5382-41 2/21/2007 FILE COPY Page 176

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency Office of Pesticide Programs

February 21, 2007

Rose Bedwell
Occidental Chemical Corporation
P.O. Box 809050
Dallas, TX 75380

Subject: Technical Sodium Chlorite Solution 50
EPA Registration No. 5382-41
Submission Dated: January 21, 2007
Receipt Date: January 29, 2007

Dear Ms. Bedwell:

This acknowledges receipt of your notification, submitted under the provision of PR Notice 98-10, FIFRA Section 3(c)9.

Proposed Notification

- Change company name from Basic Chemicals Company LLC due to merger

New company name: Occidental Chemical Corporation

General Comments

Based on a review of the material submitted, the following comments apply:

This company name change notification is acceptable and a copy has been inserted in your file for future reference.

Should you have any questions or comments concerning this letter, please contact me at (703) 308-6345.

Sincerely,

Wanda Henson
Product Reviewer - Team 32
Regulatory Management Branch II
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)

2 8 6

Print Form

Please read instructions on reverse before completing form. Form Approved. OMB No. 2070-0060. Approval expires 2-28-

EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency Washington, DC 20460

☐ Registration ☐ Amendment ☒ Other

OPP Identifier Number

Application for Pesticide - Section I

1. Company/Product Number
Company numbers: ~~5382~~ ~~21164~~ 5382-41

2. EPA Product Manager

3. Proposed Classification ☐ None ☐ Restricted

4. Company/Product (Name)
Occidental Chemical Corp & Basic Chemicals Co. LLC.

PM#

5. Name and Address of Applicant *(Include ZIP Code)*
PO Box 809050
Dallas, TX 75380-9050

☐ *Check if this is a new address*

6. **Expedited Review.** In accordance with FIFRA Section 3(c)(3)(b)(i), my product is similar or identical in composition and labeling to:
EPA Reg. No. _____
Product Name _____

Section - II

☐ Amendment - Explain below.
☐ Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____
☒ Notification - Explain below.
☐ Final printed labels in reponses to Agency letter dated _____
☐ "Me Too" Application.
☐ Other - Explain below.

Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I and Section II.)

Label change proposed: Company name change for products under company numbers 5382 & 21164 due to merger
Establishment number 5382-LA-1 added to label for 935-8.

Section - III

1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:

Child-Resistant Packaging	Unit Packaging	Water Soluble Packaging	2. Type of Container
☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Yes ☐ No	☐ Metal ☐ Plastic ☐ Glass ☐ Paper ☐ Other (Specify)
* *Certification must be submitted*	If "Yes" Unit Packaging wgt. / No. per container	If "Yes" Package wgt. / No. per container	

3. Location of Net Contents Information ☐ Label ☐ Container

4. Size(s) Retail Container

5. Location of Label Directions ☐ On Label ☐ On Labeling accompaning product

6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product ☐ Uthograph ☐ Paper glued ☐ Stenciled ☐ Other _____

Section - IV

1. Contact Point *(Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)*

Name	Title	Telephone No. (Include Area Code)
Rose Bedwell	Health, Environment & Safety Specialist	972-404-3918

Certification

I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or both under applicable law.

6. Date Application Received (Stamped)

2. Signature	3. Title	4. Typed Name	5. Date
	Health, Environment & Safety Specialist	Rose Bedwell	01/15/2006

OxyChem®
Corporate Health, Environment and Safety Dept.

Responsible Care®
Good Chemistry at Work

January 21, 2007

Document Processing Desk, NOTIF
Office of Pesticide Programs 7504P
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
1200 Pennsylvania Ave. NW
Washington DC 20464

SUBJECT: Notification of Minor Label Changes Pursuant to PR Notice 98-10 due to Merger of Occidental Chemical Corporation (935) and Basic Chemicals Company LLC. (5382 & 21164)

Dear Sir or Madam:

In accordance with PR Notice 98-10, I am notifying the Agency of minor label changes being proposed. As of January 1, 2007, the name of Basic Chemicals Company, LLC (5382 and 21164) changed to Occidental Chemical Corporation (935). Basic, which was a wholly-owned subsidiary of Occidental, merged into Occidental, pursuant to Section 904A of the New York Business Corporation Law and Title 6, Section 18-209 of the Delaware Limited Liability Company Act.

Please find the following enclosed documents supporting this notification:

- Application for Pesticide Registration (EPA form 8570-1)
- 5 copies of the revised labels for each product, 1 each with changes highlighted

As shown on the labels, the company name change impacts the pesticide registrations for company numbers 5382 and 21164. Please note for the product 5382-38, Chlorine Liquefied Gas Under Pressure, the company will use the EPA approved label for Occidental Chemical Corporation's product 935-8, adding the appropriate facility numbers.

