

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear protective eyewear, (goggles or face shield), protective clothing, and rubber gloves. May be fatal if swallowed or inhaled. Do not breathe vapor or spray mist. Wear a dust/mist filtering respirator (MSHA/NIOSH approval number prefix TC-21C), or a NIOSH approved respirator with any N, R, P, or HE filter. Harmful if absorbed through the skin. Prolonged or repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking or using tobacco. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS
This product is toxic to fish, aquatic invertebrates, oysters, 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 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.
PESTICIDE STORAGE: Do not store near heat or open flame.
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 the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.
CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. 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. Then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedure approved by state and local authorities. If rinsate cannot be used, follow pesticide disposal instructions. If not triple rinsed, these containers are acute hazardous wastes and must be disposed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. DO NOT cut or weld metal containers.

NET CONTENTS SHOWN ELSEWHERE ON CONTAINER

EPA Reg. No. 1706-186	EPA Est. No. 1706-IL-1
	EPA Est. No. 1706-PA-1
	EPA Est. No. 1706-CN-1
	EPA Est. No. 68708-UT-2
	EPA Est. No. 68708-TX-1

Nalco Company
1601 West Diehl Road
Naperville, IL 60563-1198
EMERGENCY PHONE NO.: (800) 424-9300



Revised: 10/24/2013

UN 2920, CORROSIVE LIQUID, FLAMMABLE, N.O.S, (Didecyldimethylammonium chloride, ethanol), 8, (3), PG II



H-130 MICROBIOCIDE
TWIN CHAIN QUATERNARY AMMONIUM COMPOUND CONCENTRATE
WATER TREATMENT MICROBIOCIDE FOR COMMERCIAL AND
INSTITUTIONAL BUILDINGS AND INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL
COOLING TOWERS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride.....50%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....50%
Total.....100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER

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 a doctor immediately 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 a doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:
• Call a poison control center or a doctor immediately for treatment advice.
• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:
• Move person to fresh air.
• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to- mouth if possible.
• Call a poison control center or a doctor for further treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:
Aspiration may cause lung damage. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.
Have the MSDS and, if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or a doctor, or going for treatment.



H-130 Microbicide will control algae and bacterial slimes found in recirculating cooling tower waters. Helps clean and loosen slime debris from cooling system surfaces. Is economical to use because it is concentrated. It must be handled with care.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

METHOD OF FEEDING

Feed H-130 Microbicide as received directly from drum or pail by means of a proportioning pump or other feed equipment to a system whose efficiency is impaired or in jeopardy of becoming affected. Apply H-130 Microbicide at a point in the system where the product will be uniformly mixed and evenly distributed, such as the tower sump.

Recirculating Cooling Water Towers

FEED REQUIREMENTS

Badly fouled systems must be precleaned before treatment is begun. Best results are achieved when H-130 Microbicide is fed intermittently.

Continuous Feed Method

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, apply 6 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbicide per thousand gallons of water (20 ppm active quat) in the system.

Subsequent Dose: Maintain treatment by starting a continuous feed of 2 to 3 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbicide per thousand gallons of makeup water (~ 7-10 ppm active quat).

Intermittent or Slug Method

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, apply 3 to 6 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbicide per thousand gallons of water (10-20 ppm active quat) in the system. If the dosage does not produce satisfactory results, increase dosage to 9 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbicide per thousand gallons of water (30 ppm active quat). Typically, an antifoam is required to minimize foaming if > 50 ppm dosages of H-130 Microbicide are required to achieve biological control. After optimum treatment has been determined, repeat treatment weekly or increase frequency as required.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 2 to 3 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbicide per thousand gallons of water in the system weekly or as needed to maintain control (~ 7-10 ppm active quat).

(Do Not Apply in Marine and Estuarine Oil Fields.)

Oil Field Water Flood Or Salt Water Disposal Systems and Fracturing Fluids

For the controls of slime forming and sulfate reducing bacteria in oil field water flood or salt water disposal systems, add 5-10 ppm (active) of this product (1½ -3 gallons per 3,000 barrels of water) continuously. Levels for effective control will vary depending on conditions at the site.

For intermittent use, dose at a rate of 5-20 ppm (active) of this product (1½ -6 gallons per 3,000 barrels of water) for 4 to 8 hour per day, one to four times a week as needed to maintain control.

Oilfield Injection and Waste Water

This product must be added to the water handling system at a point of uniform mixing such as the area of addition of make up water to the holding tank.

METHOD OF APPLICATION

Continuous Injection: Add this product at 30 ppm (9 fluid ounces per 1000 gallons of water) when system is noticeably fouled. When microbial control is evident, add this product at 15 ppm (4.5 fluid ounces per 1000 gallons of water) to maintain control.

