



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Antimicrobials Division (7510C)
1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

Date of Issuance:

58300-18

OCT 13 2004

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

SaniCide-20

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Reregistration
 Registration

(under FIFRA, as amended)

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Conceal International, Inc.
90 Kerry Place
Suite 2
Norwood, MA 02062

Note: Changes in labeling 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 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.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the 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 sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data; and submit acceptable responses required for reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 4.
2. Make the following label change:

Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 58300-18."

Submit two copies of the revised final printed label for the record.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 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.

Signature of Approving Official:

Date:

OCT 13 2004

Emily H. Mitchell, PM-32 - Antimicrobials Division (7510C)

SaniCide[®]-20

Algaecide

Molluskicide

Antimicrobial / Disinfectant

Active Ingredient:	
Sodium Chlorite	25%
Other Ingredients	75%
Total	100%

Keep Out of Reach of Children
DANGER

First Aid

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
If in Eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. • Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on Skin or Clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take off contaminated clothing. • Immediately rinse skin with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If Swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
Inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

{Note: The first aid statements' grid format will be used if market label space permits; otherwise a paragraph format will be used.}

See side [back] panel for additional precautionary statements.

EPA Reg. No. 58300-_____ EPA Est. 58300-MA-1

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
EPA Letter Dated:
OCT 13 2004

Net Contents: _____ gallons [fluid ounces]

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as
amended for the pesticide,
registered under EPA Reg. No. **58300-18**

ConSeal International, Inc.
90 Kerry Place, Suite 2
Norwood, MA 02062
(781) 278-0010
www.consealint.com

{Side Panels [Back Panel]}

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals

DANGER: Highly Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Harmful if swallowed. Irritating to nose and throat. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wear protective eyewear (goggles or safety glasses), protective clothing and rubber gloves when handling this product. Avoid breathing dust and fumes. Thoroughly wash with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Dry sodium chlorite is a strong oxidizing agent. This product becomes a fire or explosive hazard if allowed to dry. Mix only into water. Contamination may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases (chlorine dioxide – a poisonous, explosive gas) and possible fire and explosion. Do not contaminate with garbage, dirt, organic matter, household products, chemicals, soap products, paint products, solvents, acids, vinegar, beverages, oils, pine oil, dirty rags or any other foreign matter.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. 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 the 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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Directions for Controlling the Growth of Algae in Recirculating Cooling Water Towers:

1. Clean badly fouled systems before starting treatment.
2. When algae are visible, add an initial dosage of 8.4 fluid ounces of **SaniCide®-20** per 1,000 gallons of water in the system. Repeat if necessary until control is evident.
3. Where algae control is evident, use a subsequent dose of 4.2 fluid ounces of **SaniCide®-20** per 1,000 gallons of water in the system twice a week or as needed to maintain control.
4. Add **SaniCide®-20** directly to the cooling tower drip pan (cold water basin) near the inlet to the recirculating pump.

Directions for Use in the Mechanical or Electrolytic Generation of Chlorine Dioxide (ClO₂) as a Disinfectant, or for Microorganism or Mollusk Control and as a Chemical Oxidant in Aquatic Systems:

Feed Requirements: Feed rates of **SaniCide®-20** will depend on the severity of contamination and the degree of desired control. The exact dosage will depend on the size of the system and residual necessary for effective control. Depending on the generator type, **SaniCide®-20** may be diluted at the point of use to prepare a 3% to 25% active aqueous solution for use in chlorine dioxide generators.

Some examples of industrial applications of chlorine dioxide include:

- Potable water disinfection and removal of sulfide.
- Control of bacterial slime, algae and mollusks in industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling systems.
- Biocontrol in food processing flumes, water-using equipment, cooling water and recycled waters.
- Disinfection of sewage and plant wastes.
- Destruction of phenolics, simple cyanides and sulfides by chemical oxidation.
- Bacterial slime control in white water paper mill systems.
- Bacterial control in oil well and petroleum systems.

See product bulletins (or Technical Data Sheets) for specific application instructions. Your ConSeal International representative can guide you in the application techniques.

Method of Feed: Large amounts of chlorine dioxide can be generated by several common methods, including:

1. The chlorine method that utilizes a Sodium Chlorite solution and chlorine gas; or
2. The hypochlorite method that utilizes a Sodium Chlorite solution, a hypochlorite solution and an acid; or
3. The Acid-chlorite method that utilizes a Sodium Chlorite solution and an acid; or
4. The electrolytic method that utilizes a Sodium Chlorite solution, with sodium chloride added as needed.

Your ConSeal International representative can guide you in the selection, installation and operation for feed systems. Consult product bulletin and also the instructions on the chlorine dioxide generation system before using SaniCide®-20. User is responsible for compliance with applicable Federal, state and local laws/regulations regarding proper use and disposal of the chlorine dioxide generated.

