



A Baker Hughes company

Controls bacteria, fungi, and yeasts in paper mills, metalworking fluids containing water, and enhanced oil recovery systems; controls bacteria, fungi, and algae in industrial recirculating water cooling towers; controls slime-forming bacteria and fungi in air-washer systems.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: 2,2-Dibromo-3-nitropropionamide ..... 20%
INERT INGREDIENTS: ..... 80%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER
STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT
IF SWALLOWED: Induce vomiting immediately by giving two glasses of water and sticking finger down throat. Repeat until vomit is clear. Call a physician. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
IF INHALED: Remove immediately to fresh air. If not breathing, apply artificial respiration. If breathing is difficult, give oxygen. Call a physician.
IF ON SKIN: Wash thoroughly with soap and water. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
IF IN EYES: Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. Call a physician.

EPA REGISTRATION NO. 10707-36

EPA ESTABLISHMENT NO.

- 464-MI-1 □
10707-TX-007 □
10707-CA-012 □
10707-OK-002 □

MANUFACTURED FOR:

BAKER PETROLITE CORPORATION

3900 ESSEX LANE
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77027

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER (713) 599-7400

ACCEPTED
FEB - 3 1998
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide, registered under EPA Reg. No. 10707-36

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL TO MAINTAIN PRODUCT QUALITY, STORE AT TEMPERATURES BELOW 60°C. KEEP CONTAINER TIGHTLY CLOSED WHEN NOT IN USE. FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY. DO NOT SHIP OR STORE WITH FOOD, FEEDS, DRUGS OR CLOTHING.
1. STORAGE: Keep container closed when not in use. Leaking drums should be placed in overpack drums for disposal. Use absorbent material such as clay or diatomaceous earth to clean up all spills and dispose of in an approved disposal site. Do not stack drums more than four (4) high. IPC 8950 is corrosive to steel. Handling equipment should be Polyethylene or Polypropylene or Fiberglass reinforced plastic. To prevent product degradation store below 140°F.
2. PROHIBITIONS: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Open dumping is prohibited.
3. 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.
4. CONTAINER DISPOSAL: 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.
5. GENERAL: Consult Federal, State or Local authorities for approved alternative procedures.

IPC 8950

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER
CAUSES SEVERE BURNS OF EYES
EYE CONTACT MAY CAUSE LOSS OF VISION
MAY BURN THE SKIN
MAY BE HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED
Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Avoid breathing vapor or mist. Avoid contamination of food. Do not take internally. Wash thoroughly after handling.
ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or public 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 sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
It is a Violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

NOTE: ADD IPC 8950 SEPARATELY TO THE SYSTEM. DO NOT MIX IT WITH OTHER ADDITIVES, IN ORDER TO AVOID DECOMPOSITION OF IPC 8950 DUE TO THE HIGH pH OF MANY ADDITIVE FORMULATIONS.

INDUSTRIAL RECIRCULATING WATER COOLING TOWERS
Add IPC 8950 to the basin (or any other point of uniform mixing). Addition should be made with a metering pump; it may be continuous or intermittent, depending on the severity of the contamination when treatment is begun, and the retention time in the system.

Optimum performance with this product is attained by continuous or intermittent treatment. If "shock" treatment is used, the blowdown should be discontinued for 24 to 48 hours.

FOR CONTROL OF BACTERIA
Add 0.00095 to 0.0095 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system, depending on the severity of contamination.

INTERMITTENT OR SLUG METHOD
INITIAL DOSE: When the system is noticeably fouled, add 0.0040 to 0.0095 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system. Repeat until control is achieved.

SUBSEQUENT DOSE: When microbial control is evident, add 0.0024 to 0.0095 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system every 4 days, or as needed to maintain control. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD
INITIAL DOSE: When the system is noticeably fouled, add 0.0048 to 0.0095 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system.

SUBSEQUENT DOSE: Maintain this level by pumping a continuous feed of 0.00095 to 0.0048 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system per day. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

FOR CONTROL OF FUNGI AND ALGAE
Add 0.029 to 0.095 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system depending on the severity of contamination.

INTERMITTENT OR SLUG METHOD
INITIAL DOSE: When the system is noticeably fouled, add 0.048 to 0.095 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system. Repeat until control is achieved.

SUBSEQUENT DOSE: When microbial control is evident, add 0.029 to 0.095 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD
INITIAL DOSE: When the system is noticeably fouled, add 0.048 to 0.095 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water to the system.

SUBSEQUENT DOSE: Maintain this treatment level by pumping a continuous feed of 0.029 to 0.095 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system per day. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

AIR-WASHER SYSTEMS
Add 0.0015 gallon to 0.095 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system, depending upon the severity of contamination to control slime-forming bacteria fungi in industrial air-washer systems.