Batch Treatment: Add this product at 180 ppm (46 fluid ounces per 1000 gallons of water) over a period of 4-6 hours one or more times per week when the system is noticeably fouled. When microbial control is evident, add this product at 90 ppm (23 fluid ounces per 1000 gallons of water) over a period of 4-6 hours one or more time per week.

Gas Storage Wells and Systems

Treat individual injection wells with this product to produce effective concentration of 65-1000 ppm (active) of this product. Update treatment rate as needed. This product must be diluted by the water present in the formation. Injection may be repeated yearly or as needed to maintain control.

Pipeline Pigging and Scraping Operations

Add this product to slug of water immediately following the scraper (keep the water volume to a minimum and contained between the scraper and the following pig). Add an effective concentration to produce 75-500 ppm depending on the length of the pipeling and the severity of the biofouling.

Drilling, Completion and Workover Fluids Systems

Add to the fluid system at a point of uniform mixing such as circulating mud tank. Initial treatment: 65-1000 ppm (active) added to a freshly prepared fluid. Maintenance dosage: 65-1000 ppm so as to maintain control.

Packer Fluids

Add to a packer fluid at a point of uniform mixing such as a circulating holding tank at a rate of 65-1000 ppm (active per 100 barrels of fluid) to a freshly prepared fluid depending on the severity of contamination. Seal the fresh packer fluid in the wall between the casing and the production tube.

Hydrotesting

Treat water used to hydrotest pipelines or vessels at 65-1000 ppm active depending on the water quality and length of time the equipment will remain idle.

Thermal Processing and Pasteurizer Operations

May be added to thermal processing water, pasteurizer cooling water or dairy sweetwater to control slime forming bacteria and deposit formation. Use 5-15 ppm active quat.

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CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty 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 rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedure approved by state and local authorities. If rinsate cannot be used, follow pesticide disposal instructions. If not triple rinsed, these containers are acute hazardous wastes and must be disposed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. DO NOT cut or weld metal containers.

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- Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye.
- Call a poison control center or a doctor immediately 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 a doctor for treatment advice.

If swallowed:

- Call a poison control center or a doctor immediately for treatment advice.
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
- Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

If inhaled:

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

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:
Aspiration may cause lung damage. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.
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METHOD OF FEEDING

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Recirculating Cooling Water Towers

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Continuous Feed Method
Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, apply 6 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbiocide per thousand gallons of water (20 ppm active quat) in the system.
Subsequent Dose: Maintain treatment by starting a continuous feed of 2 to 3 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbiocide per thousand gallons of makeup water (~ 7-10 ppm active quat).
Intermittent or Slug Method
Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, apply 3 to 6 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbiocide per thousand gallons of water (10-20 ppm active quat) in the system. If the dosage does not produce satisfactory results, increase dosage to 9 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbiocide per thousand gallons of water (30 ppm active quat). Typically, an antifoam is required to minimize foaming if > 50 ppm dosages of H-130 Microbiocide are required to achieve biological control. After optimum treatment has been determined, repeat treatment weekly or increase frequency as required.
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Batch Treatment: Add this product at 180 ppm (46 fluid ounces per 1000 gallons of water) over a period of 4-6 hours one or more times per week when the system is noticeably fouled. When microbial control is evident, add this product at 90 ppm (23 fluid ounces per 1000 gallons of water) over a period of 4-6 hours one or more time per week.

Gas Storage Wells and Systems
Treat individual injection wells with this product to produce effective concentration of 65-1000 ppm (active) of this product. Update treatment rate as needed. This product must be diluted by the water present in the formation. Injection may be repeated yearly or as needed to maintain control.

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Drilling, Completion and Workover Fluids Systems
Add to the fluid system at a point of uniform mixing such as circulating mud tank. Initial treatment: 65-1000 ppm (active) added to a freshly prepared fluid. Maintenance dosage: 65-1000 ppm so as to maintain control.

Packer Fluids
Add to a packer fluid at a point of uniform mixing such as a circulating holding tank at a rate of 65-1000 ppm (active per 100 barrels of fluid) to a freshly prepared fluid depending on the severity of contamination. Seal the fresh packer fluid in the wall between the casing and the production tube.

Hydrotesting
Treat water used to hydrotest pipelines or vessels at 65-1000 ppm active depending on the water quality and length of time the equipment will remain idle.

Thermal Processing and Pasteurizer Operations
May be added to thermal processing water, pasteurizer cooling water or dairy sweetwater to control slime forming bacteria and deposit formation. Use 5-15 ppm active quat.

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CONTAINER HANDLING: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse (or equivalent) container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty 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 rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, if available, or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by other procedure approved by state and local authorities. If rinsate cannot be used, follow pesticide disposal instructions. If not triple rinsed, these containers are acute hazardous wastes and must be disposed in accordance with local, state, and federal regulations. DO NOT cut or weld metal containers.

