



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
 Office of Pesticide Programs
 Antimicrobials Division (7510P)
 1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

98223-1

Date of Issuance:

11/3/20

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
 (under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Conditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

Pro Oxide

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Jacqueline Kemper
 Environmental Surface Solutions
 825 S. Schodack Rd.
 Castleton, NY 12033

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Antimicrobials 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 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 section 3(c)(7)(A). You must comply with the following conditions:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product under FIFRA when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Demson Fuller, Product Manager 32
 Regulatory Management Branch II
 Antimicrobials Division (7510P)

Date:

11/3/20

2. You are required to comply with the data requirements described in the DCI identified below:

Sodium Chlorite:

GDCI-020502-29789
PDCI-020502-29790
PDCI-020502-35621
GDCI-020502-1561

Chlorine Dioxide:

GDCI-020503-29674
PDCI-020503-29675
PDCI-020503-35666
GDCI-020503-1567

You must comply with all of the data requirements within the established deadlines. If you have questions about the DCI listed above, you may contact the Reevaluation Team Leader (Team 36): <http://www2.epa.gov/pesticide-contacts/contacts-office-pesticide-programs-antimicrobial-division>

3. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 98223-2."
4. Submit one copy of the final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

Because you have opted to add statements pertaining to emerging viral pathogens to your label as described in the August 19, 2016, Guidance to Registrants: Process For Making Claims Against Emerging Viral Pathogens Not On EPA-Registered Disinfectant Labels ("Guidance"), https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-09/documents/emerging_viral_pathogen_program_guidance_final_8_19_16_001_0.pdf, you are subject to the following additional terms of registration:

1. You may make statements pertaining to emerging viral pathogens only through the following communications outlets: technical literature distributed exclusively to health care facilities, physicians, nurses and public health officials, "1-800" consumer information services, social media sites and company websites (non-label related). These statements shall not appear on marketed (final print) product labels.
2. Your statements pertaining to emerging viral pathogens must adhere to the format approved on the Agency-accepted master label.
3. You may make statements pertaining to emerging viral pathogens only upon a disease outbreak that meets all the following criteria:

- a. The causative organism must be a virus that causes an infectious disease that has appeared in a human or animal population in the U.S. for the first time, or that may have existed previously but is rapidly increasing in incidence or geographic range.
 - i. For human disease, the outbreak is listed in one of the following Centers for Disease Control (CDC) publications:
 - A. CDC Current Outbreak List for “U.S. Based Outbreaks” (www.cdc.gov/outbreaks),
 - B. CDC Current Outbreak List for “Outbreaks Affecting International Travelers” with an “Alert” or “Advisory” classification (www.cdc.gov/outbreaks) (also released through the CDC’s Health Alert Network (HAN) notification process)
 - C. Healthcare-Associated Infections (HAIs) Outbreaks and Patient Notifications page (www.cdc.gov/hai/outbreaks)
 - ii. For animal disease, the outbreak is identified as an infectious disease outbreak in animals within the U.S. on the World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Weekly Disease Information page (www.oie.int/wahis_2/public/wahid.php/Diseaseinformation/WI).
 - A. The CDC or OIE has identified the taxonomy, including the viral family and/or species, of the pathogen and provides notice to the public of the identity of the emerging virus that is responsible for an infectious disease outbreak. Based on the taxonomy of the outbreak pathogen identified by the CDC or OEI, the pathogen's viral subgroup is large non-enveloped and enveloped.
 - B. The virus can be transmitted via environmental surfaces (non-vector transmission), and environmental surface disinfection has been recommended by the CDC, OIE or EPA to control the spread of the pathogen.
4. You may begin communicating statements pertaining to emerging viral pathogens only upon CDC or OIE’s publication per term 3.a. of an outbreak of an emerging viral pathogen meeting all of the criteria of term 3. You must cease and remove all such non-label communications intended for consumers no later than 24 months after the original publication of the outbreak per term 3.a., unless the Agency issue written guidance to the contrary due to continued public health concerns. The emerging pathogen claim language may remain on the master label.
 5. Terms from points 1 through 4 above shall become immediately void and ineffective if registration for use against Canine Parvovirus (ATCC VR-953) is suspended or cancelled or no longer meets the criteria for a disinfectant claim (see EPA Product Performance Test Guideline 810.2200). In addition, terms B.1 through B.4 above shall become immediately void and ineffective upon your receipt of evidence of ineffectiveness against any pathogen in a less-resistant Spaulding category.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded

and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you fail to satisfy these data requirements, EPA will consider appropriate regulatory action including, among other things, cancellation under 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. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 09/12/2020

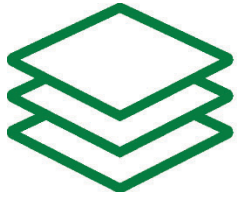
If you have any questions, please contact Melanie Bolden by phone at (703) 347-0165, or via email at Bolden.Melanie@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Demson Fuller, Product Manager 32
Regulatory Management Branch II
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



ENVIRONMENTAL
SURFACE SOLUTIONS

ACCEPTED
11/03/2020
Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide
and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the
pesticide registered under
EPA Reg. No. 98223-1

Pro Oxide

SANITIZER, BACTERIOSTAT, DEODORIZER, STERILANT, DISINFECTANT, FUNGICIDAL
BACTERICIDAL, VIRUCIDAL, TUBERCULOCIDAL, SPORICIDAL

ACTIVE PRO OXIDE

Food Processing Plants, Bottling Plants, Animal Confinement
Medical-Dental Laboratories, Odor Control
Guaranteed Shelf Life, Non-Volatile, Non-Flammable, Low Corrosion, Institutional Use

This product can be used in Federally Inspected Meat and Poultry Facilities

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

CAUTION

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Active Ingredient:
Chlorine Dioxide.....2.0%
Other Ingredients.....98.0%
Total.....100.0%

Net Contents: ___ 3.25 fl. ozs. ___ pint ___ quart ___ 1 gallon
 ___ 5 gallons ___ 15 gallons ___ 30 gallons
 ___ 55 gallons ___ 330 gallons

Proper Activation of Pro-Oxide by Environmental Surface Solutions:

MEASURE out the desired volume of Pro Oxide concentrate into a clean vessel in a well ventilated area. ADD the required amount of activator acid, stir and allow to dissolve for five minutes for citric acid or two minutes for phosphoric acid. Avoid breathing any fumes that may be produced. After appropriate activation time, DILUTE with clean water to your desired final concentration.

<u>CONCENTRATION</u>		<u>OUNCES PER 5 GALLONS</u>		<u>CITRIC ACID</u>
3	ppm	0.10	fl. oz/5 gallon	0.3g
5	ppm	0.16	fl. oz./5 gallon	0.5g
10	ppm	0.32	fl. oz./5 gallon	1.0g
20	ppm	0.64	fl. oz./5gallon	2.0g
40	ppm	1.28	fl. oz./5gallon	4.0g
50	ppm	1.60	fl. oz./5gallon	5.0g
100	ppm	3.20	fl. oz./5gallon	10.0g
200	ppm	6.40	fl. oz./5gallon	20.0g
500	ppm	16.00	fl. oz./5gallon	50.0g

<u>CONCENTRATION</u>		<u>OUNCES PER 5 GALLONS</u>		<u>33% PHOSPHORIC ACID</u>
3	ppm	0.10	fl. oz/5 gallon	0.015 fl. oz.
5	ppm	0.16	fl. oz./5 gallon	0.025 fl.oz.
50	ppm	1.60	fl. oz./5gallon	0.25 fl.oz.
100	ppm	3.20	fl. oz./5gallon	0.5 fl.oz.
500	ppm	16.00	fl. oz./5gallon	2.5 fl.oz.

