

REPLACED SHEETS SG

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FULLY WATER-DILUTABLE MICROEMULSIONS

This invention relates to microemulsions of water-insoluble active ingredients having microbicidal, herbicidal, insecticidal, plant growth regulating or pharmaceutical activity.

Microemulsions containing water-insoluble biocidal or pesticidal agents have been proposed in, for example:

US 5,013,748, which discloses aqueous biocidal microemulsions useful for the protection of wood. The biocidal components employed contain at least one triazole fungicide, at least one quaternary ammonium fungicide and at least one benzimidazole fungicide in a liquid carrier comprising at least two necessary polar solvents. This patent does not teach fully water dilutable systems.

US 4,954,338, which teaches oil-in-water microemulsions of isothiazolones with low water solubility with EO/PO copolymer/anionic sulfates or sulfonates as microemulsifier. The solvents are alkyl alcohols or alkylalkoxylated alcohols. This patent requires the use of EO/PO (ethylene oxide/propylene oxide) copolymer to maintain the microemulsion with dilution by water.

US 4,567,161, which discloses transparent microemulsions with active ingredients (e.g. pesticides, herbicides, pharmaceuticals) together with a phospholipid and a coemulsifier (glycerin ester).

CA 1209361, which discloses cold stable aqueous microemulsions of agrochemical pesticides, household pest control agents, and pharmaceuticals using an emulsifier which is a mixture of alkylaryl polyglycol and an alkylarylsulfonate salt.

US 4,973,352, which discloses aqueous microemulsions for only herbicidal use containing a combination of a herbicide, one or more emulsifiers or wetting agents such as calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate, one or more organic solvents and water. This patent also does not teach fully water dilutable microemulsions.

US 4,904,695, which discloses an aqueous based insecticidal microemulsion comprising a synthetic pyrethroid/organophosphate, surfactant blend, adjuvants, such as antifoamers, thickeners and preservatives, and water. The microemulsions of this patent are not fully water dilutable.

US 4,995,900 discloses only water/oil microemulsion formulations of water-insoluble herbicides and are, therefore, not fully water dilutable.

Fully water dilutable microemulsions, especially of certain insoluble biocidal active ingredients, have not been previously known and available. By fully water dilutable is meant a microemulsion which is water-dilutable from water-free concentrates (referred to as microemulsion concentrates) to microemulsion containing large concentrations of water.

The present invention provides in one aspect a composition comprising

(A) an active ingredient which has a solubility in water of less than 1% at room temperature and a melting point of less than 100°C;

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(B) a non-polar, water immiscible solvent capable of dissolving at least 5% by weight of (A) at room temperature;

(C) a surfactant system comprising:

(C1) at least one sulfated or sulfonated anionic surfactant having about 3-17% sulfation or sulfonation; and

(C2) at least one ethoxylated surfactant; and

(D) 0 to 99.9 % by weight water;

the weight ratio of (C1) to (C2) being from 10/90 to 90/10;

the weight ratio of said (A) to (B) being from 95/5 to 1/99, and

the weight ratio of said (A) to (C) being from 1/99 to 86/14;

said composition being thermodynamically stable and clear, opalescent, or only slightly cloudy at all levels of water dilution up to 99.9%.

In another aspect, the invention comprises a method for inhibiting the growth of bacteria, fungi, and algae. A further aspect of the invention comprises the use of such compositions to control bacteria, fungi and/or algae.

By "active ingredient" is meant any compound having microbicidal, herbicidal, insecticidal, plant growth regulating or pharmaceutical activity. Preferred active ingredients are microbicides. Especially preferred are 4,5-dichloro-2n-octyl-3-isothiazolone and 2-n-octyl-3-isothiazolone. Other preferred active ingredients are agricultural fungicides, for example 2-chloro-1-(3-ethoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene, 2,4-dinitro-6-octyl-phenylcrotonate, and α -butyl- α -(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile.

