
 <p>U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Office of Pesticide Programs Antimicrobials Division (7510C) 1200 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W. Washington D.C. 20004</p> <p>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <u> x </u> Registration <u> </u> Reregistration</p> <p>(under FIFRA, as amended)</p>	EPA Reg. Number: 69151-3	Date of Issuance: SEP 11 2003
	Term of Issuance: Conditional	
	Name of Pesticide Product: Steritech DD-20	
Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code): Steritech LLC 4610 N. Ash Street, Suite 101 Spokane, Washington 99205		
<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A) provided that you:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 changes before you release the product for shipment: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Revise the "EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 69151-3". b. Under the "Ingredient" Statement add Available Chlorine 39%. c. Revise the "Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals" as follows: Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals: 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). Wear protective clothing and <p style="text-align: right;">Page 1 of 2</p>		
Signature of Approving Official:  Robert S. Brennis, PM 32	Date: SEP 11 2003	

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and rubber gloves when handling this product. Avoid breathing dust and fumes. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

- d. Under the heading "Bacterial Control in Oil Wells and Petroleum Systems" last paragraph change "200-3000 ppl" to read "200-3000 ppm".

3. The inert ingredients PC codes were not found for the inert(s) in your product. You must arrange to have the Agency receive complete specifications/composition covering the ingredients from the respective suppliers.

4. 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.



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STERITECH DD-20

(25% Active Sodium Chlorite)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sodium Chlorite..... 25.0%

INERT INGREDIENTS:..... 75.0%

Total 100.00%

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
EPA Letter Dated:

SEP 11 2003

Contains 2.58 LBS. OF SODIUM CHLORITE PER GALLON AT 70° F

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

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

69151-3

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES:

- 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 poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING:

- Take off contaminated clothing.
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.
- Call poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED:

- Call Poison Control Center or doctor for further 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.

IF INHALED:

- 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

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or Doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1(800) 424-8802 for emergency medical treatment information. For information on this product (including health concerns, medical emergencies, or pesticide incidents) call the National Pesticide Telecommunication Network at 1(800) 858-7378

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Produced by:

STERITECH LLC
4610 N. Ash St., Suite101
Spokane, Washington 99205

EPA REG. NO. _____
EPA EST. NO. 69150-WA-001
NET CONTENT: _____

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Highly Corrosive: Causes eye and skin damage, may be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not handle with bare hands. Wear goggles or face shield and neoprene gloves and use only thoroughly clean, dry utensils when handling. Irritating to nose and throat. Avoid breathing fumes. Remove and wash contaminated clothing to avoid fire.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, stream, 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.

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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Storage: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Keep product in tightly closed container when not in use. Do not drop, roll or skid drum. Keep upright. Always replace cover. Store in a cool, dry well-ventilated area away from heat or open flame.

EMERGENCY HANDLING: In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseal container. If possible, isolate container in open well-ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water. If fire occurs, extinguish fire by applying large quantities of water. Any unopened drums near the fire should be cooled by spraying with water.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticides 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 container. Then offer recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning, stay out of smoke.

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 Sodium Chlorite per 1,000 gals. Of water in the system. Repeat if necessary until control is evident. 3. Where algae control is evident, use subsequent dose of 4.2 fluid ounces of Sodium Chlorite per 1,000 gals. Of water in the system twice a week or as needed to maintain control. 4. Add Sodium Chlorite 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 as a Disinfectant, or for Microorganism or Mollusk Control and as a Chemical Oxidant in Aquatic Systems.

Feed Requirements: Feed rates of STERITECH DD-20 will depend on the severity of contamination and the degree of control desired. The exact dosage will depend on the size of the system and residual necessary for effective control. Depending on the generator type, STERITECH DD-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:

- ◆ Portable water disinfection and removal of sulfide.
- ◆ Control of bacterial slime and 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 for specific application instructions. Your STERITECH representative can guide you in the application techniques.

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

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

Your STERITECH 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 STERITECH DD-20.

User is responsible for compliance with applicable federal, state and local laws regarding proper use and disposal of the chlorine dioxide generated.

Directions for Use in Controlling Microbial Population in Poultry Chill Water in Federally Inspected Plants:

Chlorine dioxide generated from STERITECH DD-20 may be used as an antimicrobial agent in poultry chill water, provided that the residual concentration of chlorine dioxide does not exceed 3 ppm.

Apply STERITECH DD-20 as necessary through a chlorine dioxide generation system to maintain a residual concentration of up to 3 parts per million (ppm) chlorine dioxide at the midway point in the chill tank. Chlorine dioxide should be fed below the water level in the chill water tank.

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 dosage will vary with process conditions and the degree of contamination present. Depending on the requirements of the specific water system, sodium chlorite should be applied continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve a chlorine dioxide concentration between 0.25 and 5.0 ppm.

Water, containing up to 3 ppm residual chlorine dioxide may be used for washing fruits and vegetables. 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 dosage will vary depending on the exact application and the degree of contamination present. The required chlorine dioxide residual concentrations range between 0.1 and 5.0 ppm. Chlorine dioxide may be applied

either continuously or intermittently. The typical chlorine dioxide residual concentration range is 0.1 - 1.0 ppm for continuous doses, and 0.1 - 5.0 ppm for intermittent doses. The minimum acceptable residual concentration of chlorine dioxide 0.1 ppm for a minimum one-minute contact time.

Portable Water Treatment

Chlorine dioxide (ClO₂) is used as both an oxidant and a disinfectant in drinking water treatment. The required dosage will vary with source water conditions and the degree of contamination present. For most municipal and other potable water systems, a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of up to 2 ppm is sufficient to provide adequate disinfection. The concentration of total residual oxidants (chlorine dioxide, chlorite ion and chlorate ion) should be monitored such that it does not exceed 1.0 ppm in the distribution system.

Bacterial Slime Control in Paper Mills

Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite is effective for use in controlling microbiological growth in white paper mill system. The required dosages will vary with the degree of microbiological and process contamination present. Depending on the specific requirements of the system, sodium chlorite should be applied continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration between 0.1 and 5.0 ppm. Intermittent treatments should be repeated 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, system conditions, the degree of water contamination, sodium chlorite may be applied either continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve the necessary chlorine dioxide residual concentration.

Vender Control: Maintain a continuous chlorine dioxide residual of 0.1-0.5 ppm.

Intermittent Dose: Apply chlorine dioxide to obtain a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of 0.2-25ppm. 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, chlorine dioxide should be applied at a shock dosage of 200-3000 ppl.

Wastewater Treatment

Chlorine dioxide (ClO₂) is effective as both a disinfectant and an oxidation 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 5-9, a minimum of 5.2 ppm (wt.) of chlorine dioxide should be applied 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 1ppm phenol; at pH greater than 10, 3.3 ppm chlorine dioxide will oxidize 1 ppm phenol.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

EMERGENCY HANDLING: In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseal container if possible, isolate container in open well-ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water. If fire occurs, extinguish fire by applying large quantities of water. Any unopened drums near the fire should be cooled by spraying with water.

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 the 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.

