

AMA[®]-24

(ANTIMICROBIAL AGENT)

Active Ingredient:

Tetrahydro-3,5-dimethyl-2H-1,3,5-thiadiazine-2-thione.....24%

Inert Ingredients:.....76%

TOTAL.....100%

(FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY)

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 for treatment advice.
If swallowed:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. - Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. - Don 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 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.
If inhaled:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Move person to fresh air - If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. - Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment.
Have product container, label or label information with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	
Note to physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	
This product may pose an aspiration pneumonia hazard.	
Contact CHEMTREC at 800-424-9300 for additional information	
See side panel for additional precautionary statements	

MANUFACTURED BY

KEMIRA
245 TownPark Drive Suite 200
Kennesaw, GA 30144

EPA REG. NO. 9386-3

EPA EST. NO. 9386-GA-3

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN. Corrosive. Causes severe eye damage and skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Avoid contamination of food.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply (or use) in estuarine oil fields where drilling fluids (muds) are discharged in the surface water. 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 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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS:

Do not use, spill, pour or store near open flame.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

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

STORAGE: Protect from freezing and temperatures in excess of 140°F. Keep container closed when not in use. If contents are spilled or leaked due to container damage, collect liquid with absorbent material and dispose of in accordance with local, state and federal pesticide disposal regulations.

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 directions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Metal Containers - Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedures approved by state and local authorities. Plastic Containers - Triple rinse (or equivalent). 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.

DENSITY: 9.7 LBS/GAL LABEL DATE: 12-Dec-02

LOT#

NET WT. X,XXX Pounds

ACCEPTED

JAN 29 2003

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and
Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide, registered under
EPA Reg. No. 9386-3

9386-3

1/29/2003

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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.

PAPER MILL SLIME CONTROL: FOR THE CONTROL OF SLIME-FORMING AND/OR SPOILAGE BACTERIA: AMA[®]-24 is added at a point in the system (raw stock chest; beater and/or refiner chest or machine chest-wirepit) where it will be uniformly mixed. Application may be continuous or intermittent for a certain number of hours per day or per shift, depending upon system characteristics. Add 5 to 20 fluid ounces of AMA[®]-24 per ton of paper produced.

INTERMITTENT FEED METHOD: Apply 12 to 20 fluid ounces of AMA[®]-24 per ton (dry basis) of pulp or paper produced for 2 hours every 8 hours. Badly fouled process systems must be cleaned before initial treatment.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD: Apply 5 to 15 fluid ounces of AMA[®]-24 per ton (dry basis) of pulp or paper produced on a continuous basis. Badly fouled process systems must be cleaned before initial treatment.

OILFIELD DRILLING MUDS AND WORKOVER OR COMPLETION FLUIDS: FOR CONTROL OF SLIME-FORMING AND/OR SPOILAGE BACTERIA: Determine the total volume of the circulating system. Calculate the number of gallons of AMA[®]-24 needed to produce a concentration of 2,080 ppm (0.73 lb/bbl) of AMA[®]-24 in the drilling mud circulating system. For example, 75 gallons of AMA[®]-24 per 1000 barrels of drilling fluid will produce the proper concentration. For best results, add AMA[®]-24 in a thin stream to the mud pit while drilling fluid circulates. As the total volume increases due to greater well depth, add additional AMA[®]-24 to maintain the proper concentration. Because of the wide variation in drilling mud composition and bacterial contamination, greater or lesser amounts of the AMA[®]-24 may be prescribed.

OILFIELD WATER TREATMENT AND WATER FLOODS: FOR CONTROL OF SLIME-FORMING AND/OR SPOILAGE BACTERIA: Calculate the total volume of water to be treated. Using this volume, calculate the number of gallons of AMA[®]-24 needed to produce a concentration of approximately 2,500 ppm AMA[®]-24. For example, 2.1 gallons of AMA[®]-24 per 1000 gallons of total volume will produce this dilution. 350 ppm of AMA[®]-24, added each week is recommended to maintain bacterial control. This may be accomplished by adding 0.30 gallons of AMA[®]-24 to each 1000 gallons of total volume. Because of the wide variation in waters found in the oil fields, greater or lesser amounts of AMA[®]-24 may be required in a particular location.

FOR THE PRESERVATION OF CLAY SLURRIES, ADHESIVES, COATINGS AND HIGH VISCOSITY SUSPENSIONS: For preservation of slurries and high viscosity suspensions, AMA[®]-24 should be added at a point in the processing system where there will be sufficient time and agitation for good mixing and dispersion. Add AMA[®]-24 at use levels of 0.04 - 0.11% by weight, based on the total formulation in slurries of starch, clay, calcium carbonate or titanium dioxide; paper coatings; high viscosity suspensions (e.g. polymers, silica-polymer combinations); polyvinyl alcohol/polyvinyl acetate based adhesives; starch based adhesives; dextrin based adhesives. The exact amount of material to be added for the preservation of any given formulation will depend on the components and local storage conditions. Dosage rates should be determined by actual test.

RECIRCULATING COOLING WATER SYSTEMS: FOR CONTROL OF ALGAE, FUNGI, AND SLIME-FORMING BACTERIA: Dosages for industrial recirculating cooling water systems will depend on the conditions of the system prior to treatment initiation. Systems which are heavily contaminated should be cleaned first. Apply AMA[®]-24 to the cleaned system or when growth is first noticed according to the following schedule.

INITIAL DOSAGE: Apply 3.25 - 6.5 fluid ounces (30-60 ppm) of AMA[®]-24 per each 1000 gallons of water in the system. This dosage may be as a continuous treatment or applied once, twice or three times weekly, or as required to control the growth of slime forming organisms.

SUBSEQUENT DOSAGE: When microbial control is evident, add 0.5 - 3.25 fluid ounces (5-30 ppm) of AMA[®]-24 per 1000 gallons of water in the system as a continuous treatment daily or every 3 days or as required to maintain control.

CORROSIVE LIQUID, BASIC, INORGANIC, NOS, (sodium hydroxide), 8, UN3266,