PROPER DILUTION OF PRO OXIDE

Parts Per Million

3	ppm	0.020 fl. oz	per gallon	or	0.15	ml per liter
5	ppm	0.032 fl. oz.	per gallon	or	0.25	ml per liter
10	ppm	0.064 fl. oz.	per gallon	or	0.5	ml. per liter
20	ppm	0.128 fl. oz.	per gallon	or	1.0	ml. per liter
40	ppm	0.256 fl. oz.	per gallon	or	2.0	ml. per liter
50	ppm	0.32 fl. oz	per gallon	or	2.5	ml per liter
80	ppm	0.512 fl. oz.	per gallon	or	4.0	ml per liter
100	ppm	0.64 fl. oz.	per gallon	or	5.0	ml. per liter
200	ppm	1.28 fl. oz.	per gallon	or	10.0	ml per liter
400	ppm	2.56 fl. oz.	per gallon	or	20.0	ml. per liter
500	ppm	3.2 fl. oz.	per gallon	or	25.0	ml. per liter
1,000	ppm	6.4 fl. oz.	per gallon	or	50.0	ml. per liter
2,500	ppm	16.0 fl. oz	per gallon	or	125.0	ml. per liter

Parts Per Million

3	ppm	0.10 fl. oz.	per Five (5) gallons or		0.75	ml per liter
5	ppm	0.16 fl. oz.	per Five (5) gallons	or	1.25	ml per liter
50	ppm	1.6 fl. oz	per Five (5) gallons	or	12.5	ml per liter
100	ppm	3.2 fl. oz.	per Five (5) gallons	or	25.0	ml. per liter

500 ppm 16 fl. oz. per Five (5) gallons or 125.0 ml. per liter

Alternative Activation

The active biocidal component of Pro Oxide system is free chlorine dioxide. Un-activated Pro Oxide in the neutral to mildly alkaline pH range is bacteriostatic. For higher level microbial control, such as disinfection and sanitation, activation of Pro Oxide is required to generate free chlorine dioxide. The use of citric acid as an activator is specified in most Pro Oxide label applications. Alternatives to citric acid for activation include organic acids, such as acetic acid, and inorganic acids such as phosphoric, hydrochloric, and sulfuric acids. Activation equivalent to that of citric acid may be achieved by adjusting the Pro Oxide solution to pH 2-3 with an alternative acid. The activated Pro Oxide is then diluted to the required use concentration in accordance with label instructions. For food processing applications only food grade activator acids may be used. EES or your Pro Oxide distributor can guide you in proper activation techniques.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

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

IN FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS SUCH AS POULTRY, FISH & MEAT, RESTAURANTS, DAIRIES, BOTTLING PLANTS AND BREWERIES

- 1. As a terminal sanitizing rinse for stainless steel and other hard, nonporous, food contact surfaces such as tanks, transfer lines, recirculation and clean in place (CIP) systems and other food processing equipment in accordance with 40 CFR 180.940 (b) (c).**
All gross food particles and soil should be removed prior to sanitizing by use of a pre-flush, pre-scrape or pre-soak treatment. Clean tank, line, or surface thoroughly using a suitable detergent and rinse with clean potable water before sanitizing.
- 2. Preparation of sanitizing solutions:** Prepare an activated working solution containing 50 to 200 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation and dilution chart or by using automated activation equipment.
To apply: Fill, flush, immerse, circulate, or spray tank, line, equipment or food contact surface with active solution making sure surface area is thoroughly wet for at least one minute. After sanitizing drain tank, line or equipment, allow to air-dry. Fresh sanitizing solution should be made up daily or more often if solution becomes diluted or soiled.
- 3. To disinfect walls, ceilings and floors:** Before disinfection, all gross filth must be removed from areas to be disinfected and thoroughly cleaned with a suitable detergent followed by a clean, potable water rinse.
Preparation of disinfecting solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 500 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart.
To apply: Spray or fog disinfectant solution onto surface to be disinfected, using a suitable spraying or fogging device and making sure that the area is thoroughly wet for at least ten (10) minutes. Active solutions may be irritating when breathed, therefore, always use an applicable NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator appropriate for chlorine dioxide when spraying or fogging these solutions. People must vacate the premises during fogging treatments; a one-hour restricted entry interval (REI) is required. After application allow to air dry. Treat as required. Never reuse activated solutions.

Fogging is to be used as an adjunct to acceptable manual cleaning and disinfecting for room and environmental surfaces.

4. **To disinfect walls, ceilings and floors of poultry processing plants:** Special Instructions for Inactivating Avian Influenza A. Kills Avian Influenza A on pre-cleaned environmental surfaces.
Before disinfection, all gross filth must be removed from areas to be disinfected and thoroughly cleaned with a suitable detergent followed by a clean, potable water rinse.
5. **Preparation of disinfecting solution:** Prepare an activated working solution containing 500ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart.
To apply: Spray disinfectant solution onto surface to be disinfected, using a suitable spraying device and making sure that the area is thoroughly wet for at least ten (10) minutes. Active solutions may be irritating when breathed, therefore, always use an applicable NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator appropriate for chlorine dioxide when spraying these solutions. After application allow to air dry. Treat as required. Never reuse activated solutions.
6. **To control the buildup of odor and slime forming bacteria in process waters for vegetable and fruit rinses and associated tanks, flumes and lines.**
All tanks, flumes and lines etc., should be thoroughly cleaned when possible with a suitable detergent and completely rinsed using clean, potable water prior to treatment
Preparation of solution: Chill tanks, rinse tanks, flumes and lines may be batch loaded at start up. Process waters should be treated by adding Pro Oxide to potable water using a chemical feed pump or other injector system to produce a five (5) ppm available chlorine dioxide solution (see dilution chart).

Optional activated solution – If heavy use of process water is expected or if slime buildup is extreme, an activated solution of Pro Oxide is recommended. Chill tanks, rinse tanks, flumes and lines may be batch loaded at start up. Process waters should be treated by adding activated Pro Oxide to potable water using a chemical feed pump or other injector system to produce a five (5) ppm available chlorine dioxide solution (see activation and dilution chart).

In order to ensure accurate delivery, a 1:10 dilution of the (activated or un-activated) Pro Oxide concentrate should be made and a feed rate of three and one-quarter (3 ¼) fluid ounces per ten (10) gallons of process water should be maintained. Make up fresh solutions daily.

After treatment of fruits and vegetable follow with a potable water rinse.

NOTE: Chemical feed pumps and injectors must be chlorine resistant for best operation. Available ClO₂ levels should be confirmed using a EES test kit, available from your local Pro Oxide distributor.

For use in the preparation of fruits and vegetables to extend freshness and shelf life.

PRE-TREATMENT FOR UNCUT, UNPEELED FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

7. **Before treatment, whole fruits and vegetables should be washed and thoroughly rinsed with clean potable water.**
Prepare a non-activated working solution containing 5 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the dilution chart. Dip product in treatment solution for about ten (10) to twenty (20) seconds, then follow with a potable water rinse. Fruits and vegetables treated with chlorine dioxide must be blanched, cooked, or canned before consumption or distribution in commerce.
8. **To control the buildup of odor and slime forming bacteria in ice making plants and machinery.**
Ice making machinery should be disassembled and thoroughly cleaned using a suitable detergent followed by a potable water rinse.
Preparation and applications of solutions: The Pro Oxide solution should be applied to the incoming water line of the ice

machine via a chemical feed pump or injector system. Prepare a non-activated working solution containing 20 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the dilution chart.

NOTE: Chemical feed pumps and injectors must be chlorine resistant for best operation. Available ClO₂ levels should be confirmed using a test kit available from EES.

9. As a bacteriostat to treat ice used for icing fish in the round.

Pro Oxide may be batch loaded or metered into makeup water used to produce ice for icing fish in the round. Prepare a non-activated working solution containing 20 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the dilution chart.

10. To control odor and slime forming bacteria build-up in commercial water filtration systems, sand beds, gravel beds and charcoal filters, with accessible service hatches.

Drain all existing water from sand and carbon filters and rinse once with clean, potable water. Fill sand filter with potable water and adjust pH of water to 6.0 using citric acid or equivalent pH adjuster.

To prepare solution: Measure out two (2) fl. oz. Pro Oxide concentrate for each gallon of filter system volume (300 ppm available ClO₂) and add to the sand filter through access hatch. Fill system with clean, potable water and circulate system 30 minutes. Allow system to soak two (2) to three (3) hours. After treatment, drain system and rinse with clean, potable water until residue is no longer detectable using the EES test kit and when pH is normal.

11. To control mold and mildew, odor and slime forming bacteria on walls, floors, and ceilings.

Before treatment, all soil and gross filth must be removed from areas to be treated and cleaned with detergent followed by a potable water rinse.