The microemulsions of the invention are useful in many areas of preservation and agricultural applications, depending on the activity of the active ingredient. The isothiazolones, for example, are active as disinfectants, sanitizers, cleaners, deodorizers, liquid and powder soaps, skin removers, oil and grease removers, food processing chemicals, wood preservation, polymer latices, paint, lacures, stains, mildewcides, hospital and medical antiseptics, medical devices, metal working fluids, cooling water, air washers, petroleum protection, paper treatment, pulp and paper slurries, paper mill slimicides, petroleum products, adhesives, textiles, pigment slurries, latexes, leather and hide treatment, petroleum fuel, jet fuel, laundry sanitizers, agricultural formulations, inks, mining, nonwoven fabrics, petroleum storage, rubber, sugar processing, tobacco, swimming pools, photographic rinses, cosmetics, toiletries, pharmaceuticals, chemical toilets, household laundry products, diesel fuel additives, waxes and polishes, oil field applications, and many other applications where water and organic materials come in contact under conditions which allow the growth of undesired microorganisms. Other active ingredients are useful as fungicides, miticides, herbicides, insecticides, and plants growth regulators.

In general, one or more active ingredient compounds which are less than 10000 ppm soluble in water at room temperature and having a melting point of less than 100°C can be used in the invention.

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The non-polar, water immiscible solvent is preferably selected from the group consisting of benzyl alcohol, benzyl acetate, pine oil, phenethyl alcohol, xylene, phenoxyethanol, butyl phthalate, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate, and alkylbenzene, said solvent being capable of dissolving at least 5% by weight of (A) at room temperature, is used to dissolve the active ingredient(s).

A surfactant system comprising two different surfactants is used. The first surfactant comprises one or more sulfated or sulfonated anionic surfactants having about 3-17% sulfation or sulfonation, preferably selected from the group consisting of sulfated and/or sulfonated castor oil, sulfated and/or sulfonated ethoxylated alkylphenols, sulfated and/or sulfonated ethoxylated fatty alcohols, sulfated and/or sulfonated fatty acids, and sulfated alkanolamides. The second surfactant comprises one or more ethoxylated surfactants, which are preferably selected from the group consisting of ethoxylated (C₁₀-C₁₈)alkyl phosphate monoesters and/or diesters and/or triesters, ethoxylated (C₁₀-C₁₈)alkaryl phosphated monoesters and/or diesters, ethoxylated (C₈-C₂₀)monoalkyl- or dialkylphenols, ethoxylated alkylamides, ethoxylated alkanols, and ethoxylated castor oil.

Microemulsion concentrates without water can be prepared according to the invention, as can microemulsions comprising up to 99.9% by weight water. As mentioned above, the compositions of the invention remain microemulsions at all levels of water dilution, one of the important novel features of the invention. The composition remains thermodynamically stable and clear, opalescent, or only slightly cloudy at all levels of water dilution up to 99.9%.

Weight ratios of the first surfactant to the second surfactant are from 10/90 to 90/10. Weight ratios of the active ingredient(s) to solvent(s) are from 95/5 to 1/99. Weight ratios of active ingredient(s) to surfactant system are from 1/99 to 86/14.

Various adjuvants including antifoam agents, such as the commercially available silicone antifoam emulsions, and the like can be included, for example antifreeze agents such as propylene glycol, urea, and the like; water soluble inorganic salts, such as sodium chloride, magnesium sulfate, and the like which are used to optimize the action of the surfactant because it increases the concentration of the surfactant at the interface of the microemulsion; wetting agents; thickeners; defoamers; and the like.

The microemulsion concentrates of the invention can be prepared by dissolving solid active ingredient in an organic solvent to form the oil phase. The surfactants can then be added to the oil phase, either individually or in combination. The resulting mixture is gently stirred or agitated to give a microemulsion concentrate. Alternatively, if the solid active ingredient is heat stable, all the components may be added together in a single vessel and the vessel heated slightly to form the microemulsion concentrate. This has the advantage that it is a one step addition. When the active ingredient is a liquid, either approach will work. A liquid active ingredient may be used itself as the oil phase without the addition of an organic solvent. It is preferred that an organic solvent be used to dissolve the active ingredient to form the oil phase. It is further preferred that the oil phase be formed first and the surfactants added to it.



The microemulsions of the invention may be prepared by diluting a microemulsion concentrate with water. Alternatively, a microemulsion may be prepared directly without going through a concentrate form. This is accomplished by simply adding the desired amount of water along with the surfactants in the same manner as described for the microemulsion concentrates. Both methods of microemulsion formation are preferred.

Certain microemulsions of the invention can be diluted with either soft (e.g. deionized) or hard water.

The following examples set forth a few embodiments of the invention. All parts and percentages are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

EXAMPLES

EXAMPLE 1 - Formulations

Table 1 shows the composition of microemulsion concentrates and microemulsions used in the following examples. These samples were prepared by dissolving the active ingredient ("AI") in an organic solvent to yield an oil phase. To this oil phase were combined the desired surfactants to yield the microemulsion concentrate ("MC") samples. The microemulsions ("ME's") were prepared by diluting the MC's with water.

