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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL <i>(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))</i>		Attorney Docket No. 8568/000044	
		First Named Inventor Michael S. Harvey	
		Title Methods and Compositions for Peracetic Acid On-Site at the Point-of-Use	
		Express Mail Label No. EFS	

APPLICATION ELEMENTS <i>See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.</i>	ADDRESS TO: Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
1. ☐ Fee Transmittal Form (PTO/SB/17 or equivalent) 2. ☒ Applicant asserts small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27 3. ☐ Applicant certifies micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29. Applicant must attach form PTO/SB/15A or B or equivalent. 4. ☒ Specification [Total Pages 63] Both the claims and abstract must start on a new page. (See MPEP § 608.02(a) for information on the preferred arrangement.) 5. ☒ Drawing(s) [35 U.S.C. 113] [Total Sheets 1] 6. ☒ Inventor's Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 2] (including substitute statements under 37 CFR 1.64 and assignments serving as an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.63(e)) a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy) b. ☐ A copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d)) 7. ☒ Application Data Sheet * See note below. See 37 CFR 1.76 (PTO/AIA/14 or equivalent). 8. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table, or Computer Program (Appendix) ☐ Landscape Table on CD 9. ☐ Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission (if applicable, items a. - c. are required) a. ☐ Computer Readable Form (CRF) b. ☐ Specification Sequence Listing on: i. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or ii. ☐ Paper c. ☐ Statements verifying identity of above copies	ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PAPERS 10. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s)) Name of Assignee _____ 11. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(c) Statement (when there is an assignee) ☒ Power of Attorney 12. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable) 13. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) ☐ Copies of citations attached 14. ☐ Preliminary Amendment 15. ☐ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP § 503) (Should be specifically itemized) 16. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed) 17. ☐ Nonpublication Request Under 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(2)(B)(i). Applicant must attach form PTO/SB/35 or equivalent. 18. ☐ Other: _____ _____ _____ _____
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**METHODS AND COMPOSITIONS FOR THE GENERATION OF PERACETIC
ACID ON SITE AT THE POINT-OF-USE**

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CROSS-REFERENCE TO RELATED APPLICATIONS

[0001] This is a divisional application of co-pending U.S. patent application serial no. 14/019,296 filed on September 5, 2013, which is a divisional of prior application serial no. 13/065,553 filed on March 24, 2011, now U.S. patent no. 8,546,449 issued on October 1, 2013, pursuant to 35 U.S.C. §§120 and 121, and hereby incorporates both applications by reference in their entirety.

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

[0002] The invention relates to liquid compositions and methods of using the liquid compositions for the generation of a peroxyacetic acid sanitizer on site in proximity to the point-of-use. The invention also relates to a solid bleaching and stain removal composition.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0003] A. Liquid PAA Disinfectants and Sanitizers

[0004] This is a divisional of prior application serial number 14/019,296 filed on September 5, 2013. Disinfectants and sanitizers based on peroxyacetic acid (PAA), also commonly known as peracetic acid, are used in the dairy, food and beverage processing industries for clean-in-place pipeline and equipment disinfecting and cleaning, for fruit and vegetable washing, and in the treatment of meat, poultry and seafood products. Peroxyacetic

acid disinfectants are also used in the treatment of cooling water, process water, and municipal wastewater. Other uses include slime and biofilm removal in papermaking processes.

[0005] Peroxyacetic acid products are supplied as stable equilibrium ternary aqueous solutions of peroxyacetic acid, acetic acid, and hydrogen peroxide. They are prepared in advance of delivery, typically by reacting hydrogen peroxide with acetic acid in the presence of a mineral acid catalyst. Although some PAA is formed immediately, the PAA does not reach its maximum concentration until after several days. A metal chelating agent, such as hydroxyethylidene diphosphonic acid (HEDP) or dipicolinic acid, is also introduced to suppress the transition metal cation catalyzed decomposition of peroxygen compounds. The PAA product is then placed in containers, such as totes, drums and pails, in preparation for shipment to the end user. Typical commercial products have concentrations of PAA of about 1-15% w/w, although a concentration of up to 30% is possible. However, the latter concentration product only finds captive use because of its extremely hazardous and explosive properties.

[0006] There are several problems with the use of equilibrium solutions of PAA. First, the low concentration of PAA (1-15%) means that most of the weight (85-99%) of the products consist of substantial amounts of inert ingredients, such as water, acetic acid, and hydrogen peroxide. This results in the need for larger product storage areas and causes increased transportation and handling costs. Second, the products are inefficient in the use of both hydrogen peroxide (hydrogen peroxide) and acetic acid (AA). To maintain adequate storage stability of the PAA, either hydrogen peroxide or AA must be present at a level on a weight percentage basis that is greater than the level of PAA, which increases raw material costs. Third, the presence of the HEDP or dipicolinic acid stabilizer limits the amount of PAA that can be applied to certain foodstuffs because the amount of HEDP or dipicolinic acid is regulated by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Fourth, the reaction between hydrogen peroxide and AA

is quite slow in some cases, and typically requires several days' time before the PAA product can be tested for quality confirmation. Therefore, manufacturers of these products must store large inventories of the PAA product before it can be shipped to the end user. Fifth, for transportation purposes, equilibrium solutions that are greater than 6% PAA are considered to be dangerous products and must be labeled with the DOT marking "Organic Peroxide", Hazard Class 5.2, 8 (oxidizer, corrosive). If producers and end-users exceed the yearly threshold amount of just 6,666 lbs. of 15% PAA, they must file Risk Management Plans with both federal EPA and state authorities. This is an arduous and time-consuming process. In addition, producers of equilibrium solutions of PAA that are over 6% PAA must obtain permitting by the local fire department and pay an extra hazardous material shipping fee when the product is shipped from their facility. On the other hand, there are much less stringent requirements for products that contain hydrogen peroxide, and all reporting, permitting and shipping restrictions are lifted for products that contain less than 27% hydrogen peroxide.

[0007] As a result of these problems, there have been various attempts to make non-equilibrium solutions of PAA on site, at the point-of-use. For example, U.S. patent no. 7,012,154 discloses a system in which AA, hydrogen peroxide, water, and sulfuric acid are fed to a jacketed reactor for the production of PAA. A wiped-film distillation column attached to the reactor condenses and isolates the pure PAA from the gas phase and immediately introduces it to the receiving water. This system suffers from a number of drawbacks. First, it is extremely capital intensive due to the high cost of the equipment, including the reactor, heater, pumps, distillation column, and computerized control system which ensures accurate metering of the reagents. Second, there are significant safety hazards associated with the production of pure PAA due to its explosive properties. Third, the equipment and synthesis process is very complex and

requires knowledgeable and highly trained technicians to continuously operate and maintain the system in a safe and effective manner.

[0008] Other attempts to make non-equilibrium solutions of PAA at the point-of-use are based on electrolytic processes. U.S. patent nos. 6,171,551 and 6,387,236 disclose processes that employ a cell divided by an ion-exchange membrane in which PAA (and other oxidants including hydrogen peroxide and ozone) are produced in the anode compartment which consists of an aqueous solution of acetic acid or acetate salt. In addition to the high costs of electricity and electrolysis equipment, these processes also result in a very low yield of PAA from the acetyl precursor. For example, the '551 patent reports that less than 14 ppm of PAA was produced after 90 minutes of electrolysis of a 490,000 ppm anolyte of aqueous potassium acetate. In addition, these processes are difficult to perform intermittently.

[0009] Other methods of generating non-equilibrium solutions of PAA on site, using electrolysis, are described in WIPO International Publication Nos. WO 2004/0245116 and WO 2008/140988, and U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0314652. These references disclose cation membrane-divided electrolysis cells and the use of gas diffusion electrodes to effect the cathodic reduction of oxygen gas to hydrogen peroxide under alkaline conditions. The hydrogen peroxide was then allowed to react with acetic acid or an acetyl precursor to form PAA in the bulk solution, whereupon the catholyte was directed to the acidic anode compartment of the cell to stabilize the PAA. This system suffers from several disadvantages. Due to the low solubility of oxygen in water (about 8 ppm maximum), the concentration of electroactive species is very low, which forces the cell to operate at low current density (amperage per surface area of electrode). In order to produce a meaningful amount of hydrogen peroxide, the cells must have a very large surface area. This requires high capital equipment costs and a very large footprint for the electrolysis equipment. Another disadvantage of this system is that it is very difficult to

maintain steady-state conditions and simultaneously balance the feed of acetic acid or acetyl precursor to the cathode compartment with the concurrent withdrawal of acidified PAA solution from the anode compartment. This is because cations carrying the cell current through the cation exchange membrane are always hydrated so as the cations move through the membrane, they are accompanied by water molecules. As a result, the volume of the anolyte decreases and the volume of the catholyte increases, making the steady-state condition difficult to maintain. It is difficult to perform this process intermittently. Finally, this system can only be of economic value if the source of oxygen is air, which comprises 23% oxygen. However, the carbon dioxide contained in air causes carbonates to precipitate, which impedes the flow of electrical current, limiting or eliminating the production of hydrogen peroxide, and hence, PAA.

[0010] Another method of making a non-equilibrium solution of PAA at the point-of-use is disclosed in WIPO International Publication No. WO 2008/140988 and U.S. Patent Application Publication Nos. 2009/0005590 and 2007/0082832. These references disclose biosynthetic methods of producing peracids from carboxylic acids and carboxylic acid esters. These methods involve the use of perhydrolase enzymes to catalyze the perhydrolysis of the carboxylic acid or ester into the peracid using a solid or liquid source of hydrogen peroxide. Although these methods can produce compositions containing up to 20 parts of peracid to one part of hydrogen peroxide, they are limited by the amount of peracid that can be produced before the perhydrolase enzyme is oxidized by the reactant products and ceases to function as intended. The highest concentration of peracid disclosed by these references was 0.16% (1,600 mg/L). However, peracid or PAA solutions that are produced with enzymes have limited appeal because they are very expensive to produce, and for regulatory reasons, the enzyme must be removed from the solution before the solution can be applied to food or hard surfaces for disinfection purposes. Removing the enzyme from the solution is not an easy task; thus, it is typically not

done. Therefore, PAA solutions prepared by enzymatic methods are not suitable for the more broad commercial uses in the food, dairy, beverage, meat, and poultry industries, which are regulated by the FDA and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

[0011] Another method of generating non-equilibrium PAA at its point-of-use requires substituting the traditional mineral acid catalyst with sulfonic acid ion-exchange resins, as disclosed in U.S. patent no. 5,122,538. A solution containing a 1.5:1 mole ratio of AA to hydrogen peroxide was passed through a column packed with a sulfonic acid ion-exchange resin and produced a solution of 15% PAA within 30 minutes. The method described in the '538 patent suffers from the limitation that it requires a large volume of expensive resin bed in order to be effective. Moreover, all existing ion exchange resin systems are limited by the fact the resin is subject to oxidative degradation by PAA and have a short limited lifespan.

[0012] Other attempts to produce non-equilibrium PAA solutions on site, at the point-of-use, for bleaching cellulosic materials have reacted hydrogen peroxide with acetic anhydride. For example, U.S. patent no. 3,432,546 discloses a process where hydrogen peroxide, acetic anhydride, and an ammonium hydroxide catalyst were metered to a tubular reactor to continuously produce a solution containing 3.25% PAA with a conversion of 78% hydrogen peroxide. However, the process generated measurable amounts of diacetyl peroxide (0.44%) which is an explosion hazard. Moreover, the reaction product would be unsuited for any application other than cellulosic bleaching purposes because there was no attempt to remove the ammonium hydroxide catalyst from the reaction medium. Ammonium hydroxide is an undesirable contaminant in PAA products that are used as disinfectants and sanitizers in the dairy, food, and beverage processing industries, and in PAA products used in fruit and vegetable washing and in the treatment of meat, poultry, and seafood.

[0013] Another process for generating non-equilibrium solutions of PAA on site, at the point-of-use was disclosed in U.S. Patent Application Publication No. 2009/0043132. This process utilized introduction of hydrogen peroxide into a sidestream of the water requiring treatment. This was followed by introducing acetic anhydride, whereupon PAA was generated *in-situ*. It was found that acetic anhydride preferentially reacted with hydrogen peroxide rather than undergo undesirable hydrolysis with water. Within 20 minutes, up to 3000 ppm of PAA was generated in the sidestream which was then reconstituted with the main body of water and diluted further. All processes that employ acetic anhydride suffer the limitation that acetic anhydride is expensive, very corrosive, an irritant, and highly flammable.

[0014] Yet another process for generating non-equilibrium solutions of PAA on site at the point-of-use is disclosed in WIPO International Publication No. WO 01/46519 A1. This process utilized the metering of an aqueous solution of hydrogen peroxide into an agitated tank and co-metering a solid dry source of tetraacetylenediamine (TAED) from a storage hopper using a screw feeder. The agitator kept the solid TAED suspended in the hydrogen peroxide solution which was then fed to an in-line static mixer where aqueous sodium hydroxide was introduced. The mixture was then directed through 200 meters of coiled tubing immersed in a cooling tank so that the temperature rise accompanying the exothermic reaction was contained. Upon exiting the coiled tubing, the mixture containing PAA could be directed to the water requiring treatment. Disadvantages of this approach include the difficulty of accurately metering a solid and a liquid simultaneously, and the high capital equipment cost of the metering system, electronic controllers, agitation tank, coiled tubular reactor, and the cooling system.

[0015] Thus, there is a need for a method to make non-equilibrium PAA on site at the point-of-use that addresses the above problems.

[0016] **B. Solid PAA Bleaches and Stain Removers**

[0017] PAA is also used in laundry bleaching applications where it is generated *in-situ* in the laundry wash water. The PAA is typically produced from a solid source of hydrogen peroxide, such as sodium percarbonate or sodium perborate. The hydrogen peroxide must be in the presence of a solid acetyl precursor, most typically, tetraacetythylenediamine (TAED). When dissolved in laundry wash water, the TAED undergoes a perhydrolysis reaction with hydrogen peroxide to form PAA. TAED is the preferred acetyl precursor because it possesses low toxicity, is of low environmental impact, and is readily biodegradable. However, TAED-based laundry bleaches have several problems. First, of the four acetyl groups on TAED, only two are known to be available for perhydrolysis, making TAED an expensive acetyl precursor on a weight basis. Second, TAED has low water solubility, especially at the cooler water temperature bleaching cycles that are less damaging to fabrics. This is a major drawback, as current consumer trends in energy conservation are towards bleaching laundry fabrics with cool temperature water, rather than heated water. Undissolved TAED in cool temperature water is less unavailable as an acetyl precursor for the dissolved source of hydrogen peroxide and can even deposit on fabrics, necessitating a separate rinse step to remove it. Third, over time, when exposed to high humidity, solid TAED can react with the solid source of hydrogen peroxide and the free water to form PAA, as well as degrade the activity, making it less effective over time. Because the PAA is volatile, it imparts an undesirable pungent odor to the product. Thus, there is a need for a solid, peroxygen bleach that overcomes the deficiencies of the TAED-containing bleaches.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0018] In an embodiment, liquid compositions for use in generating non-equilibrium solutions of PAA are provided. These hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solutions comprise a

solution of aqueous hydrogen peroxide, a liquid acetyl precursor that is soluble in aqueous hydrogen peroxide, a trace amount of peracetic acid, and water. A preferable acetyl precursor is triacetin, which displays an unexpectedly high solubility in hydrogen peroxide. These hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solutions may be used for generating a non-equilibrium solution of peracetic acid for use as a disinfectant or sanitizer on a site having a point-of-use of peracetic acid.

[0019] The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solutions are advantageous in that they are formulated such that sufficient acetyl precursor can be dissolved in an amount of hydrogen peroxide that would fully perhydrolyze all of the acetyl groups of the acetyl precursor. Moreover, the hydrogen peroxide component of these compositions is remarkably stable. These compositions overcome one or more problems of the known prior art, and are free of the regulatory reporting, permitting, and shipping restrictions that govern equilibrium PAA products.

[0020] In another embodiment, a method of preparing a hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is provided. The method comprises introducing a liquid acetyl precursor that is soluble in aqueous hydrogen peroxide to a solution of aqueous hydrogen peroxide; and allowing the acetyl precursor and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide to mix to form a hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution.

[0021] A further embodiment is a method of continuously or intermittently generating a non-equilibrium solution of peracetic acid on a site having a point-of-use of peracetic acid for use as a disinfectant or sanitizer. Water is provided on the site having the point-of-use. The water may be a flowing aqueous stream or it may be contained in a mixing tank or other vessel. A hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is provided on the site having the point-of-use. In one embodiment, the liquid acetyl precursor is triacetin and the solution that is formed is a hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution. The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution may be

prepared off site and then transported to the site having the point-of-use, or the acetyl precursor and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide may be transported to the site having the point-of-use and then used to prepare the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution on the site. The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is then introduced to the water. Alternatively, and in another embodiment, the acetyl precursor and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide may be introduced to the water separately, either sequentially, with either one first, or simultaneously. The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution and the water are mixed to form a mixture. An aqueous source of an alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide, such as sodium hydroxide, is provided on the site having the point-of-use. The aqueous source of an alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide is added to the mixture. Alternatively, and in another embodiment, the aqueous source of alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide may be added simultaneously with the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution or with the acetyl precursor and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide, to the water. A reaction medium comprising a non-equilibrium solution of peracetic acid is formed. In the reaction medium, the hydrogen peroxide reacts with the acetyl precursor to form peracetic acid. Almost instantaneously, a non-equilibrium solution of PAA is formed. Within about 30 seconds to about five minutes, the amount of hydrogen peroxide and acetyl precursor that are converted into peracetic acid is maximized. When triacetin is used as the acetyl precursor and assuming all three acetyl groups are reacted, about 40.9% to about 85.7% of the triacetin is converted into peracetic acid, and the percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining is about 0.078% to about 1.88%. The reaction medium may optionally be sampled at various times after the addition of the aqueous source of alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide to determine the time required to maximize the amount of hydrogen peroxide and acetyl precursor that are converted into peracetic acid.

[0022] The non-equilibrium solutions of PAA that are formed comprise PAA, unreacted hydrogen peroxide, unreacted acetyl precursor, the product of the perhydrolysis reaction of the acetyl precursor, the aqueous source of alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide, and water. The peracetic acid solutions are alkaline, having a pH of about 11.2 to about 13.37. The reaction is remarkably fast, proceeds with a high conversion of the acetyl precursor into PAA. This method produces solutions with a high level of PAA, from about 1% to about 7.1%.

[0023] The PAA solution is introduced to the receiving water at the point-of-use. It may be introduced immediately, or stabilized with the addition of a source of acid and used throughout a working day. The receiving water may be water used in the dairy, food, and beverage processing industries for clean-in-place pipeline and equipment cleaning; for fruit and vegetable washing; and in the treatment of meat, poultry, and seafood products. The receiving water may also be cooling water, oil and gas process water, or municipal wastewater. Other uses include slime and biofilm removal in papermaking processes.

[0024] This method addresses one or more problems of the known prior art. The method is easy to perform, inexpensive to operate, and requires only basic and common equipment. The method is safe, in that it does not isolate pure PAA, and there is no possibility of a catastrophic event due to an equipment failure, such as over-pressurization or explosions. When triacetin is used as the acetyl precursor, it is inexpensive, non-toxic, safe, non-corrosive, non-irritating, non-flammable, sanctioned as Generally Recognized as Safe (GRAS) by the FDA, and converted quickly and with a high conversion rate into PAA. The method does not require the use of perhydrolase enzymes, acetic acid, or acetic anhydride, all of which suffer from the aforementioned limitations and problems. The method generates a PAA product that does not contain ammonium hydroxide. The method can be performed to generate a PAA product in a

continuous or intermittent fashion. Further, the method allows the end-user the choice of utilizing the on site generated PAA immediately or later over the course of a working day.

[0025] In another embodiment, a freely-flowable, solid peroxygen composition for use in laundry bleaching and stain removal is provided. The solid composition comprises a liquid acetyl precursor, a water-soluble solid source of hydrogen peroxide, and a water-soluble solid source of alkalinity. The liquid acetyl precursor is preferably triacetin. The composition produces peracetic acid upon being introduced to water. Upon dissolution, the solid hydrogen peroxide source releases hydrogen peroxide and the solid source of alkalinity dissolves to increase the pH, resulting in the formation of peracetic acid from the reaction of the hydrogen peroxide and the acetyl precursor.

[0026] The solid composition is used as a bleaching agent and a stain remover for the treatment of articles such as fabrics, dentures, textile garments, and equipment used in the food and beverage industry. The solid composition is advantageous in that it does not give rise to an undesirable PAA odor upon storage, contains an acetyl precursor that efficiently utilizes the acetyl groups it contains, and has a high solubility in cool temperature water which quickly and efficiently produces PAA without the need for elevated water temperatures. Moreover, the acetyl precursor used in making the solid composition may also be used in preparing the liquid compositions described in section 3 above, streamlining manufacturing practices by using the same acetyl precursor as an ingredient in liquid as well as solid compositions.

[0027] Surprisingly, this freely-flowable, solid composition includes a liquid acetyl precursor, triacetin. In addition, it is surprising that this composition does not produce a strong odor of peracetic acid during storage.

[0028] In another embodiment, a method of preparing the freely-flowable, solid peroxygen composition for use in laundry bleaching and stain removal is provided.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWING

[0029] Figure 1 is a schematic representation of an example of a system that may be used to continuously or intermittently generate PAA for on a site having a point-of-use of peracetic acid. In another embodiment, a freely-flowable, solid peroxygen composition for use in laundry bleaching and stain removal is provided according to an embodiment.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0030] 1. Definitions

[0031] The terms "PAA" and "peracetic acid" mean peroxyacetic acid or peracetic acid, and/or the conjugate base of peracetic acid (the peracetate ion).

[0032] The terms "percent" and "%" mean weight percent, except when referring to the percent converted.

[0033] The term "receiving water" means the water that is being treated.

[0034] The term "point-of-use" means the location where the peracetic acid enters the receiving water.

[0035] 2. Experimental Methods

[0036] PAA and hydrogen peroxide in solution were determined using the ceric sulfate-sodium thiosulfate method. The method involves adding a known weight of sample containing the PAA and hydrogen peroxide (or dilution) to a beaker containing 50 ml of chilled 0.9 N sulfuric acid. Using a transfer pipette, 1-2 grams is accurately weighed to a sample cup and reverse osmosis (RO) or deionized water is added to provide a workable volume. Five drops of ferroin indicator is then added with stirring, and the sample is then titrated with 0.1 N ceric

sulfate until the sample turns from purple to blue. The volume of ceric sulfate required in mL is recorded. Then, one or two small scoops of potassium iodide are added to the sample cup, which turns the solution dark brown. The sample is then titrated with 0.1 N sodium thiosulfate to discharge the brown coloration and form a pale straw coloration. Then, 10-15 drops of 0.5% starch indicator solution is introduced and the sample turns blue-black. The sodium thiosulfate is then added dropwise until the color transitions to a bright orange. The volume of sodium thiosulfate in mL was recorded. The percent hydrogen peroxide and the percent PAA are calculated as follows:

$$\% \text{ hydrogen peroxide} = \frac{\text{mL } 0.1 \text{ N ceric sulfate} \times 0.17}{\text{wt. sample}}$$

$$\% \text{ PAA} = \frac{\text{mL } 0.1 \text{ N sodium thiosulfate} \times 0.38}{\text{wt. sample}}$$

[0037] For kinetic runs which involved measuring the PAA and hydrogen peroxide in samples at one, three, and five minute intervals after adding the reactants together, the generation reaction was quenched by adding a sample of the reaction medium to the sulfuric acid. This halted the generation reaction and stabilized the PAA and hydrogen peroxide to elevated pH degradation reactions. This permitted the samples to be taken at the appropriate time interval (one, three, and five minutes), and analyzed later.

[0038] In circumstances where low concentrations of PAA were used, the modified DPD method (U.S. patent no. 7,651,724) was employed. This analytical technique is based on a modified DPD (N,N-diethyl-*p*-phenylenediamine) colorimetric method accepted by the EPA for measuring total chlorine in drinking water and wastewater. It relies on the ability of PAA to behave like chlorine in that it rapidly and quantitatively oxidizes iodide ion (I⁻) into iodine (I₂) that reacts with a color indicator (DPD), which turns the solution a shade of pink, the intensity of

which is proportional to the concentration of the PAA. A colorimeter is used that is programmed to measure the intensity (absorbance) of the pink coloration and display the result in terms of ppm as Cl_2 . A calculation converts this number into the ppm as PAA, based on the weight ratio of PAA to Cl_2 ($76/71 = 1.07$).

[0039] Hydrogen peroxide does not interfere with the measurement for PAA provided the analysis is completed within 30 seconds of introducing the DPD reagent. In order for the hydrogen peroxide to be measured, it must be activated by addition of a sodium molybdate catalyst and then given time (six minutes) to react with the I^- ion to liberate I_2 . Upon addition of the DPD indicator, the intensity of the pink coloration measured by the colorimeter is now the sum of the PAA and hydrogen peroxide concentrations expressed as ppm Cl_2 . After subtracting the ppm reading obtained earlier for the contribution due to PAA, a calculation is then used to convert this number into ppm as hydrogen peroxide, and is based on the weight ratio of hydrogen peroxide to Cl_2 ($34/71 = 0.479$).

