



Department of Agriculture
STATE OF HAWAII

LICENSED

PERIOD 2014-2016 LIC. NO.
9203.268

44520

Net Contents: 50 U.S. gal/189.3 L

SURPASS[®] 100

**A Microbiocide for Use in Controlling Slime Forming Bacteria,
Sulfate-Reducing Bacteria and Fungi in Heat Transfer Systems**

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Peroxyacetic Acid.....	4.5%
Hydrogen Peroxide.....	27.0%
INERT INGREDIENTS:	68.5%
TOTAL:	100.0%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER**

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

CORROSIVE: Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe vapor or spray mist. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield, or safety glasses), protective clothing and rubber gloves. Wash thoroughly after handling with soap and water, and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse. Wear a mask or pesticide respirator jointly approved by Mine Safety and Health Administration and the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health.

**FOR COMMERCIAL USE
STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT**

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

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not introduce anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

**FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL INFORMATION IN USA OR CANADA, CALL: 1-800-328-0026.
FOR EMERGENCY MEDICAL INFORMATION WORLDWIDE, CALL: 1-651-222-5352 (IN THE USA).**

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Strong oxidizing agent. Corrosive. Do not use in concentrated form. Mix only with water according to label instructions. Never bring concentrate in contact with other sanitizers, cleaners or organic substances.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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 local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

EPA Reg. No. 1677-189

EPA Est. 60156-IL-1 (SI), 1677-IL-2 (J), 1677-TX-1 (D), 1677-GA-1 (M), 1677-CA-1 (S), 1677-MN-1 (P), 70271-CA-2 (A), 1677-CA-2 (R), 1677-WV-1 (V).

Superscript refers to first letter of date code.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

RECIRCULATING COOLING WATER SYSTEMS AND HEAT TRANSFER SYSTEMS: Examples of heat transfer systems are Dairy Sweetwater Systems, Hydrostatic Sterilizers and Retorts, Cooling Canals, Pasteurizers, Tunnel Coolers and Warmers. For control of bacteria and fungi in recirculating cooling water systems, add *Surpass 100* to the tower basin, distribution box or some other point to insure uniform mixing. For heat transfer systems, the product should be added to the system at a point of uniform mixing such as a basin area, sump area or other reservoir or collecting area from which the treated water will be circulated uniformly throughout the system.

INTERMITTENT OR SLUG METHOD

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, apply 150 to 600 ppm *Surpass 100* (19.2 to 76.8 ounces per 1,000 gallons of water in the system) weekly or as needed to maintain control. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Subsequent Dose: After microbial control is evident, add 75 to 300 ppm *Surpass 100* (9.6 to 38.4 ounces per 1,000 gallons of water in the system) weekly or as needed to maintain microbial control. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD

Initial dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, apply 150 to 600 ppm *Surpass 100* (19.2 to 76.8 ounces per 1,000 gallons of water in the system) weekly or as needed to maintain control. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment level by starting a continuous feed of 60 to 240 ppm *Surpass 100* (7.7 to 30.7 ounces per 1,000 gallons of makeup water added to the system). Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

AIR WASHER SYSTEMS: To control bacteria and fungi in industrial air washer systems. Add to the Air Washer sump or Chill Water or Coil Spray Water to insure uniform mixing.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled apply 300 to 3000 ppm *Surpass 100* (2.5 to 25 pounds per 1,000 gallons of water in the system) weekly or as needed to maintain control. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment level by starting a continuous feed of 120 to 1800 ppm *Surpass 100* (1.0 to 15 pounds per 1,000 gallons water lost by blowdown). Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

AIR AND GAS SCRUBBER AND COW WATER SYSTEMS: Use not approved in the State of California. To control bacteria and fungi in these water systems. This product should be added to the system at a convenient point of mixing.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled apply 300 to 9000 ppm *Surpass 100* (2.5 to 75 pounds per 1,000 gallons of water in the system) weekly or as needed to maintain control. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment level by starting a continuous feed of 150 to 5400 ppm *Surpass 100* (1.25 to 45 pounds per 1,000 gallons water lost by blowdown). Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL

DO NOT CONTAMINATE WATER, FOOD OR FEED BY STORAGE OR DISPOSAL

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Product should be kept cool and in a vented container to avoid any explosion hazard. If the product leaks or spills from the container, consult the MSDS for proper handling procedures.

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: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Offer for recycling, if available, or discard in trash.



Organic Peroxide Type F, Liquid, (Peroxyacetic Acid, Type F, Stabilized), UN3109