

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460Office of Pesticide Programs

February 21, 2007

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

Subject: Technical Sodium Chlorite Solution 31.25
EPA Registration No. 5382-43
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. 2070-0080, Approval expires 2-28-



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: 5382-11164 5382-43	2. EPA Product Manager PMS	3. Proposed Classification <input type="checkbox"/> None <input type="checkbox"/> Restricted
4. Company/Product (Name) Occidental Chemical Corp & Basic Chemicals Co. LLC.		
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) PO Box 809050 Dallas, TX 75380-9050 <input type="checkbox"/> 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

<input type="checkbox"/> Amendment - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> Final printed labels in response to Agency letter dated _____
<input type="checkbox"/> Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated _____	<input type="checkbox"/> "Me Too" Application.
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notification - Explain below.	<input type="checkbox"/> 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:				2. Type of Container	
Child-Resistant Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Unit Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Water Soluble Packaging <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal <input type="checkbox"/> Plastic <input type="checkbox"/> Glass <input type="checkbox"/> Paper <input type="checkbox"/> 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 <input type="checkbox"/> Label <input type="checkbox"/> Container		4. Size(s) Retail Container		5. Location of Label Directions <input type="checkbox"/> On Label <input type="checkbox"/> On Labeling accompanying product	
6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product <input type="checkbox"/> Lithograph <input type="checkbox"/> Paper glued <input type="checkbox"/> Stenciled				<input type="checkbox"/> Other _____	

Section - IV

1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of individual to be contacted, if necessary, to process this application.)		
Name Rose Bedwell	Title Health, Environment & Safety Specialist	Telephone No. (include Area Code) 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.		8. Date Application Received (Stamped)
2. Signature	3. Title Health, Environment & Safety Specialist	
4. Typed Name Rose Bedwell	5. Date 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 75244-8119
P.O. Box 809050, Dallas, TX 75380-9050



TECHNICAL SODIUM CHLORITE SOLUTION 31.25

(25% Active Sodium Chlorite)

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

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 8.4 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 4.2 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 or Electrolytic 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 31.25 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. Depending on the generator type, Technical Sodium Chlorite Solution 31.25 may be 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* 25%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 75%
*AVAILABLE CHLORINE 39%

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER FIRST AID

If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.

Some examples of industrial applications of include:

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

See product bulletins (or Technical Data Sheet) application instructions. Your Occidental Chemical representative can guide you in the application.

Method of feed: Large amounts of chlorine generated by several common methods, include:

1. The chlorine method which utilizes a chlorine solution and chlorine gas, or
2. The hypochlorite method which utilizes Chlorite solution, a hypochlorite solution.
3. The Acid-chlorite method which utilizes Chlorite solution and an acid, or
4. The electrolytic method which utilizes a chlorine solution, with sodium chloride added as

Your Occidental Chemical Corporation representative guide you in the selection, installation and operation systems. Consult product bulletin and also the chlorine dioxide generation system before Sodium Chlorite Solution 31.25.

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

Directions for Use in Controlling Microbial Poultry Processing Water

Chlorine dioxide generated from Technical Sodium Chlorite Solution 31.25 may be used as an antimicrobial used in poultry processing, provided that concentration of chlorine dioxide does not exceed determined by an appropriate method in accordance with 21CFR§173.300.

For treatment of poultry chill water, apply Technical Sodium Chlorite Solution 31.25 as necessary through chlorine dioxide generation system to maintain a residual of up to 3 parts per million (ppm) chlorine dioxide in the water.

Food Plant Process Water Treatment

Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite use in controlling microbiological growth in food processing water systems such as hydrocoolers. The required dosage with process conditions and the degree of present. Depending on the requirements of the system, sodium chlorite should be applied continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generator.

Manufactured By:



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

24-Hour Emergency No: 1-800-733-3665
CHEMTREC Emergency No: 1-800-424-9300

EPA Reg. No. 5382-43

☐ EPA Est. 5382-KS-1
☐ EPA Est. 70547-IL-1

Gals. Net (_____)

ODIUM CHLORITE SOLUTION 31.25

(25% Active Sodium Chlorite)

S ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Sodium Chlorite*25%
S OTHER INGREDIENTS:75%
S *AVAILABLE CHLORINE39%

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

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER
FIRST AID

If in eyes:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">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.

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 several 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, or
3. The Acid-chlorite method which utilizes a Sodium Chlorite solution and an acid, or
4. The electrolytic method which utilizes a Sodium Chlorite solution, with sodium chloride added as needed.

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 31.25.