Preparation of solution: Prepare a non-activated working solution containing 1,000 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the dilution chart.

To apply: spray solutions onto walls, floors, and ceilings using a suitable spraying device making sure all surface areas are damp. Avoid breathing solutions mist by using an applicable NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator appropriate for chlorine dioxide. Avoid contact with food or food contact surfaces. Allow to air dry.

Repeat application as needed.

12. To control the build-up of odor and slime forming bacteria in stainless steel transfer lines and on-line equipment such as hydrocoolers, pasteurizers and the like overnight and over weekends.

Clean equipment or line thoroughly using a suitable detergent followed by a clean, potable water rinse before treatment.

Preparation and application of solution: Prepare a non-activated working solution containing 20 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the dilution chart. Mix and fill lines and equipment overnight. Drain and allow to air dry just prior to next run start-up.

13. For microbial control in sweetwater cooling systems: Pro Oxide may be batch loaded or metered into sweetwater cooling systems. Prepare a non-activated working solution containing 5 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the dilution chart.

Pro Oxide concentrations should be monitored using BCI test kits to maintain a 5.0 ppm concentration

14. For use as a lube additive to control bacterial slime and odor on moving conveyors and chains in food processing facilities.

Prior to the application of the lube Pro Oxide mixture, all conveyors, lube lines, spray nozzle heads, conveyor surfaces, and other associated structures should be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized.

Pro Oxide should be added to the water dilution step of the lube system just prior to its injections into the distribution system. Addition of the Pro Oxide into the lube/water mixture should be at the rate of 0.64 fl. oz. to 1.28 fl. oz. per 10

gallons of lube mixture. This will result in a final concentration of between 10 and 20 ppm Pro Oxide in the lube solution. For best results use with natural (fatty acid, soap based) lubricant products. For advice on lube compatibilities contact your BCI distributor.

15. To control odor and slime forming bacteria in cooling and warming waters, such as canning retort and pasteurizer cooling waters, used to decrease or increase packaged product temperature by immersion in or by spraying with the treated waters.

All tanks, tunnels, conveyor chains, heat exchangers, heat exchange towers, lines, spray bars, and nozzles should be thoroughly cleaned, when possible, and completely rinsed using clean, potable water prior to treatment.

Preparation of solution: Water systems including the cooling or warming tanks or spray systems, towers, lines and all water containing parts of the system may be batched loaded at start up. Prepare a non-activated working solution containing 5 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the dilution chart. To maintain the 5.0ppm available chlorine dioxide in the water system, a timed or electronically controlled chemical feed pump or injector system can be used for additions to the system or for treating the make-up water. Make up new Pro Oxide solutions daily.

Optional activated solution: If heavy use of cooling or warming water, or introduction of additional bacterial loads is expected or if slime buildup is heavy, an additional activation step may be used in preparation of the solution.

Preparation of activated solution: Cooling or warming water systems may be batch loaded at start up. Prepare an activated working solution containing 5 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart. Batch or timed additions of the prepared solution can be made or an electronically controlled chemical feed pump or injector system can be used for additions of the prepared solution to the process water to maintain 5.0 ppm available chlorine dioxide.

Note: Chemical feed pumps and injectors must be chlorine resistant for best operation. Available chlorine dioxide levels should be confirmed using a BCI test kit, available from your local Pro Oxide distributor.

16. To sanitize clean shell eggs intended for food or food products.

Preparation of sanitizing solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 100-200 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart. To prepare a 200 ppm activated solution place 1.28 oz of Pro Oxide concentrate per gallon of working solution (200 ppm available chlorine dioxide) into a clean, plastic pail and add 3.8 grams (3/4 teaspoon) of Pro Oxide Activator Crystals or food grade citric acid of no less than 99% purity. Prepare in a well ventilated area. Allow five (5) minutes reaction time for crystals to dissolve completely. To this solution, add one (1) gallon of clean potable water.

Spray eggs thoroughly with activated solution making sure surface area is thoroughly wet for at least one (1) minute and allow to drain. Solution must be equal to or warmer than the eggs, but not to exceed 130°F.

Eggs that have been sanitized with this chlorine dioxide compound may be broken in the manufacture of egg products without a prior potable water rinse. Eggs must be reasonably dry before casing or breaking. Never reuse activated solutions.

17. For use as a sanitizing solution on food beverage containers.

Preparation of Sanitizing Solution. Prepare an activated working solution containing 50 to 200 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation and dilution chart or by using automated activation equipment.

To Apply: fill, flush, immerse, circulate, or spray sanitizing solution into the container and adequately drain before filling.

IN MUSHROOM FACILITIES, SUCH AS MUSHROOM PRODUCTION, SPAWN PRODUCTION, MUSHROOM PROCESSING, AND CANNERY OPERATIONS

18. As a terminal sanitizing rinse for stainless steel tanks, transfer lines, on-line equipment, picking baskets, picking utensils, and other food contact surfaces.

All gross food particles and soil should be removed prior to sanitizing by use of a pre- flush, pre-scrape or pre-soak treatment.

Clean picking baskets, line equipment or other surface thoroughly using a suitable detergent and rinse with clean potable water before sanitizing.

Preparation of sanitizing solutions: Prepare an activated working solution containing 50 to 200 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation and dilution chart or by using automated activation equipment.

To apply: Flush picking baskets, line equipment or other food contact surface with active solution making sure surface area is thoroughly wet for at least one (1) minute. After sanitizing drain baskets or equipment and allow to air dry. Treat after each use or production run. Discard solution after each use.

19. To disinfect walls, ceilings, and floors.

Before disinfection, all gross filth must be removed from areas to be disinfected and thoroughly cleaned with a suitable detergent followed by a clean, potable water rinse.

Preparation of active disinfecting solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 500 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart.

To apply: Spray disinfectant solution onto surface using a suitable spraying device and making sure that the area is thoroughly wet for at least ten (10) minutes. Active solutions may be irritating when breathed, therefore, always use an applicable NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator appropriate for chlorine dioxide when spraying these solutions. After application, allow to air dry. Treat as required. Always apply freshly made solutions. Never reuse activated solutions.

20. To control mold and slime forming bacteria on walls, floors, ceilings, and post- crop mushroom growing surfaces.

Before treatment, all soil and gross filth must be removed from areas to be treated and cleaned with detergent followed by a potable water rinse.

Preparation of solution: Prepare a non-activated working solution containing 1000 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the dilution chart.

To apply: Drench, spray or fog solution onto walls, floors, ceilings and post-crop mushroom growing surface using a suitable watering, spraying or fogging device and making sure all surface areas are wet. During application, area must be closed as tightly as possible and sealed. After spraying or fogging, the area should be opened and aired for one (1) hour before repopulating. Avoid breathing solution mist by use of an applicable

NIOAH/MSHA approved respirator appropriate for chlorine dioxide. Avoid contact with food or food contact surfaces. Allow to air dry. Repeat application as needed.

21. Irrigation Water

Prepare the desired volume of 50 ppm non-activated irrigation water solution according to the dilution chart instructions. Apply irrigation water from plastic or stainless steel dispensers for deodorizing and whitening effects.

IN POTATO FACILITIES SUCH AS PROCESSING/PACKAGING OPERATIONS, STORAGE SHEDS, STORAGE CELLARS, AND SEED PRODUCTION FACILITIES.

22. As a terminal sanitizing rinse for bins, tanks, flume line, on-line equipment, conveyors, seed cutters, and other potato handling equipment.

All gross food particles and soil should be removed prior to sanitizing by use of a pre- flush, pre-scrape or pre-soak treatment.

Clean tank, line, or surface thoroughly using a suitable detergent and rinse with clean potable water before sanitizing.

Preparation of solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart.

To apply: Fill, flush, immerse, or spray tank, line, equipment or food contact surface with active solution making sure surface area is thoroughly wet for at least one minute. After sanitizing drain tank, line or equipment allow to air dry.

Fresh sanitizing solution should be made up daily or more often if solution becomes diluted or soiled.

23. To disinfect walls, ceilings, floors, planting and harvesting equipment, and truck beds.

Before disinfection, all gross filth must be removed from areas to be disinfected and thoroughly cleaned with a suitable detergent followed by a clean, potable water rinse.

Preparation of active disinfecting solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 500 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart.