INTERMITTENT OR SLUG METHOD
INITIAL DOSE: When the system is noticeably fouled, add 0.0015 gallon to 0.095 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system. Repeat until control is achieved.

SUBSEQUENT DOSE: When microbial control is evident, add 0.0015 gallon to 0.047 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system

PM 34
10707-36
2/3/98
Page 1 of 2

every 2 days or as needed to maintain control. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

#### CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD

**INITIAL DOSE:** When the system is noticeably fouled, add 0.003 gallon to 0.095 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system.

**SUBSEQUENT DOSE:** Maintain this level by pumping a continuous feed of 0.0015 gallon to 0.047 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of water in the system per day. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

**NOTE:** For use only in individual air-washer systems that maintain effective mist eliminating components.

#### PAPER MILLS

For the control of bacterial, fungal, and yeast growths in pulp, paper, and paperboard mills, add IPC 8950 at the rate of 0.15 to 0.35 pounds per ton of pulp or paper (dry basis). Addition may be continuous or intermittent, depending upon the type of system and the severity of contamination. It should be made with a metering pump at a location that will insure uniform distribution of IPC 8950 in the mass of fiber and water, such as the bottom, Jordan Inlet of discharge, broke chests, furnish chests, save-alls and white-water tanks.

**HEAVILY FOULED SYSTEMS** should be boiled out, then treated with 0.15 to 0.35 pounds IPC 8950 per ton of paper (dry basis), as necessary for control.

**MODERATELY FOULED SYSTEMS** should be treated continuously with 0.35 to 0.50 pounds IPC 8950 per ton of paper (dry basis), until the slime accumulation is controlled. Addition rates can then be reduced to 0.15 to 0.35 pound IPC 8950 per ton of paper on a continuous or intermittent basis, as needed for control. Dislodged slime may cause breaks in the paper and a clean-up of the paper machine may be advisable.

**SLIGHTLY FOULED SYSTEMS** should be treated continuously with 0.15 to 0.35 pounds IPC 8950 per ton of paper (dry basis) until the slime is controlled, then added on an intermittent basis to maintain control.

#### METALWORKING FLUIDS CONTAINING WATER

This product is effective in metalworking fluid concentrates which have been diluted in water at ratios of 1:100 to 1:4.

For controlling (or inhibiting) the growth of bacteria, fungi, and yeasts that may deteriorate metalworking fluids containing water, add IPC 8950 to the fluid in the collection tank. Additions should be made with a metering pump.

**INITIAL OR SLUG DOSE:** When the system is just noticeably fouled, add 0.25 gallons IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of metalworking fluid to the system. Repeat until control is achieved.

**SUBSEQUENT DOSE:** When microbial control is evident, add 0.1 to 0.2 gallon IPC 8950 per 1,000 gallons of metalworking fluid per day, or as

needed to maintain control. Additions can be made continuously or intermittently. Slug the system as required.

#### ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY SYSTEMS

For controlling slime-forming bacteria, sulfide-producing bacteria, yeasts and fungi in oil field water, polymer or micellar floods, water-disposal systems, or other oil field water systems, add 1 to 80 ppm IPC 8950 (0.1 to 6.4 gallons IPC 8950 per 2400 barrels of water) depending on the severity of contamination. Additions should be made with a metering pump either continuously or intermittently.

#### CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD

When the system is noticeably fouled, add 10 to 80 ppm IPC 8950 (0.8 to 6.4 gallons IPC 8950 per 2400 barrels of water) continuously until the desired degree of control is achieved. Subsequently, treat with 1 to 15 ppm IPC 8950 (0.1 to 1.2 gallons IPC 8950 per 2400 barrels of water) continuously or as needed to maintain control.

#### INTERMITTENT OR SLUG METHOD

When the system is noticeably fouled, or to maintain control of the system, add 10 to 80 ppm IPC 8950 (0.8 to 6.4 gallons IPC 8950 per 2400 barrels of water) intermittently for 4 to 8 hours per day, and from 1 to 4 times per week, or as needed depending on the severity of contamination.

Addition of IPC 8950 may be made at the free water knockouts, before or after the injection pumps and injection well headers.

**NOTE:** For control of bacteria, yeast, and fungi in aqueous solutions of biopolymer used in flooding operations, add 15 to 80 ppm IPC 8950 (1.2 to 6.4 gallons IPC 8950 per 2400 barrels of water). Additions of IPC 8950 should be made with a metering pump immediately after preparation of the aqueous biopolymer solution to prevent loss of viscosity.

**NOTICE:** Seller warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with directions under normal conditions of use. Neither this warranty nor any other warranty of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose, express or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions or other conditions not reasonably foreseeable to seller, and buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

Net Weights — 30 gallon/275 lbs.  
55 gallon/500 lbs.