[0040] 3. Liquid Compositions for Generating Non-Equilibrium Solutions of PAA On a Site Having a Point-of-Use

[0041] In an embodiment, liquid compositions for generating non-equilibrium solutions of PAA on a site having a point-of-use of peracetic acid are provided. These solutions are referred to as "hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solutions." These solutions comprise aqueous hydrogen peroxide, a liquid acetyl precursor that is soluble in aqueous hydrogen peroxide, a trace amount of peracetic acid, and water.

[0042] The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solutions are prepared by the following steps.

[0043] (a) Introducing a liquid acetyl precursor that is soluble in aqueous hydrogen peroxide to a solution of aqueous hydrogen peroxide.

[0044] Triacetin is a preferable liquid acetyl precursor and 50% hydrogen peroxide is a preferable solution of aqueous hydrogen peroxide. The triacetin is preferably added to the 50% hydrogen peroxide at room temperature. Alternatively, 70% hydrogen peroxide can be used, but it is not widely available and requires special handling and transportation. Given that the solubility of triacetin in water is only 7% at 25°C, triacetin is unexpectedly highly soluble in 50% hydrogen peroxide. It solubilizes without an exotherm (temperature increase).

[0045] The mole ratio of hydrogen peroxide:triacetin is about 2.98:1 to about 12.84:1.

[0046] (b) Allowing the acetyl precursor and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide to mix to form a hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution.

[0047] The solution is mixed until a homogenous solution has been formed. The solution is allowed to mix by diffusion or by using a mixing device that is suitable for mixing liquids together. For example, 50% hydrogen peroxide can be introduced to a batch tank equipped with an overhead agitator blade. Triacetin can then be introduced to the 50% hydrogen peroxide when the agitator is in motion so that the components are thoroughly mixed.

[0048] The solution that is formed is a hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution, which also includes varying amounts of water, depending on the formulation used. When triacetin is used as the liquid acetyl precursor, the solution that is formed is a hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution. One such hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution comprises about 23% to about 40% hydrogen peroxide (from 50% aqueous hydrogen peroxide), about 20% to about 52% triacetin, water, and a trace amount of PAA that is formed within the first day of preparing the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution. The pH is about 1.46 to about 2.2 and no deliberate attempt is made to adjust the pH further.

[0049] A preferable hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution comprises about 27.15% hydrogen peroxide (from 50% aqueous hydrogen peroxide), about 45.67% triacetin, water, and a

trace amount of PAA that is formed within the first day of preparing the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution. The mole ratio of hydrogen peroxide:triacetin is about 3.8:1.

[0050] The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solutions prepared by this method may be used to generate non-equilibrium solutions of PAA on a site having a point-of-use of peracetic acid, in the methods described in section 4 below. The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solutions may be transported in any container suitable for transporting liquids, such as plastic tote bins of 275-330 gallons, drums of 15-55 gallons, five-gallon pails, one-gallon jugs, or other containers.

[0051] Example 1

[0052] Triacetin (83.05 g) was added to 50% hydrogen peroxide solution (75 g) to form 158.05 g of a mixture. There was no evolution of gas indicating the hydrogen peroxide had decomposed to oxygen, nor was there any exotherm indicating that a chemical reaction had occurred. The solution did not turn oily or cloudy but remained clear. The solution was calculated to comprise 23.73% hydrogen peroxide and 52.55% triacetin, with the balance being water, and had a measured pH of 2.2. The mole ratio of hydrogen peroxide to triacetin was calculated to be 2.98:1. Titration of the solution immediately upon preparation yielded 24.1% hydrogen peroxide, which is within experimental error of the calculated amount of hydrogen peroxide.

[0053] This experiment showed that triacetin is remarkably soluble in 50% hydrogen peroxide. The solubility of triacetin was found to be at least 52.55%. This is surprising, given that the solubility of triacetin in water is only 7% at 25°C.

[0054] In order to test the stability of the mixture, the amount of hydrogen peroxide remaining and the amount of PAA generated was tracked for several months. The mixture was held at ambient temperature away from sources of light. Table I summarizes the data.

[0055] Table I

Day #	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remaining	% PAA Generated
1	23.79	0.00
29	23.32	1.28
57	22.56	2.36
92	21.06	4.22
120	19.54	6.05
134	18.57	6.87

[0056] Table I shows that although there was a steady depletion in hydrogen peroxide, it was accompanied by an increase in PAA. By the end of the 134-day study, the composition had lost 5.22% hydrogen peroxide. Had all of the depleted hydrogen peroxide gone towards the generation of PAA, 11.67% PAA would have been generated. Because 6.87% PAA was generated, unaccounted losses of hydrogen peroxide amounted to 2.15%. This loss of hydrogen peroxide was surprisingly small given that hydrogen peroxide is often used to destroy organic compounds by oxidation and the composition originally contained 52.55% of triacetin, an organic compound.

[0057] Example 2

[0058] A formulation containing hydrogen peroxide and triacetin in a mole ratio of 12.84:1 was prepared by adding triacetin (100.0 g) to 50% hydrogen peroxide (400.0 g) so that the mixture was 40% hydrogen peroxide and 20% triacetin, with the balance being water. The pH of the solution was 1.46 and the pH of a 1:100 dilution was 3.69. To accelerate storage characteristics, the sample was placed in an incubator set for 86-87° F. Table II shows the percent

of hydrogen peroxide remaining and the percent of PAA generated over a period of more than six months.

[0059]

Table II

Days of Study	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remaining	% PAA Generated
1	40.21	0.004
33	38.02	3.499
54	35.5	5.992
96	29.27	8.36
127	25.05	6.66
173	18.49	4.43
201	15.67	3.51

[0060] Table II indicates that after 96 days, the generation of PAA maximized at 8.36% and corresponded to a loss of 10.94% hydrogen peroxide. Had all of the depleted hydrogen peroxide gone toward the generation of PAA, 24.45% PAA would have been generated. Because only 8.36% PAA was generated, unaccounted losses of hydrogen peroxide amounted to 7.2%.

[0061]

Example 3

[0062] A formulation containing hydrogen peroxide and triacetin in a mole ratio of 5.8:1 was prepared by adding triacetin (37.5008 g) to 50% hydrogen peroxide (65.2504 g) so that the mixture was 31.75% hydrogen peroxide and 36.5% triacetin, with the balance being water. The pH of the solution was 1.57 and the pH of a 1:100 dilution was 5.17. To accelerate degradation, the sample was placed in an incubator set for 86-87° F. Table III shows the percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining and the percent of PAA generated over a period of six days.

[0063]

Table III

Days of Study	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remaining	% PAA Generated
1	31.72	0.33
6	31.63	0.716

[0064] In this study, after six days, the mixture had lost only 0.09% hydrogen peroxide, yet had generated an additional 0.386% PAA. Had all the loss of hydrogen peroxide been due to the formation of PAA, only an additional 0.201% would have been generated. It is clear that the analytical methods employed for solutions that are high in hydrogen peroxide but low in PAA are subject to detection limit errors.

[0065] Example 4

[0066] A formulation containing hydrogen peroxide and triacetin in a mole ratio of 3.2:1 was prepared by adding triacetin (35.0 g) to 50% hydrogen peroxide (35.0 g) so that the mixture was 25% hydrogen peroxide and 50% triacetin, with the balance being water. The pH of the solution was 1.66 and the pH of a 1:100 dilution was 4.09. To accelerate degradation, the sample was placed in an incubator set for 86-87° F. Table IV shows the percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining and the percent of PAA generated over a period of 22 days.

[0067] Table IV

Days of Study	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remaining	% PAA Generated
1	25	0.62
8	24.51	1
15	24.17	1.17
22	23.68	1.14

[0068] Table IV indicates that after 15 days, the generation of PAA maximized at 1.17% and corresponded to a loss of 0.83% hydrogen peroxide. Had all of the depleted hydrogen peroxide gone toward the generation of PAA, 1.86% PAA would have been generated. Because only 1.17% PAA was generated, unaccounted losses of hydrogen peroxide amounted to 0.31%.

[0069] Example 5

[0070] A formulation containing hydrogen peroxide and triacetin in a mole ratio of 4.8:1 was prepared by adding triacetin (37.50 g) to 50% hydrogen peroxide (56.25 g) so that the

mixture was 30% hydrogen peroxide and 40% triacetin, with the balance being water. The pH of the solution was 1.67 and the pH of a 1:100 dilution was 4.62. To accelerate degradation, the sample was placed in an incubator set for 86-87° F. Table V shows the percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining and the percent of PAA generated over a period of 43 days.

[0071]

Table V

Days of Study	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remaining	% PAA Generated
1	30.08	0.38
8	29.85	0.784
15	29.63	1.22
22	29.37	1.71
29	28.76	2.26
36	28.67	2.78
43	28.31	3.41

[0072] Table V shows that although there was a steady depletion in hydrogen peroxide, it was accompanied by the associative increase of PAA. At the end of the 43-day study, the composition had lost 1.77% hydrogen peroxide. Had all of the depleted hydrogen peroxide gone toward the generation of PAA, 3.96% PAA would have been generated. Because only 3.41% PAA was generated, unaccounted losses of hydrogen peroxide amounted to 0.24%.

[0073]

Example 6

[0074] A formulation containing hydrogen peroxide and triacetin in a mole ratio of 6.42:1 was prepared by adding triacetin (25.0007 g) to 50% hydrogen peroxide (50.0007 g) so that the mixture was 33.33% hydrogen peroxide and 33.33% triacetin, with the balance being water. The pH of the solution was 1.56 and the pH of a 1:100 dilution was 5.15. To accelerate degradation, the sample was placed in an incubator set for 86-87° F. Table VI shows the percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining and the percent of PAA generated over a period of 36 days.

[0075]

Table VI

Days of Study	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remaining	% PAA Generated
1	33.13	0.81
8	32.88	1.35
15	32.61	1.88
22	31.69	2.58
29	31.75	3.03
36	31.29	3.28

[0076] Table VI shows that although there was a steady depletion in hydrogen peroxide, it was accompanied by an associative increase of PAA. At the end of the 36-day study, the composition had lost 1.84% hydrogen peroxide. Had all of the depleted hydrogen peroxide gone toward the generation of PAA, 4.11% PAA would have been generated. Because only 3.28% PAA was generated, unaccounted losses of hydrogen peroxide amounted to 0.37%.

[0077] Example 7

[0078] A 30-gallon batch of 50% hydrogen peroxide and triacetin was prepared by blending 137 lbs triacetin with 163 lbs 50% hydrogen peroxide so that the mixture was 27.15% hydrogen peroxide and 45.67% triacetin, with the balance being water. Thus, the mole ratio of hydrogen peroxide:triacetin was 3.8:1. The mixture was stored in an opaque drum in a non-climate controlled environment. On storage, the mixture slowly formed PAA in the container. Since this reaction of hydrogen peroxide to PAA does not represent a destructive loss of total peroxygen, to determine the true stability of the hydrogen peroxide, both the hydrogen peroxide and the peracetic acid generated must be quantified and reported as total peroxygen recovered.

[0079] After 295 days of storage, the mixture was analyzed for total peroxygen recovered (expressed as hydrogen peroxide) to determine the percent loss of peroxygen. Using the ceric sulfate-iodometric titration method, the PAA generated and the hydrogen peroxide remaining were measured. The total peroxygen recovered after 295 days and the theoretical initial concentrations are shown in Table VII. All peroxygen is expressed as % hydrogen peroxide.

[0080]

Table VII

	Initial Theoretical %	% (after 295 days)
Hydrogen Peroxide Recovered	27.17	15.20
PAA formed	0	15.57
Hydrogen Peroxide Reacted to form PAA	0	6.97
Total Recovered Hydrogen Peroxide	27.17	22.17
Total Hydrogen Peroxide Unproductive Loss		5.00

[0081] After 295 days, 22.17% of the total peroxygen was recovered as either titratable hydrogen peroxide or hydrogen peroxide reacted to form PAA. To determine the stability of the peroxygen in the mixture, the total recovered hydrogen peroxide after 295 days (22.17%) was subtracted from the total recovered hydrogen peroxide of the initial theoretical value (27.17%). The result, 5%, is the loss of peroxygen (expressed as hydrogen peroxide) after 295 days of storage in a non-climate controlled environment.

4. Methods of Generating Non-Equilibrium PAA On Site at the Point-of-Use

[0082] Methods of continuously or intermittently generating non-equilibrium solutions of PAA on a site having a point-of-use of PAA for use as a disinfectant or sanitizer, using a source of water that is an aqueous stream or by a batch process using water in a container, are provided.

[0083] In one embodiment, a method of continuously or intermittently generating non-equilibrium solutions of PAA on a site having a point-of-use, using a source of water that is an aqueous stream, comprises the following steps.

[0084] (a) Providing water.

[0085] Flowing water is provided on a site having a point-of-use of peracetic acid.

[0086] The water may be flowing in, for example, a pipe, a flume, a canal, or other types of aqueous streams. The water pressure should be regulated and the flow rate should be

monitored or measured. Any suitable flow meter may be used, such as a rotameter, a magnetic flow meter, an ultrasonic flow meter, a Doppler flow meter, a differential-pressure flow meter, a turbine flow meter, or a Coriolis flow meter.

[0087] The water should be softened, deionized, or of sufficient low hardness that it will not precipitate calcium salts when the alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide is introduced in step (d).

[0088] (b) Introducing a hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution to the water.

[0089] A hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is provided on the site having the point-of-use of the PAA. The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution may be prepared by the steps set forth in section 3 above. The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution may be prepared off site and then transported to the site having the point-of-use, or the acetyl precursor and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide may be transported to the site having the point-of-use and used to prepare the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution on the site.

[0090] A preferable liquid acetyl precursor is triacetin. When triacetin is used, a hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution is introduced.

[0091] The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is introduced to the flowing water in an amount such that the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is about 5.6% to about 22.5% of the total.

[0092] The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is pumped from its container into the aqueous water stream, for example, through an injection quill mounted on the pipe. Any suitable pump capable of overcoming the pressure of the water flowing in the pipe may be used. Examples include a solenoid-driven or air-driven diaphragm pump or a peristaltic pump. The rate at which the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is pumped into the flowing water is governed by a controller that is interfaced to a flow meter that is measuring the flow of the water.

In this way, the rate at which the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is pumped may be matched to the flow of the water in the aqueous stream. If the flow of the water slows, the rate at which the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is pumped should slow accordingly. If the flow of the water stops, the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor pump should stop.

[0093] As an alternative to step (b), the liquid acetyl precursor and the solution of aqueous hydrogen peroxide may be introduced to the water separately, either simultaneously or sequentially. If they are introduced sequentially, either one may be added first. If the liquid acetyl precursor and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide are introduced separately, rather than as an hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution, then in step (c) the liquid acetyl precursor and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide are mixed with the water to form a mixture.

[0094] (c) Mixing the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution and the water to form a mixture.

[0095] Any mixing device suitable for mixing liquids may be used. An example is a static mixer located just after the point that the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is introduced to the flowing water. One type of static mixer utilizes a non-moving element such as a series of baffles. As the mixture flows through the static mixer under the motive force of the flowing water, the non-moving element divides the flow several times to provide radial mixing. Another type of static mixer utilizes a series of obstructions, such as column packing or glass beads, provided there is a low differential pressure drop across the mixer. The obstructions provide for turbulent mixing of the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution and the flowing water. The mixing should yield a homogeneous solution with no concentration gradients before the next step is performed. The velocity of the water will determine the time it takes to complete the mixing and the efficiency of the mixing. For example, with $\frac{3}{4}$ " pipe, a static mixer of $\frac{3}{4}$ "

diameter and 6" long, and a velocity of about 1 gal/min., mixing should be accomplished in less than about one second.

[0096] (d) Adding an aqueous source of an alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide to the mixture.

[0097] An aqueous source of an alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide is provided on the site having the point-of-use. A preferable aqueous source of an alkali metal hydroxide is sodium hydroxide, and 50% sodium hydroxide is most preferable. Other suitable alkali metal hydroxides include 45% potassium hydroxide.

[0098] Sufficient 50% NaOH is added to the flowing mixture such that the amount of sodium hydroxide is about 1.82% to about 7.28% of the total amount. When the acetyl precursor is triacetin, a preferred mole ratio of NaOH: hydrogen peroxide: triacetin is about 4.2:3.8:1.

[0099] The 50% NaOH solution is added to the mixture by pumping it from its container with a suitable pumping device and into the mixture through an injection quill mounted on the pipe. Any suitable pump capable of overcoming the hydraulic pressure of the pipe may be used. Examples include a solenoid-driven or air-driven diaphragm pump or a peristaltic pump.

[00100] The rate at which the 50% NaOH solution is pumped into the pipe is governed by the same controller that is interfaced to both the flow meter that is measuring the flow of the mixture and the pump controlling the rate of introduction of the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution. In this way, the rate at which the 50% NaOH solution is introduced may be matched to both the flow of the mixture and the rate of introducing the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution. If the flow of the mixture slows for any reason, the rate at which the 50% NaOH solution is pumped should slow accordingly. If the flow of the mixture stops, the 50% NaOH pump should stop as well.

[00101] Step (d) may be performed after step (c), or it may be performed simultaneously with step (b).

[00102] (e) Forming a reaction medium comprising a non-equilibrium solution of peracetic acid.

[00103] The reaction medium that is formed in this step almost instantaneously forms a non-equilibrium solution of PAA. The hydrogen peroxide reacts with the acetyl precursor to form peracetic acid. Depending upon the temperature of the water, the efficiency of mixing, and the mole ratio of NaOH:hydrogen peroxide:acetyl precursor employed, the amount of hydrogen peroxide and acetyl precursor that are converted into PAA is maximized within about 30 seconds to about five minutes.

[00104] The non-equilibrium solutions of PAA prepared by this method comprise PAA, unreacted hydrogen peroxide, unreacted acetyl precursor, the product of the perhydrolysis reaction of the acetyl precursor, the aqueous source of alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide, and water. When the acetyl precursors is triacetin, the product of the perhydrolysis reaction is 1, 2, 3-propanetriol (glycerine).

[00105] This method may also include an optional step after step (e) of sampling the reaction medium at various times after the addition of the aqueous source of alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide to determine the time required under the existing conditions to maximize the amount of hydrogen peroxide and acetyl precursor that are converted into PAA. This may be accomplished by directing the flow of the reaction medium through a series of residence chambers equipped with sampling ports. The residence chambers are designed to be of sufficient volume such that a certain amount of time has elapsed since the introduction of the 50% NaOH. Thus, at any given flow rate in the pipe, the first residence chamber is of a volume such that 30 seconds have elapsed since the introduction of 50% NaOH, one minute has elapsed by the time

the flow reaches the sampling port immediately after the second residence chamber, and additional time elapses by the time the flow reaches the remaining sampling ports. Up to four residence chambers and sampling ports may be placed in series such as this to provide the user with about 30 seconds to five minutes of residence time after the introduction of the 50% NaOH. Once the flow of the reaction medium has been established, samples are drawn from all four sampling ports associated with the residence chambers and analyzed for peracetic acid. The sample which registers the highest amount of peracetic acid is deemed to be drawn from the sampling port associated with the residence chamber corresponding to the time of maximum conversion of the acetyl precursor into peracetic acid. At this point, the entire flow of reaction medium is directed through the sampling point of maximum conversion of acetyl precursor and to the point-of-use.

[00106] In another embodiment, a method of continuously or intermittently generating a non-equilibrium solution of PAA on a site having a the point-of-use in a batch process comprises the following steps:

[00107] (a) Providing water.

[00108] A container of water, such as a mixing tank or other vessel, is provided on a site having a point-of-use of peracetic acid. The water should be softened, deionized, or of sufficient low hardness that it will not precipitate calcium salts when the alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide is introduced in step (d).

[00109] (b) Introducing a hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution to the water.

[00110] A hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is provided on the site having the point-of-use of the PAA. The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution may be prepared by the steps set forth in section 3 above. The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution may be prepared off site and then transported to the site having the point-of-use, or the acetyl precursor

and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide may be transported to the site having the point-of-use and used to prepare the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution on the site.

[00111] A preferable liquid acetyl precursor is triacetin. When triacetin is used, a hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution is introduced.

[00112] The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is introduced to the water in an amount such that the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is about 5.6% to about 22.5% of the total.

[00113] The hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution is pumped from its container into the container of water through an injection quill mounted on the side of the container of water. Any suitable pump may be used. Examples include a solenoid-driven or air-driven diaphragm pump or a peristaltic pump.

[00114] As an alternative to step (b), the liquid acetyl precursor and the solution of aqueous hydrogen peroxide may be introduced to the water separately, either simultaneously or sequentially. If they are introduced sequentially, either one may be added first. If the liquid acetyl precursor and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide are introduced separately, rather than as a hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution, then in step (c) the liquid acetyl precursor and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide are mixed with the water to form a mixture.

[00115] (c) Mixing the hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution and the water to form a mixture.

[00116] Any mixing device suitable for mixing liquids may be used. An example is an overhead stirrer, such as an agitator blade. The container of water is equipped with a baffle to assist the process of mixing. The mixing should yield a homogeneous solution with no concentration gradients before the next step is performed.

[00117] (d) Adding an aqueous source of an alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide to the mixture.

[00118] An aqueous source of an alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide is provided on the site having the point-of-use. A preferable aqueous source of an alkali metal hydroxide is sodium hydroxide, and 50% sodium hydroxide is most preferable. Other suitable alkali metal hydroxides include 45% potassium hydroxide.

[00119] Sufficient 50% NaOH is added to the mixture such that the amount of sodium hydroxide is about 1.82% to about 7.28% of the total amount. When the acetyl precursor is triacetin, a preferred mole ratio of NaOH: hydrogen peroxide: triacetin is about 4.2:3.8:1.

[00120] The 50% NaOH solution is added to the mixture by pumping it from its container with a suitable pumping device and into the mixture through an injection quill mounted on the side of the container of water. Any suitable pump may be used. Examples include a solenoid-driven or air-driven diaphragm pump or a peristaltic pump.

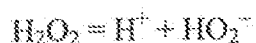
[00121] Step (d) may be performed after step (c), or it may be performed simultaneously with step (b).

[00122] (e) Forming a reaction medium comprising a non-equilibrium solution of peracetic acid.

[00123] The reaction medium that is formed in this step almost instantaneously forms a non-equilibrium solution of PAA. The hydrogen peroxide reacts with the acetyl precursor to form peracetic acid. Depending upon the temperature of the water, the efficiency of mixing, and the mole ratio of NaOH: hydrogen peroxide: acetyl precursor employed, the amount of hydrogen peroxide and acetyl precursor that are converted into PAA is maximized within about 30 seconds to about five minutes.

[00124] The non-equilibrium solutions of PAA prepared by this method comprise PAA, unreacted hydrogen peroxide, unreacted acetyl precursor, the product of the perhydrolysis reaction of the acetyl precursor, the aqueous source of alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide, and water. When the acetyl precursor is triacetin, the product of the perhydrolysis reaction is 1, 2, 3-propanetriol (glycerine).

[00125] While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that under elevated pH conditions created by the addition of a source of alkali metal hydroxide or earth alkali metal hydroxide, hydrogen peroxide dissociates according to the following equation:



[00126] The perhydroxyl anion (HO_2^-) then affects nucleophilic substitution reactions on the carbonyl groups of the acetyl precursor in a perhydrolysis reaction to form peracetic acid and the product of the perhydroloysis reaction of the acetyl precursor. When the acetyl precursor is triacetin and all three acetyl groups are reacted, then the product of the perhydrolysis reaction is 1, 2, 3-propanetriol (glycerine).

[00127] In these methods, the perhydrolysis reaction is rapid and the maximum amount of PAA is generated within about 30 seconds to about five minutes at ambient temperature. The methods efficiently utilize the acetyl precursor and the source of hydrogen peroxide. When triacetin is used, assuming all three acetyl groups are reacted, about 40.9% to about 85.7% of the triacetin is converted into PAA. The percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining is about 0.078% to about 1.88%.

[00128] The non-equilibrium solutions of PAA prepared by these methods have several unique characteristics. The PAA solutions have high levels of PAA, from about 1% to about 7.1%. In addition, the PAA solutions are alkaline, having a pH of about 11.2 to about 13.37.

[00129] The non-equilibrium solutions of PAA may be immediately introduced to the receiving water at the point-of-use. Alternatively, the solutions may be stabilized by halting the decomposition of the PAA by adding a source of acid to lower the elevated pH of the reaction medium caused by the addition of an alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide, and to provide neutral to mildly acid pH conditions to stabilize the PAA to elevated pH degradation. The acid-stabilized PAA solutions can then be stored and used at the point-of-use as required throughout a working day.

