

Sterling Pulp Chemicals, Ltd.

Sodium Chlorite Solution 15

FOR USE IN GENERATING CHLORINE DIOXIDE TO CONTROL MICROORGANISMS IN POTABLE WATER, WASTE WATER, FOOD PROCESSING PLANT WATER, ONCE-THROUGH COOLING WATER SYSTEMS AND GENERAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESS WATER

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Sodium Chlorite	15%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	85%
TOTAL:	100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

FIRST AID:

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT

If In Eyes: Hold eyelids open and flush with steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

If on Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

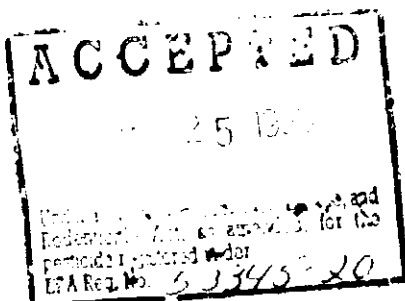
IF SWALLOWED: Promptly drink large quantities of water. Do not induce vomiting. Avoid alcohol. Call a physician immediately.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damager may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Net Contents: 55 U.S. gals. (210 Liters)

EPA Registration No.:
EPA Est. No.:

53345-
53345-CN.01



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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. Corrosive, causes eye and skin damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and use only Neoprene gloves when handling. May be fatal if swallowed. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking or using tobacco. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

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 local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Strong oxidizing agent. Mix or dilute with water only. Mixing with acids, or alcohol, or other chemicals may cause evolution of chlorine and chlorine dioxide gas mixture which is toxic and may be explosive. Combustible materials contaminated with Sodium Chlorite 7.5 may burn rapidly. Keep handling areas and equipment clean and free of oils, greases, combustibles and dust. Do not contaminate product with garbage, dirt, organic matter, paint products, solvents, acids, vinegar, beverages, oils, pine oils, dirty rags or other foreign matter.

Do not expose to hot surfaces, sparks or open flame.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Avoid exposure to high temperatures during storage. Store remote from other chemicals and combustible materials. Do not skid or slide drums.

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: Triple rinse (or equivalent) all containers and offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill or by other procedures approved of by state and local authorities.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Chlorine dioxide generation must take place only under controlled conditions in a chlorine dioxide generator. These generators react Sodium Chlorite Solution 15 with either chlorine or a chlorine solution and hydrochloric acid producing an aqueous solution of chlorine dioxide. The chlorine dioxide solution is then added at a point in the system to be treated which ensures uniform mixing. Do not apply Sodium Chlorite Solution 15 directly to the system being treated. Follow all instructions in the chlorine dioxide generator manual carefully.

APPLICATIONS

POTABLE WATER AND WASTEWATER DISINFECTION: For municipal and other potable water systems, a chlorine dioxide concentration up to 2.0 ppm is sufficient to provide adequate disinfection. The concentration of total residual oxidants (chlorine dioxide, chlorite and chlorate) should be monitored such that it does not exceed 1.0 ppm in the distribution system. For wastewater and sewage applications, residual chlorine dioxide concentrations up to 5.0 ppm are generally adequate.

FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS, DAIRIES, BOTTLING PLANTS AND BREWERIES
FOOD PLANT PROCESS WATER: For microbial control in food processing water systems (flume transport, chill water systems, hydrocoolers and retort cooling water) apply Sodium Chlorite Solution 15 through a chlorine dioxide generation system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration ranging from 0.25 to 5.0 ppm.

Chlorine dioxide generated from Sodium Chlorite Solution 15 may also be used as a water sanitizer for fruit and vegetable washing and cut and peeled potato products without a subsequent potable water rinse requirement, provided that the concentration of total residual oxidants meet the residual limitations of ≤ 1.0 ppm.

Residual concentrations up to 5.0 ppm chlorine dioxide in process water may be used for washing whole uncut and unpeeled fruits and vegetables although a final potable water rinse is required if the residual exceeds 1 ppm.

Potatoes, including those which have been peeled or cut, may be treated with sufficient chlorine dioxide to produce a residual concentration of up to 5.0 ppm provided this is followed by a potable water rinse.

POULTRY PROCESSING WATER: Use Sodium Chlorite Solution 15 to generate chlorine dioxide for use as an antimicrobial agent in water used in poultry processing in an amount not to exceed 3 ppm residual chlorine dioxide as determined by an appropriate method.

AQUEOUS DISINFECTION SYSTEMS FOR CIP CLEANING: Use Sodium Chlorite Solution 15 to generate a chlorine dioxide solution for sanitizing food processing equipment using a cleaning-in-place (CIP) system. If the concentration of chlorine dioxide generated from Sodium Chlorite Solution 15 exceeds 5.0 ppm, a potable water rinse should follow treatment. Care should be taken to ensure the biological and chemical quality of the potable water.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESS WATER TREATMENT (OILFIELD INJECTION WATER, WHITE WATER PAPER MILL SYSTEMS, AND RECIRCULATING COOLING TOWERS): For control of microbial slime, these systems will require a chlorine dioxide residual concentration ranging between 0.25 and 5.0 ppm.

ONCE-THROUGH COOLING WATER SYSTEMS: Control of mollusks can be effectively accomplished using Sodium Chlorite Solution 15 as directed in commercial and industrial once-through cooling water systems. Sodium Chlorite Solution 15 may be fed on a continuous or slug basis depending on the degree of system fouling.

SLUG DOSE: Add 42 to 210 lbs. of chlorine dioxide per million gallons of water (5 to 25 ppm)

CONTINUOUS DOSE: Add 2 to 16 lbs. of chlorine dioxide per million gallons of water (0.25 to 2 ppm)

10/17/95