Directions for Use in Controlling Microbial Population in Poultry Processing Water:

Chlorine dioxide generated from SaniCide®-20 may be used as an antimicrobial agent in poultry-processing water, provided that the residual concentration of chlorine dioxide does not exceed 3 parts per million (ppm), as determined by an appropriate method in accordance with 21 CFR § 173.300. For treatment of poultry chill water, apply SaniCide®-20 as necessary through a chlorine dioxide generation system to maintain a residual concentration of up to 3 ppm chlorine dioxide in the chiller water.

Food Plant Process Water Treatment:

Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite is effective for use in controlling microbiological growth in flume water and other food processing water systems such as chill water systems and hydrocoolers. The required dosages will vary with process conditions and the degree of contamination present. Depending on the requirements of the specific water system, apply sodium chlorite continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration between 0.25 and 5 ppm.

Water, containing up to 3 ppm residual chlorine dioxide may be used for washing fruits and vegetables that are not raw agricultural commodities in accordance with 21 CFR § 173.300. Treatment of the fruits and vegetables with chlorine dioxide must be followed by a potable water rinse, or by blanching, cooking or canning.

Industrial Cooling Water Treatment

For control of bacterial slime and algae in industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling systems, the required dosages will vary depending on the exact application and the degree of contamination present. The required chlorine dioxide residual concentrations range between 0.1 and 5 ppm. Chlorine dioxide may be applied either continuously or intermittently. The typical chlorine dioxide residual concentration range is 0.1 to 1 ppm for continuous doses and 0.1 to 5 ppm for intermittent doses. The minimum acceptable residual concentration of chlorine dioxide is 0.1 ppm for a minimum one-minute contact time.

Potable Water Treatment:

Chlorine dioxide is used as both an oxidant and a disinfectant in drinking water treatment. The required dosages will vary with source water conditions and the degree of contamination present. For most municipal and public potable water systems, a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of up to 2 ppm is sufficient to provide adequate disinfection. Residual disinfectant and disinfection byproducts must be monitored as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations (40 CFR Part 141) and state drinking water standards.

Bacterial Slime Control in Paper Mills:

Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite is effective for use in controlling microbiological growth in white water paper mill systems. The required dosages will vary with the degree of microbiological and process contamination present. Depending on the specific requirements of the system, apply sodium chlorite continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration between 0.1 and 5 ppm. Repeat intermittent treatments as often as necessary to maintain control.

Mollusk Control in Water Systems:

Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite may be used for mollusk control in commercial and industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling water systems. The required dosages will vary with the system type and conditions, the degree of water contamination present and the desired level of control. Depending on the extent of the infestation, sodium chlorite may be applied either continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve the necessary chlorine dioxide residual concentration.

Veliger Control: Maintain a continuous chlorine dioxide residual of 0.1 to 5 ppm.

Intermittent Dose: Apply chlorine dioxide to obtain a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of 0.2 to 25 ppm. Repeat as necessary to maintain control.

Continuous Dose: Maintain a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of up to 2 ppm.

Bacterial Control in Oil Wells and Petroleum Systems:

Chlorine dioxide is effective in the remediation of bacterial and sulfide contamination commonly found in oilfield production, injection and disposal fluids. The required dosages will vary with process conditions. Sodium chlorite may be applied either continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to oil well production water as it is separated from the oil and before it is re-injected into the well.

For continuous feeds, chlorine dioxide may be applied at dosages slightly higher than sulfide's oxidative demand as determined by a demand study. For intermittent treatment, apply chlorine dioxide at a shock dosage of 200 to 3,000 ppm.

Wastewater Treatment:

Chlorine dioxide is effective as both a disinfectant and an oxidant in wastewater treatment. The required dosages will vary with water conditions and the degree of contamination present. For most municipal and other wastewater systems, a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of up to 5 ppm is sufficient to provide adequate disinfection.

For sulfide odor control, between pH 5 to 9, apply a minimum of 5.2 ppm (wt) of chlorine dioxide to oxidize 1 ppm of sulfide (measured as sulfide ion). For phenol destruction, at pH less than 8, 1.5 ppm chlorine dioxide will oxidize 1 ppm phenol; at pH greater than 10, 3.3 ppm chlorine dioxide will oxidize 1 ppm phenol.

Storage and Disposal

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

Storage: Keep product in tightly closed container when not in use. Don't drop, roll or skid drum. Keep upright. Always replace cover. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat or open flame. **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 {non-returnable containers}: Triple rinse container then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill; or incineration; or if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning (if burned, stay out of smoke). **[Container Disposal {returnable totes:} Container is returnable. Verify that the tote is empty. Do not rinse or clean. Seal tote and contact supplier for return instructions.]**

Notice: Seller expressly warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description. There are no warranties associated with the sale of this product, either express or implied, including but not limited to, the warranties of fitness for a particular purpose or use.

Denotes alternate/optional language

, Denotes language that does not appear on the market label.