[00130] The non-equilibrium PAA solutions produced by these methods can be advantageously used wherever traditional equilibrium solutions of PAA are used. Thus, the PAA solutions may be used as a disinfectant and sanitizer in the dairy, food, and beverage processing industries for clean-in-place pipeline and equipment cleaning; for fruit and vegetable washing; and in the treatment of meat, poultry, and seafood products. These PAA solutions may also be used in the treatment of cooling water, oil and gas process water, and municipal wastewater. Other uses include slime and biofilm removal in papermaking processes.

[00131] For both of the above methods, steps (a) through (e) may be performed on a continuous or intermittent basis. In a continuous basis, the steps are performed under conditions of steady state, and the PAA solution is produced at the same rate as a function of time. However, intermittent performing of steps (a) through (e) is possible if the demand for the PAA solution drops for any reason (e.g., change in working shift or the target level of PAA in the receiving water has been achieved), in which case, steps (a) through (e) may be discontinued and resumed when the demand increases.

[00132] Example 8

[00133] Tests were performed using about one liter of reverse osmosis (RO) or softened water which was buffered to an alkaline pH. The buffering media included 0.1 and 0.2 M

Na₂CO₃ solutions, in addition to 0.1 and 0.2 M NaOH solutions. Sufficient buffering media was added to the water in order to achieve the desired pH. The amount of hydrogen peroxide (introduced as 50% hydrogen peroxide) and triacetin used in the tests is summarized in Table VIII. The reactants were introduced to the solution in one of three ways: simultaneously (referred to in Table VIII as “double”), sequentially (triacetin followed shortly by hydrogen peroxide), or by mixing the hydrogen peroxide and triacetin together and adding them in a single charge (referred to in Table VIII as “mixed”). All testing was performed at ambient temperature as the one-liter beaker was stirred with a magnetic stir bar. Using the ceric sulfate-iodometric titration method, the percent of PAA generated and the percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining were measured five minutes after introduction of the reactants to the buffer. The percent of the triacetin acetyl donor converted to PAA was calculated, assuming all three acetyl groups were available for perhydrolysis.

[00134]

Table VIII

Test #	Moles Hydrogen Peroxide/ Mole Triacetin	Type of Addition (Double, Sequential or Mixed)	pH of Buffer	Hydrogen Peroxide Used (Wt., g)	Triacetin Used (Wt., g)	% PAA Generated	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remainin g	% Triacetin Converted to PAA
1	4.99	Double	10.50	8.60	5.53	0.170	0.329	29.6%
2	5.47	Double	10.50	8.60	5.04	0.178	0.333	33.9%
3	5.45	Double	10.80	8.61	5.07	0.192	0.329	36.4%
4	5.68	Double	11.00	8.87	5.01	0.201	0.322	38.6%
5	5.72	Double	11.00	9.13	5.12	0.068	0.416	12.8%
6	5.49	Double	12.42	8.60	5.02	0.169	0.306	32.4%
7	5.59	Double	12.91	8.60	4.93	0.320	0.265	62.4%
8	5.53	Double	12.80	8.69	5.04	0.335	0.273	63.9%
9	25.0	Double	12.65	9.03	1.16	0.104	0.413	85.9%
10	5.26	Double	12.60	8.70	5.30	0.298	0.247	54.1%
11	5.52	Sequential	12.83	8.68	5.04	0.276	0.248	52.4%
12	5.47	Sequential	12.81	17.11	10.03	0.120	0.371	11.4%
13	28.8	Mixed	11.12	8.74	0.973	0.039	0.398	38.9%

14	28.8	Mixed	11.99	8.75	0.974	0.038	0.374	37.9%
15	28.8	Mixed	13.02	8.69	0.967	0.055	0.367	55.2%
16	28.8	Mixed	7.91	8.70	0.968	0.024	0.435	23.7%
17	28.8	Mixed	11.22	8.76	0.975	0.029	0.309	28.4%
18	28.8	Mixed	12.07	8.68	0.966	0.028	0.311	27.7%
19	28.8	Mixed	13.22	8.72	0.971	0.026	0.321	25.6%
19 dup	25.2	Mixed	12.97	8.77	1.12	0.031	0.249	26.5%
20	25.2	Mixed	12.98	9.08	1.16	0.066	0.393	54.5%
20 dup	25.2	Mixed	13.00	9.10	1.16	0.074	0.409	61.0%
21	25.2	Mixed	13.02	9.10	1.16	0.02	0.261	16.5%
21 dup	25.2	Mixed	12.99	9.12	1.16	0.017	0.376	14.0%
22	16.0	Mixed	12.99	5.80	1.16	0.070	0.246	57.7%
23	16.0	Mixed	13.05	5.79	1.16	0.013	0.189	10.7%
24	16.0	Mixed	12.55	5.78	1.16	0.031	0.234	25.6%
25	16.0	Mixed	12.49	5.80	1.16	0.013	0.144	10.7%
26	16.0	Mixed	12.01	5.85	1.17	0.016	0.259	13.1%
27	16.0	Mixed	12.05	5.82	1.16	0.011	0.080	9.0%
28	16.0	Mixed	10.50	0.601	0.120	0.00077	0.028	6.1%
29	16.0	Mixed	10.97	0.595	0.119	0.00023	0.021	1.8%
30	16.0	Mixed	10.50	0.614	0.123	0.00012	0.019	0.9%
32	16.0	Mixed	10.97	0.595	0.119	0.00035	0.018	2.8%

[00135] Table VIII shows that the amount of PAA generated was independent of the method of introducing the triacetin and hydrogen peroxide to the buffer solutions. It can be seen that the pH of the buffer had a significant effect on the percent of the triacetin that was converted into PAA. Only when the pH was above 12 was a meaningful percent of the triacetin converted into PAA.

[00136] Example 9

[00137] A mixture of triacetin and hydrogen peroxide was prepared by blending 50% hydrogen peroxide (63.4%) and triacetin (36.6%). Thus, the mole ratio of hydrogen peroxide:triacetin was 5.57:1. The mixture (13.68 g) was added to soft water such that the final solution contained 5 g/L of triacetin and had a pH of 4.1. Then, in successive experiments, sufficient 50% NaOH was added to the beaker so that the mole ratio of NaOH:TA was varied from 3:1 (obtained by introducing 5.49 g of 50% NaOH) to 8:1 (obtained by introducing 14.68 g

of 50% NaOH). Using the ceric sulfate-iodometric titration method, the percent of PAA generated and the percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining were measured over the next 20 minutes. The method was performed in duplicate for each sample point. The averages of the results for the 6:1 mole ratio of NaOH:TA are shown in Table IX.

[00138]

Table IX

Time (min)	% PAA Generated	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remaining	% Triacetin Converted to PAA (3 acetyls)
0	0.015	0.437	2.9
1	0.275	0.298	53.1
3	0.312	0.274	60.2
5	0.326	0.258	62.9
11	0.302	0.233	58.3
21	0.246	0.199	47.5

[00139]

It can be seen that even before the introduction of 50% NaOH, some PAA was present in solution as a result of being generated in the diluted mixture of the two components. Upon addition of the NaOH, PAA was immediately generated, with the maximum amount of 0.326% occurring at five minutes, corresponding to a yield of 62.9% assuming all three acetyl groups of triacetin were available for perhydrolysis.

[00140]

This exercise was repeated for mole ratios of NaOH:triacetin ranging from 3:1 to 8:1. Table X summarizes the next set of data and shows the maximum percent of PAA generated, the time after the addition of NaOH that it took to reach the maximum percent of PAA generated, the pH after the addition of the NaOH, the percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining at the time of the maximum percent of PAA, and the calculated percent of triacetin converted to PAA assuming that all three acetyl groups were available for perhydrolysis.

[00141]

Table X

Mole ratio NaOH:TA	Time at Max. PAA (min)	Max % PAA Generated	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remaining	% Triacetin Converted to PAA (3 acetyls)	pH
3:1	3	0.229	0.291	43.8	11.2
4:1	6	0.285	0.251	54.8	11.3
6:1	5	0.326	0.258	62.9	11.6
8:1	3	0.335	0.271	64.7	12.2

[00142] It can be seen that the amount of PAA generated, and hence the conversion of triacetin into PAA, increased with the increasing mole ratio of NaOH:TA. For all four mole ratios employed, the maximum amount of PAA was generated between three and six minutes. The optimum mole ratio of NaOH:TA was 6:1 as it resulted in an efficient utilization of triacetin converted into PAA, and because the pH of the resulting reaction medium would have less impact on the pH of the receiving water than the higher pH of the reaction medium resulting from the 8:1 mole ratio.

[00143] Example 10

[00144] A series of experiments was then performed in which the mole ratio of NaOH:TA was fixed at 8:1 and the mole ratio of hydrogen peroxide:triacetin was varied from 2:1 to 8:1. Triacetin (5 g) was added to about 965 mL of softened water along with 50.7% hydrogen peroxide in successive tests (3.06 g for the 2:1 mole ratio; 6.19 g for the 4:1 mole ratio; 9.23 g for the 6:1 mole ratio; and 12.32 g for the 8:1 mole ratio) to yield a solution with a pH of about 4.8-5.5. The volume of the mixture was adjusted to 990 mL with softened water. With mixing, 50% NaOH (14.67 g) was introduced. Using the ceric sulfate-iodometric titration method, the percent of PAA generated and the percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining were measured over the next 20 minutes. The method was performed in duplicate for each sample point. The averages of the results for the kinetic run employing the mole ratio of 8:6:1 NaOH:hydrogen peroxide:TA are shown in Table XI.

[00145]

Table XI

Time (min)	% PAA Generated	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remaining	% Triacetin Converted to PAA (3 acetyls)
1	0.331	0.317	63.8
3	0.330	0.303	63.6
5	0.319	0.303	61.5
10	0.300	0.295	57.8
20	0.256	0.274	49.3

[00146] Upon addition of the NaOH, PAA was immediately generated, with the maximum amount of 0.331% occurring after just one minute, corresponding to a calculated conversion of triacetin into PAA of 63.8%, assuming that all three acetyl groups of triacetin were available for perhydrolysis.

[00147] This exercise was repeated for mole ratios of hydrogen peroxide:triacetin ranging from 2:1 to 6:1. Table XII summarizes the data and shows the maximum percent of PAA generated, the time after the addition of NaOH that it took to reach the maximum percent of PAA generated, the pH after the addition of the NaOH, the percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining at the time of the maximum percent of PAA, and the calculated percent of triacetin converted to PAA assuming that all three acetyl groups were available for perhydrolysis.

[00148]

Table XII

Mole Ratio Hydrogen Peroxide:Triacetin	Time at Max. PAA (min)	Max % PAA Generated	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remaining	% Triacetin Converted to PAA (3 acetyls)	pH
2:1	3	0.214	0.079	40.9	12.6
4:1	1	0.272	0.195	51.9	12.4
6:1	1	0.331	0.317	63.8	12.3
8:1	3	0.374	0.445	72.0	11.9

[00149] It can be seen that the amount of PAA generated, and hence the conversion of triacetin into PAA, increased with the increasing mole ratio of hydrogen peroxide:triacetin. For all four mole ratios employed, the maximum amount of PAA was generated between one and

three minutes. The optimum mole ratio of hydrogen peroxide:triacetin was 8:1 as it resulted in the most efficient utilization of triacetin converted into PAA.

[00150] Example 11

[00151] A further series of experiments was performed in which the mole ratio of hydrogen peroxide to triacetin was fixed at 4:1 and the molar ratio of NaOH to triacetin was varied from 3:1 to 8:1. Triacetin (5 g) was added to around 975 mL of softened water along with 50.7% hydrogen peroxide (6.18 g) to yield a solution with a pH of 4.8 to 5.3. With mixing, 50% NaOH was introduced in successive tests (5.51 g for the 3:1 mole ratio; 7.30 g for the 4:1 mole ratio; 11.03 g for the 6:1 mole ratio; and 14.67 g for the 8:1 mole ratio). The volume of the mixture was adjusted to 1000 mL with softened water. Using the ceric sulfate-iodometric titration method, the percent of PAA generated and the percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining were measured over the next 20 minutes. The method was performed in duplicate for each sample point. The averages of the results for the kinetic run employing the mole ratio of NaOH:hydrogen peroxide:triacetin of 4:4:1 are shown in Table XIII.

[00152] Table XIII

Time (min)	% PAA Generated	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remaining	% Triacetin Converted to PAA (3 acetyls)
1	0.247	0.207	47.3
3	0.280	0.178	53.6
5	0.292	0.167	55.9
10	0.267	0.142	51.1
20	0.229	0.111	43.8

[00153] Upon addition of the NaOH, PAA was immediately generated, with the maximum amount of 0.292% occurring after five minutes, corresponding, to a calculated conversion of 55.9% triacetin into PAA assuming that all three acetyl groups of triacetin were available for perhydrolysis.

[00154] This exercise was repeated for mole ratios of NaOH:TA ranging from 3:1 to 8:1. Table XIV summarizes the data and records the maximum percent of PAA generated, the time after the addition of NaOH that it took to reach the maximum percent of PAA generated, the pH after the addition of the NaOH, the percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining at the time of the maximum percent of PAA, and the calculated percent of triacetin converted to PAA assuming that all three acetyl groups were available for perhydrolysis.

[00155] Table XIV

Mole Ratio NaOH:TA	Time at Max. PAA (min)	Max % PAA Generated	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remaining	% Triacetin Converted to PAA (3 acetyls)	pH
3:1	3	0.246	0.202	47.2	11.3
4:1	5	0.292	0.167	55.9	11.6
6:1	3	0.290	0.181	55.6	12.2
8:1	3	0.272	0.195	51.9	12.4

[00156] It can be seen that the amount of PAA generated maximized when the mole ratio of NaOH:hydrogen peroxide:triacetin was 4:4:1. The optimum mole ratio of NaOH:hydrogen peroxide:triacetin was 4:4:1 as it resulted in an efficient utilization of triacetin converted into PAA, and because the pH of the resulting reaction medium would have less impact on the pH of the receiving water than the higher pH of the reaction medium resulting from the 4:6:1 mole ratio of NaOH:hydrogen peroxide:triacetin. For all four mole ratios employed, the maximum amount of PAA was generated between three and five minutes.

[00157] Example 12

[00158] In the first test, a mixture of triacetin and hydrogen peroxide was prepared by blending 50% hydrogen peroxide (54.24%) and triacetin (45.76%). Thus, the mole ratio of hydrogen peroxide:triacetin was 3.65:1. The mixture (51.22 g) was dissolved in soft water (911.9 g) in a one-liter beaker to yield a solution with a pH of 6.47. Then, 50% NaOH (36.47 g) was

introduced with stirring. Thus, the mole ratio of the combined mixture of NaOH:hydrogen peroxide:triacetin was 4.2:3.8:1. The pH of the resulting solution initially measured 12.1. Using the ceric sulfate-iodometric titration method, the PAA generated and the hydrogen peroxide remaining were measured over the next 10 minutes. It was noticed that the sample temperature rose immediately upon addition of the 50% NaOH.

[00159] In the second test, the first test was repeated, except that the water was chilled soft water.

[00160] In the third test, the first test was repeated using three times the original amount of hydrogen peroxide:triacetin mixture and three times the original amount of 50% NaOH. The mole ratio of the combined mixture of NaOH:hydrogen peroxide:triacetin remained the same as before, at 4.2:3.8:1. The hydrogen peroxide and triacetin mixture (153.96 g) was introduced to chilled soft water (735.6 g) in a one-liter beaker to yield a solution with an initial pH of 5.14. Then, 50% NaOH (111.21 g) was introduced. Using the ceric sulfate-iodometric titration method, the PAA generated and the hydrogen peroxide remaining were measured over the next 10 minutes.

[00161] In the fourth test, the first test was repeated using four times the original amount of hydrogen peroxide:triacetin mixture and four times the original amount of 50% NaOH. The mole ratio of the combined mixture of NaOH:hydrogen peroxide:triacetin remained the same as before, at 4.2:3.8:1. The hydrogen peroxide and triacetin mixture (204.7 g) was introduced to chilled soft water (647.5 g) in a one-liter beaker to yield a solution with an initial pH of 6.32. Then, 50% NaOH (155.4 g) was introduced. Using the ceric sulfate-iodometric titration method, the PAA generated and the hydrogen peroxide remaining were measured over the next 10 minutes.

[00162] Table XV summarizes the results obtained for the four tests and shows the initial and final solution temperatures, the pH of the solution after the addition of the 50% NaOH, the maximum percent of PAA generated, the time of maximum PAA generation, and the percent of hydrogen peroxide remaining.

[00163] Table XV

Test #	Initial Temp. (°F)	Final Temp. (°F)	Final pH	Max. % PAA Generated (time, min)	% Hydrogen Peroxide Remaining
1	NM	NM	12.14	1.71 (1)	0.58
2	38	50	12.67	2.1 (4)	0.43
3	44	88	12.77	6.3 (1)	1.18
4	34	92	13.17	7.2 (1)	1.88

NM = not measured

[00164] Table XVI shows the percent of hydrogen peroxide converted overall, the percent of hydrogen peroxide converted to PAA, and the percent of triacetin converted to PAA (assuming that all three acetyl groups on triacetin are available for conversion to PAA) for each of the tests in Table XV.

[00165] Table XVI

Test #	% Hydrogen Peroxide Converted Overall	% Hydrogen Peroxide Converted to PAA (at maximum conversion time)	% Triacetin Converted to PAA (3 acetyls)
1	67.8	88.1	69.7
2	68.8	94.4	85.8
3	71.6	94.3	85.7
4	66.1	88.1	73.8

[00166] The data in Tables XV and XVI indicate that far higher amounts of PAA are possible if the 50% sodium hydroxide solution is the last component of the mixture to be introduced. Further, up to 7.1% PAA was generated, although this solution got hot despite chilling the source water. Generation of the 6.3% PAA solution was very efficient because it represented a high 85.7% utilization of triacetin converted into PAA. There was clearly a linear

relationship between Test 2, which generated 2.1% PAA, and Test 3, which utilized three times more of the reactants and generated 6.3% PAA. The data in Table XV indicate that the time of maximum conversion of triacetin was between one and four minutes. Thereafter, the amount of PAA in solution is reduced because it undergoes high pH degradation slowly over the following 10 minutes.

[00167] Example 13

[00168] Fig. 1 is a schematic representation of an example of a system 10 that was used to perform an embodiment of one of the methods described above to prepare a non-equilibrium solution of PAA on a site having a point-of-use. Triacetin was used as the acetyl precursor and 50% sodium hydroxide was used as the aqueous source of an alkali metal hydroxide.

[00169] A container 120 of a hydrogen peroxide-acetyl precursor solution, which was a hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution, and a container 140 of 50% sodium hydroxide were each equipped with chemical delivery diaphragm pumps 115 and 135, respectively. Inlet water 90, which was softened, was provided from a water source on the site having the point-of-use. Inlet water 90 was directed through a pressure regulator 100 and flow meter 105, then into a section of pipe where the hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution was introduced through injection quill 110. Mixing was accomplished using static mixer 125. Then, the sodium hydroxide solution was added through injection quill 130 to form a reaction medium.

[00170] The hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution and the sodium hydroxide solution may be added in a sequential manner as described, where the hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution was added first, or they may be added to the water simultaneously through a "T" fitting placed before static mixer 125. If a T fitting is used, the hydrogen peroxide- triacetin solution and the 50% sodium hydroxide solution are introduced to opposite ends of the T fitting and the mixture is injected into the pipe of water. In other embodiments, the hydrogen peroxide and triacetin

may be added separately, or sequentially, with either one first, or simultaneously, with the sodium hydroxide added either simultaneously with, or after, the hydrogen peroxide and triacetin.

[00171] The reaction medium was introduced to a residence chamber 145 which provided reaction time and contained a packing material to promote mixing. Residence chamber 145 was designed to be of a volume such that at a total flow rate of one gallon per minute, by the time the reaction medium reached sampling port 160, 30 seconds had elapsed since the sodium hydroxide solution had been added. A pH probe 155 monitored the pH of the mixture.

[00172] A controller 150 was interfaced to the flow meter 105 of the inlet water 90, and also to the chemical delivery diaphragm pumps 115 and 135. The controller 150 monitored the rate of the inlet water 90 and governed the rate at which the hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution and the NaOH solution were introduced. If the flow of inlet water 90 decreased because of lower PAA requirements at the point-of-use 195, the rates at which the hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution and the NaOH solution were pumped decreased accordingly. If the flow of inlet water 90 increased because of higher PAA requirements at the point-of-use 195, the rates at which the hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution and the NaOH solution were pumped increased accordingly. If the flow of inlet water 90 stopped, pumps 115 and 135 stopped. Thus, the generation of PAA was both continuous and intermittent, and was tailored to the PAA requirements at the point-of-use.

[00173] The rate of the reaction between the hydrogen peroxide and the triacetin to form PAA is dependent upon the temperature of inlet water 90. If the temperature of inlet water 90 is high (for example, about 70°F), the maximum conversion of triacetin into PAA may occur after 30 seconds, in which case the entire reaction medium was directed to the point-of-use 195. However, if the temperature of inlet water 90 is low (for example, about 32°F), longer reaction

times may be necessary to maximize the conversion of triacetin into PAA. Then, the reaction medium was directed through one or more residence chambers 165, 175, and 185 which also contained a packing material to promote turbulence and cause thorough mixing. Residence chambers 165, 175, and 185 were designed to be of volumes such that at a total flow rate of one gallon per minute, the reaction medium reached sampling port 170 in one minute, sampling port 180 in two minutes, and sampling port 190 in five minutes, to permit sampling at different time intervals.

[00174] Thus, depending on the temperature of the inlet water, the time to achieve the maximum conversion of hydrogen peroxide and triacetin into PAA was determined by sampling and analyzing the solution at sample ports 160, 170, 180, and 190. The entire flow was then directed from the sampling port with the highest amount of PAA to the point-of-use 195. In practice, the PAA generated from the reaction of hydrogen peroxide with triacetin is typically diluted at the point-of-use 195.

[00175] Point-of-use 195 may be recirculating cooling water; municipal wastewater; poultry chill tank water; water used to sanitize meat, poultry, or seafood products; fruit and vegetable rinse water; or water used to clean and sanitize equipment used in the dairy, food, or beverage processing industries.

[00176] Example 14

[00177] Referring again to Fig. 1, a 55-gallon drum container 120 of a hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution was prepared by mixing triacetin (251.5 lbs) with 50% hydrogen peroxide (298.4 lbs). The resulting 550 lbs of hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution had a specific gravity of 1.19 g/mL (10 lbs/gal) and contained 54.3% hydrogen peroxide and 45.7% triacetin. Thus, the mole ratio of hydrogen peroxide:triacetin was 3.8:1. The apparatus depicted in Fig. 1 was used to continuously and intermittently prepare an approximately 1% PAA solution.

[00178] Softened local city water was directed through pressure regulator 100 at a flow rate of one gallon per minute as measured by flow meter 105. The container 120 of hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution was equipped with a draw down tube so that the flow rate of the mixture could be measured. Diaphragm pump 115 injected the hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution through injection quill 110. The hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution was then mixed with the softened water using static mixer 125. A container 140 of 50% NaOH was also equipped with a draw down tube to measure the flow pumped by diaphragm pump 135 into injection quill 130.

[00179] The percent of PAA generated was measured by quenching samples drawn through the sampling ports in mineral acid, followed by use of the ceric sulfate-iodometric titration method. Table XVII summarizes the results of several trials where it was sought to maximize the conversion of triacetin into PAA and minimize the amount of 50% NaOH used.

[00180] Table XVII

Trial #	Sample Port	% PAA Generated	% Triacetin Converted to PAA	Hydrogen Peroxide-Triacetin Mix Flow Rate (mL/min)	NaOH Flow Rate (mL/min)	pH (PAA solution)
1	160	1.083	65.42	115.73	112.11	~13
2	170	1.073	64.82	115.73	112.11	13.19
3	160	0.955	57.32	116.79	122.12	13.37
4	160	1.058	63.39	116.79	114.93	13.11
5	160	1.061	63.3	116.79	98.1	12.9
6	160	1.102	68.96	110.82	85.01	12.91
7	170	1.055	55.59	132.64	99.77	12.95
8	160	0.978	59.91	115.5	74	12.62
9	180	0.936	56.7	114.25	78	12.64

[00181] It can be seen that the amount of PAA generated, and hence the conversion of triacetin into PAA, increased with the increasing flow rate of NaOH. For this mole ratio of hydrogen peroxide:triacetin of 3.8:1, the maximum amount of PAA was generated between 30 seconds (sample port 160) and two minutes (sample port 180) from the time the NaOH was

added at injection quill 130. The flow rate of 74-78 mL/min of 50% NaOH was the optimum flow rate as it resulted in an efficient utilization of triacetin converted into PAA, consumed only a moderate amount of 50% NaOH, and had a lower pH that would have less impact on the pH of the receiving water.

