For use in generating chlorine dioxide to control microorganisms in potable water, wastewater, food processing plant water, once-through cooling systems, general industrial process water and food-contact surfaces.

Active ingredient: Sodium Chlorite (25.0%) Other ingredients: (75.0%) Total: (100.0%)

Keep Out of Reach of Children

DANGER

EPA Reg. No.: 5345-14
EPA Est. No.: 3345-CAN-001
3345-CAN-004
8656-LA-002

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 a 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 a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

If inhaled: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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

Precautionary Statements

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER Corrosive. Causes eye and skin damage. May not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wear goggles or face shield, and use only Neoprene gloves when handling. May be fatal if swallowed. Irritating to nose and throat. Do not breathe dust, vapors or spray mist. Remove and wash contaminated clothing immediately.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant operator. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Strong oxidizing agent. Mix or dilute with water only. Mixing with acids, or alcohol, or other chemicals may cause evolution of chlorine and chlorine dioxide gas mixture which is toxic and may be explosive. Combustible materials contaminated with ERCOPURE 25 may burn rapidly. Keep handling areas and equipment clean and free of oils, greases, combustibles and dust. Do not contaminate product with garbage, dirt, organic matter, paint products, solvents, acids, vinegar, beverages, oils, pine oils, dirty rags, or other foreign matter. Do not expose to hot surfaces, sparks or open flame.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

Chlorine Dioxide Generation

ERCOPURE 25 is a precursor for the generation of chlorine dioxide. Do NOT add ERCOPURE 25 directly to the system being treated. Chlorine dioxide solutions can be generated from ERCOPURE 25 by several common methods:

1. The chlorite method which utilizes a ERCOPURE 25 and chlorine gas, or
2. The hypochlorite method which utilizes ERCOPURE 25, a hypochlorite solution and an acid or
3. The Acid Chlorite method which uses ERCOPURE 25, and an acid, or
4. The electrolytic method which utilizes ERCOPURE 25, with sodium chloride as needed.

Add the generated chlorine dioxide solution to a point in the system which ensures uniform mixing. Your ERCO Worldwide representative can guide you in the selection, installation and operation for feed systems.

Applications

Potable Water and Wastewater Disinfection: For municipal systems, a chlorine dioxide residual concentration up to 2.0 ppm is sufficient to provide adequate disinfection. The concentration of total residual oxidants (chlorine dioxide, chlorite and hypochlorite) should be monitored such that it does not exceed 1.5 ppm in the distribution system. For wastewater and sewage applications, residual chlorine dioxide concentrations up to 5.0 ppm are generally adequate.

Food Processing Plants, Dairies, Bottling Plants and Breweries: Use ERCOPURE 25 to generate chlorine dioxide for use as an antimicrobial agent in water used in poultry processing in an amount not to exceed 3 ppm residual chlorine dioxide as determined by an appropriate method.

Sanitation of Food-Contact Surfaces in Food-Processing Plants, Dairies, Bottling Plants and Breweries: Only the chlorine and hypochlorite methods described above can be used to generate chlorine dioxide for sanitization of food-contact surfaces. Use ERCOPURE 25 to generate chlorine dioxide for use as a terminal oxidant for food-contact surfaces. Food-contact surfaces must not be in contact with the chlorine dioxide solution generated from the chlorine dioxide generator with potable water to achieve a use-solution of at least 100 ppm but not more than 200 ppm available chlorine dioxide. A contact time of at least one minute is required for sanitization. Allow the sanitizing solution to thoroughly drain and dry from all equipment and surfaces prior to recontact of the sanitized surface with food or feed items.

General Industrial Process Water Treatment (Oilfield Injection Water, White Water Paper Mill Systems, and Recirculating Cooling Towers): Use ERCOPURE 25 to generate chlorine dioxide for the control of microbial slime in the above water systems. In order to achieve adequate control, the chlorine dioxide residual concentration should be between 1.0 ppm and 5.0 ppm.

Once-Through Cooling Water Systems: Control of mollusks can be effectively accomplished using ERCOPURE 25 as directed in commercial and industrial once-through cooling water systems. ERCOPURE 25 may be fed on a continuous or a slug basis dependent on the degree of system fouling.

Slug Dose: Add 42 to 210 lbs. of chlorine dioxide per million gallons of water (5 to 25 ppm). Continuous Dose: Add 2 to 16 lbs. of chlorine dioxide per million gallons of water (0.25 to 2.0 ppm).

Storage and Disposal

Do Not Contaminate Water, Food, Feed by Storage or Disposal.

Pesticide Storage:

Store upright in cool, dry and well-ventilated place. Avoid excessive heat or freezing. Protect from contact with other chemicals, storage with organic chemicals, acids, reducers or combustible material. May be inactivated when not in use. In case of spills, flush and drain promptly to prevent with large quantities of water. Do not allow liquid to dry out because this could present a fire hazard. If fire occurs, extinguish with large volume of water. Do not ski or slide drums.

Pesticide Disposal:

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinseate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label directions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling:

Tank trucks and Railcars: Return for reuse. All valves must be closed tight and closures or caps secured.

Containers equal to or less than 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and store rinseate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in landfills, or by incineration, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

Containers over 5 gallons: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinseate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinseate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

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