To apply: Spray disinfectant solution onto surface to be disinfected using a suitable spraying device and making sure that the area is thoroughly wet for at least ten (10) minutes. Active solutions may be irritating when breathed, therefore, always use an applicable NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator appropriate for chlorine dioxide when spraying these solutions. Never reuse activated solutions.

24. To control the buildup of odor and slime forming bacteria in process waters for potato rinse, associated tanks, flumes and lines.

All tanks, flumes and lines etc., should be thoroughly cleaned when possible with a suitable detergent and completely rinsed using clean, potable water prior to treatment.

Preparation of solution: Chill tanks or vegetable rinse tanks may be batch loaded at start up. Prepare a non-activated working solution containing 5 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the dilution chart. Make up waters should be treated using a chemical feed pump or injector system. Make up new Pro Oxide solution daily.

Preparation of activated solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 5 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart. Chill tanks or vegetable rinse tanks may be batch loaded at start up with activated Pro Oxide solution. Make-up waters should be treated using a chemical feed pump. In order to ensure accurate delivery, a 1 to 10 dilution of the active concentration should be made and the feed rate of 3 and 1/3 fl. oz. per ten (10) gallons should be maintained. Make up fresh Pro Oxide solutions daily.

NOTE: Chemical feed pumps and injectors must be chlorine resistant for best operation. Available ClO₂ levels should be confirmed using an Environmental Surface Solutions test kit available from your local Pro Oxide distributor.

After treatment, the potatoes must be rinsed with potable water.

IN LABORATORIES, HOSPITALS, MORGUES, INSTITUTIONS

This product is not to be used as a terminal sterilant/high level disinfectant on any surface or instrument that (1) is introduced directly into the human body, either into or in contact with the bloodstream or normally sterile areas of the body, or (2) contacts intact mucous membranes but which does not ordinarily penetrate the blood barrier or otherwise enter normally sterile areas of the body. This product may be used to preclean or decontaminate critical or semi-critical medical devices prior to sterilization or high level disinfection.

Kills Pandemic 2009 H1N1 influenza A virus.

Kills HCV, HIV-1, MRSA, VRE on precleaned environmental surfaces/objects previously soiled with blood/body fluids in health care settings or other settings in which there is an expected likelihood of soiling of inanimate surfaces/objects with blood or body fluids, and in which the surfaces /objects likely to be soiled with blood and body fluids can be associated with the potential for transmission of Hepatitis C Virus (HCV), Human Immunodeficiency virus, Type 1 (HIV-1) (associated with AIDS), Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA), Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus faecalis (VRE).

25. Special Instructions for Cleaning and Decontamination Against HCV and HIV-1 of surfaces/objects Soiled with Blood/Body Fluids:

Personal Protection: Specific barrier protection items to be used when handling items soiled with blood or body fluids are disposable latex gloves, gowns, masks, or eye coverings.

Cleaning Procedure: Blood and other body fluids must be thoroughly cleaned from surfaces and objects before application of the product.

Disposal of Infectious Materials: Blood and other body fluids should be autoclaved and disposed of according to federal, state and local regulations for infectious waste disposal.

Preparation of disinfecting solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 500 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart.

To apply: Spray disinfectant solution onto hard non-porous surface to be disinfected, using a suitable spraying device and making sure that the area is thoroughly wet for at least ten (10) minutes. Active solutions may be irritating when breathed, therefore, always use an applicable NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator appropriate for chlorine dioxide when spraying these solutions. After application allow to air dry. Treat as required. Never reuse activated solutions.

26. To disinfect non-porous, hard surfaces such as glazed tile floors, walls and ceilings and stainless steel cold rooms and walk-in incubators.

Clean all surfaces thoroughly with a suitable detergent and rinse with water prior to disinfection.

Preparation of active disinfecting solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 500 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart.

To apply: Activated solutions may be sprayed, mopped or sponged onto surfaces to be disinfected. All surfaces must be thoroughly wetted for at least ten (10) minutes. When spraying disinfectant solutions, use an appropriate spraying device. Active solutions may be irritating when breathed, therefore, always use an applicable NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator appropriate for chlorine dioxide when spraying these solutions. After application, allow to air dry. Treat as required. Always apply freshly made solutions. Never reuse activated solutions.

27. To disinfect bench tops, biological hoods, incubators, stainless steel equipment and instruments.

Clean all surfaces thoroughly with a suitable detergent and rinse with water prior to disinfection.

Preparation of active disinfectant solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 500 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart.

To apply: Activated solutions may be squirted directly onto surfaces from a plastic squeeze bottle or may be used as a soak solution. All contact surfaces must be thoroughly damp for at least ten (10) minutes. Allow to air dry. Activated solutions of Pro Oxide, stored in plastic squirt bottles, may be held up to one (1) week before replacement with fresh solution. Soak solutions of Pro Oxide should be changed daily.

28. To disinfect heat-sensitive, reusable, non-critical medical equipment and other hard, non-porous environmental surfaces found in hospitals, nursing homes, durable medical equipment suppliers, doctor's offices, schools, gymnasiums, homes and animal clinics. Pro Oxide may also be used to decontaminate small medical devices and instruments prior to sterilization or high level disinfection.

Pre-clean: Blood and other body fluids must be thoroughly cleaned from surfaces before application of the disinfectant. Blood and other body fluids should be autoclaved and disposed of according to all applicable federal, state and local regulations for waste disposal.

Dilution: Add (one) (1) ounce of Pro Oxide (concentrate) to a (one) (1) quart container and fill with water to make a (625ppm) (working)(dilute) solution.

Activation: Activate (one) (1) quart of Pro Oxide (dilute)(solution) by adding (1) teaspoon of activator and immediately mix until activator is dissolved.

Disinfection: Immerse equipment completely in Pro Oxide solution) (disinfecting solution) for a minimum of five (5) minutes at room temperature (approx. 65-80 degrees Fahrenheit). Solution remains effective for twenty-four (24) hours. Remove equipment from the solution, rinse with potable tap water, and gently shake equipment to remove residual

water and air dry. Discard solution in drain with running water. Pro Oxide (disinfecting)(solution) is effective against bacteria including Mycobacterium tuberculosis, fungi and viruses including: Poliovirus Type 2, Herpes Simplex Type 1, Coxsackie Virus, Rhinovirus, Cytomegalovirus and Respiratory Syncytial Virus (RSV).

29. To disinfect water bath incubators.

Prior to disinfection, thoroughly clean the reservoir with a suitable detergent and rinse with clean water.

Preparation of active solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 50 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart.

To apply: Activated solution should be poured into water bath reservoir and allowed to stand one (1) hour at room temperature. Drain reservoir and fill with fresh water.

30. To control odor and slime forming bacteria in water bath incubators.

When using Pro Oxide in water bath incubators, always begin with a freshly cleaned and disinfected reservoir.

To apply: Fill water bath with clean, potable water to near capacity. For each gallon of water add 1/3 fl. oz. Pro Oxide (50 ppm available ClO₂). When water becomes cloudy, discard water and repeat procedure.

31. To control odors resulting from the sterilization of spent biologicals in steam autoclaves.

To reduce autoclave odors of used biologicals, Pro Oxide should be sprayed or poured directly into the stainless steel autoclave buckets.

Preparation of solution: Prepare a non-activated working solution containing 1,000 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the dilution chart.

To apply: Spray or pour Pro Oxide solution into or onto the autoclave buckets just prior to autoclaving.

32. To deodorize animal holding rooms, sick rooms, morgues and work rooms.

Rooms to be deodorized should be in a clean condition prior to Pro Oxide application. Preparation of solution: Prepare a non-activated working solution containing 1,000 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the dilution chart.

To apply: Spray solution using a suitable spraying device onto walls, ceilings and floor; lightly dampening all surfaces. Avoid breathing mist of solutions by using an applicable NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator appropriate for chlorine dioxide. Allow to air dry, then ventilate the area. Treat as required.

33. Pro Oxide Sterilant

Pro Oxide is recommended for use as a disinfectant in schools, hospitals, medical, dental, industrial and institutional facilities to control human- health related micro-organisms on hard, non-porous environmental surfaces and for sterilizing non-critical medical devices, laboratory and other non-medical devices and equipment. Contraindicated for use with metal instruments. Pro Oxide is sporicidal when objects or surfaces are immersed in a 2000 ppm solution prepared in the following manner.