The abbreviations used in the following Tables and example are as follows:

Active Ingredient

AI 1 = 4,5-dichloro-2-n-octyl-3-isothiazolone

AI 2 = 2-n-octyl-3-isothiazolone

<u>Solvent #</u>	<u>Name</u>
1	Benzyl alcohol
2	Benzyl acetate
3	Pine oil/benzyl alcohol (1/1)
4	Pine oil
5	Xylene/benzyl alcohol (1:1)
6	Aromatic 100 ® (a mixture of alkylbenzenes)
7	Aromatic 150 ® (a mixture of alkylbenzenes)
8	Pine oil/benzyl acetate (1/1)
9	Xylene/pine oil (1/1)
10	Phenethyl alcohol
11	Butyl phthalate
12	2-Phenoxyethanol
13	Xylene
14	2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate

<u>Surfactant</u>	<u>Sulfated or Sulfonated Anionic Surfactants (Class C1)</u>
A	70% Sulfated castor oil in aqueous (aq) solution
B	79% Sulfonated castor oil in aq solution
C	100% Sodium (C ₁₂ -C ₁₆)alkylphenol polyether sulfate
D	70% Sulfated fatty acid (6-8% SO ₃) in aq solution





Ethoxylated Surfactants (Class C2)

E	100% Free aliphatic acid of a complex organic phosphate ester
F	100% Ethoxylated (EO 9-10) octylphenol
G	100% Ethoxylated (EO 15) dinonylphenol
H	100% Ethoxylated (EO 13) dodecylphenol
I	100% Ethoxylated (EO 9-10) nonylphenol
J	100% Ethoxylated (EO 5) cocamide
K	100% Ethoxylated (EO 30) castor oil
L	100% (C ₉ -C ₁₁) Linear primary ethoxylate (EO/alcohol molar ratio of 8)

Table 1

Microemulsion Concentrates ("MC") and Microemulsions ("ME")

Sample	MC or ME	% AI 1	% AI 2	Solvent (%)	% Water	Surfactant C1 (%)	Surfactant C2 (%)
1	MC	9.0	0	1 (21.0)	0	A (49.0)	E (21.0)
2	MC	16.0	0	1 (24.0)	0	A (42.0)	E (18.0)
3	MC	9.0	0	3 (21.0)	0	A (49.0)	E (21.0)
4	MC	9.0	0	2 (21.0)	0	A (49.0)	E (21.0)
5	MC	9.0	0	10 (21.0)	0	A (49.0)	E (21.0)
6	MC	9.0	0	4 (21.0)	0	A (49.0)	E (21.0)
7	ME	3.6	0	5 (8.4)	60	A (19.6)	E (8.4)
8	ME	4.5	0	6 (10.5)	50	A (24.5)	E (10.5)
9	ME	4.5	0	7 (10.5)	50	A (24.5)	E (10.5)
10	MC	9.0	0	8 (21.0)	0	A (49.0)	E (21.0)
11	ME	3.6	0	9 (8.4)	60	A (19.6)	E (8.4)
12	ME	4.5	0	11 (10.5)	50	A (24.5)	E (10.5)
13	MC	0	9.0	1 (21.0)	0	A (49.0)	E (21.0)
14	MC	0	12.0	1 (28.0)	0	A (42.0)	E (18.0)
15	MC	6.0	6.0	1 (28.0)	0	A (42.0)	E (28.0)
16	MC	10.0	10.0	1 (21.0)	0	A (42.0)	E (28.0)
17	MC	9.0	3.0	1 (21.0)	0	A (46.9)	E (20.1)
18	MC	6.0	12.0	1 (22.0)	0	A (42.0)	E (18.0)
19	MC	9.0	0	1 (21.0)	0	B (49.0)	E (21.0)
20	MC	0	9.0	1 (21.0)	0	B (49.0)	E (21.0)
21	MC	6.0	6.0	1 (28.0)	0	B (42.0)	E (18.0)
22	MC	9.0	0	1 (21.0)	0	A (28.0)	F (42.0)
23	MC	9.0	0	2 (21.0)	0	A (28.0)	F (42.0)
24	ME	4.5	0	10 (10.5)	50	A (14.0)	F (21.0)
25	ME	4.5	0	9 (10.5)	50	A (14.0)	F (21.0)
26	MC	9.0	0	5 (21.0)	0	A (35.0)	F (35.0)
27	MC	9.0	0	4 (21.0)	0	A (31.5)	F (38.5)
28	MC	9.0	0	8 (21.0)	0	A (28.0)	F (42.0)
29	MC	9.0	0	3 (21.0)	0	A (30.0)	F (40.0)
30	ME	5.4	0	13 (12.6)	40	A (16.8)	F (25.2)
31	MC	9.0	0	11 (21.0)	0	A (28.0)	F (42.0)
32	MC	0	12.0	1 (18.0)	0	A (28.0)	F (42.0)