[00182] Example 15

[00183] *E. coli* O157:H7 bacteria (ATCC 35150) was cultured in nutrient broth (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) by incubation for two days at 35°C. The bacteria were separated from the nutrient broth by centrifugation and carefully resuspended in two liters of sterile phosphate buffer, which was then split into two one-liter test solutions.

[00184] *Salmonella typhimurium* bacteria (ATCC 14028) was cultured in nutrient broth (Sigma, St. Louis, MO) by incubation for two days at 35°C. The bacteria were separated from the nutrient broth by centrifugation and carefully resuspended in two liters of sterile phosphate buffer, which was then split into two one-liter test solutions.

[00185] The amount of *E. coli* O157:H7 and *Salmonella typhimurium* bacteria were measured by serial dilution and plating on 3M *E. coli* plates and 3M *Enterobacteriaceae* Petrifilms, respectively.

[00186] A 1000 ppm stock of PAA was made by weighing 0.6386 g of Perasan MP-2 (5.83% hydrogen peroxide and 15.66% PAA) and adding water up to 100 g. Perasan MP-2 is an equilibrium product of PAA (Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc., Modesto, California). Side-by-side, one of the *E. coli* and one of the *Salmonella* test solutions were treated with a nominal dose of 1.0 ppm PAA by adding one mL of the 1000 ppm PAA stock solution to each sample. After one minute, approximately 100 mL of each test solution was removed, and sodium thiosulfate (0.5 g) was added to neutralize the PAA and hydrogen peroxide oxidants. After five minutes, sodium thiosulfate (0.5 g) was added to the remaining test solution to neutralize the

PAA and hydrogen peroxide in the rest of the test solutions. The amount of viable *E. coli* O157:H7 and *Salmonella typhimurium* bacteria remaining in the test solutions at the one-minute and five-minute contact times were measured by serial dilution and plating on 3M *E. coli* Petrifilms and 3M *Enterobacteriaceae* Petrifilms, respectively.

[00187] A 1% solution of PAA was prepared by combining 30.90 g of a mixture of 50% hydrogen peroxide and triacetin (54.22% hydrogen peroxide and 45.78% triacetin) with 929.4 g of water, and then adding 50% NaOH (40.53 g). The PAA solution had a pH of 12.79. The mole ratio of this mixture was 3.8:7.8:1 NaOH:hydrogen peroxide:triacetin. One minute after preparation, the second one-liter *E. coli* solution and the second one-liter *Salmonella* solution were treated with a nominal dose of 1.0 ppm PAA by adding 0.10 g of the 1% PAA solution to each sample. The test solution contact times, neutralization, and plating procedures were replicated for those that employed PAA from Perasan MP-2.

[00188] All 3M *E. coli* Petrifilms and 3M *Enterobacteriaceae* Petrifilms were incubated at 35°C for 24 hours. After incubation, the plates were enumerated.

[00189] Table XVIII shows the microbiological results of the *E. coli* O157:H7 test solutions before treatment with PAA, one minute after the samples were dosed with a nominal 1.0 ppm PAA, and five minutes after being dosed with PAA. The *E. coli* test solution started with log₁₀ 6.99 CFU/mL prior to being treated with 1.0 ppm of PAA from Perasan MP-2 or with 1 ppm of PAA from the 1% PAA solution.

[00190] The *E. coli* test solution treated with 1.0 ppm PAA from Perasan MP-2 contained a log₁₀ 6.74 CFU/mL after one minute. This corresponds to 43.48% reduction. After five minutes, log₁₀ 6.34 CFU/mL remained (77.50% reduction). The *E. coli* solution treated with a nominal 1.0 ppm PAA from the 1% PAA solution contained a log₁₀ 6.78 CFU/mL after one

minute and 6.63 CFU/mL after five minutes, respectively, corresponding to 38.02% and 56.12% reductions, respectively.

[00191]

Table XVIII

E. coli O157:H7

Description	log ₁₀ CFU/ml remaining	log ₁₀ reduction	% reduction
Control	6.99	N/A	N/A
Perasan MP-2 (1 min)	6.74	0.25	43.48
Perasan MP-2 (5 min)	6.34	0.65	77.50
1% PAA solution (1 min)	6.78	0.21	38.02
1% PAA solution (5 min)	6.63	0.36	56.12

[00192] Table XIX shows the microbiological results of the *Salmonella typhimurium* test solutions before treatment with PAA, one minute after the samples were dosed with a nominal 1.0 ppm PAA, and five minutes after being dosed with PAA. The *Salmonella* test solution started with log₁₀ 7.07 CFU/mL prior to being treated with PAA from Perasan MP-2 or with the 1% PAA solution.

[00193] The *Salmonella* solution treated with a nominal 1.0 ppm PAA from Perasan MP-2 contained a log₁₀ 1.76 CFU/mL after one minute and 0.70 CFU/mL after five minutes, corresponding to >99.999% reduction at both contact times. The *Salmonella* test solution treated with 1.0 ppm PAA from the 1% PAA solution contained a log₁₀ 6.69 CFU/mL after one minute. This corresponds to 58.31% reduction. After five minutes, log₁₀ 4.95 CFU/mL remained (99.24% reduction).

[00194]

Table XIX

Salmonella typhimurium

Description	log ₁₀ CFU/ml remaining	log ₁₀ reduction	% reduction
Control	7.07	N/A	N/A
Perasan MP-2 (1 min)	1.76	5.31	99.9995
Perasan MP-2 (5 min)	0.70	6.37	>99.9999
1% PAA solution (1 min)	6.69	0.38	58.31
1% PAA solution (5 min)	4.95	2.12	99.24

[00195] The data in tables XVIII and XIX demonstrate that the 1% PAA had antimicrobial efficacy. After five minutes, the efficacy of this PAA was 99.24%, about equal to that of the Perasan MP-2, which was > 99.9999%. The difference in efficacy at one minute was likely not of statistical significance, given that the comparison was only at the one-minute interval.

[00196] **5. Solid Compositions for Bleaching and Stain Removal**

[00197] A freely-flowable, solid peroxygen bleaching and stain removal composition comprises a liquid acetyl precursor, a water-soluble solid source of hydrogen peroxide, and a water-soluble solid source of alkalinity. A preferable liquid acetyl precursor is triacetin. The water soluble solid source of hydrogen peroxide is preferably sodium percarbonate, although sodium perborate monohydrate or sodium perborate tetrahydrate may be used. The water-soluble solid source of alkalinity acts as a pH control agent, and may be an alkali metal or earth alkali metal bicarbonate, carbonate, sesquicarbonate, borate, silicate, or hydroxide. Examples include sodium bicarbonate, sodium carbonate, sodium sesquicarbonate, sodium borate, sodium borate decahydrate (borax), sodium metasilicate, and sodium hydroxide.

[00198] In an embodiment, the composition comprises about 0.99% to about 8.45% triacetin, about 13% to about 54% sodium percarbonate, and about 24% to about 44% solid source of alkalinity.

[00199] The composition may optionally contain other components to improve performance. These components may prevent soil redeposition, sequester water hardness, increase dispersency, and lower surface tension.

[00200] Metal ions present in the bleaching medium can have a tendency to deposit on the substrates being bleached. Therefore, the solid bleaching composition may optionally contain a metal chelating agent such as a polyacrylate, a phosphonate, a maleic acid, a salt of ethylenediaminetetraacetic acid, a salt of nitrilotriacetic acid, or a salt of gluconic acid.

[00201] Surfactants reduce the surface tension of the bleaching medium and enhance the process of cleaning the soiled article. Surfactants also disperse the soil particles removed from the article and keep them suspended. Therefore, the solid bleaching composition may optionally contain a surfactant, such as an anionic, cationic, amphoteric, or non-ionic surfactant.

[00202] The solid bleaching composition may also optionally contain a solid zeolite, such as sodium zeolite, which acts to capture calcium and magnesium ions that may be present in the bleaching medium that would otherwise interact with an anionic surfactant, causing the surfactant to precipitate and removing it from the bleaching medium.

[00203] The composition may also optionally contain an inert, solid filler, such as anhydrous sodium sulfate, sodium sulfate decahydrate, or sodium chloride. The filler increases the total ionic strength of the aqueous phase, but imparts no chemical properties to the bleaching medium.

[00204] To make the solid peroxygen bleaching and stain removal composition, the water soluble solid source of hydrogen peroxide, the water-soluble solid source of alkalinity, any chelating agent, any surfactant, and any filler are blended with the liquid triacetin to form a solid bleaching composition. The components may be added in any order. Any blending equipment may be used. Suitable examples of equipment include a ribbon and paddle blender, a V and

double-cone blender, a Nauta screw mixer, and a rotating cement mixer. Alternatively, the ingredients may be blended by milling using a pulveriser mill, a ball mill, a hammer mill, a pin mill, an air mill, or a roller mill. Blending is performed for sufficient time to create a homogenous mixture. The mixture is a freely-flowable solid which is readily discharged from the blender.

[00205]

Example 16

[00206]

A series of tests were performed to determine whether triacetin, a liquid at room temperature, could be blended with a solid source of hydrogen peroxide to form a solid bleaching and stain removal composition that did not clump or turn into a sticky, non-flowable mass. The components listed in Table XX were mixed together to form a solid peroxygen bleach precursor.

[00207]

Table XX

Component	%
Sodium carbonate, anhydrous	26.3
Sodium percarbonate	58.9
Sodium sulfate decahydrate	13.8
Surfactant (60% sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate)	1.0
Total	100

[00208]

This solid peroxygen bleach precursor was then blended with incrementally increasing amounts of liquid triacetin. At each addition, the product was examined for flowability and for the odor of PAA. Table XXI summarizes the findings when up to 9.1g of liquid triacetin was blended into 100 g of the solid peroxygen bleach precursor set forth above.

[00209]

Table XXI

Wt. of triacetin added to solid peroxygen bleach precursor (g)	Freely-flowable solid or sticky and clumping	Odor of PAA
1	Freely- flowable solid	None
2	Freely- flowable solid	None
3	Freely- flowable solid	None
4	Freely- flowable solid	None
5	Freely- flowable solid	None
6	Freely- flowable solid	None
7	Freely- flowable solid	None
8	Freely- flowable solid	None
8.45	Freely-flowable solid	None
9	Sticky and clumping	None
9.1	Sticky and clumping	None

[00210] Surprisingly, even though triacetin is a liquid, the solid peroxygen bleach precursor (100 g) could be blended with up to 8.45g of the triacetin to form a freely-flowable solid composition, without becoming a sticky, non-flowable product which would not pour easily or would become a solid mass upon storage inside a container.

[00211] The solid peroxygen bleaching and stain removal composition was calculated to contain the following percentage of components, listed in Table XXII.

[00212] Table XXII

Component	%
Sodium carbonate, anhydrous	24.14
Sodium percarbonate	53.90
Sodium sulfate decahydrate	12.56
Surfactant (90% sodium dodecylbenzene sulfonate)	0.95
Triacetin	8.45
Total	100

[00213] Another unexpected result was that after storing the composition for over one year at ambient temperature, the composition still had not developed an odor of PAA.

[00214] These surprising results are in contrast to the current belief that a liquid acetyl precursor, such as triacetin, could not be utilized with a solid source of hydrogen peroxide in a

non-chlorine peroxygen bleaching and stain removal composition, for at least two reasons. First, when a non-chlorine peroxygen bleaching composition is used in residential and commercial laundering applications, the product must be a freely-flowable solid. Typically, the acetyl precursor in a non-chlorinated peroxygen bleach is present in amounts up to 10%. It was believed that blending a liquid at this level with the other dry components of the laundry bleach would create a sticky, clumping mass, rather than a freely-flowable solid, and would therefore not be acceptable to the user. Second, it was assumed that a liquid acetyl precursor would interact with the solid source of hydrogen peroxide and any free water or water of crystallization associated with other components, and thus form PAA in the product during storage, before being introduced to the aqueous bleaching medium. The high volatility and strong odor of the PAA would be unacceptable to the user of such a product.

[00215] Example 17

[00216] Two solid peroxygen bleaching and stain removal compositions were prepared with the components listed in Table XXIII.

[00217] Table XXIII

Components of Composition A	%	Charge Weights, g
<u>Premix 1</u>		
Sodium Percarbonate	13	195
NANSA HS 90	1.5	22.5
Sodium Metasilicate (Anhydrous)	19.5	292.5
Sodium Sulfate (Anhydrous)	41	615
Triacetin	4	60
<u>Premix 2</u>		
Mineral Oil	1	15
Sodium Hydroxide Beads	4	60
Soda Ash	16	240

Components of Composition B	%	Charge Weights, g
<u>Premix 1</u>		
Sodium Percarbonate	13	195
NANSA HS 90	1.5	22.5
Sodium Metasilicate (Anhydrous)	19.5	292.5
Sodium Sulfate (Anhydrous)	43	645
Triacetin	4	60
<u>Premix 2</u>		
Mineral Oil	1	15
Sodium Hydroxide Beads	2	30
Soda Ash	16	240

[00218] In both cases, Premix 1 was prepared by kneading the NANSA HS 90 (a sodium dodecylbenzenesulfonate surfactant) with the sodium sulfate. The sodium sulfate helped break up the sticky surfactant efficiently. Then, the sodium percarbonate, the sodium metasilicate, and the triacetin were added and mixed by hand.

[00219] In both cases, Premix 2 was prepared by mixing the sodium hydroxide beads with the mineral oil to afford a well-coated mixture, with some free-standing mineral oil remaining. Soda ash was blended in portions to take up the excess liquid and to provide a free-flowing solid mixture.

[00220] Premix 2 was blended in portions into Premix 1, and the final solid composition was mixed well by hand.

[00221] Both compositions A and B, which were held in uncovered bowls at ambient temperature after preparation, exhibited slow weight gain over time, most likely due to absorbance of water from the air. Each composition had gained 2.4% of its initial weight over a period of three days.

[00222] Neither composition exhibited significant exothermic behavior. However, composition A was hotter at the end of preparation and cooled more slowly than composition B. The temperature of composition A was 85°F immediately after preparation, rose to 88°F over the

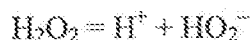
next ten minutes, and then fell slowly to 74°F. The temperature of composition B was 80°F immediately after preparation, rose to 81°F over the next twenty minutes, and then fell slowly to 65°F.

[00223] The solid peroxygen bleaching and stain removal composition described above may be used as follows.

[00224] First, the solid peroxygen, composition is introduced to an aqueous medium that is used for bleaching or stain removal of at least one article contained within the aqueous medium. For bleaching of laundry articles, about 5g of bleaching composition is introduced for every liter of water used in the bleaching cycle. For home use, the bleaching composition can be added manually at the start of the wash. For commercial laundry systems, the bleaching composition may be introduced just before the bleaching cycle, toward the end of the wash and following the soil removal cycle. In most commercial and residential laundry machines, bleaching cycles are typically about 10-15 minutes.

[00225] Second, the composition is allowed to dissolve and react to form the bleaching medium containing PAA. The solid source of hydrogen peroxide, such as sodium percarbonate, and the solid source of alkalinity, such as sodium hydroxide, dissolve in the laundry water and cause the pH of the water to increase to above about 10.5.

[00226] While not wishing to be bound by theory, it is believed that under elevated pH conditions, hydrogen peroxide dissociates according to the following equation:



[00227] The perhydroxyl anion (HO_2^-) then effects nucleophilic substitution reactions on the carbonyl groups of triacetin, in a perhydrolysis reaction, to form PAA and 1,2,3-propanetriol (glycerine). The laundry water would also contain unreacted hydrogen peroxide, unreacted triacetin, and sodium hydroxide.

[00228] Third, the aqueous solution of PAA and the unreacted hydrogen peroxide are mixed for sufficient time to effect bleaching or stain removal of the articles contained within the aqueous medium. Both commercial and residential bleaching cycles are about 10-15 minutes.

[00229] Fourth, the article is rinsed with fresh water so that it becomes substantially free of PAA and the unreacted hydrogen peroxide, the glycerine, the unreacted triacetin, and the sodium hydroxide. Generally, for a laundered article, the washing machine is programmed to empty the bleaching medium and replace it with fresh water. The machine can agitate the articles with the rinse water to enhance the rinsing process.

[00230] Fifth, the article is allowed to dry. Any suitable means of drying the bleached articles may be employed. This includes the use of centrifugal forces to mechanically dewater the articles prior to introducing the wet articles to another machine before the articles are tumbled in a stream of hot air. Alternatively, the articles may be allowed to air dry without the use of externally-applied heat.

[00231] Example 18

[00232] Laundry swatches were made by cutting a tea towel into 50 equal 5 x 4 inch sheets. They were then separated into seven groups of seven swatches. Six of the groups were stained and the seventh group was left unstained for comparison purposes. Five of the groups that were stained were stained by soaking them in one of the following: black tea, black coffee, red wine, blood (pork), and acetone-extracted chlorophyll. The sixth group of swatches was stained by rubbing them on green grass. After allowing the stained swatches to dry, and before challenging the stains, the swatches were set aside for two months to allow the stains to set in the fabric.

[00233] A solid peroxygen bleaching and stain removal composition (200 g) was prepared by blending sodium percarbonate (104.0 g), triacetin (8.00 g), soda ash (80.01 g), and sodium hydroxide beads (8.00 g). The final product was a freely-flowable solid.

[00234] The composition was tested using 1:100 dilution at both 75°F and 104°F. The initial pH was measured and the concentrations of PAA and hydrogen peroxide were evaluated using the method of U.S. patent no. 7,651,724. At each temperature, the composition (1.0 g) was weighed out into a glass beaker (100 mL). To the beaker, city water (99 mL) was added while mixing on a stir plate. The pH and PAA generation profile was then monitored over the next 10-13 minutes to model the times of a typical low temperature and high temperature bleaching cycle. For city water at 75°F, the initial pH measured 11.2 and the PAA measured highest at 10.5 minutes (123 ppm PAA and 1594 ppm hydrogen peroxide). The test with city water at 104°F had the same initial pH of 11.2, but the PAA measured highest at 5.5 minutes (133 ppm PAA and 1494 ppm H₂O₂). Table XXIV shows the amount of PAA generated and the amount of hydrogen peroxide remaining over time at 75°F at a pH of 11.2. Table XXV shows the amount of PAA generated and the amount of hydrogen peroxide remaining over time at 104°F at a pH of 11.2.

[00235] Table XXIV

Time (min)	ppm PAA	ppm Hydrogen Peroxide
1	61	1717
3	106	1673
5.2	113	1694
7.3	121	1571
10.5	123	1594
13.5	120	1547

[00236]

Table XXV

Time (min)	ppm PAA	ppm Hydrogen Peroxide
0.5	72	1569
2.8	125	1426
5.5	133	1494
7.8	122	1427
10.3	119	1405

[00237] The stain removal ability of the composition was determined by comparing treated swatches to control swatches (swatches washed in just city water for the same amount of time and at elevated temperature) and non-stained swatches. The description of the swatches is set forth in Table XXVI. Three stained swatches were used for each test. The composition (10.0 g) was weighed into a beaker (2000 mL). To this beaker a measured amount of hard water (990.0 g) was added at ambient temperature (64°F). The swatches were added to the solution and agitated by mixing with a plastic utensil for 10 minutes to simulate a laundry bleaching cycle. After 10 minutes, the wash water was discarded and a water rinse was performed by adding fresh city water (1000.0 g) to the swatches and agitating for two minutes using the same plastic utensil. The swatches were immediately removed from the beaker after rinsing, wrung out by hand, and laid to dry. These steps were then repeated using water at an elevated temperature (120°F).

[00238] A control swatch was obtained by taking one swatch at a time from each stain group and washing in city water at an elevated temperature (120°F) for 10 minutes in the same manner as the treated swatches. After the wash, the swatches were immediately removed, wrung out by hand, and laid to dry.

[00239]

Table XXVI

Type of Swatches	Description
Treated Swatches	Swatches subjected to bleaching for 10 minutes using bleaching formulation with triacetin and a 2-minute rinse with hard water
Control Swatches	Swatches subjected to only an elevated temperature (120°F) hard water wash for 10 minutes
Non-Stained Swatches	Non-altered swatches

[00240] The bleaching ability of the test swatches was obtained by visual comparison of the treated swatches to the control swatches (treated with water only) and the non-stained swatches. The scale of bleaching ability of the composition was rated on a scale of 0 to 10, with 0 representing no apparent bleaching or stain removal properties of the swatches compared to the control and 10 representing bleaching of swatches to the original color (i.e., identical to the non-stained swatches). Three individuals rated the bleaching ability of the triacetin-containing formulation on the swatches independently. The average ratings from the three individuals are shown in Table XXVII.

[00241] Table XXVII

Type of Stain	Bleaching Formula at 64°F	Bleaching Formula at 120°F
Black Tea	5	8
Black Coffee	2	8
Red Wine	3	7
Blood (pork)	3	3
Extracted chlorophyll	0	0
Grass Stains	0	1

[00242] It can be seen that, in general, the composition displayed enhanced stain removal properties at elevated temperature. Excellent stain removal properties were obtained for black tea and black coffee, and more moderate performance with red wine and blood. The composition had virtually no effect on grass stains or the chlorophyll pigment that was acetone-extracted from green grass.

[00243] The invention has been described above with the reference to the preferred embodiments. Those skilled in the art may envision other embodiments and variations of the invention that fall within the scope of the claims.

Claims

We claim:

1. A method of generating a non-equilibrium solution of peracetic acid, comprising:
 - a. providing water;
 - b. introducing triacetin and aqueous hydrogen peroxide to the water;
 - c. mixing the triacetin and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide with the water to form a mixture;
 - d. adding an aqueous source of an alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide to the mixture; and
 - e. forming a reaction medium comprising a non-equilibrium solution of peracetic acid.
2. The method of claim 1, wherein the triacetin and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide are introduced simultaneously.
3. The method of claim 1, wherein the triacetin and the aqueous hydrogen peroxide are introduced sequentially with either one first.
4. The method of claim 1, wherein the provided water is an aqueous stream.
5. The method of claim 1, wherein the provided water is contained in a mixing tank or other vessel.

6. The method of claim 1, wherein the aqueous source of the alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide is sodium hydroxide.
7. The method of claim 6, wherein the sodium hydroxide is about 1.82% to about 7.28%.
8. The method of claim 1, wherein step (d) is performed simultaneously with step (b).
9. The method of claim 1, further comprising allowing the reaction medium sufficient time to maximize the conversion of the hydrogen peroxide and the triacetin into peracetic acid.
10. The method of claim 9, wherein the time to maximize the conversion of the hydrogen peroxide and the triacetin into peracetic acid is about 30 seconds to about five minutes.
11. The method of claim 10, wherein the percent of triacetin that is converted into peracetic acid is about 40.9% to about 85.7%.
12. The method of claim 6, wherein the mole ratio of the sodium hydroxide to the hydrogen peroxide to the triacetin is about 4.2:3.8:1.
13. The method of claim 1, wherein said steps (a) through (e) are performed on a continuous basis.
14. The method of claim 1, wherein said steps (a) through (e) are performed on an intermittent basis.

Abstract

Methods for the generation of non-equilibrium solutions of peroxyacetic acid are disclosed. These methods comprise introducing triacetin and aqueous hydrogen peroxide to water, mixing, and then adding an aqueous source of an alkali metal or earth alkali metal hydroxide. Triacetin is converted rapidly and with a high conversion rate into peracetic acid. These methods produce solutions with a high level of peracetic acid.

