

PP 31

33753-17

2/2

# MYACIDE® S15

MYACIDE S15 is a liquid microbicide for use in controlling the growth of bacteria and algae in industrial applications

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
2-bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol	10.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS	90.0%
TOTAL	100.0%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**DANGER**

### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If swallowed	Drink egg whites, gelatin solution or, if these are not available drink large quantities of water. Do not administer liquids to an unconscious person. Call a physician.
If inhaled	Remove person to fresh air.
If on skin	Immediately flush skin with plenty of water for 15 minutes.
If in eyes	Immediately flush eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. Call a physician.

### NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

MYACIDE S15 IS A RESEARCH DISCOVERY OF THE BOOTS COMPANY PLC NOTTINGHAM ENGLAND

MYACIDE IS A REGISTERED TRADEMARK OF THE BOOTS COMPANY PLC

EPA REG. NUMBER 33753-17  
EPA EST. NUMBER 33753-EN

NET CONTENTS

**ACCEPTED**

MAY 02 1995

United States  
EPA  
94

33753-17

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**DANGER**

Corrosive. Causes eye damage and skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Harmful if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before re-use.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish. 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 sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. Keep away from heat.

### 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

Empty residue into application equipment. Triple rinse (or equivalent) then offer container for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture. Dispose of container in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, if allowed by State and local authorities. If burned, stay out of smoke.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

**IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELLING**

### INDUSTRIAL RECIRCULATING WATER COOLING TOWERS AND EVAPORATIVE CONDENSERS

For the control of slime-forming bacteria and algae

MYACIDE S15 may be slug dosed directly into the sump or basin or it may be added by a suitable chemical pump. Where metering pumps are used, these must be set to deliver the required dose within 1 hour. The dosing point should be located close to the outlet from the basin to ensure rapid dispersal around the system.

MYACIDE S15 may be shock dosed once or twice weekly. Where contamination is heavy, more frequent dosing may be required. In heavily fouled systems, the tower should be drained and cleaned before treating with MYACIDE S15.

MYACIDE S15 should be shock dosed at between 250 ml and 1000 ml per cubic meter (2 pt & 8 pt per 1000 gallons) depending on the condition of the tower, the quality of raw water input and the amount of bleed off.

### INDUSTRIAL PROCESS WATER

For the control of bacterial and algal growth in closed circuit machine cooling (injection molding, etc) and stored (non-potable) water. To reduce the biofouling of pipework, heat exchangers, condenser tubes and minimise microbially produced corrosion.

Shock dosing into the sump/tank of the process water system is preferred. MYACIDE S15 can also be used as an intermittent, flush treatment during regular maintenance cleaning of water tanks (non-potable) or equipment.

In open systems shock dosing should be carried out on a once weekly to once monthly basis depending on the degree of contamination. In closed circuit systems less frequent dosing (once monthly/twice monthly) should be sufficient.

Dosing should be carried out to give an initial concentration of 500 ppm MYACIDE S15 (500 ml/cubic meter or 4 pt/1000 gallons). When successful dosing can be lowered to a minimum of 100 ppm. For intermittent treatment of industrial process waters during routine maintenance MYACIDE S15 should be used at 1000 ppm and a contact time of at least one hour.

**BEST COPY AVAILABLE**

*W. J. ...*

#### OIL AND GAS FLUIDS

For the control of contamination and degradation of a wide range of gels and fluids caused by cellulolytic, slime forming or sulfate reducing bacteria. The type of fluids include fracturing enhanced oil recovery, injection, well squeeze drilling workover and completion fluids.

MYACIDE S15 may be pre mixed or added directly to the fluids during each industrial procedure. MYACIDE S15 should be added at a rate of 500 to 1000 ppm (4 Bpt/1000 gallons or 0.18 - 0.36 pt per barrel) depending on the quality of the makeup water.

For well squeeze fluids MYACIDE S15 should be added at a rate of 250-2000 ml/cubic meter (2-16 pt/1000 gallons).

#### OIL PROCESS WATER

To inhibit the growth of slime forming or corrosion inducing sulfate reducing bacteria in oil and gas well injection and formation waters.

MYACIDE S15 should be injected as a slug dose at any convenient point at 250-1000 ml/cubic meter (2 pt - 8 pt/1000 gallons). A slug dose should be applied from once per week to once per month depending on the severity and rapidity of contamination.

#### OIL AND GAS PIPELINE AND TANK MAINTENANCE

To control bacterial contamination in water bottoms in crude and refined hydrocarbon storage tanks, piping and transportation systems.

MYACIDE S15 can be injected directly into the water bottom, pipeline or may be added to the hydrocarbon phase.

Treatment can vary from once daily for pipeline maintenance to once every one or two months for both storage and transportation system. Addition to the hydrocarbon phase will result in longer term protection by gradual diffusion into the water phase. MYACIDE S15 should be applied to achieve 250-2000 ppm in the aqueous phase. Higher concentrations may be added when dosing the hydrocarbon phase.