Preclean: Blood and other body fluids must be thoroughly cleaned with a suitable detergent and rinsed with water before sterilization. Blood and other body fluids should be autoclaved and disposed of according to all applicable federal, state and local regulations for waste disposal.

Activation: Activate 12.8 fl. Oz. of Pro Oxide with 76 grams of citric acid and wait 20 minutes. Keep mixture covered during activation.

Dilution: Add activated Pro Oxide to a one (1) gallon container and fill with water to prepare one (1) Gallon of use-solution. Avoid breathing fumes.

Sterilization: Immerse equipment, small medical devices and instruments to be sterilized for a minimum of two (2) hours at room temperature (approx. 65-80 degrees Fahrenheit). Do not re-use the solution. Discard solution after each use into a drain with running water.

34. For use in Dental Offices and Laboratories as a dental pumice disinfectant.

Prepare solution in a well ventilated area. To make one liter of solution, pour 25.0 ml of Pro Oxide concentrate into a clean plastic container. To this, add 22 grams of Pro Oxide Activator Crystals and mix slightly, allowing 5 minutes reaction time and for crystals to dissolve. Once solution has yellowed, dilute to one liter with clean potable water (500 ppm available ClO₂).

To apply: The working solution can be conveniently contained in a one (1) liter plastic "squeeze" bottle for up to one (1) week. Apply the dry pumice powder exactly as water to produce the pumice slurry. Apply additional working solution as needed to reconstitute dried out slurry to appropriate viscosity. Pro Oxide will keep pumice slurry thoroughly disinfected. New Pro Oxide solution should be made up weekly.

IN ANIMAL REARING AND CONFINEMENT FACILITIES

35. To disinfect commercial animal confinement facilities such as poultry houses, swine pens, calf barns and kennels.

Remove all animals and feed from premises, vehicles, enclosures, coops and crates. Remove all litter and manure from floors, walls and surfaces of barns, pens, stalls, chutes and other facilities and fixtures occupied or traversed by animals. Empty all troughs, racks and other feeding and watering appliances. Thoroughly clean all surfaces with soap or detergent and rinse with water.

Preparation of active disinfecting solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 500 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart.

To apply: Using commercial sprayer, saturate all surfaces with the activated Pro Oxide solution for a period of ten (10) minutes. Active solutions may be irritating when breathed, therefore, always use an applicable NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator appropriate for chlorine dioxide when spraying these solutions. Immerse all halters, ropes, and other types of equipment used in handling and restraining animals as well as forks, shovels and scrapers used for removing litter and manure. After treatment, ventilate buildings, coops, or other enclosed spaces and allow to air dry. Repopulate when solution has dried. Thoroughly scrub treated feed racks, troughs, automatic feeders, fountains and waterers with soap or detergent and rinse with potable water before use.

36. To disinfect poultry houses.

Special Instructions for Inactivating Avian Influenza A.

Kills Avian Influenza A on pre-cleaned environmental surfaces.

Remove all poultry and feed from premises, vehicles, enclosures, coops and crates. Remove all litter and droppings from floors, walls and surfaces of facilities and fixtures occupied or traversed by poultry. Empty all troughs, racks and other feeding and watering appliances. Thoroughly clean all surfaces with soap or detergent and rinse with water.

Preparation of active disinfecting solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 500 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart.

To apply: Using commercial sprayer, saturate all surfaces with the activated Pro Oxide solution for a period of ten (10) minutes. Active solutions may be irritating when breathed, therefore, always use an applicable NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator appropriate for chlorine dioxide when spraying these solutions. Immerse all equipment used in handling and restraining animals as well as forks, shovels and scrapers used for removing litter and droppings. After treatment, ventilate buildings, coops, or other enclosed spaces and allow to air dry. Repopulate when solution has dried.

Thoroughly scrub treated feed racks, troughs, automatic feeders, fountains and waterers with soap or detergent and rinse with potable water before use.

37. To control the build-up of odor and slime forming bacteria in animal confinement areas.

Remove all litter and manure from floors, walls and surfaces of barns, pens, stalls, chutes, cases and other facilities and fixtures occupied or traversed by animals. Thoroughly clean all surfaces with soap or detergent and rinse with clean water.

Preparation of solution: Place 6 ½ fl. oz. Pro Oxide concentrate into a clean, plastic container. Dilute concentrate with one (1) gallon clean, potable water.

To apply: Using a commercial sprayer, saturate all surfaces with the Pro Oxide solution. When spraying Pro Oxide solutions, always use an applicable NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator appropriate for chlorine dioxide to avoid breathing mist.

38. To control animal odors on pets and in litter boxes, carpets and concrete floors.

For litter boxes: Wash out litter boxes with suitable detergent and rinse with clean, potable water. Soak overnight in solution of one (1) oz. Pro Oxide per one (1) quart of water (650 ppm available chlorine dioxide). Add litter, sprinkle surface liberally with Pro Oxide solution.

For controlling odors in carpets: Add 3 oz. Pro Oxide per gallon (500 ppm available chlorine dioxide) of rug shampoo mix or 3 oz. Pro Oxide per each gallon of rinse water. Shampoo carpet. Allow to air dry. CAUTION: Pro Oxide may bleach some carpets and fabrics, especially if applied on top of another chemical agent. Do not apply until a sample test has been tried and observed for a least 24 hours.

For concrete floors: Clean floor thoroughly using a suitable detergent; rinse with clean water. Prepare solution by adding 8 oz. (1250 ppm available chlorine dioxide) Pro Oxide per gallon of water. Mop or spray solution liberally onto floor. Allow to air dry.

For animal baths: Wash animal well with appropriate pet shampoo; rinse with clean water. Prepare solution by adding ¼ oz. Pro Oxide (80 ppm available chlorine dioxide) per gallon of water. Rinse animal thoroughly with prepared solution. Allow to air dry. Avoid direct contact with animal's eyes, nose and ears.

For treating animal odors with high levels of ammonia: Wash area thoroughly with suitable detergent and rinse with clean water. Preparation of solution: Place 4 oz. Pro Oxide into a clean, plastic container. To this concentrate add 1 tablespoon household bleach and allow to react for five (5) minutes. Dilute with 1 gallon clean, potable water. Apply by mopping or spraying solution liberally onto area. Allow to air dry. Additional applications may be necessary.

39. To control the build up of slime and odor causing bacteria in feed waters.

Feed water should be treated at the rate of one (1) fl. oz. Pro Oxide per 30 gallons of water (5 ppm available chlorine dioxide) and may be injected or batch loaded.

Feed water storage tanks should be sufficiently sealed to prevent outside contamination and direct sunlight.

40. To disinfect drinking water supply for poultry, swine, cattle and other livestock:

Use Environmental Surface Solutions automated activation equipment to generate an aqueous chlorine dioxide solution. Alternatively, Pro Oxide may be manually activated to generate an aqueous chlorine dioxide solution. The activated Pro Oxide solution can be either batch loaded or metered into the poultry and drinking water supply at a point in the system which insures uniform mixing and distribution of up to 5 ppm chlorine dioxide.

Automated Activation Equipment Method: Environmental Surface Solutions. automated activation equipment may be used to generate an aqueous chlorine dioxide solution for metering into the water supply to treat at 3 to 5 ppm activated Pro Oxide concentration.

Manual Activation Method: Activated Pro Oxide concentrate may be prepared by manual mixing and subsequent dilution for treatment of the water supply at 3 to 5 ppm according to the activation and dilution charts.

For example, to manually prepare activated Pro Oxide to treat 1,000 gallons of water at 3 ppm activated Pro Oxide: Preparation of active solution: Place 20 fl. oz of Pro Oxide concentrate into a plastic container and add 60 grams of citric acid. Prepare in a well ventilated area. Avoid breathing any fumes while crystals are dissolving. Gently stir until citric acid crystals are completely dissolved. Allow five minutes reaction time. The activated concentrate may then be added to 1,000 gallons of water. Allow ten minutes before delivery to livestock water lines.

FOR GREENHOUSE AND HORTICULTURAL APPLICATIONS

41. As an antimicrobial for water systems in horticultural applications.

For horticulture applications, this product may be used to disinfect and control biofilm in irrigation and non-potable

water at concentrations between 0.25 and 2 ppm available chlorine dioxide. Concentrations and contact times are application specific.

