

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:☒ REGISTRATION
☐ REREGISTRATION**NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT**

Myacids 5-2

(Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,
and Rodenticide Act, as amended)**NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT (Include ZIP code)**Angus Chemical Company
2211 Sanders Road
Northbrook, IL 60062

NOTE: Changes in labeling formula differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product, always refer to the above U.S. EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby Registered/Reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

A copy of the labeling accepted in connection with this Registration/Reregistration is returned herewith.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an indorsement or approval of this product by this Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit/submit all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

2. Make the label changes listed below before you release the product for shipment:

a. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 49301-28."

b. Delete:

Measures against circulatory shock,
respiratory depression and convulsion
may be needed.

c. Add the following additional statements to the precautionary labeling section:

Wash thoroughly with soap and water after
handling. Remove contaminated clothing and
wash before reuse.

☒ ATTACHMENT IS APPLICABLE

SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL

DATE

- d. Note that 99.9 / 1000 gallons is in error, e.g., Industrial process water:

"100 ppm (0.08 pt) 1000 gallons" is in error.

It should read:

100 ppm (0.8 pt) 1000 gallons.

Please recheck all your calculations.


- f. It is preferred that the ppm levels be included for all your use patterns.
- g. Clearly indicate the ppm level as ppm-active or ppm-product.
- h. It is preferred that the:

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER

be placed directly below the ingredient section, instead of buried in a left panel precautionary statement section.

3. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.

John H. Lee 
Product Manager (31)
Antimicrobial Program Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

2-Bromo-2-nitropropane-1,3-diol 40.8%

INERT INGREDIENTS: 59.2%**TOTAL 100.0%****PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS****HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN*****DANGER*****CORROSIVE: CAUSES EYE AND SKIN DAMAGE.****DO NOT GET IN EYES, ON SKIN OR CLOTHING.****MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED.****AVOID BREATHING VAPOR OR MIST.****WEAR GOGGLES OR FACE SHIELD AND RUBBER GLOVES
WHEN HANDLING.****STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT****IF SWALLOWED:** Drink egg whites, gelatin solution, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. 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. Measures against circulatory shock, respiratory depression, and convulsion may be needed.

ANGUS Chemical Company assumes no responsibility when this product is not used in accordance with the instructions and information contained on this label.**ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS**

This pesticide is toxic to fish. Do not discharge effluent containing this product 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. Do not contaminate by cleaning of equipment or disposal of waste.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL**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 of the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.**CONTAINER DISPOSAL:** Completely empty container and 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.

See Additional Precautionary Statements on Side Panel and in Technical Bulletin.

E.P.A. Reg. No. 48301
Est. No. 48301-LA-1A-125-1
Printed in U.S.A.**ANGUS**

Sold by:

ANGUS Chemical Company
2211 Sanders Road
Northbrook, IL 60062 U.S.A.

MYACIDE is a registered trademark of The Boots Company PLC

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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.

INDUSTRIAL RECIRCULATING WATER SYSTEMS

To control slime-forming bacteria and algae in industrial recirculation cooling towers and evaporative condensers, MYACIDE S-2 may be slug-dosed directly into the sump or basin or it may be added by a suitable chemical pump. Where suitable pumps are used, these must be set to deliver the required dose as fast as possible (e.g. within 1 hour). The dosing point should be located close to the outlet from the basin to ensure rapid dispersal around the system.

FREQUENCY AND DOSE: MYACIDE S-2 may be slug-dosed once or twice weekly as a normal routine. 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 S-2. MYACIDE S-2 should be slug-dosed at between 0.4-1.6 $\mu\text{L}/1000$ gallons depending on the condition of the tower, the quality of raw water input, and the amount of bleed off.

PRODUCED WATER

To inhibit the growth of slime-forming or corrosion-inducing sulfate-reducing bacteria in formation water produced by wells together with oil or gas, inject MYACIDE S-2 into the water-containing oil or gas stream at any convenient point. It should be injected as slug doses, not as a continuous feed.

FREQUENCY AND DOSE: Depending on severity and rapidity of contamination, MYACIDE S-2 should be slug-dosed from once a week to once a month with 0.016-0.072 $\mu\text{L}/\text{barrel}$.

INDUSTRIAL PROCESS WATER

Use MYACIDE S-2 to effectively control bacterial and algal growth in industrial process water, including closed circuit machine cooling (injection molding, etc.) and stored (non-potable) water, as well as to reduce the fouling of pipework, heat exchangers, condenser tubes, and to minimize microbially produced corrosion. Dosing should be carried out into the sump/tank of the process water system. Shock-dosing is preferred. MYACIDE S-2 can also be used as an intermittent, flush treatment during regular maintenance cleaning of water tanks (non-potable) or equipment.

FREQUENCY AND DOSE: 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, with the possibility of re-infection or loss of MYACIDE S-2 because of makeup or dilution, less frequent dosing (once monthly/twice monthly) should be sufficient. Dosing should be carried out to give an initial concentration of 100 ppm MYACIDE S-2 (0.08 $\mu\text{L}/1000$ gallons). When the above treatment has been successful, dosing can be lowered to a minimum of 30 ppm MYACIDE S-2 (0.016 $\mu\text{L}/1000$ gallons). For intermittent treatment of industrial process waters during routine maintenance, MYACIDE S-2 should be used at 200 ppm (1.6 $\mu\text{L}/1000$ gallons) and a contact time of at least one hour.

OIL FLOODING/INJECTION WATERS

To inhibit the growth of slime-forming or corrosion-inducing sulfate-reducing bacteria in oil well injection waters, inject MYACIDE S-2 as a slug dose at any convenient point.