The water dilutability of the MC and ME's of Example 1 was determined by adding varying amounts of deionized water and evaluating clarity using a rating scale of 0-5. Sufficient water was added to the samples to form dilutions containing from 10 to 98% water by weight. The rating scale is defined as follows:

A rating of 3 or lower is considered passing. These results are shown in Table 2.

Water Dilutability of ME Samples

[illegible]

1	0	0	1	2	3	4	3	2	0	0	0	0
2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	0	0	0	0
5	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	0	0	0	0
6	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
8	-	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	0	0	0	0	0
10	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	3	3	2	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	3	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	3	3	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	3	3	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	3	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
19	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
22	-	-	-	-	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	-	-	-	-	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	-	-	-	-	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	2	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	0	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
39	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
42	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	0	0
43	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	0	0	1	1	1	2	2	0	0	0	0	0
48	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
51	2	3	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

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EXAMPLE 3 - COMPARATIVE

To demonstrate the importance of the surfactant system, MC's of the invention were compared to MC's having different surfactant systems with regard to water dilutability. The samples were prepared by combining the surfactant(s) listed below with an oil phase. The ratio of oil phase to surfactant was 30/70 for each sample. The oil phase was a mixture of AI 1 and solvent 2 in a ratio of 30/70. Once the surfactant(s) and oil phase were combined (0% water), varying amounts of water were added as described in Example 2. The rating scale of 0-5 described in Example 2 was used to evaluate the clarity of the dilutions. In some instances, the comparative samples gelled. This gelled phase is properly termed a liquid crystal phase and is denoted by LC in the ratings in Table 3. The surfactants are as described in Example 1 or as described below.

<u>Surfactant System</u>	<u>Surfactant(s)</u>
53 (invention)	A and E in a ratio of 70/30
54 (invention)	A and I in a ratio of 60/40
55 (invention)	A and I in a ratio of 55/45
56 (invention)	Sulfated oleic acid (30% aq) and E in a ratio of 70/30
57 (comparative)	A (single component)
58 (comparative)	B (single component)
59 (comparative)	E (single component)
60 (comparative)	A and ethoxylated sorbitan monooleate in a ratio of 30/70
61 (comparative)	Sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate (65% aq) and E in a ratio of 40/60
62 (comparative)	Calcium dodecylbenzenesulfonate and K in a ratio of 20/80

Table 3**Water Dilutability**

% Water by Weight:

	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	95	98
<u>Invention:</u>												
53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
56	0	3	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<u>Comparative:</u>												
57	0	0	5	LC	LC	5	5	5	1	0	0	0
58	0	5	5	5	LC	5	5	5	2	1	0	0
59	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	3	2	2	1
60	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5
61	0	0	0	5	5	LC	LC	5	5	2	1	1
62	0	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5

EXAMPLE 4 - Biological Activity

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The ME's of the invention were evaluated for biological activity. The MC of Sample 1 from Table 1 was diluted with water, and a defoaming agent, a silicone emulsion containing methylated silica, polyethylene glycol sorbitan tristearate, glycerol monostearate, polyethylene glycol stearate, and methylcellulose (Antifoam 1520-US®) was added to yield an ME. This ME had the following composition:

	%
AI 1	2.1
Solvent 1	7.9
Surfactant A	16.3
Surfactant E	7.0
water	66.3
defoaming agent	0.4

This ME was used in the following studies.

A. Oxygen Uptake Studies

Oxygen uptake is one of the indicators of microbial activity (respiration). Monitoring dissolved oxygen provides a quick and simple method for determining the effect of a biocide on aerobic microorganisms. A series of oxygen uptake studies were performed to determine the effects of the ME on the aerobic respiration of pulp and paper bacteria.