This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of these products. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, these products may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

We look forward to your written response to this notification. Please contact me by phone at 972-404-3918 if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Rose Bedwell

Rose Bedwell
Health, Environment & Safety Specialist

Occidental Chemical Corporation
Corporate Office
5005 LBJ Freeway, Dallas, TX 75244-6119
P.O. Box 809050, Dallas, TX 75380-9050
972/404-3800

OSHA STAR WORKSITE

4 8 6

TECHNICAL SODIUM CHLORITE SOLUTION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Harmful if swallowed. Irritating to nose and throat. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear (splashproof goggles). Wear protective clothing and rubber gloves when handling this product. Avoid breathing mists or fumes. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse to avoid fire.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, 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 the* 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.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Technical Sodium Chlorite Solution 50 may partially solidify (crystallize) when exposed to temperatures of 70°F (20°C) or below. Dry sodium chlorite is a strong oxidizing agent. This product becomes a fire or explosive hazard if allowed to dry. 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

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 4.6 fluid ounces of Sodium Chlorite 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 2.3 fluid ounces of Sodium Chlorite solution per 1,000 gals. of water in the system twice a week or as needed to maintain control. 4. Add Sodium Chlorite directly to the cooling tower drip pan (cold water basin) near the inlet to the recirculating pump.

Directions for Use in the Mechanical Generation of Chlorine Dioxide as a Disinfectant, or for Microorganism *or Mollusk Control and as a Chemical Oxidant in Aquatic* Systems.

Feed requirements: Feed rates of Technical Sodium Chlorite Solution 50 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. Technical Sodium Chlorite Solution 50 is typically diluted at the point of use to prepare a 3% to 25% active aqueous solution for use in chlorine dioxide generators.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Sodium Chlorite* 37%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 63%
Total: 100%

***AVAILABLE CHLORINE** 58%

CONTAINS 4.3 LBS. OF SODIUM CHLORITE PER GALLON AT 70°F

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER

FIRST AID	
If in eyes:	• Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing:	• Take off contaminated clothing. • Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 *minutes.* • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice if burning or irritation of the skin persists.
If swallowed:	• Have person drink a glass of water immediately if able to swallow. • *Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for* treatment advice. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:	• *Move person to fresh air and monitor for respiratory distress.* • If cough or difficulty in breathing develops, consult a physician immediately. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

For emergency information call: 800-733-3665 (24 hours)
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control *center or doctor or going to treatment.*

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:
Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Manufactured By:

Occidental Chemical Corporation
Dallas, TX 75380
(972) 404-3800

CHEMTREC Emergency No: 1-800-424-9300

EPA Reg. No. 5382-41 **EPA Est. 5382-KS-1**

_____ **Gals. Net (** _____ **l)**

Some examples of industrial applicatio dioxide include:

- Potable water disinfection and remova
- Control of bacterial slime and algae a *industrial recirculating and one-pass c*
- Biocontrol in food processing flume equipment, cooling water, and recycle
- Disinfection of sewage and plant wast
- *Destruction of phenolics, simple cyanic* by chemical oxidation.
- Bacterial slime control in white wa systems.
- Bacterial control in oil well and petrole

See product bulletins (or Technical Da specific application instructions. Yo Chemical Corporation representative ca the application techniques.

Method of feed: Large amounts of chlorine generated by two common methods, incluc

1. *The chlorine method which utilizes a S* solution and chlorine gas, or
2. The hypochlorite method which util Chlorite solution, a hypochlorite sc acid.

Your Occidental Chemical Corporation rep guide you in the selection, installation an feed systems. Consult product bulletin *instructions on the chlorine dioxide gen* before using Technical Sodium Chlorite So

User is responsible for compliance with app state and local laws regarding proper use the chlorine dioxide generated.

Potable Water Treatment

Chlorine dioxide (ClO_2) is used as both ar disinfectant in drinking water treatment. dosages will vary with source water con degree of contamination present. For mos public potable water systems, a chlorine c concentration of up to 2 ppm is suffici adequate disinfection. Residual disi disinfection byproducts must be monitored the National Primary Drinking Water Regul Part 141) and state drinking water standar

Industrial Cooling Water Treatment

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EMTREC Emergency No: 1-800-424-9300

lo. 5382-41 **EPA Est. 5382-KS-1**

_____ Gals. Net (_____ l)

Some examples of industrial applications of chlorine dioxide include:

- Potable water disinfection and removal of sulfide.
- Control of bacterial slime and algae and mollusks in industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling systems.
- Biocontrol in food processing flumes, water-using equipment, cooling water, and recycled waters.
- Disinfection of sewage and plant wastes.
- Destruction of phenolics, simple cyanides and sulfides by chemical oxidation.
- Bacterial slime control in white water paper mill systems.
- Bacterial control in oil well and petroleum systems.

