DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if inhaled. Inhalation causes respiratory tract irritation. Do not get in eyes or on clothing. Wear protective respirator (gas or dust mask). Wear protective clothing (rubber gloves, rubber clothing). Avoid exposure to contaminated water and wash before reentering the water.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing chlorine dioxide residues to surface waters in violation of Federal, State, or local laws, including the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976. Discharge of the product is permitted if appropriate treatment is accorded with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit. Contact your local permitting authority for specific NPDES permit conditions. Do not discharge effluent containing chlorine dioxide to receiving waters without minimizing the potential for detrimental effects. Contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS
Danger:

Chlorine dioxide is a poisonous, explosive gas, and possible fire and explosion hazards. Chlorine dioxide may be used for mollusk control in commercial streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with 21CFR§173.300. Treatment of the fruits and vegetables with chlorine dioxide may be used for washing fruits and vegetables that are to be commercialized. Treatment with chlorine dioxide is effective as both a disinfectant and a fumigating agent in wastewater treatment. The hypochlorite method which utilizes a Sodium Chlorite solution, a hypochlorite solution, and an acid. Chlorine dioxide generated from sodium chlorite may be used for washing fruits and vegetables that are to be commercialized. Treatment with chlorine dioxide is effective as both a disinfectant and a fumigating agent in wastewater treatment. The hypochlorite method which utilizes a Sodium Chlorite solution, a hypochlorite solution, and an acid.

Method of feed:

1. Chlorine dioxide (ClO2) is used as both an oxidant and a disinfectant. The recommended dosages will vary with the type of water, the degree of contamination present, and the methods of application and treatment.

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

Your Occupational Chemical Representative can guide you in the selection, installation and operation for feed systems. Contact product supplier and also the instructions on the chlorine dioxide generation system before using this product.

Note: User is responsible for compliance with applicable Federal, state and local laws regarding proper use and disposal of the product.

For emergency information call: 800-733-3666 (24 hours)

From area codes 1-9, call: 602-296-5774

Tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll vigorously until it run out. Place in a sealed, nonrefillable container and tightly seal. Disposal: Do not contaminate water, food or animal feed by storage or disposal. Do not contaminate water, food, or animal feed by storage or disposal. Do not contaminate water, food or animal feed by storage or disposal. Do not contaminate water, food or animal feed by storage or disposal.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:

Containers of this product may be considered hazardous waste.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Toxicity:

Chlorine dioxide is a strong oxidizing agent. Mix only into water. Avoid breathing dust and fumes. Avoid contact with skin and eyes. Wash thoroughly.

Hazardous to humans and domestic animals.

If swallowed:

• Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for further treatment instructions.

If in eyes:

• Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first rinse. Rinse for 15 minutes or until flushed of all contact.

If on skin or clothing:

• Remove contaminated clothing. Wash thoroughly before reusing.

If inhaled:

• Get fresh air. Remove to a cool place. Keep at rest in a warm place. Loosen tight clothing. Keep warm.

Inhalation:

• Get fresh air. Remove to a cool place. Keep at rest in a warm place. Loosen tight clothing. Keep warm.

EFFECTS OF ACUTE EXPOSURE:

• Burns of the skin and eyes

• Difficulty in breathing

• Restlessness

• Tachycardia

• Convulsions

• Seizures

• Coma

• Death

EFFECTS OF CHRONIC EXPOSURE:

• Cataracts

• Inflammation of the eyes

• Kwashiorkor

• Malnutrition

• Scurvy

• Wasting

ACTIONS TO BE TAKEN IN CASE OF SPILL OR LEAK:

• Do not mix with organic or inorganic material.

• Neutralize with a base such as lime.

• Wash with water and sand.

• Do not mix with strong oxidizers.

• Do not mix with strong reducing agents.

• Do not mix with strong alkalis.

• Do not mix with strong acids.

• Do not mix with strong bases.

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