



Maximizing Earths Original Resources, L.L.C.

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MEOR

Sulf-B-Gone 3 (ICI 2000)

(AQUEOUS, STABILIZED, INHIBITED CLO₂)

TECHNICAL DIFFERENCES EXPLAINED

Chlorine

- Does not remove biomass
- Produces unwanted by-products including carcinogens
- Is corrosive and unpleasant to handle
- Is already banned in certain parts of Europe and the USA
- Is pH dependent and very ineffective above pH 7
- Is ineffective against complex organisms (e.g. cysts & protozoa)
- Has limited oxidative effect against various chemical contaminants. Forms chlorinated phenols
- Requires neutralization before dumping to the foul drain
- Cannot be used at temperatures above 30°C due to release of chlorine gas
- Increased disinfection time and more service work required to combat high bug count

Sulf-B-Gone 3

- Will remove biomass and thus clean tanks and pipes
- Does not form chlorinated by-products
- Is much less corrosive than chlorine. Does not hydrolyse to form an acid
- Is rapidly replacing chlorine in many areas
- Is not pH dependent (<pH10)
- Has a very broad spectrum kill*
- Destroys phenols (without forming various chemical contaminants.) Specific destruction of Hydrogen Sulfides. Destruction of a wide range of chemical contaminants[#]
- Because no unwanted by-products are formed, and will have lower residual after use, no neutralization normally required
- Is effective at higher temperatures – does not disassociate as rapidly as chlorine
- Cost savings in labor and call-backs

* Includes aerobic, non-aerobic, gram positive and gram negative bacteria, spores, viruses, fungi cysts and protozoa

[#] Includes certain iron manganese and other metallic salts, phenols, trichlorophenols, Hydrogen Sulphide and Sulphides.