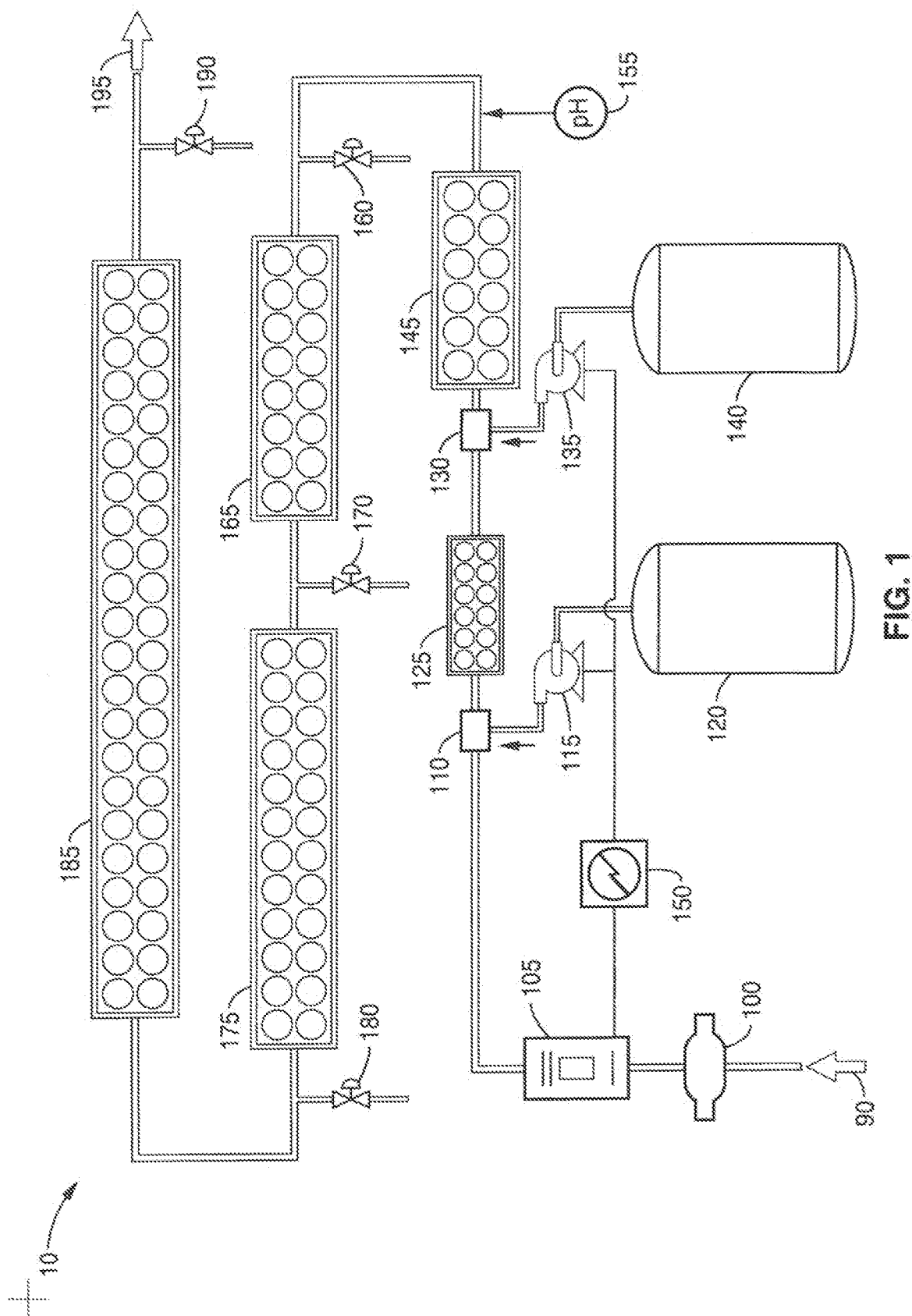


FIG. 1

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:

Filing Date:

Title of Invention:

Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use

First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:

Michael Harvey

Filer:

Audrey A. Millemann/Benedict Paz

Attorney Docket Number:

8568/000044

Filed as Small Entity

Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Basic Filing:				
Utility filing Fee (Electronic filing)	4011	1	70	70
Utility Search Fee	2111	1	300	300
Utility Examination Fee	2311	1	360	360

Pages:

Claims:

Miscellaneous-Filing:

Petition:

Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:

Petitioner's Exhibit 1002
Clean Chemistry v. EnviroTech
IPR2025-01471 – Page 066

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
Total in USD (\$)				730

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	22009249
Application Number:	14681938
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	5627
Title of Invention:	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Michael Harvey
Customer Number:	109932
Filer:	Audrey A. Millemann/Benedict Paz
Filer Authorized By:	Audrey A. Millemann
Attorney Docket Number:	8568/000044
Receipt Date:	08-APR-2015
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File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Application Data Sheet	8568_000044_ADS.pdf	1398169	no	6
			f07fa6acf940b4f73abbf292835611833b9b2c40		

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2	Oath or Declaration filed	8568_000044_Declaration.pdf	477275	no	2
			c345ce9dedc32f725748504cfa27cc127b77707d		

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3	Power of Attorney	8568_000044_POA.pdf	567543	no	2
			076fa7298dc2634f4df4e2d1925d1a4e4f6b7c7		

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4	Transmittal of New Application	8568_000044_Transmittal.pdf	261813	no	1
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5		8568_000044_Specification.pdf	10972669	yes	63
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Multipart Description/PDF files in .zip description

	Document Description	Start	End
	Specification	1	60
	Claims	61	62
	Abstract	63	63

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6	Drawings-only black and white line drawings	8568_000044_drawings.pdf	110002	no	1
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Warnings:					
Information:					
7	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	34988	no	2
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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		
<p>The application data sheet is part of the provisional or nonprovisional application for which it is being submitted. The following form contains the bibliographic data arranged in a format specified by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as outlined in 37 CFR 1.76.</p> <p>This document may be completed electronically and submitted to the Office in electronic format using the Electronic Filing System (EFS) or the document may be printed and included in a paper filed application.</p>			

Secrecy Order 37 CFR 5.2

☐ Portions or all of the application associated with this Application Data Sheet may fall under a Secrecy Order pursuant to 37 CFR 5.2 (Paper filers only. Applications that fall under Secrecy Order may not be filed electronically.)

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	Michael	S.	Harvey	
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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		

☐ An Address is being provided for the correspondence information of this application.

Customer Number	109932		
Email Address	AMILLEMANN@WEINTRAUB.COM	Add Email	Remove Email
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Application Information:

Title of the Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		
Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044	Small Entity Status Claimed	☒
Application Type	Nonprovisional		
Subject Matter	Utility		
Total Number of Drawing Sheets (if any)	1	Suggested Figure for Publication (if any)	

Filing By Reference :

Only complete this section when filing an application by reference under 35 U.S.C. 111(c) and 37 CFR 1.57(a). Do not complete this section if application papers including a specification and any drawings are being filed. Any domestic benefit or foreign priority information must be provided in the appropriate section(s) below (i.e., "Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information" and "Foreign Priority Information").

For the purposes of a filing date under 37 CFR 1.53(b), the description and any drawings of the present application are replaced by this reference to the previously filed application, subject to conditions and requirements of 37 CFR 1.57(a).

Application number of the previously filed application	Filing date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Intellectual Property Authority or Country

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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		

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When referring to the current application, please leave the application number blank.

Prior Application Status	Pending	Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
	Division of	14019296	2013-09-05
Prior Application Status	Pending	Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)
14019296	Division of	13085553	2011-03-24
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Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications

This application (1) claims priority to or the benefit of an application filed before March 16, 2013 and (2) also contains, or contained at any time, a claim to a claimed invention that has an effective filing date on or after March 16, 2013.



NOTE: By providing this statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78, this application, with a filing date on or after March 16, 2013, will be examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

Authorization to Permit Access:

☒ Authorization to Permit Access to the Instant Application by the Participating Offices

If checked, the undersigned hereby grants the USPTO authority to provide the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the World Intellectual Property Office (WIPO), and any other intellectual property offices in which a foreign application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed access to the instant patent application. See 37 CFR 1.14(c) and (h). This box should not be checked if the applicant does not wish the EPO, JPO, KIPO, WIPO, or other intellectual property office in which a foreign application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed to have access to the instant patent application.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(h)(3), access will be provided to a copy of the instant patent application with respect to: 1) the instant patent application-as-filed; 2) any foreign application to which the instant patent application claims priority under 35 U.S.C. 119(a)-(d) if a copy of the foreign application that satisfies the certified copy requirement of 37 CFR 1.55 has been filed in the instant patent application; and 3) any U.S. application-as-filed from which benefit is sought in the instant patent application.

In accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(c), access may be provided to information concerning the date of filing this Authorization.

Applicant Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		

Applicant 1

If the applicant is the inventor (or the remaining joint inventor or inventors under 37 CFR 1.45), this section should not be completed. The information to be provided in this section is the name and address of the legal representative who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.43; or the name and address of the assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign the invention, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.46. If the applicant is an applicant under 37 CFR 1.46 (assignee, person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest) together with one or more joint inventors, then the joint inventor or inventors who are also the applicant should be identified in this section.

Clear

- ☐ Assignee
 ☐ Legal Representative under 35 U.S.C. 117
 ☐ Joint Inventor
- ☐ Person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign.
 ☐ Person who shows sufficient proprietary interest

If applicant is the legal representative, indicate the authority to file the patent application, the inventor is:

Name of the Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor:

If the Applicant is an Organization check here. ☐

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix

Mailing Address Information For Applicant:

Address 1			
Address 2			
City		State/Province	
Country		Postal Code	
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Applicant Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.

Assignee Information including Non-Applicant Assignee Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Assignee 1

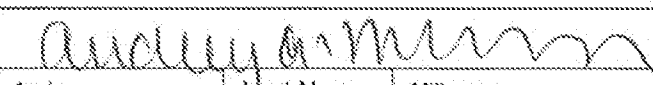
Complete this section if assignee information, including non-applicant assignee information, is desired to be included on the patent application publication. An assignee-applicant identified in the "Applicant Information" section will appear on the patent application publication as an applicant. For an assignee-applicant, complete this section only if identification as an assignee is also desired on the patent application publication.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044
		Application Number	
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		

If the Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee is an Organization check here. ☐				
Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
Mailing Address Information For Assignee including Non-Applicant Assignee:				
Address 1				
Address 2				
City		State/Province		
Country		Postal Code		
Phone Number		Fax Number		
Email Address				
Additional Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.				

Signature:

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications.					
Signature			Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2015-04-08	
First Name	Audrey	Last Name	Millemann	Registration Number	44942
Additional Signature may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.					

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.76. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 23 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application data sheet form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

DECLARATION (37 CFR 1.63) FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN APPLICATION USING AN APPLICATION DATA SHEET (37 CFR 1.76)

Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use
--------------------	---

As the below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

This declaration is directed to: ☒ The attached application, or ☐ United States application or PCT International application number _____ filed on _____

The above-identified application was made or authorized to be made by me.

I believe that I am the original inventor or an original joint inventor of a claimed invention in the application.

I hereby acknowledge that any willful false statement made in this declaration is punishable under 18 U.S.C. 1001 by fine or imprisonment of not more than five (5) years, or both.

WARNING:

Petitioner/applicant is cautioned to avoid submitting personal information in documents filed in a patent application that may contribute to identity theft. Personal information such as social security numbers, bank account numbers, or credit card numbers (other than a check or credit card authorization form PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes) is never required by the USPTO to support a petition or an application. If this type of personal information is included in documents submitted to the USPTO, petitioners/applicants should consider redacting such personal information from the documents before submitting them to the USPTO. Petitioner/applicant is advised that the record of a patent application is available to the public after publication of the application (unless a non-publication request in compliance with 37 CFR 1.213(a) is made in the application) or issuance of a patent. Furthermore, the record from an abandoned application may also be available to the public if the application is referenced in a published application or an issued patent (see 37 CFR 1.14). Checks and credit card authorization forms PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes are not retained in the application file and therefore are not publicly available.

LEGAL NAME OF INVENTOR

Inventor: Michael S. Harvey Date (Optional): 4/8/2015

Signature: *Michael S. Harvey*

Note: An application data sheet (PTO/504 or equivalent), including naming the entire inventive entity, must accompany this form or must have been previously filed. Use an additional PTO/AIA/01 form for each additional inventor.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 115 and 37 CFR 1.63. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 minute to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

DECLARATION (37 CFR 1.63) FOR UTILITY OR DESIGN APPLICATION USING AN APPLICATION DATA SHEET (37 CFR 1.76)

Title of
Invention

Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use

As the below named inventor, I hereby declare that:

This declaration
is directed to:



The attached application, or



United States application or PCT international application number _____

filed on _____

The above-identified application was made or authorized to be made by me.

I believe that I am the original inventor or an original joint inventor of a claimed invention in the application.

I hereby acknowledge that any willful false statement made in this declaration is punishable under 18 U.S.C. 1001 by fine or imprisonment of not more than five (5) years, or both.

WARNING:

Petitioner/applicant is cautioned to avoid submitting personal information in documents filed in a patent application that may contribute to identity theft. Personal information such as social security numbers, bank account numbers, or credit card numbers (other than a check or credit card authorization form PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes) is never required by the USPTO to support a petition or an application. If this type of personal information is included in documents submitted to the USPTO, petitioners/applicants should consider redacting such personal information from the documents before submitting them to the USPTO. Petitioner/applicant is advised that the record of a patent application is available to the public after publication of the application (unless a non-publication request in compliance with 37 CFR 1.213(a) is made in the application) or issuance of a patent. Furthermore, the record from an abandoned application may also be available to the public if the application is referenced in a published application or an issued patent (see 37 CFR 1.14). Checks and credit card authorization forms PTO-2038 submitted for payment purposes are not retained in the application file and therefore are not publicly available.

LEGAL NAME OF INVENTOR

Inventor: Jonathan N. Howarth

Date (Optional): 4/8/2015

Signature: Jonathan N. Howarth

Note: An application data sheet (PTO/SD/14 or equivalent), including naming the entire inventive entity, must accompany this form or must have been previously filed. Use an additional PTO/AIA/01 form for each additional inventor.

This collection of information is required by 35 U.S.C. 116 and 37 CFR 1.63. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 1 minute to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

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UTILITY PATENT APPLICATION TRANSMITTAL <i>(Only for new nonprovisional applications under 37 CFR 1.53(b))</i>		Attorney Docket No. 8568/000044	
		First Named Inventor Michael S. Harvey	
		Title <small>Methods and Compositions for Peracetic Acid On-Site or In-Place Use</small>	
		Express Mail Label No. EFS	

APPLICATION ELEMENTS <i>See MPEP chapter 600 concerning utility patent application contents.</i>	ADDRESS TO: Commissioner for Patents P.O. Box 1450 Alexandria, VA 22313-1450
1. ☐ Fee Transmittal Form (PTO/SB/17 or equivalent) 2. ☒ Applicant asserts small entity status. <i>See 37 CFR 1.27</i> 3. ☐ Applicant certifies micro entity status. <i>See 37 CFR 1.29. Applicant must attach form PTO/SB/15A or B or equivalent.</i> 4. ☒ Specification [Total Pages 63] <i>Both the claims and abstract must start on a new page. (See MPEP § 608.03(a) for information on the preferred arrangement)</i> 5. ☒ Drawing(s) [35 U.S.C. 113] [Total Sheets 1] 6. Inventor's Oath or Declaration [Total Pages 2] <i>(including substitute statements under 37 CFR 1.64 and assignments serving as an oath or declaration under 37 CFR 1.63(e))</i> a. ☒ Newly executed (original or copy) b. ☐ A copy from a prior application (37 CFR 1.63(d)) 7. ☒ Application Data Sheet * <i>See note below. See 37 CFR 1.76 (PTO/AIA/14 or equivalent)</i> 8. CD-ROM or CD-R in duplicate, large table, or Computer Program (Appendix) ☐ Landscape Table on CD 9. Nucleotide and/or Amino Acid Sequence Submission <i>(if applicable, items a. - c. are required)</i> a. ☐ Computer Readable Form (CRF) b. ☐ Specification Sequence Listing on: i. ☐ CD-ROM or CD-R (2 copies); or ii. ☐ Paper c. ☐ Statements verifying identity of above copies	ACCOMPANYING APPLICATION PAPERS 10. ☐ Assignment Papers (cover sheet & document(s)) Name of Assignee: _____ 11. ☐ 37 CFR 3.73(c) Statement (when there is an assignee) ☒ Power of Attorney 12. ☐ English Translation Document (if applicable) 13. ☐ Information Disclosure Statement (PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) ☐ Copies of citations attached 14. ☐ Preliminary Amendment 15. ☐ Return Receipt Postcard (MPEP § 503) (Should be specifically itemized) 16. ☐ Certified Copy of Priority Document(s) (if foreign priority is claimed) 17. ☐ Nonpublication Request Under 35 U.S.C. 122(b)(2)(B)(i). Applicant must attach form PTO/SB/35 or equivalent. 18. ☐ Other: _____ _____ _____ _____

*Note: (1) Benefit claims under 37 CFR 1.78 and foreign priority claims under 1.55 must be included in an Application Data Sheet (ADS). (2) For applications filed under 35 U.S.C. 111, the application must contain an ADS specifying the applicant if the applicant is an assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter. See 37 CFR 1.46(b).

19. CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS					
☒ The address associated with Customer Number: 109932 OR ☐ Correspondence address below					
Name					
Address					
City		State		Zip Code	
Country		Telephone		Email	
Signature /Audrey A. Millemann/			Date April 8, 2015		
Name (Print/Type) Audrey A. Millemann			Registration No. (Attorney/Agent) 44,942		

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.53(b). The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

POWER OF ATTORNEY BY APPLICANT

I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney given in the application identified in either the attached transmittal letter or the boxes below.

Application Number

Filing Date

(Note: The boxes above may be left blank if information is provided on form PTO/AIA/82A.)



I hereby appoint the Patent Practitioner(s) associated with the following Customer Number as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s), and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith for the application referenced in the attached transmittal letter (form PTO/AIA/82A) or identified above:

109932

OR



I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) named in the attached list (form PTO/AIA/82C) as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s), and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith for the patent application referenced in the attached transmittal letter (form PTO/AIA/82A) or identified above. (Note: Complete form PTO/AIA/82C.)

Please recognize or change the correspondence address for the application identified in the attached transmittal letter or the boxes above to:



The address associated with the above-mentioned Customer Number

OR



The address associated with Customer Number:

OR

Firm or
Individual Name

Address

City

State

Zip

Country

Telephone

Email

I am the Applicant (if the Applicant is a juristic entity, list the Applicant name in the box):



Inventor or Joint Inventor (title not required below)



Legal Representative of a Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor (title not required below)



Assignee or Person to Whom the Inventor is Under an Obligation to Assign (provide signer's title if applicant is a juristic entity)



Person Who Otherwise Shows Sufficient Proprietary Interest (e.g., a petition under 37 CFR 1.46(b)(2) was granted in the application or is concurrently being filed with this document) (provide signer's title if applicant is a juristic entity)

SIGNATURE of Applicant for Patent

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the applicant (e.g., where the applicant is a juristic entity).

Signature

Michael S. Harvey

Date (Optional)

5/18/2015

Name

Michael S. Harvey

Title

NOTE: Signature - This form must be signed by the applicant in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications. If more than one applicant, use multiple forms.



Total of 2 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.131, 1.32, and 1.33. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 38 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 3 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

POWER OF ATTORNEY BY APPLICANT

I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney given in the application identified in either the attached transmittal letter or the boxes below.

Application Number

Filing Date

(Note: The boxes above may be left blank if information is provided on form PTO/AIA/82A.)

☒ I hereby appoint the Patent Practitioner(s) associated with the following Customer Number as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s), and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith for the application referenced in the attached transmittal letter (form PTO/AIA/82A) or identified above:

109932

OR

☐ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) named in the attached list (form PTO/AIA/82C) as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s), and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith for the patent application referenced in the attached transmittal letter (form PTO/AIA/82A) or identified above. (Note: Complete form PTO/AIA/82C.)

Please recognize or change the correspondence address for the application identified in the attached transmittal letter or the boxes above to:

☒ The address associated with the above-mentioned Customer Number

OR

☐ The address associated with Customer Number:

OR

Firm or
Individual Name

Address

City

State

Zip

Country

Telephone

Email

I am the Applicant (if the Applicant is a juristic entity, list the Applicant name in the box):

- ☒ Inventor or Joint Inventor (title not required below)
- ☐ Legal Representative of a Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor (title not required below)
- ☐ Assignee or Person to Whom the Inventor is Under an Obligation to Assign (provide signer's title if applicant is a juristic entity)
- ☐ Person Who Otherwise Shows Sufficient Proprietary Interest (e.g., a petition under 37 CFR 1.46(b)(2) was granted in the application or is concurrently being filed with this document) (provide signer's title if applicant is a juristic entity)

SIGNATURE of Applicant for Patent

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the applicant (e.g., where the applicant is a juristic entity).

Signature

Date (Optional)

4/8/2015

Name

Jonathan N. Howarth

Title

NOTE: Signature - This form must be signed by the applicant in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications. If more than one applicant, use multiple forms.

☒ Total of 2 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.131, 1.32, and 1.33. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 3 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY. DOCKET NO	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
14/681,938	04/08/2015	1615	730	8568/000044	14	1

CONFIRMATION NO. 5627

109932

Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mail, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

FILING RECEIPT



OC000000074735466

Date Mailed: 04/23/2015

Receipt is acknowledged of this non-provisional patent application. The application will be taken up for examination in due course. Applicant will be notified as to the results of the examination. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. **If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please submit a written request for a Filing Receipt Correction. Please provide a copy of this Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" for this application, please submit any corrections to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections**

Inventor(s)

Michael S. Harvey, Modesto, CA;
Jonathan N. Howarth, Modesto, CA;

Applicant(s)

Michael S. Harvey, Modesto, CA;
Jonathan N. Howarth, Modesto, CA;

Power of Attorney: The patent practitioners associated with Customer Number 109932

Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant

This application is a DIV of 14/019,296 09/05/2013
which is a DIV of 13/065,553 03/24/2011 PAT 8546449

Foreign Applications for which priority is claimed (You may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at the USPTO. Please see <http://www.uspto.gov> for more information.) - None.

Foreign application information must be provided in an Application Data Sheet in order to constitute a claim to foreign priority. See 37 CFR 1.55 and 1.76.

Permission to Access - A proper **Authorization to Permit Access to Application by Participating Offices** (PTO/SB/39 or its equivalent) has been received by the USPTO.

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 04/21/2015

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 14/681,938**

Projected Publication Date: 07/30/2015

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No

**** SMALL ENTITY ****

Title

Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use

Preliminary Class

424

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications: No

PROTECTING YOUR INVENTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Since the rights granted by a U.S. patent extend only throughout the territory of the United States and have no effect in a foreign country, an inventor who wishes patent protection in another country must apply for a patent in a specific country or in regional patent offices. Applicants may wish to consider the filing of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). An international (PCT) application generally has the same effect as a regular national patent application in each PCT-member country. The PCT process **simplifies** the filing of patent applications on the same invention in member countries, but **does not result** in a grant of "an international patent" and does not eliminate the need of applicants to file additional documents and fees in countries where patent protection is desired.

Almost every country has its own patent law, and a person desiring a patent in a particular country must make an application for patent in that country in accordance with its particular laws. Since the laws of many countries differ in various respects from the patent law of the United States, applicants are advised to seek guidance from specific foreign countries to ensure that patent rights are not lost prematurely.

Applicants also are advised that in the case of inventions made in the United States, the Director of the USPTO must issue a license before applicants can apply for a patent in a foreign country. The filing of a U.S. patent application serves as a request for a foreign filing license. The application's filing receipt contains further information and guidance as to the status of applicant's license for foreign filing.

Applicants may wish to consult the USPTO booklet, "General Information Concerning Patents" (specifically, the section entitled "Treaties and Foreign Patents") for more information on timeframes and deadlines for filing foreign patent applications. The guide is available either by contacting the USPTO Contact Center at 800-786-9199, or it can be viewed on the USPTO website at <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/doc/general/index.html>.

For information on preventing theft of your intellectual property (patents, trademarks and copyrights), you may wish to consult the U.S. Government website, <http://www.stopfakes.gov>. Part of a Department of Commerce initiative, this website includes self-help "toolkits" giving innovators guidance on how to protect intellectual property in specific countries such as China, Korea and Mexico. For questions regarding patent enforcement issues, applicants may call the U.S. Government hotline at 1-866-999-HALT (1-866-999-4258).

LICENSE FOR FOREIGN FILING UNDER
Title 35, United States Code, Section 184
Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 5.11 & 5.15

GRANTED

The applicant has been granted a license under 35 U.S.C. 184, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" followed by a date appears on this form. Such licenses are issued in all applications where the conditions for issuance of a license have been met, regardless of whether or not a license may be required as set forth in 37 CFR 5.15. The scope and limitations of this license are set forth in 37 CFR 5.15(a) unless an earlier license has been issued under 37 CFR 5.15(b). The license is subject to revocation upon written notification. The date indicated is the effective date of the license, unless an earlier license of similar scope has been granted under 37 CFR 5.13 or 5.14.

This license is to be retained by the licensee and may be used at any time on or after the effective date thereof unless it is revoked. This license is automatically transferred to any related applications(s) filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d). This license is not retroactive.

The grant of a license does not in any way lessen the responsibility of a licensee for the security of the subject matter as imposed by any Government contract or the provisions of existing laws relating to espionage and the national security or the export of technical data. Licensees should apprise themselves of current regulations especially with respect to certain countries, of other agencies, particularly the Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State (with respect to Arms, Munitions and Implements of War (22 CFR 121-128)); the Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce (15 CFR parts 730-774); the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of Treasury (31 CFR Parts 500+) and the Department of Energy.

NOT GRANTED

No license under 35 U.S.C. 184 has been granted at this time, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" DOES NOT appear on this form. Applicant may still petition for a license under 37 CFR 5.12, if a license is desired before the expiration of 6 months from the filing date of the application. If 6 months has lapsed from the filing date of this application and the licensee has not received any indication of a secrecy order under 35 U.S.C. 181, the licensee may foreign file the application pursuant to 37 CFR 5.15(b).