The studies to evaluate the ME of the invention were performed using a mixture of bacteria recovered from an actual papermill system (French Paper Mill, Niles, Michigan). The predominant bacterium in the mixture was *Pseudomonas*. Nutrients (glucose and yeast extract) were added to the papermill stream sample and grown overnight (25°C). The culture was washed three times (5,000 rpm, 5 min) in 0.1M phosphate buffer and standardized to an optical density (660nm) providing 10^8 bacteria/ml. One-ml aliquots were added to the test samples for a final concentration of 10^6 bacteria/ml.

Respiration studies were conducted in 60ml biochemical oxygen demand (BOD) bottles containing enriched synthetic white water ("SWW") (see below). The SWW was pre-incubated at 25° C and bubbled with air to achieve oxygen saturation. The concentration of dissolved oxygen (DO) was measured with a YSI brand Dissolved Oxygen Meter (Model 54A) and Probe (Model 5750). An initial dissolved oxygen concentration was determined while stirring continuously. One-ml of the bacterial inoculum was then added to the test samples, followed by addition of the biocide containing ME. The studies were conducted at 25 °C and pH 7. Dissolved oxygen was measured at various time points.

The effect of the active ingredient at various use levels of the ME on oxygen uptake by bacteria was determined over a 6.3 hour period. Both the inoculum and biocides were added to the SWW at the start of the test. DO concentrations were measured over time. A control containing only enriched SWW and the innoculum was included in the test. The results are shown in Table 4.





Enriched Synthetic White Water Composition

<u>Component</u>	<u>mg/l</u>
CaCl ₂	111
MgSO ₄	60
NaHCO ₃	168
K ₂ HPO ₄	140
NH ₄ Cl	480
Dextrose	3,000
Yeast Extract	1,000
FeCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O	1.04
Na ₂ -EDTA	1.48
Hepes Buffer	0.05M
Deionized Water	1 liter

The total hardness of the SWW was 150 ppm (measured as CaCO₃) and the total alkalinity was 100 ppm (measured as CaCO₃).

Table 4

Effect of ME on Oxygen Uptake
Measure of Dissolved Oxygen (ppm)

<u>Time (hr)</u>	<u>Control</u>	<u>AI Level</u>		
		<u>0.5 ppm</u>	<u>1.5 ppm</u>	<u>3 ppm</u>
0.0	8.2	8.00	8.47	8.21
0.5	8.04	7.97	8.42	7.97
1.0	7.66	7.82	8.23	7.69
1.7	7.20	7.69	8.03	7.73
2.0	6.96	7.62	7.95	7.76
3.1	5.68	7.46	7.84	7.59
4.1	3.12	7.37	7.79	7.51
4.6	1.14	7.36	7.76	7.45
5.0	0.05	7.24	7.74	7.43
6.3	0.01	7.13	7.61	7.27

The above data show that the amount of DO decreases with time in the control sample. This oxygen consumption is indicative of aerobic microorganism activity. The treated samples show little loss of DO indicating an inhibition of microbial activity.

B. Pulp and Paper Evaluations

The nutrients, temperature, pH and dynamics of paper machine systems are ideal for the growth of microorganisms. Organisms in the process water (white water) may attach to surfaces to form biofilm and slime. Slime formation leads to operating problems (paper breaks, plugged pipe work, corrosion) and poor paper quality (stains, holes and odors). Treatment with biocides is important for adequate system operation and quality paper products. The performance of ME described above in controlling bacteria and fungi in pulp and paper systems was evaluated.

The bacterial inoculum evaluated in these studies consisted of cultures of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC# 15442), *Enterobacter aerogenes* (ATCC# 13048), *Klebsiella pneumoniae* (ATCC# 13883) and a gram negative, wild paperslime isolate.

The bacterial isolates were transferred from a 25% glycerol stock (0.1 ml) into a shake flask containing sterile enriched synthetic white water (see above). After incubation at 37°C for 24 hours, the pure cultures were washed three times in a 0.1 M phosphate buffer by centrifugation. Each organism was standardized to a predetermined optical density reading at 660 nm to give 10^8 organisms/ml. The suspensions were checked for purity prior to testing.

The washed cultures could be used for 4 weeks if stored at 4°C. Viability studies showed no adverse effects from storage.

Prior to testing, the pure cultures were warmed to 37°C and combined.

A 1% pulp slurry was prepared by homogenizing dry kraft pulp in synthetic white water (see below). All of the synthetic white water components were prepared as sterile stock solutions and added to sterile deionized (DI) water separately. The suspension was adjusted to pH 5 or pH 8 with hydrochloric acid or sodium hydroxide, respectively. This was done in order to evaluate the efficacy of the ME under acidic and alkaline conditions. Aliquots (24 g) were sterilized by autoclaving (121°C, 15 min.). Sterile deionized water (DI) was added to each sample after it cooled to replace water lost during sterilization.