See product bulletins (or Technical Data Sheets) for specific application instructions. Your Occidental Chemical Corporation representative can guide you in the application techniques.

Method of feed: Large amounts of chlorine dioxide can be generated by two common methods, including:

1. The chlorine method which utilizes a Sodium Chlorite solution and chlorine gas, or
2. The hypochlorite method which utilizes a Sodium Chlorite solution, a hypochlorite solution, and an acid.

Your Occidental Chemical Corporation representative can guide you in the selection, installation and operation for feed systems. Consult product bulletin and also the instructions on the chlorine dioxide generation system before using Technical Sodium Chlorite Solution 50.

User is responsible for compliance with applicable Federal, state and local laws regarding proper use and disposal of the chlorine dioxide generated.

Potable Water Treatment
Chlorine dioxide (ClO_2) is used as both an oxidant and a disinfectant in drinking water treatment. The required dosages will vary with source water conditions and the degree of contamination present. For most municipal and public potable water systems, a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of up to 2 ppm is sufficient to provide adequate disinfection. Residual disinfectant and disinfection byproducts must be monitored as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (40 CFR Part 141) and state drinking water standards.

Industrial Cooling Water Treatment
For control of bacterial slime and algae in industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling systems, the required dosages will vary depending on the exact application and the degree of contamination present. The required chlorine dioxide residual concentrations range between 0.1 and 5.0 ppm. Chlorine dioxide may be applied either continuously or intermittently. The typical chlorine dioxide residual concentration range is 0.1 - 1.0 ppm for continuous doses, and 0.1 - 5.0 ppm for intermittent doses. The minimum acceptable residual concentration of chlorine dioxide is 0.1 ppm for a minimum one minute contact time.

Mollusk Control in Water Systems
Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite may be used for mollusk control in commercial and industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling water systems. The required dosages will vary with the system type, system conditions, the degree of water contamination present and the desired level of control. Depending on the extent of the infestation, sodium chlorite may be applied either continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve the necessary chlorine dioxide residual concentration.

Veliger Control: Maintain a continuous chlorine dioxide residual of 0.1 - 0.5 ppm.
Intermittent Dose: Apply chlorine dioxide to obtain a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of 0.2 - 25 ppm. Repeat as necessary to maintain control.
Continuous Dose: Maintain a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of up to 2 ppm.

Food Plant Process Water Treatment
Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite is effective for use in controlling microbiological growth in flume water and other food processing water systems such as chill water systems and hydrocoolers. The required dosages will vary with process conditions and the degree of contamination present. Depending on the requirements of the specific water system, sodium chlorite should be applied continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration between 0.25 and 5.0 ppm.

Water, containing up to 3 ppm residual chlorine dioxide may be used for washing fruits and vegetables that are not raw agricultural commodities in accordance with 21CFR§173.300. Treatment of the fruits and vegetables with chlorine dioxide must be followed by a potable water rinse, or by blanching, cooking or canning.

Wastewater Treatment
Chlorine dioxide (ClO_2) is effective as both a disinfectant and an oxidant in wastewater treatment. The required dosages will vary with water conditions and the degree of contamination present. For most municipal and other wastewater systems, a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of up to 5 ppm is sufficient to provide adequate disinfection.

For sulfide odor control, between pH 5-9, a minimum of 5.2 ppm (wt) of chlorine dioxide should be applied to oxidize 1 ppm of sulfide (measured as sulfide ion). For phenol destruction, at pH less than 8, 1.5 ppm chlorine dioxide will oxidize 1 ppm phenol; at pH greater than 10, 3.3 ppm chlorine dioxide will oxidize 1 ppm phenol.

Bacterial Slime Control in Paper Mills
Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite is effective for use in controlling microbiological growth in white water paper mill systems. The required dosages will vary with the degree of microbiological and process contamination present. Depending on the specific requirements of the system, sodium chlorite should be applied continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration between 0.1 and 5.0 ppm. Intermittent treatments should be repeated as often as necessary to maintain control.

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Bacterial Control In Oil Wells And Petroleum S s
Chlorine dioxide is effective in the remediation of bacterial and sulfide contamination commonly found in oilfield production, injection and disposal fluids. The required dosages will vary with process conditions. Sodium chlorite may be applied either continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to oil well production water as it is separated from the oil, and before it is re-injected into the well.

For continuous feeds, chlorine dioxide may be applied at dosages slightly higher than sulfide's oxidative demand as determined by a demand study. For intermittent treatment, chlorine dioxide should be applied at a shock dosage of 200 - 3000 ppm.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Keep product 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.

EMERGENCY HANDLING: In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseal container. If possible, isolate container in open and well ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water. If fire occurs, extinguish fire by applying large quantities of water. Any unopened drums near the fire should be cooled by spraying with water.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: 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.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: 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.