SelectUSA

The United States represents the largest, most dynamic marketplace in the world and is an unparalleled location for business investment, innovation, and commercialization of new technologies. The U.S. offers tremendous resources and advantages for those who invest and manufacture goods here. Through SelectUSA, our nation works to promote and facilitate business investment. SelectUSA provides information assistance to the international investor community; serves as an ombudsman for existing and potential investors; advocates on behalf of U.S. cities, states, and regions competing for global investment; and counsels U.S. economic development organizations on investment attraction best practices. To learn more about why the United States is the best country in the world to develop technology, manufacture products, deliver services, and grow your business, visit <http://www.SelectUSA.gov> or call +1-202-482-6800.

PATENT APPLICATION FEE DETERMINATION RECORD Substitute for Form PTO-875						Application or Docket Number 14/681,938	
APPLICATION AS FILED - PART I							
(Column 1)		(Column 2)		SMALL ENTITY		OTHER THAN SMALL ENTITY	
FOR	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE(\$)	FEE(\$)		RATE(\$)	FEE(\$)
BASIC FEE (37 CFR 1.16(a), (b), or (c))	N/A	N/A	N/A	70		N/A	
SEARCH FEE (37 CFR 1.16(k), (l), or (m))	N/A	N/A	N/A	300		N/A	
EXAMINATION FEE (37 CFR 1.16(o), (p), or (q))	N/A	N/A	N/A	360		N/A	
TOTAL CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(j))	14	minus 20 = *	x 40 =	0.00	OR		
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS (37 CFR 1.16(h))	1	minus 3 = *	x 210 =	0.00			
APPLICATION SIZE FEE (37 CFR 1.16(s))	If the specification and drawings exceed 100 sheets of paper, the application size fee due is \$310 (\$155 for small entity) for each additional 50 sheets or fraction thereof. See 35 U.S.C. 41(a)(1)(G) and 37 CFR 1.16(s).			0.00			
MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM PRESENT (37 CFR 1.16(j))				0.00			
			TOTAL	730		TOTAL	
* If the difference in column 1 is less than zero, enter "0" in column 2.							
APPLICATION AS AMENDED - PART II							
(Column 1)		(Column 2)		(Column 3)		SMALL ENTITY	
AMENDMENT A	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT	HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA	RATE(\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE(\$)		RATE(\$)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus **	=	x =	OR	x =
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus ***	=	x =	OR	x =
	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))					OR	
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))					OR	
			TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	
(Column 1)		(Column 2)		(Column 3)		SMALL ENTITY	
AMENDMENT B	CLAIMS REMAINING AFTER AMENDMENT	HIGHEST NUMBER PREVIOUSLY PAID FOR	PRESENT EXTRA	RATE(\$)	ADDITIONAL FEE(\$)		RATE(\$)
	Total (37 CFR 1.16(i))	*	Minus **	=	x =	OR	x =
	Independent (37 CFR 1.16(h))	*	Minus ***	=	x =	OR	x =
	Application Size Fee (37 CFR 1.16(s))					OR	
	FIRST PRESENTATION OF MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIM (37 CFR 1.16(j))					OR	
			TOTAL ADD'L FEE		OR	TOTAL ADD'L FEE	
* If the entry in column 1 is less than the entry in column 2, write "0" in column 3. ** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 20, enter "20". *** If the "Highest Number Previously Paid For" IN THIS SPACE is less than 3, enter "3". The "Highest Number Previously Paid For" (Total or Independent) is the highest found in the appropriate box in column 1.							



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www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
14/681,938	04/08/2015	Michael S. Harvey	8568/000044

CONFIRMATION NO. 5627

PUBLICATION NOTICE



OC000000076577942

109932
Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mail, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Title:Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use

Publication No.US-2015-0208652-A1

Publication Date:07/30/2015

NOTICE OF PUBLICATION OF APPLICATION

The above-identified application will be electronically published as a patent application publication pursuant to 37 CFR 1.211, et seq. The patent application publication number and publication date are set forth above.

The publication may be accessed through the USPTO's publically available Searchable Databases via the Internet at www.uspto.gov. The direct link to access the publication is currently <http://www.uspto.gov/patft/>.

The publication process established by the Office does not provide for mailing a copy of the publication to applicant. A copy of the publication may be obtained from the Office upon payment of the appropriate fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.19(a)(1). Orders for copies of patent application publications are handled by the USPTO's Office of Public Records. The Office of Public Records can be reached by telephone at (703) 308-9726 or (800) 972-6382, by facsimile at (703) 305-8759, by mail addressed to the United States Patent and Trademark Office, Office of Public Records, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450 or via the Internet.

In addition, information on the status of the application, including the mailing date of Office actions and the dates of receipt of correspondence filed in the Office, may also be accessed via the Internet through the Patent Electronic Business Center at www.uspto.gov using the public side of the Patent Application Information and Retrieval (PAIR) system. The direct link to access this status information is currently <http://pair.uspto.gov/>. Prior to publication, such status information is confidential and may only be obtained by applicant using the private side of PAIR.

Further assistance in electronically accessing the publication, or about PAIR, is available by calling the Patent Electronic Business Center at 1-866-217-9197.

Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit (571) 272-4000, or (571) 272-4200, or 1-888-786-0101



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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
14/681,938	04/08/2015	Michael S. Harvey	8568/000044	5627

109932 7590 12/07/2015
Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mail, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

EXAMINER

SHIAO, REI TSANG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
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1628

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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12/07/2015

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

bpaz@weintraub.com
abari@weintraub.com
amillemann@weintraub.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 14/681,938	Applicant(s) HARVEY ET AL.	
	Examiner REI-TSANG SHIAO	Art Unit 1628	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 4/8/2015.
☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
- 4) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 9) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

Application Papers

- 10) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 4/8/2015 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some** c) ☐ None of the:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
- 4) ☐ Other: _____.

The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Claims 1-14 are pending in the application.

Double Patenting

2. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the "right to exclude" granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. See *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent is shown to be commonly owned with this application. See 37 CFR 1.130(b).

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

Claims 1-14 are rejected under the judicially created doctrine of obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claim 1 of Harvey et al. US 8,546,449.

Applicants claim a process of making a non-equilibrium solution of peracetic acid, comprising steps (a)-(e), wherein step (b) is introducing triacetin and aqueous hydrogen peroxide to the water, and triacetin and aqueous hydrogen peroxide are introduced simultaneously or sequentially with either on first, see claims 1-3. Dependent claims 4-14 further limit the processes, i.e., the ratio of sodium hydroxide to hydrogen peroxide to the triacetin is about 4.2:3.8:1 in claim 12, and step (a) through (e) are performed on a continuous basis in claim 13.

Harvey et al. '449 claim a process of making a non-equilibrium solution of peracetic acid, comprising steps (a)-(e), wherein step (b) is introducing hydrogen peroxide-triacetin solution to the water (i.e., triacetin and aqueous hydrogen peroxide are introduced simultaneously), see column 34. The ratio of sodium hydroxide to hydrogen peroxide to the triacetin is about 4.2:3.8:1, and step (a) through (e) are performed on a continuous basis, see columns 35-36.

The difference between instant claims and Harvey et al. '449 is that the instant step (b) is triacetin and aqueous hydrogen peroxide introducing simultaneously or sequentially with either on first, while Harvey et al. '449 is triacetin and aqueous hydrogen peroxide introducing simultaneously. Harvey et al. '449 processes inherently overlap with the instant invention.

One having ordinary skill in the art would find the claims 1-14 prima facie obvious because one would be motivated to employ the processes of Harvey et al. '449 to obtain instant invention. Without un-expected results, Harvey et al. '449 processes

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render obviousness over the instant invention. Dependent claims 2-14 are also rejected along with claim 1 under the obviousness-type double patenting.

The motivation to make the claimed processes derived from the known processes of Harvey et al. '449 would possess similar yields to that which is claimed in the reference.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rei-tsang Shiao whose telephone number is (571) 272-0707. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Winston Shen, can be reached on (571)272-3157. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

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like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/REI-TSANG SHIAO/

Rei-tsang Shiao, Ph.D.
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1628

November 19, 2015

Notice of References Cited	Application/Control No. 14/681,938	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination HARVEY ET AL.	
	Examiner REI-TSANG SHIAO	Art Unit 1628	Page 1 of 1

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Name	CPC Classification	US Classification
*	A	US-8,546,449 B2	10-2013	Harvey; Michael S.	C11D3/3947	514/557
	B	US-				
	C	US-				
	D	US-				
	E	US-				
	F	US-				
	G	US-				
	H	US-				
	I	US-				
	J	US-				
	K	US-				
	L	US-				
	M	US-				

FOREIGN PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Document Number Country Code-Number-Kind Code	Date MM-YYYY	Country	Name	CPC Classification
	N					
	O					
	P					
	Q					
	R					
	S					
	T					

NON-PATENT DOCUMENTS

*		Include as applicable: Author, Title Date, Publisher, Edition or Volume, Pertinent Pages)
	U	
	V	
	W	
	X	

*A copy of this reference is not being furnished with this Office action. (See MPEP § 707.05(a).)
Dates in MM-YYYY format are publication dates. Classifications may be US or foreign.



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BIB DATA SHEET

CONFIRMATION NO. 5627

SERIAL NUMBER 14/681,938	FILING or 371(c) DATE 04/08/2015 RULE	CLASS 514	GROUP ART UNIT 1628	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. 8568/000044	
APPLICANTS INVENTORS Michael S. Harvey, Modesto, CA; Jonathan N. Howarth, Modesto, CA; ** CONTINUING DATA ***** This application is a DIV of 14/019,296 09/05/2013 which is a DIV of 13/065,553 03/24/2011 PAT 8546449 ** FOREIGN APPLICATIONS ***** ** IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED ** ** SMALL ENTITY ** 04/21/2015					
Foreign Priority claimed ☐ Yes ☒ No 35 USC 119(a-d) conditions met ☐ Yes ☒ No Verified and Acknowledged <u>/REI-TSANG SHIAO/</u> Examiner's Signature	☐ Met after Allowance R.S. Initials	STATE OR COUNTRY CA	SHEETS DRAWINGS 1	TOTAL CLAIMS 14	INDEPENDENT CLAIMS 1
ADDRESS Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin 400 Capitol Mall, 11th Floor Sacramento, CA 95814 UNITED STATES					
TITLE Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use					
FILING FEE RECEIVED 730	FEES: Authority has been given in Paper No. _____ to charge/credit DEPOSIT ACCOUNT No. _____ for following:		☐ All Fees ☐ 1.16 Fees (Filing) ☐ 1.17 Fees (Processing Ext. of time) ☐ 1.18 Fees (Issue) ☐ Other _____ ☐ Credit		

Index of Claims



Application/Control No.

14/681,938

Examiner

REI-TSANG SHIAO

Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination

HARVEY ET AL.

Art Unit

1628

✓	Rejected
=	Allowed

—	(Through numeral) Cancelled
÷	Restricted

N	Non-Elected
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A	Appeal
O	Objected

Claim		Date									
Final	Original	11/16/15									
	1	✓									
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EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	1966	(514/557).OCLS	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2015/11/16 11:01

EAST Search History (Interference)

< This search history is empty >

11/ 16/ 2015 11:02:10 AM

Search Notes

Application/Control No.

14/681,938

Examiner

REI-TSANG SHIAO

Applicant(s)/Patent under
Reexamination

HARVEY ET AL.

Art Unit

1628

SEARCHED

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
514	557	11/16/2015	R.S.

INTERFERENCE SEARCHED

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

**SEARCH NOTES
(INCLUDING SEARCH STRATEGY)**

	DATE	EXMR
STN, structure, inventor names	11/17/2015	R.S.
EAST class/subclass	11/16/2015	R.S.
PALM inventor names	11/16/2015	R.S.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: Michael S. Harvey, et al.	)	
	)	
Serial No.: 14/681,938	)	Art Unit: 1628
	)	Examiner: Rei Tsang Shiao
Filing Date: April 8, 2015	)	
	)	
For: Methods and Compositions for the	)	
Generation of Peracetic Acid on Site	)	
at the Point-of-Use	)	
	)	

February 2, 2016
Sacramento, California 95814

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

REPLY TO OFFICE ACTION

This reply is submitted in response to the non-final office action mailed on
December 7, 2015.

Remarks/Arguments begin on page 2 of this paper.

Remarks/Arguments

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejections in the Office Action and request reconsideration.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-14 under non-statutory obviousness-type double patenting over claim 1 of U.S. patent no. 8,546, 449 to Harvey, et. al.

Applicants submit a terminal disclaimer with this reply to overcome the double patenting rejection. Applicants request that the rejection be withdrawn and the claims be allowed.

Date: February 2, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

By: /Audrey A. Millemann/
Audrey A. Millemann (Reg. No. 44,942)
Attorney for Applicants
Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mall, 11th floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 558-6033

**TERMINAL DISCLAIMER TO OBIATE A DOUBLE PATENTING
REJECTION OVER A "PRIOR" PATENT**Docket Number (Optional)
8568/000044

In re Application of: Michael S. Harvey, et. al.

Application No.: 14/681,938

Filed: April 8, 2015

For: Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use

The owner*, Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc., of 100 percent interest in the instant application hereby disclaims, except as provided below, the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of **prior patent** No. 8,546,449 as the term of said **prior patent** is presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer. The owner hereby agrees that any patent so granted on the instant application shall be enforceable only for and during such period that it and the **prior patent** are commonly owned. This agreement runs with any patent granted on the instant application and is binding upon the grantee, its successors or assigns.

In making the above disclaimer, the owner does not disclaim the terminal part of the term of any patent granted on the instant application that would extend to the expiration date of the full statutory term of the **prior patent**, "as the term of said **prior patent** is presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer," in the event that said **prior patent** later:

expires for failure to pay a maintenance fee;

is held unenforceable;

is found invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction;

is statutorily disclaimed in whole or terminally disclaimed under 37 CFR 1.321;

has all claims canceled by a reexamination certificate;

is reissued; or

is in any manner terminated prior to the expiration of its full statutory term as presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer.

Check either box 1 or 2 below, if appropriate.

1. ☐ For submissions on behalf of a business/organization (e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.), the undersigned is empowered to act on behalf of the business/organization.

I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.

2. ☒ The undersigned is an attorney or agent of record. Reg. No. 44,942

/Audrey A. Millemann/

Signature

February 2, 2016

Date

Audrey A. Millemann

Typed or printed name

(916) 558-6033

Telephone Number

- ☒ Terminal disclaimer fee under 37 CFR 1.20(d) included.

WARNING: Information on this form may become public. Credit card information should not be included on this form. Provide credit card information and authorization on PTO-2038.

*Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is required if terminal disclaimer is signed by the assignee (owner).
Form PTO/SB/96 may be used for making this certification. See MPEP § 324.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.321. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	24801738
Application Number:	14681938
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	5627
Title of Invention:	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Michael S. Harvey
Customer Number:	109932
Filer:	Audrey A. Millemann/Andrea Bari
Filer Authorized By:	Audrey A. Millemann
Attorney Docket Number:	8568/000044
Receipt Date:	02-FEB-2016
Filing Date:	08-APR-2015
Time Stamp:	19:42:44
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no
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File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	ROA.pdf	63592 469186ff340023580b94757ff654109244d15371	no	2

Warnings:

Information:

2	Terminal Disclaimer Filed	Terminal_Disclaimer.pdf	146013	no	2
			71f84a5741275172f7fb6e7ff294cbe0350f3509		
Warnings:					
Information:					
Total Files Size (in bytes):				209605	
<p>This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.</p> <p><u>New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111</u> If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.</p> <p><u>National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371</u> If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.</p> <p><u>New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office</u> If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.</p>					

Application Number 	Application/Control No. 14/681,938	Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination HARVEY ET AL.	
Document Code - DISQ		Internal Document – DO NOT MAIL	

TERMINAL DISCLAIMER	☐ APPROVED	☒ DISAPPROVED
Date Filed : 02/02/2016	This patent is subject to a Terminal Disclaimer	

Approved/Disapproved by:
<p>/MANUEL SALDANA/</p> <p>The terminal disclaimer identifies a party who is not the applicant (only for applications filed on or after September 16, 2012; See FP 14.26.10): For cases filed on/after 9/16/12, 37 CFR 1.321 specifies that only the applicant can disclaim, and the terminal disclaimer must specify the extent of the applicant's ownership.</p> <p>Below is what needs to be done to correct the defects: A request under 37 CFR 1.46(c) to change the applicant needs to be filed, which is (1) a request, signed by a 1.33(b) party, (2) a corrected ADS (37 CFR 1.76(c)) that identifies the "new" applicant in the applicant information, and is underlined since it is new, and (3) a 3.73(c) statement showing chain of title to the new applicant. Along with the § 1.46(c) request we need a POA that gives power to the attorney who is signing the TD, along with another copy of the TD, unless they file a TD that is signed by the applicant.</p>

POWER OF ATTORNEY BY APPLICANT

I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney given in the application identified in either the attached transmittal letter or the boxes below.

Application Number	Filing Date
14/681,938	April 8, 2015

(Note: The boxes above may be left blank if information is provided on form PTO/AIA/82A.)

- ☒ I hereby appoint the Patent Practitioner(s) associated with the following Customer Number as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s), and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith for the application referenced in the attached transmittal letter (form PTO/AIA/82A) or identified above: 109932
- OR
- ☐ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) named in the attached list (form PTO/AIA/82C) as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s), and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith for the patent application referenced in the attached transmittal letter (form PTO/AIA/82A) or identified above. (Note: Complete form PTO/AIA/82C.)

Please recognize or change the correspondence address for the application identified in the attached transmittal letter or the boxes above to:

- ☒ The address associated with the above-mentioned Customer Number

OR

- ☐ The address associated with Customer Number:

OR

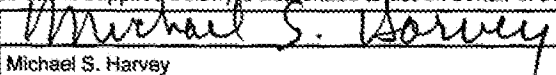
Firm or Individual Name					
Address					
City		State		Zip	
Country					
Telephone		Email			

I am the Applicant (if the Applicant is a juristic entity, list the Applicant name in the box):

- ☐ Inventor or Joint Inventor (title not required below)
- ☐ Legal Representative of a Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor (title not required below)
- ☒ Assignee or Person to Whom the Inventor is Under an Obligation to Assign (provide signer's title if applicant is a juristic entity)
- ☐ Person Who Otherwise Shows Sufficient Proprietary Interest (e.g., a petition under 37 CFR 1.46(b)(2) was granted in the application or is concurrently being filed with this document) (provide signer's title if applicant is a juristic entity)

SIGNATURE of Applicant for Patent

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the applicant (e.g., where the applicant is a juristic entity).

Signature		Date (Optional)	April 19, 2016
Name	Michael S. Harvey		
Title	President & CEO - Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc.		

NOTE: Signature - This form must be signed by the applicant in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications. If more than one applicant, use multiple forms.

- ☒ Total of 1 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.131, 1.32, and 1.33. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 3 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	25539036
Application Number:	14681938
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	5627
Title of Invention:	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Michael S. Harvey
Customer Number:	109932
Filer:	Audrey A. Millemann/Andrea Bari
Filer Authorized By:	Audrey A. Millemann
Attorney Docket Number:	8568/000044
Receipt Date:	19-APR-2016
Filing Date:	08-APR-2015
Time Stamp:	21:28:16
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no
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File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Transmittal Letter	Request_to_Change_Applicant _Print.pdf	59360 e0c865fe52d856fb862a8895d4b5a3c72ad 18c0b	no	2

Warnings:

Information:

2	Application Data Sheet	ADS_print_w_underline.pdf	1661299 15c4f4f09cb33d5b137276f9ba1ee1f61b06d1ee	no	8
Warnings:					
Information:					
This is not an USPTO supplied ADS fillable form					
3	Assignee showing of ownership per 37 CFR 3.73	Statement_Print.pdf	146690 183791437f3b040cfc344717a83c6e07d7605ee2	no	3
Warnings:					
Information:					
4	Transmittal Letter	POA_Transmittal_Print.pdf	120993 9cb543c7f5fae93f35296243b1a5f7226aabeaea	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
5	Power of Attorney	POA_print.pdf	380238 11c8c8f45fbff88520358e738b9ad2c2dcfb0e30	no	1
Warnings:					
Information:					
Total Files Size (in bytes):			2368580		
<p>This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.</p> <p><u>New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111</u> If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.</p> <p><u>National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371</u> If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.</p> <p><u>New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office</u> If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.</p>					

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: Michael S. Harvey, et al.	)	
	)	
Serial No.: 14/681,938	)	Art Unit: 1628
	)	Examiner: Rei Tsang Shiao
Filing Date: April 8, 2015	)	
	)	
For: Methods and Compositions for the	)	
Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site	)	
at the Point-of-Use	)	
	)	

April 19, 2016
Sacramento, California 95814

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

REQUEST TO CHANGE APPLICANT TO ASSIGNEE

Pursuant to 37 CFR section 1.46(c), Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc., the assignee of a 100% interest in this application, hereby requests that the Applicant be changed to assignee Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc. Assignee submits the following documents to change the Applicant to Assignee:

1. Updated Application Data Sheet showing the changes in underlining;
2. Transmittal for Power of Attorney;
3. Power of Attorney by Applicant signed by the assignee Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc.; and

4. Statement Under 37 CFR 3.73(c).

Date: April 19, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

/Audrey A. Millemann/

Audrey A. Millemann (Reg. No. 44,942)

Attorney for Applicant

Weintraub Tobin

Law Corporation

400 Capitol Mall, 11th floor

Sacramento, CA 95814

(916) 558-6033

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044
		Application Number	14/681,938
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		
<p>The application data sheet is part of the provisional or nonprovisional application for which it is being submitted. The following form contains the bibliographic data arranged in a format specified by the United States Patent and Trademark Office as outlined in 37 CFR 1.76.</p> <p>This document may be completed electronically and submitted to the Office in electronic format using the Electronic Filing System (EFS) or the document may be printed and included in a paper filed application.</p>			

Secrecy Order 37 CFR 5.2:

☐ Portions or all of the application associated with this Application Data Sheet may fall under a Secrecy Order pursuant to 37 CFR 5.2 (Paper filers only. Applications that fall under Secrecy Order may not be filed electronically.)
--

Inventor Information:

Inventor 1 Remove				
Legal Name				
Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix
Residence Information (Select One) ☒ US Residency ☐ Non US Residency ☐ Active US Military Service				
City		State/Province	Country of Residence	
Mailing Address of Inventor:				
Address 1				
Address 2				
City		State/Province		
Postal Code		Country		
All Inventors Must Be Listed - Additional Inventor Information blocks may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button. Add				

Correspondence Information:

Enter either Customer Number or complete the Correspondence Information section below. For further information see 37 CFR 1.33(a).			
☐ An Address is being provided for the correspondence information of this application.			
Customer Number			
Email Address		Add Email	Remove Email

Application Information:

Title of the Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		
Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044	Small Entity Status Claimed	☒
Application Type	Nonprovisional		
Subject Matter	Utility		
Total Number of Drawing Sheets (if any)		Suggested Figure for Publication (if any)	

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044
		Application Number	14/681,938
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		

Filing By Reference:

Only complete this section when filing an application by reference under 35 U.S.C. 111(c) and 37 CFR 1.57(a). Do not complete this section if application papers including a specification and any drawings are being filed. Any domestic benefit or foreign priority information must be provided in the appropriate section(s) below (i.e., "Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information" and "Foreign Priority Information").

For the purposes of a filing date under 37 CFR 1.53(b), the description and any drawings of the present application are replaced by this reference to the previously filed application, subject to conditions and requirements of 37 CFR 1.57(a).

Application number of the previously filed application	Filing date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Intellectual Property Authority or Country

Publication Information:

☐ Request Early Publication (Fee required at time of Request 37 CFR 1.219)

☐ **Request Not to Publish.** I hereby request that the attached application not be published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b) and certify that the invention disclosed in the attached application **has not and will not be** the subject of an application filed in another country, or under a multilateral international agreement, that requires publication at eighteen months after filing.

Representative Information:

Representative information should be provided for all practitioners having a power of attorney in the application. Providing this information in the Application Data Sheet does not constitute a power of attorney in the application (see 37 CFR 1.32). Either enter Customer Number or complete the Representative Name section below. If both sections are completed the customer Number will be used for the Representative Information during processing.

Please Select One:	☒ Customer Number	☐ US Patent Practitioner	☐ Limited Recognition (37 CFR 11.9)
Customer Number			

Domestic Benefit/National Stage Information:

This section allows for the applicant to either claim benefit under 35 U.S.C. 119(e), 120, 121, 365(c), or 386(c) or indicate National Stage entry from a PCT application. Providing benefit claim information in the Application Data Sheet constitutes the specific reference required by 35 U.S.C. 119(e) or 120, and 37 CFR 1.78.

When referring to the current application, please leave the "Application Number" field blank.

Prior Application Status		Remove	
Application Number	Continuity Type	Prior Application Number	Filing or 371(c) Date (YYYY-MM-DD)

Additional Domestic Benefit/National Stage Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044
		Application Number	14/681,938
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		

Foreign Priority Information:

This section allows for the applicant to claim priority to a foreign application. Providing this information in the application data sheet constitutes the claim for priority as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b) and 37 CFR 1.55. When priority is claimed to a foreign application that is eligible for retrieval under the priority document exchange program (PDX), the information will be used by the Office to automatically attempt retrieval pursuant to 37 CFR 1.55(i)(1) and (2). Under the PDX program, applicant bears the ultimate responsibility for ensuring that a copy of the foreign application is received by the Office from the participating foreign intellectual property office, or a certified copy of the foreign priority application is filed, within the time period specified in 37 CFR 1.55(g)(1).