FREQUENCY AND DOSE: Depending on severity and rapidity of contamination, MYACIDE S-2 should be used from once a week to once a month at a concentration of 0.4-1.6 $\mu\text{L}/1000$ gallons.

PIPELINE MAINTENANCE

To control aerobic and anaerobic bacteria, particularly sulfate-reducing bacteria, growth in oil and gas related production piping and transportation systems, inject MYACIDE S-2 directly into the pipeline or add to the hydrocarbon phase. Addition of the MYACIDE S-2 will produce long-term water concentrations by a diffusion process.

FREQUENCY AND DOSE: Slug treatments are recommended and can vary from daily to monthly to control growth. MYACIDE S-2 should be dosed at a rate which will achieve concentrations of 50-400 ppm in the aqueous phase. Higher concentrations may be used to allow diffusion into the aqueous phase. Dose will depend on the volume of crude or oil and the expected water fraction.

DRILLING FLUIDS AND WORKOVER AND COMPLETION FLUIDS

For use in oil and gas well drilling fluids, and brines, inhibiting growth of cellulolytic, slime-forming or sulfate-reducing bacteria. MYACIDE S-2 may be dosed directly into the mud or brine.

FREQUENCY AND DOSE: A single slug dose once to three times each 24 hrs. Dosing may be less frequent where the contamination is low. Each slug dose should be 0.036 to 0.072 $\mu\text{L}/\text{barrel}$ total mud volume.

INJECTION FLUIDS

To control contamination and corrosion from bacterial sources in fluids/waste fluids that are disposed of through injection into an approved well following approved guidelines, add MYACIDE S-2 to each volume of fluid prior to injection.

FREQUENCY AND DOSE: MYACIDE S-2 should be added at a rate of 100-200 ppm (0.036-0.072 $\mu\text{L}/\text{barrel}$) based on the water percent of the injection fluid.

ENHANCED OIL RECOVERY (EOR) FLUIDS

For the effective control of bacterial growth and eliminating degradation of EOR gels and fluids used in the oil and gas industry, add MYACIDE S-2 during mixing or by injection during the EOR procedure.

FREQUENCY AND DOSE: MYACIDE S-2 should be added throughout the EOR operation. MYACIDE S-2 should be added at the rate of 100-200 ppm (0.036-0.072 $\mu\text{L}/\text{barrel}$) depending on the quality of the makeup water.

WELL SQUEEZE FLUIDS

For the effective control of aerobic and anaerobic bacteria in aqueous fluids and downhole well bore areas, add MYACIDE S-2 during pre-mixing of the well squeeze fluid or by direct injection at the well head during the well squeeze procedure.

FREQUENCY AND DOSE: MYACIDE S-2 should be used for each well squeeze operation to ensure best results. Add MYACIDE S-2 at a rate of 0.42-3.36 $\mu\text{L}/1000$ gallons, depending on the quality of the makeup water.

FRACTURING FLUIDS

MYACIDE S-2 reduces bacterial contamination and degradation of fracturing gels and fluids used as well stimulants in the oil and gas industry. Add MYACIDE S-2 directly to the water phase at any stage of the fracturing operation, for example, at the pre-mixing stage or by direct injection at the well head in combined misc/injection procedures.

FREQUENCY AND DOSE: MYACIDE S-2 should be used for each fracturing operation to ensure best results. Add MYACIDE S-2 at a rate of 0.6-1.6 $\mu\text{L}/1000$ gallons, depending on the quality of the makeup water.

WATER BOTTOMS IN OIL OR TRANSPORTATION TANKS

For effective control of bacterial contamination in water bottoms, in crude, and refined hydrocarbon storage systems. Above and below ground storage tanks and large marine systems are all suitable for treatment. MYACIDE S-2 may be injected directly into the water bottom or may be sprayed over the surface of the hydrocarbon phase and allowed to percolate through.

FREQUENCY AND DOSE: Direct addition to the water phase by injection or percolation should be carried out every 30-60 days, depending on the severity of the problem. Addition to the hydrocarbon phase will result in longer term protection by gradual diffusion from the hydrocarbon phase into the water phase (depending on storage conditions). Incorporate MYACIDE S-2 at a rate which will achieve concentrations of 100-200 ppm in the aqueous phase. Larger quantities may be added when dosing the hydrocarbon phase to allow diffusion of active ingredient into the water bottom during the long term.

METALWORKING FLUIDS

MYACIDE S-2 is recommended for use in soluble oils, semi-synthetic, and synthetic fluids. It should be added directly to the sump (with agitation).

A dose of 500 ppm is recommended for initial treatment, higher levels up to 2000 ppm, but no greater for fouled systems. After addition of MYACIDE S-2 the system should be circulated for about one hour before shutdown.

IN DILUTED FLUIDS

A concentration of 500 to 2000 ppm of MYACIDE S-2 in the fluid is sufficient to control gross microbial growth. For example, add 1.0 gallon of MYACIDE S-2 to 1000 gallons of fluid to obtain a dose level of 1000 ppm in the fluid.

MAINTENANCE DOSAGE

Add 200-400 ppm of MYACIDE S-2 to maintain control of the system.

IN CONCENTRATE

MYACIDE S-2 may be incorporated in metalworking fluid concentrate by the manufacturer. However, the manufacturer should determine the storage stability of MYACIDE S-2 in the concentrate to ensure that incompatibility will not affect its efficacy. The amount to be incorporated will depend on the dilution factor recommended for the concentration.

ANGUS CHEMICAL COMPANY

48301-28