Synthetic White Water for Pulp Slurry

<u>Component</u>	<u>mg/l</u>	<u>Purpose</u>
CaCl ₂	111	Hardness
MgSO ₄	60	Hardness
NaHCO ₃	168	Alkalinity
K ₂ HPO ₄	28	Nutrient
NH ₄ Cl	96	Nutrient
Dextrose	25	Nutrient
FeCl ₃ ·6H ₂ O	1.04	Trace metal
Na ₂ -EDTA	1.48	Iron chelator
Hepes Buffer	0.05M	Buffering
Deionized Water	1 liter	

The pulp slurry was warmed to 37°C and then inoculated with one-ml of the mixed bacterial or fungal cultures. The samples were treated with the ME formulation described above at concentrations ranging from 1 to 10 ppm active ingredient (AI). A control containing only SWW and the innoculum was included in the test.

Test samples were incubated at 37°C with shaking for 24 hours. Bacterial and fungal enumerations were done on the liquid portion of the slurry at zero time and after 3, 16, and 24 hours. Viable cells were measured in 96-well microtiter plates using an eight-well Most Probable Number (MPN) method. The recovery medium was Trypticase Soy Broth and the level of detection of growth was < 6 organisms/ml.

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Treatment levels which gave ≥ 1 -log reduction in viable cell counts over the 3 to 6 hour time period relative to the untreated control were considered effective. These results are reported in Table 5.

Table 5

Measure of Cell Viability (log bacteria/ml)

pH	Time (hr)	Control	Active Ingredient Level		
			1 (ppm)	2 (ppm)	5 (ppm)
5	0	6.493	6.493	6.493	6.493
	3	6.493	5.672	5.758	4.910
	6	7.064	7.064	5.493	4.065
	24	7.258	6.910	6.258	4.758
8	0	6.624	6.624	6.624	6.624
	3	7.037	6.258	5.064	3.493
	6	7.758	7.064	6.037	5.064
	24	7.064	6.064	7.190	7.910

EXAMPLE 5 - ME Physical Stability

The ME's of the invention were evaluated for their heat and cold physical stability and stability to freeze-thaw cycles. ME's 1A -1P were prepared by diluting with water a ME concentrate comprising solvent 1, AI 1, and surfactant A and surfactant E in a 70/30 ratio to form use dilutions. ME's 2A-2P were prepared by diluting with water a ME concentrate comprising solvent 3, AI 1, and surfactant A and surfactant H in a 60/40 ratio to form use dilutions. To these use dilutions was added a defoaming agent, Antifoam 1520-US ®. The resultant compositions of these formulations are reported in Table 6.

Table 6

Samples for Thermal Stability Tests

Sample	Solvent (%)	AI (%)	Surfactants (%)	Defoamer (%)	% Water
1A	6.0	1.7	23.37	0.40	68.54
1B	6.0	2.0	"	"	68.23
1C	6.0	2.3	"	"	67.92
1D	7.0	1.7	"	"	67.54
1E	7.0	2.0	"	"	67.23
1F	7.0	2.3	"	"	66.92
1G	7.5	1.7	"	"	67.04
1H	7.5	2.0	"	"	66.73
1I	7.5	2.3	"	"	66.42
1J	8.0	1.7	"	"	66.54



1K	8.0	2.0	"	"	66.23
1L	8.0	2.3	"	"	65.92
1M	8.0	2.0	21.00	0	69.00
1N	8.0	2.0	18.08	0.40	71.47
1O	5.75	2.0	18.08	0.40	73.72
1P	8.0	2.0	15.16	0	74.84
2A	6.0	1.7	23.37	0.40	68.54
2B	6.0	2.0	"	"	68.23
2C	6.0	2.3	"	"	67.92
2D	7.0	1.7	"	"	67.54
2E	7.0	2.0	"	"	67.23
2F	7.0	2.3	"	"	66.92
2G	7.5	1.7	"	"	67.04
2H	7.5	2.0	"	"	66.73
2I	7.5	2.3	"	"	66.42
2J	8.0	1.7	"	"	66.54
2K	8.0	2.0	"	"	66.23
2L	8.0	2.3	"	"	65.92
2M	8.0	2.0	21.00	0	69.00
2N	8.0	2.0	18.08	0.40	71.48
2O	5.75	2.0	18.08	0.40	73.72
2P	8.0	2.0	15.16	0	74.84