Application Number	Country ⁱ	Filing Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	Remove Access Code ^j (if applicable)

Additional Foreign Priority Data may be generated within this form by selecting the **Add** button.

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications

☐ This application (1) claims priority to or the benefit of an application filed before March 16, 2013 and (2) also contains, or contained at any time, a claim to a claimed invention that has an effective filing date on or after March 16, 2013.

NOTE: By providing this statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78, this application, with a filing date on or after March 16, 2013, will be examined under the first inventor to file provisions of the AIA.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76	Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044
	Application Number	14/681,938
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use	

Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access:

When this Application Data Sheet is properly signed and filed with the application, applicant has provided written authority to permit a participating foreign intellectual property (IP) office access to the instant application-as-filed (see paragraph A in subsection 1 below) and the European Patent Office (EPO) access to any search results from the instant application (see paragraph B in subsection 1 below).

Should applicant choose not to provide an authorization identified in subsection 1 below, applicant **must opt-out** of the authorization by checking the corresponding box A or B or both in subsection 2 below.

NOTE: This section of the Application Data Sheet is **ONLY** reviewed and processed with the **INITIAL** filing of an application. After the initial filing of an application, an Application Data Sheet cannot be used to provide or rescind authorization for access by a foreign IP office(s). Instead, Form PTO/SB/39 or PTO/SB/69 must be used as appropriate.

1. Authorization to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

A. Priority Document Exchange (PDX) - Unless box A in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the European Patent Office (EPO), the Japan Patent Office (JPO), the Korean Intellectual Property Office (KIPO), the State Intellectual Property Office of the People's Republic of China (SIPO), the World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO), and any other foreign intellectual property office participating with the USPTO in a bilateral or multilateral priority document exchange agreement in which a foreign application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed, access to: (1) the instant patent application-as-filed and its related bibliographic data, (2) any foreign or domestic application to which priority or benefit is claimed by the instant application and its related bibliographic data, and (3) the date of filing of this Authorization. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(1).

B. Search Results from U.S. Application to EPO- Unless box B in subsection 2 (opt-out of authorization) is checked, the undersigned hereby **grants the USPTO authority** to provide the EPO access to the bibliographic data and search results from the instant patent application when a European patent application claiming priority to the instant patent application is filed. See 37 CFR 1.14(h)(2).

The applicant is reminded that the EPO's Rule 141(1) EPC (European Patent Convention) requires applicants to submit a copy of search results from the instant application without delay in a European patent application that claims priority to the instant application.

2. Opt-Out of Authorizations to Permit Access by a Foreign Intellectual Property Office(s)

☐ A. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to permit a participating foreign IP office access to the instant application-as-filed. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing a participating foreign IP office with any documents and information identified in subsection 1A above.

☐ B. Applicant **DOES NOT** authorize the USPTO to transmit to the EPO any search results from the instant patent application. If this box is checked, the USPTO will not be providing the EPO with search results from the instant application.

NOTE: Once the application has published or is otherwise publicly available, the USPTO may provide access to the application in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044
		Application Number	14/681,938
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		

Applicant Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.			
Applicant 1			
<p>If the applicant is the inventor (or the remaining joint inventor or inventors under 37 CFR 1.45), this section should not be completed. The information to be provided in this section is the name and address of the legal representative who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.43; or the name and address of the assignee, person to whom the inventor is under an obligation to assign the invention, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest in the matter who is the applicant under 37 CFR 1.46. If the applicant is an applicant under 37 CFR 1.46 (assignee, person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign, or person who otherwise shows sufficient proprietary interest) together with one or more joint inventors, then the joint inventor or inventors who are also the applicant should be identified in this section.</p>			
<input type="button" value="Clear"/>			
☒ Assignee		☐ Legal Representative under 35 U.S.C. 117	
		☐ Joint Inventor	
☐ Person to whom the inventor is obligated to assign.		☐ Person who shows sufficient proprietary interest	
If applicant is the legal representative, indicate the authority to file the patent application, the inventor is:			
Name of the Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor: <input type="text"/>			
If the Applicant is an Organization check here. ☒			
Organization Name	Enviro Tech Chemical Sevice, Inc.		
Mailing Address Information For Applicant:			
Address 1	500 Winmore Way		
Address 2			
City	Modesto	State/Province	CA
Country	US	Postal Code	95358
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			
Additional Applicant Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.			

Assignee Information including Non-Applicant Assignee Information:

Providing assignment information in this section does not substitute for compliance with any requirement of part 3 of Title 37 of CFR to have an assignment recorded by the Office.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044
		Application Number	14/681,938
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		

Assignee 1

Complete this section if assignee information, including non-applicant assignee information, is desired to be included on the patent application publication. An assignee-applicant identified in the "Applicant Information" section will appear on the patent application publication as an applicant. For an assignee-applicant, complete this section only if identification as an assignee is also desired on the patent application publication.

If the Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee is an Organization check here. ☐

Prefix	Given Name	Middle Name	Family Name	Suffix

Mailing Address Information For Assignee including Non-Applicant Assignee:

Address 1			
Address 2			
City		State/Province	
Country ⁱ		Postal Code	
Phone Number		Fax Number	
Email Address			

Additional Assignee or Non-Applicant Assignee Data may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.

Signature:

NOTE: This Application Data Sheet must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33(b). However, if this Application Data Sheet is submitted with the INITIAL filing of the application and either box A or B is not checked in subsection 2 of the "Authorization or Opt-Out of Authorization to Permit Access" section, then this form must also be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.14(c). This Application Data Sheet must be signed by a patent practitioner if one or more of the applicants is a **juristic entity** (e.g., corporation or association). If the applicant is two or more joint inventors, this form must be signed by a patent practitioner, **all** joint inventors who are the applicant, or one or more joint inventor-applicants who have been given power of attorney (e.g., see USPTO Form PTO/AIA/81) on behalf of **all** joint inventor-applicants. See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for the manner of making signatures and certifications.

Signature	/Audrey A. Millemann/		Date (YYYY-MM-DD)	2016-04-19
First Name	Audrey	Last Name	Millemann	Registration Number
44942				

Additional Signature may be generated within this form by selecting the Add button.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it contains a valid OMB control number.

Application Data Sheet 37 CFR 1.76		Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044
		Application Number	14/681,938
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use		

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.76. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 23 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application data sheet form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether the Freedom of Information Act requires disclosure of these records.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspections or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(c)Applicant/Patent Owner: Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc.Application No./Patent No.: 14/681,938 Filed/Issue Date: 4/8/2015Titled: Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-UseEnviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc., a Corporation

(Name of Assignee)

(Type of Assignee, e.g., corporation, partnership, university, government agency, etc.)

states that, for the patent application/patent identified above, it is (choose one of options 1, 2, 3 or 4 below):

1. ☒ The assignee of the entire right, title, and interest.
2. ☐ An assignee of less than the entire right, title, and interest (check applicable box):
- ☐ The extent (by percentage) of its ownership interest is _____%. Additional Statement(s) by the owners holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for 100% of the ownership interest.
- ☐ There are unspecified percentages of ownership. The other parties, including inventors, who together own the entire right, title and interest are:

Additional Statement(s) by the owner(s) holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for the entire right, title, and interest.

3. ☐ The assignee of an undivided interest in the entirety (a complete assignment from one of the joint inventors was made). The other parties, including inventors, who together own the entire right, title, and interest are:

Additional Statement(s) by the owner(s) holding the balance of the interest must be submitted to account for the entire right, title, and interest.

4. ☐ The recipient, via a court proceeding or the like (e.g., bankruptcy, probate), of an undivided interest in the entirety (a complete transfer of ownership interest was made). The certified document(s) showing the transfer is attached.

The interest identified in option 1, 2 or 3 above (not option 4) is evidenced by either (choose one of options A or B below):

- A. ☐ An assignment from the inventor(s) of the patent application/patent identified above. The assignment was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.
- B. ☒ A chain of title from the inventor(s), of the patent application/patent identified above, to the current assignee as follows:

1. From: Michael S. Harvey & Jonathan N. Howarth To: Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc.The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel 026598, Frame 0915, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

2. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

[Page 1 of 2]

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 3.73(b). The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and ~~petitioner's~~ **Exhibit 1002****Clean Chemistry v. EnviroTech****IPR2025-01471 – Page 118**

STATEMENT UNDER 37 CFR 3.73(c)

3. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
 Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

4. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
 Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

5. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
 Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

6. From: _____ To: _____

The document was recorded in the United States Patent and Trademark Office at
 Reel _____, Frame _____, or for which a copy thereof is attached.

☐ Additional documents in the chain of title are listed on a supplemental sheet(s).

☒ As required by 37 CFR 3.73(c)(1)(i), the documentary evidence of the chain of title from the original owner to the assignee was, or concurrently is being, submitted for recordation pursuant to 37 CFR 3.11.

[NOTE: A separate copy (i.e., a true copy of the original assignment document(s)) must be submitted to Assignment Division in accordance with 37 CFR Part 3, to record the assignment in the records of the USPTO. See MPEP 302.08]

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the assignee.

/Audrey A. Millemann/

April 19, 2016

Signature

Date

Audrey A. Millemann

44942

Printed or Typed Name

Title or Registration Number

Privacy Act Statement

The **Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579)** requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (*i.e.*, GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of law or regulation.

TRANSMITTAL FOR POWER OF ATTORNEY TO ONE OR MORE REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS

NOTE: This form is to be submitted with the Power of Attorney by Applicant form (PTO/AIA/82B) to identify the application to which the Power of Attorney is directed, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.5, unless the application number and filing date are identified in the Power of Attorney by Applicant form. If neither form PTO/AIA/82A nor form PTO/AIA/82B identifies the application to which the Power of Attorney is directed, the Power of Attorney will not be recognized in the application.

Application Number	14/681,938
Filing Date	April 8, 2015
First Named Inventor	Michael S. Harvey
Title	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use
Art Unit	1628
Examiner Name	Rei Tsang Shiao
Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044

SIGNATURE of Applicant or Patent Practitioner

Signature	/Audrey A. Millemann/	Date (Optional)	April 19, 2016
Name	Audrey A. Millemann	Registration Number	44942
Title (if Applicant is a juristic entity)			
Applicant Name (if Applicant is a juristic entity)			

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for signature requirements and certifications. If more than one applicant, use multiple forms.



*Total of 1 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.131, 1.32, and 1.33. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 3 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

Doc Code: DIST.E.FILE Document Description: Electronic Terminal Disclaimer - Filed		PTO/SB/26 U.S. Patent and Trademark Office Department of Commerce
Electronic Petition Request	TERMINAL DISCLAIMER TO OBIATE A DOUBLE PATENTING REJECTION OVER A "PRIOR" PATENT	
Application Number	14681938	
Filing Date	08-Apr-2015	
First Named Inventor	Michael Harvey	
Attorney Docket Number	8568/000044	
Title of Invention	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use	
☒ Filing of terminal disclaimer does not obviate requirement for response under 37 CFR 1.111 to outstanding Office Action ☒ This electronic Terminal Disclaimer is not being used for a Joint Research Agreement.		
Owner	Percent Interest	
Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc.	100%	
<p>The owner(s) with percent interest listed above in the instant application hereby disclaims, except as provided below, the terminal part of the statutory term of any patent granted on the instant application which would extend beyond the expiration date of the full statutory term of prior patent number(s)</p> <p>8546449</p> <p>as the term of said prior patent is presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer. The owner hereby agrees that any patent so granted on the instant application shall be enforceable only for and during such period that it and the prior patent are commonly owned. This agreement runs with any patent granted on the instant application and is binding upon the grantee, its successors or assigns.</p> <p>In making the above disclaimer, the owner does not disclaim the terminal part of the term of any patent granted on the instant application that would extend to the expiration date of the full statutory term of the prior patent, "as the term of said prior patent is presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer," in the event that said prior patent later:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - expires for failure to pay a maintenance fee; - is held unenforceable; - is found invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction; - is statutorily disclaimed in whole or terminally disclaimed under 37 CFR 1.321; - has all claims canceled by a reexamination certificate; - is reissued; or - is in any manner terminated prior to the expiration of its full statutory term as presently shortened by any terminal disclaimer. <p>☒ Terminal disclaimer fee under 37 CFR 1.20(d) is included with Electronic Terminal Disclaimer.</p>		

☐ I certify, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.4(d)(4), that the terminal disclaimer fee under 37 CFR 1.20(d) required for this terminal disclaimer has already been paid in the above-identified application.	
Applicant claims the following fee status: ☒ Small Entity ☐ Micro Entity ☐ Regular Undiscounted	
I hereby declare that all statements made herein of my own knowledge are true and that all statements made on information and belief are believed to be true; and further that these statements were made with the knowledge that willful false statements and the like so made are punishable by fine or imprisonment, or both, under Section 1001 of Title 18 of the United States Code and that such willful false statements may jeopardize the validity of the application or any patent issued thereon.	
THIS PORTION MUST BE COMPLETED BY THE SIGNATORY OR SIGNATORIES I certify, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.4(d)(4) that I am: ☒ An attorney or agent registered to practice before the Patent and Trademark Office who is of record in this application Registration Number <u>44942</u> ☐ A sole inventor ☐ A joint inventor; I certify that I am authorized to sign this submission on behalf of all of the inventors as evidenced by the power of attorney in the application ☐ A joint inventor; all of whom are signing this request	
Signature	/Audrey A. Millemann/
Name	Audrey A. Millemann

*Statement under 37 CFR 3.73(b) is required if terminal disclaimer is signed by the assignee (owner).
 Form PTO/SB/96 may be used for making this certification. See MPEP § 324.

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	14681938			
Filing Date:	08-Apr-2015			
Title of Invention:	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use			
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Michael S. Harvey			
Filer:	Audrey A. Millemann/Andrea Bari			
Attorney Docket Number:	8568/000044			
Filed as Small Entity				
Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)				
Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Basic Filing:				
Statutory or Terminal Disclaimer	2814	1	160	160
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
Total in USD (\$)				160

Doc Code: DISQ.E.FILE

Document Description: Electronic Terminal Disclaimer – Approved

Application No.: 14681938

Filing Date: 08-Apr-2015

Applicant/Patent under Reexamination: Harvey et al.

Electronic Terminal Disclaimer filed on April 19, 2016

☒ APPROVED

This patent is subject to a terminal disclaimer

☐ DISAPPROVED

Approved/Disapproved by: Electronic Terminal Disclaimer automatically approved by EFS-Web

U.S. Patent and Trademark Office

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	25539067
Application Number:	14681938
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	5627
Title of Invention:	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Michael S. Harvey
Customer Number:	109932
Filer:	Audrey A. Millemann/Andrea Bari
Filer Authorized By:	Audrey A. Millemann
Attorney Docket Number:	8568/000044
Receipt Date:	19-APR-2016
Filing Date:	08-APR-2015
Time Stamp:	21:40:14
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Deposit Account
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$ 160
RAM confirmation Number	6715
Deposit Account	501176
Authorized User	BARI, ANDREA

The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:

Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 CFR 1.16 (National application filing, search, and examination fees)

Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 CFR 1.17 (Patent application and reexamination processing fees)

Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 CFR 1.20 (Post Issuance fees)

Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 CFR 1.21 (Miscellaneous fees and charges)

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Electronic Terminal Disclaimer-Filed	eTerminal-Disclaimer.pdf	33391	no	2
			00c0d3f18025a6abcf0a394712698ac3235e2132		

Warnings:

Information:

2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30323	no	2
			639b962a01cfbcf32f6e48eae1156f4a4a2162d		

Warnings:

Information:

Total Files Size (in bytes):	63714
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This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: Michael S. Harvey, et al.	)	
	)	
Serial No.: 14/681,938	)	Art Unit: 1628
	)	Examiner: Rei Tsang Shiao
Filing Date: April 8, 2015	)	
	)	
For: Methods and Compositions for the	)	
Generation of Peracetic Acid on Site	)	
at the Point-of-Use	)	
	)	

April 19, 2016
Sacramento, California 95814

Mail Stop Amendment
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

SUPPLEMENTAL REPLY TO OFFICE ACTION

This supplemental reply is submitted in response to the non-final office action mailed on December 7, 2015. This supplemental reply is timely as it is filed with a petition for extension of time.

Remarks/Arguments begin on page 2 of this paper.

Remarks/Arguments

Previous Reply filed Feb. 2, 2016

A previous reply to this office action was filed on Feb. 2, 2016 by the original applicants Michael S. Harvey and Jonathan N. Howarth, the inventors of this application. That reply included a Terminal Disclaimer of U.S. patent no. 8,546, 449 signed by Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc., the 100% assignee of this patent application.

In reviewing the PTO's transaction history and image file wrapper for this application, on April 12, 2016, applicants' attorney discovered that the PTO had entered an Internal Document on March 14, 2016 that disapproved the Terminal Disclaimer that had been filed on Feb 2, 2016. The Internal Document states that the assignee cannot sign the terminal disclaimer as it is not the applicant. The Internal Document further states that the assignee must file: a request under 37 CFR 1.46(c) to change the applicant to the assignee, a corrected ADS identifying the new applicant, a statement under 37 CFR 3.73(c) showing the chain of title to the new applicant, a new power of attorney from the new applicant, and a new terminal disclaimer.

This Supplemental Reply

In response to the Internal Document, Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc., the 100% assignee of this application, is submitting herewith: a request under 37 CFR 1.46(c) to change the applicant to the assignee; a corrected ADS identifying with underlining the assignee as the new applicant and related information; a statement under 37 CFR 3.73(c) showing the chain of title to the assignee as the new applicant; a new power of attorney from the assignee as the new applicant; and a new terminal disclaimer signed by attorney for the assignee applicant.

In addition, applicant restates the remarks that were submitted in the Reply filed on Feb. 2, 2016, as follows:

Applicant respectfully traverses the rejections in the Office Action and requests reconsideration.

The Examiner has rejected claims 1-14 under non-statutory obviousness-type double patenting over claim 1 of U.S. patent no. 8,546, 449 to Harvey, et. al.

Applicant submits a terminal disclaimer with this reply to overcome the double patenting rejection. Applicant requests that the rejection be withdrawn and the claims be allowed.

Date: April 19, 2016

Respectfully submitted,

By: /Audrey A. Millemann/
Audrey A. Millemann (Reg. No. 44,942)
Attorney for Applicant
Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mall, 11th floor
Sacramento, CA 95814
(916) 558-6033

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	14681938			
Filing Date:	08-Apr-2015			
Title of Invention:	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use			
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Michael S. Harvey			
Filer:	Audrey A. Millemann/Andrea Bari			
Attorney Docket Number:	8568/000044			
Filed as Small Entity				
Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)				
Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Extension-of-Time:				

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Extension - 2 months with \$0 paid	2252	1	300	300
Miscellaneous:				
Total in USD (\$)				300

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	25539085
Application Number:	14681938
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	5627
Title of Invention:	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Michael S. Harvey
Customer Number:	109932
Filer:	Audrey A. Millemann/Andrea Bari
Filer Authorized By:	Audrey A. Millemann
Attorney Docket Number:	8568/000044
Receipt Date:	19-APR-2016
Filing Date:	08-APR-2015
Time Stamp:	21:48:18
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Deposit Account
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$300
RAM confirmation Number	6733
Deposit Account	501176
Authorized User	BARI, ANDREA

The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:

Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 CFR 1.16 (National application filing, search, and examination fees)

Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 CFR 1.17 (Patent application and reexamination processing fees)

Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 CFR 1.21 (Miscellaneous fees and charges)

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Amendment/Req. Reconsideration-After Non-Final Reject	Supplemental_Reply_to_OA_Print.pdf	86096	no	3
			23db49acc89d3684dbf7859498dd1d9cbd0c3e85		

Warnings:

Information:

2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30451	no	2
			5cd71f26c70a833d67cfb5a65479514939df219		

Warnings:

Information:

Total Files Size (in bytes):			116547
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This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.



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www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
14/681,938	04/08/2015	Michael S. Harvey	8568/000044	5627

109932 7590 04/22/2016
Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mail, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

EXAMINER

SHIAO, REI TSANG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

1628

NOTIFICATION DATE	DELIVERY MODE
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04/22/2016

ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

bpaz@weintraub.com
abari@weintraub.com
amillemann@weintraub.com

Office Action Summary	Application No. 14/681,938	Applicant(s) HARVEY ET AL.	
	Examiner REI-TSANG SHIAO	Art Unit 1628	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 2/2/2016.
☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
- 4) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims*

- 5) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are pending in the application.
5a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 6) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 7) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 is/are rejected.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 9) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

* If any claims have been determined allowable, you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.

Application Papers

- 10) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 4/8/2015 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some** c) ☐ None of the:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

** See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 3) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08a and/or PTO/SB/08b)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 4) ☐ Other: _____ |

The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Amendment including a terminal disclaimer in the amendment filed on 2/02/2016 is acknowledged. However, the terminal disclaimer has not been approved in the Office, see reasons bellows:

The terminal disclaimer identifies a party who is not the applicant (only for applications filed on or after September 16, 2012; See FP 14.26.10): For cases filed on/after 9/16/12, 37 CFR 1.321 specifies that only the applicant can disclaim, and the terminal disclaimer must specify the extent of the applicant's ownership. Below is what needs to be done to correct the defects:

A request under 37 CFR 1.46(c) to change the applicant needs to be filed, which is (1) a request, signed by a 1.33(b) party, (2) a corrected ADS (37 CFR 1.76(c)) that identifies the "new" applicant in the applicant information, and is underlined since it is new, and (3) a 3.73(c) statement showing chain of title to the new applicant. Along with the § 1.46(c) request we need a POA that gives power to the attorney who is signing the TD, along with another copy of the TD, unless they file a TD that is signed by the applicant.

2. Claims 1-14 are pending in the application.

Responses to Amendments/Arguments

3. Since the terminal disclaimer against Harvey et al. '449 has not been approved in the Office, therefore the rejection of claims 1-14 under the obviousness-type double patenting over Harvey et al. '449 is maintained. Applicants are requested to file another terminal disclaimer to overcome the rejection.

4. This action is a **final rejection** and is intended to close the prosecution of this application. Applicant's reply under 37 CFR 1.113 to this action is limited either to an appeal to the Patent Trial and Appeal Board or to an amendment complying with the requirements set forth below.

If applicant should desire to file an amendment, entry of a proposed amendment after final rejection cannot be made as a matter of right unless it merely cancels claims

or complies with a formal requirement made earlier. Amendments touching the merits of the application which otherwise might not be proper may be admitted upon a showing a good and sufficient reasons why they are necessary and why they were not presented earlier.

A reply under 37 CFR 1.113 to a final rejection must include the appeal from, or cancellation of, each rejected claim. The filing of an amendment after final rejection, whether or not it is entered, does not stop the running of the statutory period for reply to the final rejection unless the examiner holds the claims to be in condition for allowance. Accordingly, if a Notice of Appeal has not been filed properly within the period for reply, or any extension of this period obtained under either 37 CFR 1.136(a) or (b), the application will become abandoned.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rei-tsang Shiao whose telephone number is (571) 272-0707. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Winston Shen, can be reached on (571)272-3157. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public

Art Unit: 1628

PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through

Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair->

[direct.uspto.gov](http://pair-direct.uspto.gov). Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system,

contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would

like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the

automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-

1000.

/REI-TSANG SHIAO/

Rei-tsang Shiao, Ph.D.
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1628

April 14, 2016

Index of Claims



Application/Control No.

14/681,938

Examiner

REI-TSANG SHIAO

Applicant(s)/Patent under Reexamination

HARVEY ET AL.

Art Unit

1628

✓	Rejected
=	Allowed

—	(Through numeral) Cancelled
÷	Restricted

N	Non-Elected
I	Interference

A	Appeal
O	Objected

Claim		Date									
Final	Original	3/14/16									
	1	✓									
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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
14/681,938	04/08/2015	Michael S. Harvey	8568/000044

109932
Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mail, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

CONFIRMATION NO. 5627
POA ACCEPTANCE LETTER



Date Mailed: 05/02/2016

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

This is in response to the Power of Attorney filed 04/19/2016.

The Power of Attorney in this application is accepted. Correspondence in this application will be mailed to the above address as provided by 37 CFR 1.33.

Questions about the contents of this notice and the requirements it sets forth should be directed to the Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit, at (571) 272-4000 or (571) 272-4200 or 1-888-786-0101.

