

PM 32

5785-80

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WTA 1500

**FOR USE AS A DISINFECTANT, SANITIZER, BACTERICIDE,
SLIMICIDE, AND ALGICIDE IN RECIRCULATING COOLING
WATER SYSTEMS, ONCE THROUGH COOLING WATER
AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS,
AND PULP AND PAPER MILLS**

Active Ingredient:

Sodium bromide 15%

Inert Ingredients 85%

TOTAL 100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

WARNING

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

Eye Contact: Flush eyes with cold water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, seek medical attention immediately.

Skin Contact: Prolonged contact can produce skin irritation. If skin contact occurs, wash with cold water for 15 minutes.

SEE ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS ON SIDE PANEL

NET WEIGHT: _____

EPA REG. NO. 5785-80

LOT NUMBER: _____

EPA EST. NO. 5785-AR-1

**GREAT LAKES CHEMICAL CORPORATION
WEST LAFAYETTE, IN 47906**

GLK-80-D

1991
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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS. WARNING. Irritation may develop from eye and skin exposure. Avoid contact with eyes. Wear gloves and safety goggles. Wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS. Do not discharge into lakes, streams, ponds or public water unless in accordance with an NPDES permit. For guidance, contact your regional office of EPA.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS. WTA 1500 is not flammable. However, in fires fueled by other materials, hydrogen bromide or bromine may be released. In case of fire, wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE. Keep product in tightly closed original container when not in use. Store in a dry, well ventilated area. Product should be stored at 20° F. or above.

DISPOSAL. Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Triple rinse the container (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incinerate. Burn only if allowed by state and local authorities. If burned, stay out of smoke.

RECIRCULATING COOLING WATER SYSTEMS. When used as directed, WTA 1500 effectively controls algal, bacterial, and fungal slimes in commercial and industrial cooling towers; influent water systems such as flow through filters; heat exchange water systems; and industrial water scrubbing systems.

DOSAGE RATES. Add WTA 1500 to the system at a 0.125 to 2.0 sodium bromide/oxidant mole ratio. For example:

- 1) 0.49 to 7.8 pounds of chlorine gas (99.9%) per gallon of sodium bromide solution;
- 2) 0.39 to 6.3 gallons sodium hypochlorite (12.5% available chlorine) solution per gallon of sodium bromide solution.

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, add 0.001 to 0.082 gallons of WTA 1500 solution per 1000 gallons of water contained in the system and oxidize with either gas chlorine (0.008 to 0.040 lbs. gas chlorine per 1000 gallons of contained water), or sodium hypochlorite solution (0.006 to 0.032 gallons of 12.5% sodium hypochlorite solution per 1000 gallons of contained water).

Subsequent Dose. When microbial control is evident, add 0.0005 to 0.082 gallons of WTA 1500 solution per 1000 gallons of water contained in the system, and oxidize with either gas chlorine (0.004 to 0.040

lbs. gas chlorine per 1000 gallons of contained water), or sodium hypochlorite solution (0.003 to 0.032 gallons of 12.5% sodium hypochlorite solution per 1000 gallons of contained water).

ONCE-THROUGH COOLING WATER AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT SYSTEMS. When used as directed, WTA 1500 effectively controls algal, bacterial and fungal slimes in once-through fresh and sea water cooling systems and disinfects secondary and tertiary wastewater treatment systems.

DOSAGE RATES. Add WTA 1500 solution to the system at a 0.125 to 2.0 sodium bromide/oxidant mole ratio. For example:

- 1) 0.49 to 7.8 pounds of chlorine gas (99.9%) per gallon of sodium bromide solution;
- 2) 0.39 to 6.3 gallons sodium hypochlorite (12.5% available chlorine) per gallon of sodium bromide solution.

Initial Dose. When the system is noticeably fouled, add 0.003 to 0.16 gallons of WTA 1500 per 1000 gallons of water contained in the system, and oxidize with either gas chlorine (0.02 to 0.08 lbs. gas chlorine per 1000 gallons contained volume), or sodium hypochlorite solution (0.019 to 0.06 gallons 12.5% sodium hypochlorite solution per 1000 gallons contained volume).

Subsequent Dose. When microbial control is evident, add 0.001 to 0.16 gallons WTA 1500 solution per 1000 gallons of water contained in the system, and oxidize with either gas chlorine (0.008 to 0.08 lbs. gas chlorine per 1000 gallons contained volume), or sodium hypochlorite solution (0.006 to 0.06 gallons 12.5% sodium hypochlorite solution per 1000 gallons contained volume).

PULP AND PAPER MILLS. When used as directed, WTA 1500 effectively controls algal, bacterial, and fungal slime in pulp and paper mill fresh and sea water influent water systems, cooling water systems, wastewater treatment systems, nonpotable water systems, and other process water.

Dosage Rates. Add WTA 1500 solution to the system at a 0.125 to 2.0 sodium bromide/oxidant mole ratio. For example:

- 1) 0.49 to 7.8 pounds of chlorine gas (99.9%) per gallon of sodium bromide solution;
- 2) 0.39 to 6.3 gallons of sodium hypochlorite (12.5% available chlorine) solution per gallon of sodium bromide solution.

Add sufficient WTA 1500 and oxidize with either gas chlorine or sodium hypochlorite solution to achieve a residual bromine level of 0.5 to 5 ppm or as needed to maintain control of the system. WTA 1500 can be added whenever chlorination is applied.

Feed WTA 1500 either before or after the oxidant injection point into the water to be treated. Be sure rapid mixing of the treated water, WTA 1500 and oxidant is achieved. Pump manufacturers can recommend the appropriate materials of construction and capacity for a pump to feed WTA 1500 or sodium hypochlorite solution. If used as the oxidant, chlorine gas must be handled and used only in accordance with practices recommended in The Chlorine Manual published by the Chlorine Institute, Inc., New York. Use chlorine gas only in well ventilated areas.

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Treatment levels of WTA 1500 and oxidant can best be measured with test kits for either bromine or chlorine. Tests should be made immediately after drawing water samples from the system. Use test kits according to directions.

1. When a bromine test kit is used, results can be read directly as ppm bromine.
2. When a chlorine test kit is used, results can be expressed in terms of bromine by multiplying chlorine values by the conversion factor 2.25.

WTA 1500 weighs 9.4 lbs/gal at 70° F.

NOTE: Seller warrants that this product complies with the specifications expressed in this label. Seller makes no other warranties; and disclaims all other warranties, express or implied, including but not limited to warranties of merchantability and fitness for the intended purpose. Seller's liability for default, breach, or failure under this label shall be limited to the amount of the purchase price. Seller shall have no liability for consequential damages.