To prepare 100 gallons of use concentration at 2 ppm, mix 1.28 fl. oz. of Pro Oxide with 4 grams of citric acid in a plastic container, wait 5 minutes for activation and then dilute with 100 gallons of water.

42. General disinfectant, sanitizer, algacide, and fungicide for horticulture and greenhouse applications.

For horticulture applications, this product may be used to disinfect and sanitize hard, non-porous surfaces, to treat and prevent algae, fungus, bacteria, and biofilm at concentrations between 50 to 200 ppm available chlorine dioxide.

To prepare 10 gallons of 200 ppm disinfectant solution, place 12.8 fl. oz. of Pro Oxide in a plastic container and mix with 40 grams of citric acid. Wait 5 minutes for activation and then dilute into 10 gallons of water.

Alternatively, Environmental Surface Solutions automated activation equipment can also be used. Concentration and contact times are application specific. See Product Bulletin for detailed directions and other application specifics.

IN WATER TREATMENT AND WATER STORAGE SYSTEMS

43. To disinfect water storage systems aboard aircraft, boats, RV's, and off-shore oil rigs.

Prior to disinfection, tanks should be cleaned using a suitable detergent and thoroughly flush with clean, potable water. There is both a ten (10) minute and a one (1) hour disinfection procedure to choose from.

Preparation of active solution: For ten (10) minute procedure: Preparation of active solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 500 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart. Pour activated solution into tank and dilute with clean potable water, filling the tank completely, at the rate of one gallon for each 3 ¼ oz. Pro Oxide. Bleed air out of lines and allow to stand at least ten (10) minutes. Drain tank and lines and flush with potable water.

For one (1) hour procedure: Preparation of active solution: Prepare an activated working solution containing 50 ppm available chlorine dioxide according to the activation chart. Pour activated solution into tank completely, at the rate of ten (10) gallons for each 3 ¼ fl. oz. Pro Oxide. Bleed air out of lines and allow to stand at least one (1) hour. Drain tank and lines then fill with potable water.

44. To control build-up of slime and odor causing bacteria and enhance the taste of stored potable water.

Prior to treatment of potable water, thoroughly clean and disinfect the water storage system to ensure a sanitary condition. Thoroughly rinse with clean, potable water.

Potable water should be treated at a rate of one (1) fl. oz. Pro Oxide per 30 gallons potable water (5 ppm available ClO₂) and may be injected or batch treated.

Water storage tank should be sufficiently sealed to prevent outside contamination and direct sunlight. Using an Environmental Surface Solutions test kit, confirm the chemical level to be 5 ppm and check to see this level does not fall below 1 ppm.

45. To help remove off odors and tastes from municipal well waters.

Pro Oxide should be injected into the incoming water main using a chemical proportioning pump or injector at a rate of 1.0 fl. oz. Pro Oxide per 150 gallons water (1.0 ppm available ClO₂). Confirm pump or injector accuracy using a Environmental Surface Solutions test kit and adjust accordingly. Pro Oxide levels should be checked weekly.

46. For sanitizing potable water storage tanks.

Drain tank; remove sediments. Fill tank with sanitizing solution. (See ACTIVATION AND DILUTION PROCEDURES below). Drain small amount of sanitizer solution from all outlets, then add makeup solution to tank. Allow sanitizing solution to stand for specified amount of time. (See below)

Drain and flush system with potable water. Fill tank with potable water.

Activation and dilution procedures for sanitizing potable water storage tanks.

Direction for Use:

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

5-Minute Procedure: (100 ppm available ClO₂) For each 50 gallons of tank capacity, mix 32 fl. oz. of Pro Oxide with 1/2 cup (4 oz.) citric acid or equivalent in a plastic container. Let mixture stand five (5) minutes. Dilute activated concentrate with two (2) gallons of potable water. Pour solution into tank and fill with water. Allow active sanitizing solution to stand in tank for at least five minutes.

1-Hour Procedure: (50 ppm available ClO₂) For each 50 gallons of tank capacity, mix 16 fl. oz. of Pro Oxide with 1/4 cup (2 oz.) citric acid or equivalent in a plastic container. Let mixture stand five (5) minutes. Dilute activated concentrate with two (2) gallons of potable water. Pour solution into tank and fill with water. Allow active sanitizing solution to stand in tank for one hour.

INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

47. For use as a slimicide in pulp and paper white water systems.

For initial start-up or for severe slime contamination Pro Oxide should be prepared by the addition of eight ounces of citric acid activator per 50 gallons of Pro Oxide or by addition of other suitable acid to adjust the Pro Oxide solution to approximately pH 7.0.

The activated Pro Oxide solution should then be proportioned into the white water system by means of a suitable metering pump at a continuous rate to produce an in-stream concentration of 1.25 – 5.0 ppm. This concentration is obtained by proportioning the Pro Oxide into the system at a rate of 0.8 to 3.2 fluid ounces per 100 gallons of process water. The system should be monitored by use of an Environmental Surface Solutions test kit, or other suitable means, and feed rate adjustments made accordingly. After slime control is established the Pro Oxide feed rates may be lowered to maintain the desired level of slime control.

48. For enclosed and recirculating cooling water systems.

Severely fouled systems should be cleaned prior to treatment.

For initial startup or heavy microbial contamination Pro Oxide should be added to the cooling water system at a rate of one gallon of Pro Oxide per 4,000 gallons of system water. This is equivalent to 5.0 ppm as available chlorine dioxide. Dosage should be repeated daily until microbial control is achieved. When microbial contamination is under control the concentration and frequency of treatment may be reduced to levels adequate to maintain the desired level of microbial control.

49. Use Directions for Air Ducts

General

Pro Oxide is designed to be used as one component of a comprehensive HVAC and duct maintenance program. The purpose of such a program is to assure that the HVAC system and ducts function in the manner they were designed to, remain free from mold and other microbial growth and other contamination, and continue in that condition. This product must only be used in only those cases where visible microbial growth has been detected in the system and then only after removing that growth and identifying and correcting the conditions that led to that growth. If you need help in understanding any part of these instructions or have additional questions after reading these instructions, DO NOT APPLY THIS PRODUCT until you have received the answers for all of your questions.

Inspection

Prior to inspecting, cleaning, treating, repairing or otherwise working on a duct section, the HVAC system should be turned off or the section under repair physically isolated from sections in active use.

Prior to any application of Pro Oxide, the system must be inspected for cleanliness and mechanical condition. When

initiating any measures to repair, clean or treat ducts and associated HVAC system components, industry standards from the National Air Duct Cleaners Association (NADCA) and other organizations must be followed.

HVAC systems should be routinely inspected for cleanliness by visual means. The NADCA Standard Assessment, Cleaning and Restoration of HVAC Systems (ACR 2002 or the latest revision), provides minimum recommended inspection frequency schedules for ducts and other system components. More information on NADCA standards can be obtained from the NADCA web site at www.nadca.com

Cleanliness Inspection

According to NADCA Standards, HVAC system cleaning must be performed when any of the following conditions are found in the cleanliness inspection. If any of these deficiencies are found during inspection, cleaning in accordance with industry standards must be performed prior to the application of Pro Oxide for air ducts:

Contamination

HVAC systems should be operated in a clean condition. If significant accumulations of contaminants or debris are visually observed within the HVAC system, then cleaning is necessary. Likewise, if evidence of microbial growth is visually observed or confirmed by analytical methods, then cleaning is required.

If the HVAC system discharges visible particulate into the occupied space, or a significant contribution of airborne particles from the HVAC system into the indoor ambient air is confirmed, then cleaning is necessary.

Heat exchange coils, cooling coils, air flow control devices, filtration devices, and air-handling equipment determined to have restrictions, blockages, or contamination deposits that may cause system performance inefficiencies, air flow degradation, or that may significantly affect the design intent of the HVAC system, require cleaning.

Drain pans must be free from slime and sludge or other contamination. Badly rusted or corroded drain pans must either be repaired or replaced. Fans and fan housings must be free from accumulations of microbial growth and particulate matter.

