CHEMTREAT CL25E
Chlorine Dioxide and Acidified Chlorite Solution Precursor

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Sodium Chlorite..........................25%
Other Ingredients..........................75%
Total..........................................100%

EPA Reg. No. 63838-22-15300
EPA Est. No. 63838-CA-01; 60156-AR-001

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS:
Strong oxidizing agent. This product becomes a fire or explosive hazard if allowed to dry. Mix only into water. Mixing with acids, alcohols, or other chemicals may cause evolution of chlorine gas which is toxic and may be explosive. Do not mix with water containing chlorine dioxide; the mixture may form chlorine gas, which is toxic. Avoid contact with materials containing chlorine dioxide; they may react rapidly. Do not store or process this product near any material that will present a combustion or explosion hazard. Do not expose to heat, sparks, or open flame.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:
Pesticide Storage: Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal. Store upright in a cool, dry, and well-ventilated area away from heat or open flame. Keep product in its original container when not in use. Do not allow liquid to dry because it could present a fire hazard. Store away from other chemical and combustibles. Do not skid or slide drums.
Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Emergency Handling: In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseal container. Isolate in an open, well ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water. If fire occurs, extinguish with large volumes of water. Cool unopened drums by water spray.

Procedure for Leak or Spill: Stop leak if this can be done without risk. Keep combustible and organic materials away. If material has been spilled, an acceptable method of disposal is to dilute with at least 20 volumes of water followed by discharge into suitable treatment system in accordance with all local, state and Federal environmental laws, rules, regulations, standards, and other requirements.

Container Disposal: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse as follows:
- Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank.
- Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring that all untreated surfaces are covered by water. Water should stand on its 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 procedure two more times.

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

Application Methods: This product is a precursor for the generation of chlorine dioxide. [Do not add this product directly to the system being treated] Chlorine dioxide solutions can be generated from this product by the following methods:
- The chlorine method which utilizes this product with chlorine gas, or
- The hypochlorite method which utilizes this product with a hypochlorite solution and an acid, or
- The Acid-Chlorite method which utilizes this product and an acid, or
- The electrolytic method which utilizes this product with sodium chloride, as needed.

Acidified sodium chlorite solutions can be generated by mixing this product with Generally Recognized As Safe (GRAS) acids such as citric, phosphoric, acetic acid, or sodium bisulfate for food processing applications. [In addition to the previously mentioned GRAS acids, a mineral acid such as hydrochloric acid or sulfuric acid may be used for other industrial uses.] Add to a point in the system which ensures uniform mixing. For food plants: Use low levels of this product in conjunction with other treatments. For industrial plants: Use at the point of the system where maximum treatment is required. Avoid treatment of all systems simultaneously.

Acidification

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

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HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER CORROSIVE: Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid breathing vapors. Do not get in eyes or clothing. Wear splashproof goggles, protective clothing, and rubber gloves when handling this product. Avoid breathing mist or fumes. Vacate poorly ventilated area as soon as possible. Do not return until strong odors have dissipated. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:
This product is toxic to fish and aquatic invertebrates, oyster, and shrimp. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of the National Pollution Discharge System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

GENERAL INDUSTRIAL PROCESS WATERS (Oilfield Injection Water, White Water Paper Mill Systems, and Recirculating Cooling Towers): Chlorine dioxide generated from this product can be used to control microbial slime. The required chlorine dioxide residual concentrations range between 0.25 and 5.0 ppm depending on the degree of microbiological contamination. The typical chlorine dioxide residual concentration range is 0.25-1.0 ppm (2-8 lbs. per million gallons of water) for continuous dosing and 0.25-5.0 ppm (2-42 lbs. per million gallons of water) for intermittent dosing. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment.

Food Plants (Dairies, Bottling Plants, Breweries, Wineries and Food Processing Plants): Chlorine dioxide generated from this product is effective for use in controlling non-pathogenic microorganisms in typical food processing systems, such as flume water, chill water systems, and tomatoes, and other water systems. The required dosages are dependent on process conditions and the degree of contamination present. In addition to the previously mentioned GRAS acids, a mineral acid such as hydrochloric or sulfuric acid may be used for other industrial uses. Add to a point in the system which ensures uniform mixing. For food plants: Use low levels of this product in conjunction with other treatments. For industrial plants: Use at the point of the system where maximum treatment is required. Avoid treatment of all systems simultaneously.

Treatment of Irrigation Water Systems: Chlorine dioxide generated from this product is effective for use in controlling bacteria, algae and slime in irrigation piping and emitters for field and greenhouse/hothouse applications and is effective for use in controlling bacteria, algae, slime and to reduce nitrate in water reservoirs when applied continuously or with a slug dose. The typical chlorine dioxide residual concentration range is 0.25-2 ppm (2-16 lbs of chlorine dioxide per million gallons of water) for continuous dosing and 5-25 ppm (42-210 lbs of chlorine dioxide per million gallons of water) for slug dosing.

Enhanced Oil and Gas Exploration and Recovery Systems (including Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Oil and Gas Recovery, Plus Oil Sands Processing Waters): Note: Addition of chlorine dioxide generated from this product must be made at the first water knuckles, before or after the injection pumps and injection well headers. For microbial control in oil field water, polymer or micellar floods, water-disposal systems, or other oil field water systems, the preferred method of addition is to use a chlorine dioxide specific generator.

For controlling bacteria; including sulfat-reducing and slime-forming bacteria, in oil and gas production systems. For use in treating water for hydraulic fracturing. Oil-field water treatment of fracturing, produced, disposal, outfall, injected, down-hole, and co-mingled waters. Oil sands processing waters Enhanced oil recovery systems and oil-field injection waters. Disposal-well water. Removing, controlling or preventing biofouling in oil and gas applications.

Chlorine dioxide generated from this product is effective in the remediation of bacterial contamination commonly found in oilfield production, injection, and disposal fluids. The required dosage and frequency will vary depending on severity of contamination, temperature and pH. The typical chlorine dioxide residual concentration range is 0.25-5.0 ppm for continuous dosing, above the chemical [chlorine dioxide] demand of the system, but may require up to 10.0 ppm chlorine dioxide.

Always inject or introduce the chlorine dioxide below the surface of the treated water/suspension/fluid/slurry, preferably while flowing or mixing.

Manufactured for:
ChemTreat, Inc.
5640 Cox Road, Glen Allen, VA 23060
800-648-4579
Transportation Emergency ChemTrec No.:
800-424-9300
DOT: UN 1908, Chlorite Solution, 8, PGII

LOT #: Net contents:

09/2015

See back panel for additional precautionary statements.