UN1908, CHLORITE SOLUTION, 8, II

EPA Est. No. 70547-IL-1

4. The electrolytic method which utilizes a Sodium Chlorite solution, with sodium chloride added as needed. See product bulletins (or Technical Data Sheets) for specific application instructions. Your Nalco

Bacterial control in oil well and petroleum systems. • Bacterial slime control in white water paper mill systems. Disinfection of sewage and plant wastes. Biocontrol in food processing flumes, water-using equipment, cooling water, and recycled waters. Control of bacterial slime and algae and mollusks in industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling systems. * Control desired. The exact dosage will depend on the size of the system and residual necessary for effective

1. Clean badly fouled systems before starting treatment. 2. When algae are visible, add an additional dosage

40 PSI for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds, after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Use a 5% solution of water paper mill systems. The required dosages will vary with the degree of microbiological and process contamination present. Depending on the specific requirements of the system, sodium chlorite should be applied continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration between 0.2 and 5.0 ppm. Water, containing up to 3 ppm residual chlorine dioxide may be used for washing fruits and vegetables that are not raw agricultural commodities in accordance with 21CFR179.30. Treatment of the fruits and vegetables with chlorine dioxide must be followed by a potable water rinse, or by blanching, cooking or canning.

Industrial Cooling Water Treatment

For control of bacterial slime and algae in industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling systems, the required dosages will vary depending on the system and degree of contamination present. Potable water is ordinary drinking water meeting the requirements of the specific water system, sodium chlorite should be applied continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration between 0.2 and 5.0 ppm. Water, containing up to 3 ppm residual chlorine dioxide may be used for washing fruits and vegetables that are not raw agricultural commodities in accordance with 21CFR179.30. Treatment of the fruits and vegetables with chlorine dioxide must be followed by a potable water rinse, or by blanching, cooking or canning.

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Offer for reconditioning if appropriate. • Sodium Chlorite Solution is a nonrefillable container. • Sodium Chlorite Solution is a nonrefillable container. • Sodium Chlorite Solution is a nonrefillable container. • Sodium Chlorite Solution is a nonrefillable container.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE. How to use this product in a manner consistent with its labeling.

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

1. Clean badly fouled systems before starting treatment. 2. When algae are visible, add an additional dosage of 4.5 ppm of Sodium Chlorite to a non-chlorine treated system. Repeat if necessary until algae are under control. 3. Where algae control is evident, use a subsequent dose of 4.5 ppm of Sodium Chlorite to a non-chlorine treated system. 4. Add a dose of Sodium Chlorite directly to the cooling tower drain pan (cold water basin) near the inlet to the recirculating pump. Directions for Use in the Mechanical or Chemical Oxidation/Disinfectant, for Microorganisms or Mold Control and as a Chemical Oxidant in Aquatic Systems.

Food requirements. Feed rates of HYG-25 will depend on the severity of contamination and the degree of control desired. The exact dosage will depend on the size of the system and residual necessary for effective control. Depending on the generator type, HYG-25 may be diluted at the point of use to prepare a 3% to 5% active aqueous solution for the use in chlorine dioxide applications. Some examples of industrial applications of chlorine dioxide include: * Potable water disinfection and removal of odors. * Control of bacterial slime and algae and mollusks in industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling systems. * Control of color in drinking water. * Gaseous chlorine dioxide in the water system twice a week or as needed to maintain a chlorine dioxide residual concentration of 0.1 ppm. Use of this product as a disinfectant in processes where chlorine dioxide is used is hazardous. \( \text{calc.} \) * Food products contaminated with chlorine dioxide must be followed by a potable water rinse, or by blanching, cooking or canning.

REFERENCES

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4. The electrolytic method which utilizes a Sodium Chlorite solution, with sodium chloride added as needed.

2. The hypochlorite method which utilizes a Sodium Chlorite solution, a hypochlorite solution, and an acid,

Method of feed representative can guide you in the application techniques

• Biocontrol in food processing flumes, water-using equipment, cooling water, and recycled waters.
• Control of bacterial slime and algae and mollusks in industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling systems.

Some examples of industrial applications of chlorine dioxide include:
• Active aqueous solution for the use in chlorine dioxide generators.

Feed requirements
Feed rates of HIYG-25 will depend on the severity of contamination and the degree of control desired. The exact dosage will depend on the size of the system and residual necessary for effective control.

Directions for Use in the Mechanical or Electrolytic Generation of Chlorine Dioxide as a Disinfectant

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

Intermittent Dose: The chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve the necessary chlorine dioxide residual concentration.

Your Nalco representative can guide you in the selection, installation and operation for feed systems. Consult product bulletin and also the instructions on the chlorine dioxide generation system before using HIYG-25.

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

For treatment of poultry chill water, apply HIYG-25 as necessary through a chlorine dioxide generating system to maintain a residual concentration of up to 2 parts per million (ppm) chlorine dioxide in the chill water.

Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite is effective for use in controlling microbiological growth in film water and other food processing water systems such as chill water systems and hydrocyclones. The required dosages will vary with process conditions and the degree of contamination present. Treatment of the specific water system, sodium chlorite should be applied continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration between 0.25 and 5.0 ppm.

Water, containing up to 3.9 ppm residual chlorine dioxide may be used for washing fruits and vegetables that are not agricultural commodities in accordance with 21CFR131.56. Treatment of the fruits and vegetables with chlorine dioxide must be followed by a potable water rinse, or by bleaching, cooking or canning.

Industrial Cooling Water Treatment

For control of bacterial slime and algae in industrial recirculating and once-pass cooling systems, the required dosages will vary with process conditions and the degree of contamination present. The required dosages range from 0.1 to 5.0 ppm to achieve desirable disinfection levels. Residual disinfectant and disinfection by-products must be monitored as required by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulation.

Bacterial slime Control in Paper Mills

Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite is used for the treatment of pulp, paper and paperboard effluents. The required dosages will vary with the type, system conditions, the degree of water contamination present and the desired level of control. Chlorine dioxide is more effective in controlling slime than chlorine. Depending on the specific requirements of the system, sodium chlorite should be applied continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration between 0.1 and 1.0 ppm.

Chlorine dioxide generated from HIYG-25 may be used as an antimicrobial agent in water used in poultry processing, oilfield production, injection and disposal fluids. The required dosages will vary with the system conditions, the degree of water contamination present. Depending on the specific requirements of the system, sodium chlorite should be applied continuously or intermittently through a chlorine dioxide generating system to achieve a chlorine dioxide residual concentration between 0.1 and 5.0 ppm.

Chlorine dioxide generated from HIYG-25 must be followed by a potable water rinse. Chlorine dioxide does not achieve disinfection levels above 5.0 ppm.

For other effects, consult your Nalco representative.

CAUTION

Mark containers and labels, and use appropriate personal protective equipment when handling chlorine dioxide—0.1% solution or higher. Chlorine dioxide solutions are irritants to the respiratory tract, eyes, skin, and mucous membrane. Chlorine dioxide is toxic by inhalation and ingestion and is a known human carcinogen. Chlorine dioxide is also a strong oxidizer.

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