If you need help in understanding existing industry standards, consult a qualified professional, or consult the information at www.epa.gov (search on “air ducts”). In addition, the following association and society Internet sites should be consulted for information on standards and guidelines they have developed:

ACCA – www.acca.org

ASHRAE – www.ashrae.org

NADCA – www.nadca.com

NAIMA – www.naima.org

SMACNA – www.smacna.org

Mechanical Inspection

Pro Oxide must be used only on ducts and other HVAC system components in sound mechanical condition as defined in 2.2.1 and 2.2.2 (below). The HVAC system components must be designed and installed in conformance with industry standards and guidelines. Prior to using the product, inspect the ducts and assure that they are in sound mechanical condition. The following general guidelines, supplemented by industry standards from SMACNA, NAIMA ASHRAE, ACCA and other organizations, must be followed:

Air Leaks and Mechanical Defects

The ducts must be free from air leaks and other mechanical defects. Air leaks will promote condensation of water that causes microbial growth.

Design and Installation

ASHRAE, SMACNA, NAIMA and other industry organizations have established guidelines and standards for the design and installation of HVAC and duct systems. You should determine that the duct system you wish to treat conforms to industry

practice. If you are not knowledgeable of industry guidelines and standards, consult a qualified professional.

In some situations, the inspection may reveal that the duct system or other component is badly damaged or in such poor operating condition that it cannot be corrected through cleaning and/or minor repair. In these situations, the system should be replaced or rebuilt in conformity to the applicable industry standards prior to using Pro Oxide. Some (but not all) of the conditions that would indicate the need for major repairs or replacement of the system include:

Improper size of ducts— Ducts must be sized to achieve correct airflow. When air-handling equipment is changed or new inlets or outlets added, the size of all components in the system should be recalculated and replacements made as needed.

Physical damage — Crushed or deformed air ducts will restrict airflow and may leak (especially at joint areas). Damaged sections should be replaced or if there is extensive damage, the entire system should be replaced.

Badly corroded metal components including duct sections, housings and cabinets, coil assemblies, drain pans, fans and their housings and heat exchange surfaces.

Loose, damaged, friable or missing insulation – Insulation is important in preventing moisture condensation and subsequent growth of mold and other organisms. If insulation (either interior or exterior) is damaged, missing or not properly fastened it must be repaired or replaced or the associated duct sections replaced. Air handler, mixing, and VAV box housings are also normally insulated, and this insulation should be checked for damage in a like manner.

Removed components that are contaminated with mold and other microbial growth may spread contamination while being removed from the building. To prevent this, smaller items should be placed in plastic bags that should then be sealed before being removed. Larger items that cannot be safely packaged should be treated before being moved through occupied spaces. An appropriately labeled disinfectant can be used during treatment. Care must be used during treatment to assure that fumes from the agent being used are not released into occupied spaces. Products used should be used according to their label directions. Please contact Environmental Surface Solutions for guidance on the appropriate disinfectant to use for treatment.

50. General Directions for Pro Oxide Usage

Pro Oxide effectively controls by inhibiting growth of odor causing bacteria fungi, and other odor, stain or damage causing organisms in air ducts in residential, commercial, institutional, and industrial buildings. Pro Oxide also eliminates odors associated with bacteria, mold, mildew, smoke, animals, cooking, spoilage, musty and other odors and removes odor-causing organisms when used as part of such a comprehensive preventative maintenance program in air ducts and other HVAC system components.

Pro Oxide is a bacteriostat, fungistat (mold and mildew), mildewstat and deodorizer for use in residential, commercial and industrial settings.

Pro Oxide is formulated for use in ducts and HVAC components including:

- Unlined sheet metal.

- Air supply and return ducts and plenums fabricated with plywood, OSB or other wood like material.

- Flexible air ducts fabricated of metal or plastic.

- Air distribution components such as air handlers, mixing boxes, transfer boxes, transitions, turning vanes, dampers, fans and fan housings and associated components.

- Condensate drain pans.

Follow the directions below for the specific type of duct or component being treated. It is vital that the following directions be carefully read and understood prior to using the product. If you have any questions, need further information, require clarification, or do not understand any of the directions, call Environmental Surface Solutions prior to use.

Application Instructions

Preparation of active solution: Place 3 ¼ fl. oz. of Pro Oxide concentrate into a clean plastic container and add 10 grams of Pro Oxide Activator Crystals or food grade citric acid of no less than 99% purity. Prepare in a well ventilated area.

Avoid breathing any fumes while the crystals are dissolving. Allow five minutes reaction time. To this solution add one

gallon of clean potable water. (500 PPM ClO₂)

To apply: Prior to application area to be treated must be depopulated. Spray or fog active solution into duct work using a suitable spraying or fogging device (see below). Make sure that the surfaces are thoroughly wet for at least ten (10) minutes. During application, area must be closed as tightly as possible and sealed. Spray areas until thoroughly moist, giving special attention to cracks and crevices. After spraying or fogging, the area should be opened and aired for one (1) hour before repopulating. Active solutions may be irritating when breathed, therefore, always use an applicable NIOSH/MSHA approved respirator appropriate for chlorine dioxide when fogging or spraying these solutions. After application, allow to air dry. Treat as required. Always apply freshly made solutions.

Application Equipment and Devices. Refer to the precautionary statements and other special instructions that must be followed.

Brush, Mop or Wipe Application

Brush, Mop or Wipe Application may be specified by some facility maintenance or remediation plans. These techniques are generally more labor intensive than other methods and are normally used only when specifications require. These methods are suitable only for smooth uniform surfaces. Do not use on porous or non-uniform surfaces. If in doubt about a given surface, contact Environmental Surface Solutions before proceeding. When using brush or mop application, tools and materials used should be reserved only for application of Pro Oxide, kept clean and protected between uses and replaced when worn or visibly soiled. Natural fiber brushes are preferred although any quality brush is acceptable. Mops types should be those that leave minimal lint behind. Micro-fiber or other non-linting cloths are preferable. Where other types of cloths are used, they must be soft enough that they absorb a sufficient quantity of liquid to provide uniform application.

During Brush, Mop or Wipe Application, the applicator must have access to the surfaces being treated. Usually this will require entering the ducts. In such cases, application must start from the point most distant from the point of entry into the duct. The applicator will then work from that point back to the entry point covering a 3 foot length of duct at a time. Apply to the top of the duct first, followed by the sides then the floor of the duct. Overlap applications to assure complete coverage. Cover completely while avoiding runs or pooling.

Spray or Atomizer Applicators

Spray application is preferred on large surfaces that are easily accessible (such as in long runs of large diameter ducts, coil assemblies and the interior of cabinets and housings with removable access panels). The spray equipment chosen should provide a consistent fine (10-80 micron) particle size and uniform spray pattern. Powered medium pressure sprayers are preferred. Pump up garden type sprayers can be used but care must be taken to maintain maximum pressure by pumping frequently and the spray nozzle must be adjusted for the finest spray pattern possible. During application achieve complete uniform coverage. Avoid excessive wetting and do not allow the spray to run or pool.

ULV or Mist Generating Sprayers

ULV or mist or other wet small particle application is preferable where surfaces are irregular or less accessible.

Equipment capable of generating particles in the 15 to 60 micron range is most satisfactory. Avoid use of thermal type fog generators. Contact Environmental Surface Solutions for information on other devices.

Generally, a fog will carry and provide adequate coverage up to 8 feet from the point of application so adequate penetrations must be cut in the ducts to assure complete coverage without over wetting. SMACNA, NADCA and NAIMA have established standards and guidelines for making and sealing openings in ducts. Operators should be trained on proper application techniques as well as correct duct penetration and sealing procedures using these standards and guidelines. Operators should also carefully read and follow directions for the brand of equipment used. Environmental Surface Solutions personnel should be contacted for information on training for using various types of equipment. Duct penetrations should be properly closed following application, in accordance with industry standards.

Automated Atomizing or Spray System

There are a number of automated spraying systems on the market including those that are carried by a “robot” through air ducts. These may provide an excellent option for application of Pro Oxide in parts of air ducts that are difficult to access if they produce the correct spray pattern and application quantity. These devices must be visually monitored using video or other means while applying spray so proper application rate will be maintained.