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

Directions for Use In Controlling Microbial Population in Poultry Processing Water

Chlorine dioxide generated from Technical Sodium Chlorite Solution 31.25 may be used as an antimicrobial agent in water used in poultry processing, provided that the residual concentration of chlorine dioxide does not exceed 3 ppm, as determined by an appropriate method in accordance with 21CFR§173.300.

For treatment of poultry chill water, apply Technical Sodium Chlorite Solution 31.25 as necessary through a chlorine dioxide generation system to maintain a residual concentration of up to 3 parts per million (ppm) chlorine dioxide in the chiller water.

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 0.25 and 5.0 ppm.

Water, containing up to 3 ppm residual chlorine dioxide used for washing fruits and vegetables that are agricultural commodities in accordance with 21CFR§ Treatment of the fruits and vegetables with chlorine must be followed by a potable water rinse, or by bl cooking or canning.

Industrial Cooling Water Treatment

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

Potable Water Treatment

Chlorine dioxide (ClO₂) is used as both an oxidan disinfectant in drinking water treatment. The required will vary with source water conditions and the de contamination present. For most municipal and public water systems, a chlorine dioxide residual concentrati to 2 ppm is sufficient to provide adequate disin Residual disinfectant and disinfection byproducts r monitored as required by the National Primary Drinkir Regulations (40 CFR Part 141) and state drinkin standards.

Bacterial Slime Control in Paper Mills

Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite is effe use in controlling microbiological growth in white wat mill systems. The required dosages will vary with the of microbiological and process contamination p Depending on the specific requirements of the system, chlorite should be applied continuously or inter through a chlorine dioxide generating system to ac chlorine dioxide residual concentration between 0.1 ppm. Intermittent treatments should be repeated as necessary to maintain control.

Mollusk Control in Water Systems


Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite may l for mollusk control in commercial and industrial recir and one-pass cooling water systems. The required c will vary with the system type, system conditions, the of water contamination present and the desired l control. Depending on the extent of the infestation, chlorite may be applied either continuously or inter through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achi necessary chlorine dioxide residual concentration.

Veliger Control: Maintain a continuous chlorine residual of 0.1 - 0.5 ppm.

Intermittent Dose: Apply chlorine dioxide to obtain a c dioxide residual concentration of 0.2 - 25 ppm. Ref necessary to maintain control.

Continuous Dose: Maintain a chlorine dioxide r concentration of up to 2 ppm.

Manufactured By:

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

24-Hour Emergency No: 1-800-733-3665
CHEMTREC Emergency No: 1-800-424-9300

EPA Reg. No. 5382-43 ☐ EPA Est. 5382-KS-1
 ☐ EPA Est. 70547-IL-1

Gals. Net (_____)

ION 31.25

industrial applications of chlorine dioxide

disinfection and removal of sulfide.
 bacterial slime and algae and mollusks in
 circulating and one-pass cooling systems.
 food processing flumes, water-using
 cooling water, and recycled waters.
 sewage and plant wastes.
 phenolics, simple cyanides and sulfides by
 oxidation.
 control in white water paper mill systems.
 oil in oil well and petroleum systems.

15 (or Technical Data Sheets) for specific
 applications. Your Occidental Chemical Corporation
 guide you in the application techniques.

large amounts of chlorine dioxide can be
 prepared by common methods, including:
 the method which utilizes a Sodium Chlorite
 and chlorine gas, or
 the method which utilizes a Sodium
 chlorite, a hypochlorite solution, and an acid, or
 the method which utilizes a Sodium
 chlorite and an acid, or
 the method which utilizes a Sodium Chlorite
 and sodium chloride added as needed.

Occidental Chemical Corporation representative can
 provide information on selection, installation and operation for feed
 water treatment and also the instructions on
 generation system before using Technical
 Data Sheet 31.25.

For compliance with applicable Federal,
 State and local regulations regarding proper use and disposal of the
 product.

In Controlling Microbial Population in Water

Generated from Technical Sodium Chlorite
 can be used as an antimicrobial agent in water
 processing, provided that the residual
 chlorine dioxide does not exceed 3 ppm, as
 appropriate method in accordance with

chill water, apply Technical Sodium
 Chlorite as necessary through a chlorine
 dioxide generating system to maintain a residual concentration
 of 0.1 to 0.5 ppm (ppm) chlorine dioxide in the chiller

Water Treatment

Generated from sodium chlorite is effective for
 controlling microbiological growth in flume water and
 cooling water systems such as chill water
 systems. The required dosages will vary
 with the degree of contamination
 and the requirements of the specific water
 system. The chlorine dioxide should be applied continuously or
 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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Bacterial Control in Oil Wells And Petroleum Systems

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.

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.

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.