

# Water Treat 87-D

## ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Potassium dimethyldithiocarbamate ..... 12.5%

INERT INGREDIENTS ..... 87.5%

This product contains 1.1 lb. of active ingredient per gallon and weighs 8.77 lb. per gallon.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
DANGER**

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**DANGER:** Corrosive. Causes eye and skin damage. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid contamination of food. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Wash thoroughly after handling.

**STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT:** In case of skin contact, wash with plenty of soap and water. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse. If product gets in the eyes, flush immediately with copious amounts of clean, cool water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention immediately. If product is swallowed, drink promptly a large quantity of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution or, if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Call a physician. Never induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

*Note to physician:* Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate gastric lavage.

**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:** This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not apply in marine and/or sewerage oil fields. Do not discharge effluent containing this active ingredient into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or public waters unless this product is specifically identified and addressed in an NPDES permit. 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.

ACCEPTED

MAY 02 1985

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act,  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under  
EPA Reg. No. 22058-20

Manufactured by:  
Sharp Chemical Company  
6700 Dixie Drive  
Hogston, TX 77087

EPA REG. NO: 22058-20

EPA EST. NO. \_\_\_\_\_

NET CONTENTS \_\_\_\_\_

## DIRECTIONS FOR USE GENERAL CLASSIFICATION

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

Water Treat 87-D is used in industrial and/or commercial recirculating cooling tower systems and industrial air-washing systems to control microbiological slime. Prior to the use of Water Treat 87-D in industrial and/or commercial recirculating cooling tower systems, systems should be cleaned to remove algal growth, microbiological slime, and other deposits. Then make an initial slug addition of 9.5 to 14.2 fl. oz. of Water Treat 87-D per 1000 gal. of water to provide 80 to 120 ppm of Water Treat 87-D, based on total weight of water in the system. Repeat initial dosage until control is evident. Make subsequent slug addition of 4.7 to 14.2 fl. oz. of Water Treat 87-D per 1000 gal. of water (40 to 120 ppm Water Treat 87-D) every 2 to 5 days or as needed. The frequency of addition depends upon the relative amount of bleedoff and the severity of the microbiological problem. Slug additions should be made in the sump of recirculating cooling tower systems.

Water Treat 87-D is used in industrial air-washing systems which maintain effective mist-eliminating components. Prior to its use, systems should be cleaned to remove bacterial slime and other deposits. An initial slug dose of 22.2 to 28.4 fl. oz. of Water Treat 87-D per 1000 gal. of water is recommended. Repeat initial dosage until control is evident. Subsequent slug additions of 16.5 to 28.4 fl. oz. of Water Treat 87-D per 1000 gallons of water should be employed every 1 to 5 days, or as needed. The frequency of addition depends upon the relative amount of bleedoff and severity of the bacterial problem. Slug additions may be made to the sump or the water collection trays of the airwash system.

Water Treat 87-D is used to control both aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, including sulfate-reducing organisms, in petroleum secondary-recovery waterflooding operations. In systems fouled with microbiological deposits, Water Treat 87-D should be added as a slug dose to provide a concentration of 32 to 64 ppm (3.9 to 7.8 fl. oz. of Water Treat 87-D per 1000 gal. of water treated). This should be followed by a continuous addition of Water Treat 87-D employing a chemical-metering pump to maintain a concentration of 32 ppm, based on total weight of water treated. Both slug additions and continuous addition of Water Treat 87-D should be made at the heater-treater dump, gathering lines, or receiving tanks. Addition should always be made upstream to the filter.

Water Treat 87-D is also used to inhibit the growth of fungi and bacteria in water-based drilling muds, completion fluids, packer fluids, and other water-based drilling fluids containing starch, gums, sugars, or other organic materials. For these purposes Water Treat 87-D is added at rates of 2.8 to 14.2 gal. per 100 barrels of fluid (0.07 to 0.34% by volume).

## STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

**STORAGE:** Do not expose to extreme temperatures. Do not stack more than four drums high. Leaking or damaged drums should be placed in overpack drums for disposal. Spills should be absorbed in sawdust or sand and disposed of in a sanitary landfill. Keep container closed when not in use.

**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 your EPA Regional Office for guidance.

### CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

- PLASTIC:** Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.
- METAL:** 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.