Application Techniques

Pro Oxide must be applied evenly throughout duct system and over other surfaces that are being treated. Even and uniform application is essential for satisfactory results. The procedures, equipment and techniques described below have been tested and provide the desired results. Other procedures, equipment or techniques may also achieve satisfactory results but should not be used without discussing the specific situation and equipment with an Environmental Surface Solutions representative.

Application from Exterior of the HVAC System

Pro Oxide may be sprayed into openings at intervals throughout the duct system or on components that are accessible through removable panels or access doors. Spray into openings every 8 feet at a minimum. Existing supply openings can be used where they provide a clear view of the surfaces being sprayed so that uniform application can be achieved. However, additional penetrations will have to be made as needed, so enough openings will be available to achieve total and uniform coverage.

Spray application is not an acceptable technique where openings are greater than 8 feet apart, additional openings cannot be made and properly sealed, and/or the duct geometry does not allow for uniform coverage. In such cases, application from within the HVAC system is necessary (see 3.3.2 below):

Application from Within the HVAC System

When Pro Oxide cannot be sprayed into openings at intervals throughout the duct system, you must gain entry into the system and spray the product onto interior duct and other surfaces until they are thoroughly and uniformly covered using hand or powered spray equipment. This is the most frequently used technique and is the technique of choice for air handlers, other components with access panels or doors and large diameter (generally 20” x 20” minimum) ducts where direct access can be gained to surfaces being treated.

Rate of Application

The recommended rate of application for Pro Oxide varies depending on the surface being treated. Users of this product must carefully follow the rate of application instructions provided below:

Bare Metal and Flexible Duct

Apply until surface is evenly wet. Mist or wipe coverage 1,000 ft² per gallon. Spray coverage 500 ft² per gallon. If the above application rates result in surface runoff or liquid pooling on the bottom of the duct, lower the application rate until the surface is thoroughly and evenly wet without runoff or pooling. The exception to this is when treating coil assemblies. In this case, the spray should be applied generously until there is runoff into the drain pan so as to penetrate the coil assembly to the greatest possible depth.

Semi Porous Surfaces such as Concrete or Plaster

Apply until surface is evenly wet. Mist coverage 500 ft² per gallon. Wipe not recommended. Spray coverage 250-ft² per gallon. Pro Oxide must penetrate into surface crevices and irregularities or it will not be effective. Inspect and assure that penetration is satisfactory. It may be helpful to apply half of the quantity needed for full coverage spraying from side to side then repeat the application moving the spray from top to bottom.

Frequency of Application

This product must only be used in those cases where visible microbial growth has been detected in the system and then only after removing that growth and identifying and correcting the conditions that led to that growth. Prior to reapplication in such cases, investigate to determine the cause of re-growth and correct that problem prior to re-

application. Make sure the reoccurrence of microbial growth does not have another cause such as persistently high humidity, standing water or hidden leaks.

Prior to reapplication, the interior of the ducts and other surfaces must be inspected and found to be free of accumulated soil. If soil or growth is found, the cause should be determined and corrected and then the ducts cleaned in accordance with accepted industry practice.

Returning the System to Operation following Application

Fans and blowers in the section of duct being treated must be turned off during application of Pro Oxide. If the system cannot be shut down, the section of duct being treated must be isolated until treatment is complete. This will prevent the spray of fog from being blown away from the surface that is being treated.

The system can be returned to full operation as soon as treatment is completed or at any time following completion of treatment. Pro Oxide will dry on surfaces within 15 minutes following application. Extended drying time does not have an impact on effectiveness or treatment.

When the above directions are followed properly, there will not be significant concentrations of Pro Oxide released to the spaces served by a system being treated. It is recommended that affected areas of the building be unoccupied during treatment.

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

Product Storage: Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated location away from acids, chlorine and chlorine compounds, hypochlorites (bleach), organic solvents, sulfur and sulfite compounds, phosphorus, combustible/flammable materials, and direct sunlight. Keep containers tightly closed when not in use and open carefully to prevent spillage. Storage on wooden floors and pallets is not recommended. **Pesticide Disposal:** Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable Container.

{Text for nonrefillable containers that are 5 gallons or smaller}

Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Offer for reconditioning if appropriate. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for ten seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Nonrefillable Container.

{Text for nonrefillable containers that are larger than 5 gallons}

Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Offer for reconditioning if appropriate. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip the container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution for 30 seconds. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this process two more times.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Refillable Container.

{Text for refillable liquid containers}

Refill this container with Pro Oxide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose.

Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller.

To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents from this container into the application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container about 10 percent full with water. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with pump for 2 minutes. Pour or pump rinsate into application equipment or rinsate collection system. Repeat this procedure

two more times.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals: CAUTION: Harmful if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Avoid breathing vapor or spray mist. Causes moderate eye irritation. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, and chewing gum, using tobacco or going to the restroom. Handlers applying chlorine dioxide in an occupational setting must wear gloves. Carpet Treatment – Not for residential use. For nonresidential use, a one- hour entry interval is required. **ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS** This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, oysters and shrimp. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or public 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.

FIRST AID	
If 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.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Take off contaminated clothing. - Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
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 lens, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. - Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. - Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. - Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. - Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
For 24 hour emergency information on this product, call NPIC at 1-800-858-7378 (U.S., Canada, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands) or 1-703-527-3887 (All Other Areas)	
Have product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment.	

Seller expressly warrants that the product conforms to its chemical description. To the extent consistent with applicable law, seller makes no other warranties, either express or implied, including, but not limited to, the warranties of merchantability or fitness for a particular purpose or use, that extend beyond the statements made on this label.

USE INFORMATION

STORE IN COOL DARK PLACE-KEEP FROM FREEZING

Activated Pro Oxide at 50-200 ppm is an effective sanitizer permitted as a food contact surface sanitizing solution for the uses described in 40 CFR 180.940 (b)(c).

Pro Oxide is an effective disinfectant against the following blood-borne pathogens and other human pathogens of significant public health interest when used according to label instructions at 500 ppm activated use solution with a ten minute contact time.

Hepatitis C Virus

Surrogate Virus: Bovine Diarrhea Virus, ATCC VR-1422 Human Immunodeficiency Virus

Type I (HIV-1), HTLV-IIIB

Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) ATCC 33592 Influenza A Virus, Hong Kong Strain, ATCC VR-544,

Pseudomonas aeruginosa, ATCC 15442 Staphylococcus aureus,

ATCC 6538 Swine Influenza A (H1N1), ATCC VR-333

Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus (VRE)

Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus faecalis, ATCC 51299

Mycobacterium bovis, (BCG) – tuberculocidal

Pro Oxide is an effective virucide against the following animal pathogens when used according to label instructions at 500 ppm activated use solution with a ten minute contact time.

Avian Influenza A Virus (H3N2) (Avian Reassortment) ATCC VR-2072 Canine Parvovirus, ATCC VR-593

Newcastle Disease Virus (NDV), ATCC VR-623

Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Disease Syndrome Virus (PRRS) (NVSL Strain)

Pseudorabies virus, ATCC VR-135

Activated Pro Oxide at 3 ppm with a ten minute exposure time is an effective disinfectant for poultry and livestock drinking water against the following pathogens:

Escherichia coli (ATCC 1120)

Enterococcus faecium (ATCC 6569)

EMERGING VIRAL PATHOGEN CLAIM

This product meets the criteria to make claims against certain emerging viral pathogens from the following viral category[ies]:

- Enveloped Viruses
- Large Non-Enveloped Viruses

For an emerging viral pathogen that is a/an...	...following the directions for use for the following organisms on the label:
Enveloped virus	Canine Parvovirus, ATCC VR-953
Large, non-enveloped virus	Canine Parvovirus, ATCC VR-953

Acceptable claim language:

[Product name] has demonstrated effectiveness against viruses similar to [name of emerging virus] on hard, [porous and/or non-porous surfaces]. Therefore, [product name] can be used against [name of emerging virus] when used in accordance with the directions for use against [name of supporting virus(es)] on [hard, porous/non-porous surfaces]. Refer to the [CDC or OIE] website at [pathogen-specific website address] for additional information.

[Name of illness/outbreak] is caused by [name of emerging virus]. [Product name] kills similar viruses and therefore can be used against [name of emerging virus] when used in accordance with the directions for use against [name of supporting virus(es)] on [hard, porous/non-porous surfaces]. Refer to the [CDC or OIE] website at [website address] for additional information.”

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