Hot physical stability was evaluated by placing vials containing the samples in a heating block at 55° C. The samples were removed from the heating block and evaluated for their stability by visual examination of the sample after 1, 2, 3, and 4 weeks. After evaluation, the samples were returned to the heating block. The ME's were rated using the scale in Example 2 supra. Cold physical stability was evaluated by placing vials containing the samples in a freezer. The freezer was kept between 0° and 2°C. The samples were removed from the freezer and visually inspected after 1, 2, 3, and 4 weeks. After inspection, the samples were replaced in the freezer. The ME's were rated using the scale in Example 2 supra. An "X" indicates crystallization of the solid AI from solution. The results of both the hot and cold physical stability studies are reported in Table 7.

Table 7

Thermal Physical Stability Tests

Sample #	Hot Physical Stability				Cold Physical Stability			
	1 wk	2 wks	3 wks	4 wks	1 wk	2 wks	3 wks	4 wks
1A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1B	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1C	0	0	0	0	0	X	X	X
1D	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1I	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
1J	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1L	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
1M	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	X
1N	0	5	5	5	0	0	0	0
1O	0	5	5	5	5	X	5	X
1P	5	5	5	5	0	0	0	X
2A	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
2B	0	0	0	0	5	5	X	0
2C	0	0	0	0	5	5	X	X
2D	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
2E	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	0
2F	0	0	0	0	0	5	X	0
2G	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2I	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0
2J	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2K	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2L	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0
2M	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2N	0	0	0	0	5	5	0	5
2O	0	0	0	0	0	0	X	0
2P	0	0	1	5	1	5	X	X

The above data show many of the ME's of the invention have good hot and cold physical stability.

The ME's were also evaluated for their stability to freeze-thaw cycles. Samples of the above ME's were placed in a freezer which was kept at -10°C . After the samples had frozen, they were removed from the freezer and allowed to warm to room temperature. Once at room temperature, the samples were visually evaluated using the rating scale in Example 2. The samples were then returned to the freezer. The entire process was repeated two more times. The results of these freeze-thaw cycles, along with the initial appearance of the ME's, are reported in Table 8.

Table 8
Freeze-thaw Cycles

<u>Sample #</u>	<u>Initial</u>	<u>1st Cycle</u>	<u>2nd Cycle</u>	<u>3rd Cycle</u>
1A	0	0	0	0
1B	0	0	0	0
1C	0	0	0	X
1D	0	0	0	0
1E	0	0	0	0



1F	0	0	0	0
1G	0	0	0	0
1H	0	0	0	0
1I	0	0	0	0
1J	0	0	0	0
1K	0	0	0	0
1L	0	0	0	0
1M	0	0	0	0
1N	0	0	0	0
1O	0	0	5	5
1P	0	5	5	0
2A	0	0	0	0
2B	0	5	X	X
2C	0	X	X	X
2D	0	0	0	0
2E	0	0	0	0
2F	0	0	0	X
2G	0	0	0	0
2H	0	0	0	0
2I	0	0	0	X
2J	0	0	0	0
2K	0	0	0	0
2L	0	0	0	X
2M	0	0	0	0
2N	0	0	0	0
2O	0	0	0	X
2P	0	0	0	0

The above data show many of the ME's of the invention have good freeze-thaw stability.

EXAMPLE 6 - Water Dilutability of AI's Useful in Agriculture

To demonstrate the applicability of the formulations of this invention to other AI's, the water dilutability of MC's containing the following water insoluble AI's at the following concentrations was determined.

AI 3 = 2-chloro-1-(3-ethoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene

AI 4 = 2,4-dinitro-6-octyl-phenyl crotonate

AI 5 = a-butyl-a-(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile

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<u>Component</u>	<u>Concentration %</u>
AI 3, 4, or 5	9.0
Solvent 2	21.0
Surfactant A	49.0
Surfactant E	21.0

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The MC's were prepared as described in Example 1. The water dilutability of these samples was determined as described in Example 2, using the same rating scale. The results are shown in Table 9. Sample 63 has the composition described above with AI 3, sample 64 has the composition described above with AI 4, and sample 65 has the composition described above with AI 5.