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WATER TREATMENT MICROBIOCIDE FOR COMMERCIAL AND
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ACTIVE INGREDIENTS
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COOLING TOWERS

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS
Didecyl dimethyl ammonium chloride.....50%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....50%
Total.....100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER

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 a doctor immediately 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 a doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed:
• Call a poison control center or a doctor immediately for treatment advice.
• Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
• Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled:
• Move person to fresh air.
• If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, and then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to- mouth if possible.
• Call a poison control center or a doctor for further treatment advice.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:
Aspiration may cause lung damage. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.
Have the MSDS and, if available, the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or a doctor, or going for treatment.



H-130 Microbiocide will control algae and bacterial slimes found in recirculating cooling tower waters. Helps clean and loosen slime debris from cooling system surfaces. Is economical to use because it is concentrated. It must be handled with care.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

METHOD OF FEEDING

Feed H-130 Microbiocide as received directly from drum or pail by means of a proportioning pump or other feed equipment to a system whose efficiency is impaired or in jeopardy of becoming affected. Apply H-130 Microbiocide at a point in the system where the product will be uniformly mixed and evenly distributed, such as the tower sump.

Recirculating Cooling Water Towers
FEED REQUIREMENTS
Badly fouled systems must be precleaned before treatment is begun. Best results are achieved when H-130 Microbiocide is fed intermittently.
Continuous Feed Method
Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, apply 6 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbiocide per thousand gallons of water (20 ppm active quat) in the system.
Subsequent Dose: Maintain treatment by starting a continuous feed of 2 to 3 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbiocide per thousand gallons of makeup water (~ 7-10 ppm active quat).
Intermittent or Slug Method
Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, apply 3 to 6 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbiocide per thousand gallons of water (10-20 ppm active quat) in the system. If the dosage does not produce satisfactory results, increase dosage to 9 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbiocide per thousand gallons of water (30 ppm active quat). Typically, an antifoam is required to minimize foaming if > 50 ppm dosages of H-130 Microbiocide are required to achieve biological control. After optimum treatment has been determined, repeat treatment weekly or increase frequency as required.
Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 2 to 3 fluid ounces of H-130 Microbiocide per thousand gallons of water in the system weekly or as needed to maintain control (~ 7-10 ppm active quat).
(Do Not Apply in Marine and Estuarine Oil Fields.)

Oil Field Water Flood Or Salt Water Disposal Systems and Fracturing Fluids
For the controls of slime forming and sulfate reducing bacteria in oil field water flood or salt water disposal systems, add 5-10 ppm (active) of this product (1½ -3 gallons per 3,000 barrels of water) continuously. Levels for effective control will vary depending on conditions at the site.
For intermittent use, dose at a rate of 5-20 ppm (active) of this product (1½ -6 gallons per 3,000 barrels of water) for 4 to 8 hour per day, one to four times a week as needed to maintain control.

Oilfield Injection and Waste Water
This product must be added to the water handling system at a point of uniform mixing such as the area of addition of make up water to the holding tank.
METHOD OF APPLICATION
Continuous Injection: Add this product at 30 ppm (9 fluid ounces per 1000 gallons of water) when system is noticeably fouled. When microbial control is evident, add this product at 15 ppm (4.5 fluid ounces per 1000 gallons of water) to maintain control.
Batch Treatment: Add this product at 180 ppm (46 fluid ounces per 1000 gallons of water) over a period of 4-6 hours one or more times per week when the system is noticeably fouled. When microbial control is evident, add this product at 90 ppm (23 fluid ounces per 1000 gallons of water) over a period of 4-6 hours one or more time per week.

Gas Storage Wells and Systems
Treat individual injection wells with this product to produce effective concentration of 65-1000 ppm (active) of this product. Update treatment rate as needed. This product must be diluted by the water present in the formation. Injection may be repeated yearly or as needed to maintain control.

Pipeline Pigging and Scraping Operations
Add this product to slug of water immediately following the scraper (keep the water volume to a minimum and contained between the scraper and the following pig). Add an effective concentration to produce 75-500 ppm depending on the length of the piping and the severity of the biofouling.

Drilling, Completion and Workover Fluids Systems
Add to the fluid system at a point of uniform mixing such as circulating mud tank. Initial treatment: 65-1000 ppm (active) added to a freshly prepared fluid. Maintenance dosage: 65-1000 ppm so as to maintain control.

Packer Fluids
Add to a packer fluid at a point of uniform mixing such as a circulating holding tank at a rate of 65-1000 ppm (active per 100 barrels of fluid) to a freshly prepared fluid depending on the severity of contamination. Seal the fresh packer fluid in the wall between the casing and the production tube.

Hydrotesting
Treat water used to hydrotest pipelines or vessels at 65-1000 ppm active depending on the water quality and length of time the equipment will remain idle.

Thermal Processing and Pasteurizer Operations
May be added to thermal processing water, pasteurizer cooling water or dairy sweetwater to control slime forming bacteria and deposit formation. Use 5-15 ppm active quat.