#### ADHESIVES

For the control of microbial contamination, add 1 to 5 pt of MYACIDE S15 per 100 lb total formulation weight. The addition is best accomplished by adding the MYACIDE S15 to any water to be incorporated into the formulation.

#### STARCH, PIGMENT AND EXTENDER SLURRIES

To inhibit the growth of spoilage bacteria during the manufacture, storage and distribution of water based suspension concentrates.

MYACIDE S15 may be dosed at or close to the end of the manufacturing process. If a heating stage is involved, the MYACIDE S15 should be added after this stage when the product has cooled to below 40°C.

MYACIDE S15 should be dosed at 1000 to 5000 ppm based on the final formulation volume (1000 to 5000 ml/cubic meter or 8 to 40 pt/1000 gallons).

#### PAINTS, LATEX AND ANTIFOAM EMULSION SYSTEMS

To provide in-can preservation and prevent bacterial spoilage during shelf-life storage of acrylic, styrene-acrylic, polyvinyl acetate and other latex emulsion concentrates and latex emulsion based paints. Also for the preservation of silicone and other antifoam emulsion systems.

MYACIDE S15 may be added at any convenient point during the manufacturing process. Ideally it should be added as a final step just prior to packing of the product into bulk or sales packs.

If a heating stage is involved in the manufacture, add MYACIDE S15 after this stage when the product has cooled to below 40°C.

MYACIDE S15 should be dosed at 1000 to 5000 ppm based on the final formulation volume (500 to 2500 ml/cubic meter or 8 to 40 pt/1000 gallons).

#### METALWORKING FLUIDS

MYACIDE S15 is recommended for use in soluble oils, semi-synthetic and synthetic fluids. It should be added directly to the sump (with agitation).

After addition of MYACIDE S15 the system should be circulated for about one hour before shutdown.

In diluted fluids a concentration of 2500 to 10,000 ppm of MYACIDE S15 in the fluid is sufficient to control microbial growth (5 gallons of MYACIDE S15 in 1000 gallons will give a dose level of 5000 ppm). For maintenance add 1000-2000 ppm of MYACIDE S15.

MYACIDE S15 may be incorporated in metalworking fluid concentrate by the manufacturer who should ensure that any incompatibility will not affect efficacy.

#### ABSORBENT CLAYS

Impregnate absorbent clays with MYACIDE S15 to inhibit the growth of odor causing bacteria. The suggested application rate is 250-2000 ppm of Myacide S15 (0.4 - 3.2 oz av. per 100 pounds of clay).

#### WATER BASED PRINTING INKS AND FOUNT SOLUTIONS

To inhibit the growth of spoilage bacteria during the storage and use of water based printing inks and fount solutions.

For in-can preservation MYACIDE S15 should be added at any convenient point during the manufacturing process, ideally after any heating stage and when the product has cooled to below 40°C.

For control of bacterial spoilage during the use of fount solutions, MYACIDE S15 should be shock dosed at a suitable point in the fount reservoir where there is adequate flow or turbulence to ensure quick mixing. MYACIDE S15 may be shock dosed once or twice weekly as a normal routine. Where conditions indicate, more frequent shock dosing may be required.

In-can preservation - MYACIDE S15 should be dosed at 1000 to 5000 ppm based on the final formulation volume (1000 to 5000 ml/cubic meter or 8 to 40 pt/1000 gallons). Fount solution - MYACIDE S15 should be shock dosed at between 200 to 1000 ppm (200 to 1000 ml/cubic meter, 1.6 to 8 pt/1000 gallons) depending on the contamination levels in the fount reservoir.

#### PAPER MILL PROCESS WATER

For the control of slime forming bacteria in paper or paperboard process water systems.

MYACIDE S15 may be dosed at a convenient point early in the process system (machine chest, constant head box or backwater loop system).

MYACIDE S15 should be shock dosed once, twice or three times daily at between 100 ml and 2500 ml (0.2 and 5 pt) per tonne of finished paper or paperboard depending on the complexity of the system, quality of raw paper and type and degree of contamination.

#### PAPER MILLS - BULK PULP

For the preservation of bulk quantities of pulp in paper and paperboard manufacturing systems. To control foul odours and general biodeterioration of stock when it is stored in bulk for any significant period of time.

MYACIDE S15 may be dosed directly into the hydropulper, machine chest or stock chest.

In general a single slug dose will provide control for up to 3 days or longer depending upon the initial level of contamination in the stock. In situations where contamination is high, repeat dosing every 1-7 days may be required.

MYACIDE S15 should be dosed at between 500 ml and 2000 ml per tonne of stock (4 - 16 pt/1000 gallons) depending on the type and degree of contamination.

RECEIVED  
MAY 02 1995  
33753-17

BEST COPY AVAILABLE