Table 9
Water Dilutability of Other AI's

% Water by Weight:	0	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	98
63	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	0	0	0
64	0	0	0	0	3	3	1	0	0	0	0
65	0	0	0	0	2	3	2	0	0	0	0

These results in Table 9 indicate the microemulsions this invention are useful with a wide variety of low water soluble active ingredients.

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CLAIMS:

1. Composition comprising
 - (A) an active ingredient which has a solubility in water of less than 1% at room temperature and a melting point of less than 100°C;
 - (B) a non-polar, water immiscible solvent capable of dissolving at least 5% by weight of (A) at room temperature;
 - (C) a surfactant system comprising:
 - (C1) at least one sulfated or sulfonated anionic surfactant having about 3-17% sulfation or sulfonation; and
 - (C2) at least one ethoxylated surfactant; and
 - (D) 0 to 99.9 % by weight water;
 - the weight ratio of (C1) to (C2) being from 10/90 to 90/10;
 - the weight ratio of said (A) to (B) being from 95/5 to 1/99, and
 - the weight ratio of said (A) to (C) being from 1/99 to 86/14;said composition being thermodynamically stable and clear, opalescent, or only slightly cloudy at all levels of water dilution up to 99.9%.
2. Composition according to claim 1 wherein the water-immiscible solvent comprises benzyl alcohol, benzyl acetate, pine oil, phenethyl alcohol, xylene, phenoxyethanol, butyl phthalate, 2,2,4-trimethyl-1,3-pentanediol monoisobutyrate, or alkylbenzene, preferably a mixture of benzyl alcohol and pine oil.
3. Composition according to claim 1 or 2 wherein the sulfated or sulfonated anionic surfactant (C1) comprises sulfated and/or sulfonated castor oil, sulfated and/or sulfonated ethoxylated alkylphenols, sulfated and/or sulfonated ethoxylated fatty alcohols, sulfated and/or sulfonated fatty acids, or sulfated alkanolamides, preferably sulfated and/or sulfonated castor oil.
4. Composition according to any preceding claim wherein the ethoxylated surfactant (C2) comprises ethoxylated (C₁₀-C₁₈)alkyl phosphate monoesters and/or diesters and/or triesters, ethoxylated (C₁₀-C₁₈)alkaryl phosphated monoesters and/or diesters, ethoxylated (C₈-C₂₀)monoalkyl- or dialkylphenols; ethoxylated alkylamides, ethoxylated alkanols, or ethoxylated castor oil, preferably an anionic, ethoxylated (C₁₀-C₁₈)alkyl phosphate or a nonionic, ethoxylated (C₈-C₂₀)mono- and/or dialkyl phenol.
5. Composition according to any preceding claim wherein the weight ratio of (A) to (C) is from 1/99 to 30/70.
6. Composition according to any preceding claim wherein the weight ratio of (C1) to (C2) is from 30/70 to 70/30, preferably from 50/50 to 70/30.



7. Composition according to any preceding claim wherein the weight ratio of (A) to (B) is from 50/50 to 10/90.

8. Composition according to any preceding claim wherein (A) comprises 4,5-dichloro-2n-octyl-3-isothiazolone, 2n-octyl-3-isothiazolone, 2-chloro-1-(3-ethoxy-4-nitrophenoxy)-4-(trifluoromethyl)benzene, 2,4-dinitro-6-octyl-phenyl-crotonate, or α -butyl- α -(4-chlorophenyl)-1H-1,2,4-triazole-1-propanenitrile.

9. Composition according to any preceding claim wherein (A) comprises 4,5-dichloro-2n-octyl-3-isothiazolone, (B) comprises benzyl alcohol, (C1) comprises an anionic, sulfated and/or sulfonated castor oil, fatty acid, or fatty ester, (C2) comprises an anionic, ethoxylated (C_{10-18})alkyl phosphate or a nonionic, ethoxylated (C_8-C_{20})mono- and/or dialkyl phenol, the weight ratio of (C1) to (C2) being from 30/70 to 70/30, the weight ratio of (A) to said (B) being from 50/50 to 10/90, and the weight ratio of (A) to the (C) being from 1/99 to 30/70.

10. Composition according to any preceding claim in the form of a microemulsion concentrate having 0% water.

11. Composition according to any preceding claim in the form of a microemulsion having about 1 to 99.9% by weight water.

12. Method of controlling bacteria or fungal growth in a pulp or paper making process comprising employing a composition as defined in any preceding claim in said process in amounts sufficient to control said growth.

13. Use of a composition as defined in any of claims 1 to 11 to control bacterial, fungi and/or algae.

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