has a variety of commercial uses. In all of the following applications, CTS-910 is used to generate it.

**Treatment of Potable Water.** Chlorine dioxide has long been used to remove tastes and odors in potable water. It is also used in the disinfection of water, particularly where trihalomethanes are concerned. And it oxidizes soluble manganese and iron compounds, eliminating a major cause of stained pipes and fixtures.

**Bacterial Spore Control in Paper Mills.** Some of the major operational problems in paper and paperboard production are caused by proliferation of microbiological organisms in white water and stock systems. An oxidizing biocide, chlorine dioxide can control micro-biological growths, which cause paper malodors and discoloration, deterioration of felt, equipment corrosion, fouling of pipes and showers, and paper quality problems such as spots, specks and holes.

**Food Processing.** Chlorine dioxide is highly effective for microbiological control in organically contaminated food waters. Control of microbiological growth is necessary to insure food product safety.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Keep product dry in tightly closed container when not in use. Don't drop, roll or skid drum. Keep upright. Always replace cover. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat or open flame.

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. 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 the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

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

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