/cnguyen/



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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING or 371(c) DATE	GRP ART UNIT	FIL FEE REC'D	ATTY. DOCKET NO	TOT CLAIMS	IND CLAIMS
14/681,938	04/08/2015	1628	730	8568/000044	14	1

109932

Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mall, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

CONFIRMATION NO. 5627
CORRECTED FILING RECEIPT



Date Mailed: 05/02/2016

Receipt is acknowledged of this non-provisional patent application. The application will be taken up for examination in due course. Applicant will be notified as to the results of the examination. Any correspondence concerning the application must include the following identification information: the U.S. APPLICATION NUMBER, FILING DATE, NAME OF APPLICANT, and TITLE OF INVENTION. Fees transmitted by check or draft are subject to collection. Please verify the accuracy of the data presented on this receipt. **If an error is noted on this Filing Receipt, please submit a written request for a Filing Receipt Correction. Please provide a copy of this Filing Receipt with the changes noted thereon. If you received a "Notice to File Missing Parts" for this application, please submit any corrections to this Filing Receipt with your reply to the Notice. When the USPTO processes the reply to the Notice, the USPTO will generate another Filing Receipt incorporating the requested corrections**

Inventor(s)

Michael S. Harvey, Modesto, CA;
Jonathan N. Howarth, Modesto, CA;

Applicant(s)

Enviro Tech Chemical Seives, Inc., Modesto, CA;

Power of Attorney: The patent practitioners associated with Customer Number 109932

Domestic Priority data as claimed by applicant

This application is a DIV of 14/019,296 09/05/2013
which is a DIV of 13/065,553 03/24/2011 PAT 8546449

Foreign Applications for which priority is claimed (You may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at the USPTO. Please see <http://www.uspto.gov> for more information.) - None.

Foreign application information must be provided in an Application Data Sheet in order to constitute a claim to foreign priority. See 37 CFR 1.55 and 1.76.

Permission to Access Application via Priority Document Exchange: Yes

Permission to Access Search Results: No

Applicant may provide or rescind an authorization for access using Form PTO/SB/39 or Form PTO/SB/69 as appropriate.

If Required, Foreign Filing License Granted: 04/21/2015

The country code and number of your priority application, to be used for filing abroad under the Paris Convention, is **US 14/681,938**

Projected Publication Date: Not Applicable

Non-Publication Request: No

Early Publication Request: No

**** SMALL ENTITY ****

Title

Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use

Preliminary Class

514

Statement under 37 CFR 1.55 or 1.78 for AIA (First Inventor to File) Transition Applications: No

PROTECTING YOUR INVENTION OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES

Since the rights granted by a U.S. patent extend only throughout the territory of the United States and have no effect in a foreign country, an inventor who wishes patent protection in another country must apply for a patent in a specific country or in regional patent offices. Applicants may wish to consider the filing of an international application under the Patent Cooperation Treaty (PCT). An international (PCT) application generally has the same effect as a regular national patent application in each PCT-member country. The PCT process **simplifies** the filing of patent applications on the same invention in member countries, but **does not result** in a grant of "an international patent" and does not eliminate the need of applicants to file additional documents and fees in countries where patent protection is desired.

Almost every country has its own patent law, and a person desiring a patent in a particular country must make an application for patent in that country in accordance with its particular laws. Since the laws of many countries differ in various respects from the patent law of the United States, applicants are advised to seek guidance from specific foreign countries to ensure that patent rights are not lost prematurely.

Applicants also are advised that in the case of inventions made in the United States, the Director of the USPTO must issue a license before applicants can apply for a patent in a foreign country. The filing of a U.S. patent application serves as a request for a foreign filing license. The application's filing receipt contains further information and guidance as to the status of applicant's license for foreign filing.

Applicants may wish to consult the USPTO booklet, "General Information Concerning Patents" (specifically, the section entitled "Treaties and Foreign Patents") for more information on timeframes and deadlines for filing foreign patent applications. The guide is available either by contacting the USPTO Contact Center at 800-786-9199, or it can be viewed on the USPTO website at <http://www.uspto.gov/web/offices/pac/doc/general/index.html>.

For information on preventing theft of your intellectual property (patents, trademarks and copyrights), you may wish to consult the U.S. Government website, <http://www.stopfakes.gov>. Part of a Department of Commerce initiative, this website includes self-help "toolkits" giving innovators guidance on how to protect intellectual property in specific countries such as China, Korea and Mexico. For questions regarding patent enforcement issues, applicants may call the U.S. Government hotline at 1-866-999-HALT (1-866-999-4258).

LICENSE FOR FOREIGN FILING UNDER
Title 35, United States Code, Section 184
Title 37, Code of Federal Regulations, 5.11 & 5.15

GRANTED

The applicant has been granted a license under 35 U.S.C. 184, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" followed by a date appears on this form. Such licenses are issued in all applications where the conditions for issuance of a license have been met, regardless of whether or not a license may be required as set forth in 37 CFR 5.15. The scope and limitations of this license are set forth in 37 CFR 5.15(a) unless an earlier license has been issued under 37 CFR 5.15(b). The license is subject to revocation upon written notification. The date indicated is the effective date of the license, unless an earlier license of similar scope has been granted under 37 CFR 5.13 or 5.14.

This license is to be retained by the licensee and may be used at any time on or after the effective date thereof unless it is revoked. This license is automatically transferred to any related applications(s) filed under 37 CFR 1.53(d). This license is not retroactive.

The grant of a license does not in any way lessen the responsibility of a licensee for the security of the subject matter as imposed by any Government contract or the provisions of existing laws relating to espionage and the national security or the export of technical data. Licensees should apprise themselves of current regulations especially with respect to certain countries, of other agencies, particularly the Office of Defense Trade Controls, Department of State (with respect to Arms, Munitions and Implements of War (22 CFR 121-128)); the Bureau of Industry and Security, Department of Commerce (15 CFR parts 730-774); the Office of Foreign Assets Control, Department of Treasury (31 CFR Parts 500+) and the Department of Energy.

NOT GRANTED

No license under 35 U.S.C. 184 has been granted at this time, if the phrase "IF REQUIRED, FOREIGN FILING LICENSE GRANTED" DOES NOT appear on this form. Applicant may still petition for a license under 37 CFR 5.12, if a license is desired before the expiration of 6 months from the filing date of the application. If 6 months has lapsed from the filing date of this application and the licensee has not received any indication of a secrecy order under 35 U.S.C. 181, the licensee may foreign file the application pursuant to 37 CFR 5.15(b).

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The United States represents the largest, most dynamic marketplace in the world and is an unparalleled location for business investment, innovation, and commercialization of new technologies. The U.S. offers tremendous resources and advantages for those who invest and manufacture goods here. Through SelectUSA, our nation works to promote and facilitate business investment. SelectUSA provides information assistance to the international investor community; serves as an ombudsman for existing and potential investors; advocates on behalf of U.S. cities, states, and regions competing for global investment; and counsels U.S. economic development organizations on investment attraction best practices. To learn more about why the United States is the best country in the world to develop technology, manufacture products, deliver services, and grow your business, visit <http://www.SelectUSA.gov> or call +1-202-482-6800.



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NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE AND FEE(S) DUE

109932 7590 05/10/2016
Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mail, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

EXAMINER

SHIAO, REI TSANG

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

1628

DATE MAILED: 05/10/2016

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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14/681,938

04/08/2015

Michael S. Harvey

8568/000044

5627

TITLE OF INVENTION: Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	SMALL	\$480	\$0	\$0	\$480	08/10/2016

THE APPLICATION IDENTIFIED ABOVE HAS BEEN EXAMINED AND IS ALLOWED FOR ISSUANCE AS A PATENT. PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS CLOSED. THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWANCE IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS. THIS APPLICATION IS SUBJECT TO WITHDRAWAL FROM ISSUE AT THE INITIATIVE OF THE OFFICE OR UPON PETITION BY THE APPLICANT. SEE 37 CFR 1.313 AND MPEP 1308.

THE ISSUE FEE AND PUBLICATION FEE (IF REQUIRED) MUST BE PAID WITHIN THREE MONTHS FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS NOTICE OR THIS APPLICATION SHALL BE REGARDED AS ABANDONED. THIS STATUTORY PERIOD CANNOT BE EXTENDED. SEE 35 U.S.C. 151. THE ISSUE FEE DUE INDICATED ABOVE DOES NOT REFLECT A CREDIT FOR ANY PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE IN THIS APPLICATION. IF AN ISSUE FEE HAS PREVIOUSLY BEEN PAID IN THIS APPLICATION (AS SHOWN ABOVE), THE RETURN OF PART B OF THIS FORM WILL BE CONSIDERED A REQUEST TO REAPPLY THE PREVIOUSLY PAID ISSUE FEE TOWARD THE ISSUE FEE NOW DUE.

HOW TO REPLY TO THIS NOTICE:

I. Review the ENTITY STATUS shown above. If the ENTITY STATUS is shown as SMALL or MICRO, verify whether entitlement to that entity status still applies.

If the ENTITY STATUS is the same as shown above, pay the TOTAL FEE(S) DUE shown above.

If the ENTITY STATUS is changed from that shown above, on PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, complete section number 5 titled "Change in Entity Status (from status indicated above)".

For purposes of this notice, small entity fees are 1/2 the amount of undiscounted fees, and micro entity fees are 1/2 the amount of small entity fees.

II. PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL, or its equivalent, must be completed and returned to the United States Patent and Trademark Office (USPTO) with your ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). If you are charging the fee(s) to your deposit account, section "4b" of Part B - Fee(s) Transmittal should be completed and an extra copy of the form should be submitted. If an equivalent of Part B is filed, a request to reapply a previously paid issue fee must be clearly made, and delays in processing may occur due to the difficulty in recognizing the paper as an equivalent of Part B.

III. All communications regarding this application must give the application number. Please direct all communications prior to issuance to Mail Stop ISSUE FEE unless advised to the contrary.

IMPORTANT REMINDER: Utility patents issuing on applications filed on or after Dec. 12, 1980 may require payment of maintenance fees. It is patentee's responsibility to ensure timely payment of maintenance fees when due.

PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with applicable fee(s), to: **Mail** **Mail Stop ISSUE FEE**
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
or **Fax** **(571)-273-2885**

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence including the Patent, advance orders and notification of maintenance fees will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications.

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(s) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

109932 7590 05/10/2016
Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mail, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Certificate of Mailing or Transmission

I hereby certify that this Fee(s) Transmittal is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Mail Stop ISSUE FEE address above, or being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO (571) 273-2885, on the date indicated below.

(Depositor's name)
(Signature)
(Date)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
14/681,938	04/08/2015	Michael S. Harvey	8568/000044	5627

TITLE OF INVENTION: Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	SMALL	\$480	\$0	\$0	\$480	08/10/2016

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS
SHIAO, REI TSANG	1628	514-557000

1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CFR 1.363).

☐ Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/SB/122) attached.

☐ "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-02 or more recent) attached. **Use of a Customer Number is required.**

2. For printing on the patent front page, list

(1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively,

1 _____

(2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed.

2 _____

3 _____

3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type)

PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the document has been filed for recordation as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11. Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment.

(A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE

(B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY)

Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent) : ☐ Individual ☐ Corporation or other private group entity ☐ Government

4a. The following fee(s) are submitted:

☐ Issue Fee

☐ Publication Fee (No small entity discount permitted)

☐ Advance Order - # of Copies _____

4b. Payment of Fee(s): (Please first reapply any previously paid issue fee shown above)

☐ A check is enclosed.

☐ Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached.

☐ The director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficiency, or credits any overpayment, to Deposit Account Number _____ (enclose an extra copy of this form).

5. Change in Entity Status (from status indicated above)

☐ Applicant certifying micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29

☐ Applicant asserting small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27

☐ Applicant changing to regular undiscounted fee status.

NOTE: Absent a valid certification of Micro Entity Status (see forms PTO/SB/15A and 15B), issue fee payment in the micro entity amount will not be accepted at the risk of application abandonment.

NOTE: If the application was previously under micro entity status, checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to micro entity status.

NOTE: Checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to small or micro entity status, as applicable.

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.31 and 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications.

Authorized Signature _____

Date _____

Typed or printed name _____

Registration No. _____



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
14/681,938	04/08/2015	Michael S. Harvey	8568/000044	5627

109932 7590 05/10/2016
Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mail, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

EXAMINER

SHIAO, REI TSANG

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
----------	--------------

1628

DATE MAILED: 05/10/2016

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b) (Applications filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Office has discontinued providing a Patent Term Adjustment (PTA) calculation with the Notice of Allowance.

Section 1(h)(2) of the AIA Technical Corrections Act amended 35 U.S.C. 154(b)(3)(B)(i) to eliminate the requirement that the Office provide a patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. See Revisions to Patent Term Adjustment, 78 Fed. Reg. 19416, 19417 (Apr. 1, 2013). Therefore, the Office is no longer providing an initial patent term adjustment determination with the notice of allowance. The Office will continue to provide a patent term adjustment determination with the Issue Notification Letter that is mailed to applicant approximately three weeks prior to the issue date of the patent, and will include the patent term adjustment on the patent. Any request for reconsideration of the patent term adjustment determination (or reinstatement of patent term adjustment) should follow the process outlined in 37 CFR 1.705.

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Customer Service Center of the Office of Patent Publication at 1-(888)-786-0101 or (571)-272-4200.

OMB Clearance and PRA Burden Statement for PTOL-85 Part B

The Paperwork Reduction Act (PRA) of 1995 requires Federal agencies to obtain Office of Management and Budget approval before requesting most types of information from the public. When OMB approves an agency request to collect information from the public, OMB (i) provides a valid OMB Control Number and expiration date for the agency to display on the instrument that will be used to collect the information and (ii) requires the agency to inform the public about the OMB Control Number's legal significance in accordance with 5 CFR 1320.5(b).

The information collected by PTOL-85 Part B is required by 37 CFR 1.311. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 12 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450. Under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number.

Privacy Act Statement

The Privacy Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-579) requires that you be given certain information in connection with your submission of the attached form related to a patent application or patent. Accordingly, pursuant to the requirements of the Act, please be advised that: (1) the general authority for the collection of this information is 35 U.S.C. 2(b)(2); (2) furnishing of the information solicited is voluntary; and (3) the principal purpose for which the information is used by the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office is to process and/or examine your submission related to a patent application or patent. If you do not furnish the requested information, the U.S. Patent and Trademark Office may not be able to process and/or examine your submission, which may result in termination of proceedings or abandonment of the application or expiration of the patent.

The information provided by you in this form will be subject to the following routine uses:

1. The information on this form will be treated confidentially to the extent allowed under the Freedom of Information Act (5 U.S.C. 552) and the Privacy Act (5 U.S.C. 552a). Records from this system of records may be disclosed to the Department of Justice to determine whether disclosure of these records is required by the Freedom of Information Act.
2. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, in the course of presenting evidence to a court, magistrate, or administrative tribunal, including disclosures to opposing counsel in the course of settlement negotiations.
3. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Member of Congress submitting a request involving an individual, to whom the record pertains, when the individual has requested assistance from the Member with respect to the subject matter of the record.
4. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a contractor of the Agency having need for the information in order to perform a contract. Recipients of information shall be required to comply with the requirements of the Privacy Act of 1974, as amended, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 552a(m).
5. A record related to an International Application filed under the Patent Cooperation Treaty in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the International Bureau of the World Intellectual Property Organization, pursuant to the Patent Cooperation Treaty.
6. A record in this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to another federal agency for purposes of National Security review (35 U.S.C. 181) and for review pursuant to the Atomic Energy Act (42 U.S.C. 218(c)).
7. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the Administrator, General Services, or his/her designee, during an inspection of records conducted by GSA as part of that agency's responsibility to recommend improvements in records management practices and programs, under authority of 44 U.S.C. 2904 and 2906. Such disclosure shall be made in accordance with the GSA regulations governing inspection of records for this purpose, and any other relevant (i.e., GSA or Commerce) directive. Such disclosure shall not be used to make determinations about individuals.
8. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to the public after either publication of the application pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 122(b) or issuance of a patent pursuant to 35 U.S.C. 151. Further, a record may be disclosed, subject to the limitations of 37 CFR 1.14, as a routine use, to the public if the record was filed in an application which became abandoned or in which the proceedings were terminated and which application is referenced by either a published application, an application open to public inspection or an issued patent.
9. A record from this system of records may be disclosed, as a routine use, to a Federal, State, or local law enforcement agency, if the USPTO becomes aware of a violation or potential violation of the law.

Notice of Allowability	Application No. 14/681,938	Applicant(s) HARVEY ET AL.	
	Examiner REI-TSANG SHIAO	Art Unit 1628	AIA (First Inventor to File) Status No

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address--

All claims being allowable, PROSECUTION ON THE MERITS IS (OR REMAINS) CLOSED in this application. If not included herewith (or previously mailed), a Notice of Allowance (PTOL-85) or other appropriate communication will be mailed in due course. **THIS NOTICE OF ALLOWABILITY IS NOT A GRANT OF PATENT RIGHTS.** This application is subject to withdrawal from issue at the initiative of the Office or upon petition by the applicant. See 37 CFR 1.313 and MPEP 1308.

1. ☒ This communication is responsive to amendment filed on 4/19/2016.
☐ A declaration(s)/affidavit(s) under **37 CFR 1.130(b)** was/were filed on _____.
2. ☐ An election was made by the applicant in response to a restriction requirement set forth during the interview on _____; the restriction requirement and election have been incorporated into this action.
3. ☒ The allowed claim(s) is/are 1-14. As a result of the allowed claim(s), you may be eligible to benefit from the **Patent Prosecution Highway** program at a participating intellectual property office for the corresponding application. For more information, please see http://www.uspto.gov/patents/init_events/pph/index.jsp or send an inquiry to PPHfeedback@uspto.gov.
4. ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

Certified copies:

- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some *c) ☐ None of the:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this national stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* Certified copies not received: _____.

Applicant has THREE MONTHS FROM THE "MAILING DATE" of this communication to file a reply complying with the requirements noted below. Failure to timely comply will result in ABANDONMENT of this application.

THIS THREE-MONTH PERIOD IS NOT EXTENDABLE.

5. ☐ CORRECTED DRAWINGS (as "replacement sheets") must be submitted.
☐ including changes required by the attached Examiner's Amendment / Comment or in the Office action of Paper No./Mail Date _____.
Identifying indicia such as the application number (see 37 CFR 1.84(c)) should be written on the drawings in the front (not the back) of each sheet. Replacement sheet(s) should be labeled as such in the header according to 37 CFR 1.121(d).
6. ☐ DEPOSIT OF and/or INFORMATION about the deposit of BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL must be submitted. Note the attached Examiner's comment regarding REQUIREMENT FOR THE DEPOSIT OF BIOLOGICAL MATERIAL.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|--|
| 1. ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 5. ☐ Examiner's Amendment/Comment |
| 2. ☐ Information Disclosure Statements (PTO/SB/08),
Paper No./Mail Date _____ | 6. ☒ Examiner's Statement of Reasons for Allowance |
| 3. ☐ Examiner's Comment Regarding Requirement for Deposit
of Biological Material | 7. ☐ Other _____. |
| 4. ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413),
Paper No./Mail Date _____. | |

/REI-TSANG SHIAO/
Primary Examiner, Art Unit 1628

The present application is being examined under the pre-AIA first to invent provisions.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Amendment including a terminal disclaimer in the amendment filed on 4/19/2016 is acknowledged.
2. Claims 1-14 are pending in the application.

Reasons for Allowance

3. Since the terminal disclaimer against Harvey et al. '449 has been filed and approved in the Office, the rejection of claims 1-14 under the obviousness-type double patenting over Harvey et al. '449 has been overcome in the amendment filed on 4/19/2016
4. Claims 1-14 are neither anticipated nor rendered obvious over the art of record, and therefore are allowable. A suggestion for modification of a reference to obtain the instant methods of use has not been found. Claims 1-14 are allowed.

Any comments considered necessary by applicant must be submitted no later than the payment of the issue fee and, to avoid processing delays, should preferably accompany the issue fee. Such submissions should be clearly labeled "Comments on Statement of Reasons for Allowance".

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Rei-tsang Shiao whose telephone number is (571) 272-0707. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:30 AM - 5:00 PM. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Winston

Art Unit: 1628

Shen, can be reached on (571)272-3157. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/REI-TSANG SHIAO/

Rei-tsang Shiao, Ph.D.
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1628

April 29, 2016

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicants: Michael S. Harvey, et al.)
Serial No.: 14/681,938) Art Unit: 1628
Filing Date: April 8, 2015) Examiner: Rei Tsang Shiao
For: Methods and Compositions for the)
Generation of Peracetic Acid on Site)
at the Point-of-Use)
_____)

April 19, 2016
Sacramento, California 95814

Mail Stop Amendment /REI TSANG SHIAO/
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, VA 22313-1450

04/29/2016

entered

SUPPLEMENTAL REPLY TO OFFICE ACTION

This supplemental reply is submitted in response to the non-final office action mailed on December 7, 2015. This supplemental reply is timely as it is filed with a petition for extension of time.

Remarks/Arguments begin on page 2 of this paper.

Search Notes

Application/Control No.

14/681,938

Examiner

REI-TSANG SHIAO

Applicant(s)/Patent under
Reexamination

HARVEY ET AL.

Art Unit

1628

SEARCHED

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
514	557	4/29/2016	R.S.

INTERFERENCE SEARCHED

Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner
514/557		4/29/2016	R.S.

**SEARCH NOTES
(INCLUDING SEARCH STRATEGY)**

	DATE	EXMR
EAST class/subclass	4/29/2016	R.S.

EAST Search History

EAST Search History (Prior Art)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L1	1966	(514/557).OCLS.	USPAT; USOCR	OR	OFF	2016/04/29 09:21

EAST Search History (Interference)

Ref #	Hits	Search Query	DBs	Default Operator	Plurals	Time Stamp
L2	1834	(514/557).OCLS.	USPAT	OR	OFF	2016/04/29 09:21

4/ 29/ 2016 9:22:22 AM

Issue Classification 	Application/Control No. 14681938	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination HARVEY ET AL.	
	Examiner REI-TSANG SHIAO	Art Unit 1628	

CPC					
Symbol				Type	Version
A01N	37	/	16	F	2013-01-01
C11D	3	/	3947	I	2013-01-01
C11D	11	/	0041	I	2013-01-01
A01N	59	/	00	I	2013-01-01
C11D	3	/	3956	I	2013-01-01
C11D	3	/	3955	I	2013-01-01
D06L	3	/	025	I	2013-01-01
		/			
		/			
		/			
		/			
		/			
		/			
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		/			
		/			

CPC Combination Sets								
Symbol				Type	Set	Ranking	Version	
A01N		37	/	16	I	1	1	2013-01-01
A01N		37	/	02	I	1	2	2013-01-01
A01N		59	/	00	I	1	3	2013-01-01
A01N		2300	/	00	A	1	4	2013-01-01
A01N		59	/	00	I	2	1	2013-01-01
A01N		37	/	02	I	2	2	2013-01-01
A01N		2300	/	00	A	2	3	2013-01-01

NONE		Total Claims Allowed: 14	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)		
/REI-TSANG SHIAO/ Primary Examiner.Art Unit 1628	04/29/2016	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	NONE

Issue Classification 	Application/Control No. 14681938	Applicant(s)/Patent Under Reexamination HARVEY ET AL.
	Examiner REI-TSANG SHIAO	Art Unit 1628

☐ Claims renumbered in the same order as presented by applicant															
☐ CPA															
☒ T.D.															
☐ R.1.47															
Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original	Final	Original
1	1														
2	2														
3	3														
4	4														
5	5														
6	6														
7	7														
8	8														
9	9														
10	10														
11	11														
12	12														
13	13														
14	14														

NONE		Total Claims Allowed:	
(Assistant Examiner)	(Date)	14	
/REI-TSANG SHIAO/ Primary Examiner.Art Unit 1628	04/29/2016	O.G. Print Claim(s)	O.G. Print Figure
(Primary Examiner)	(Date)	1	NONE

PART B - FEE(S) TRANSMITTAL

Complete and send this form, together with applicable fee(s), to: **Mail** **Mail Stop ISSUE FEE**
Commissioner for Patents
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
or Fax **(571)-273-2885**

INSTRUCTIONS: This form should be used for transmitting the ISSUE FEE and PUBLICATION FEE (if required). Blocks 1 through 5 should be completed where appropriate. All further correspondence including the Patent, advance orders and notification of maintenance fees will be mailed to the current correspondence address as indicated unless corrected below or directed otherwise in Block 1, by (a) specifying a new correspondence address; and/or (b) indicating a separate "FEE ADDRESS" for maintenance fee notifications.

CURRENT CORRESPONDENCE ADDRESS (Note: Use Block 1 for any change of address)

Note: A certificate of mailing can only be used for domestic mailings of the Fee(s) Transmittal. This certificate cannot be used for any other accompanying papers. Each additional paper, such as an assignment or formal drawing, must have its own certificate of mailing or transmission.

109932 7590 05/10/2016
Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mail, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

Certificate of Mailing or Transmission

I hereby certify that this Fee(s) Transmittal is being deposited with the United States Postal Service with sufficient postage for first class mail in an envelope addressed to the Mail Stop ISSUE FEE address above, or being facsimile transmitted to the USPTO (571) 273-2885, on the date indicated below.

(Depositor's name)
(Signature)
(Date)

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
14/681,938	04/08/2015	Michael S. Harvey	8568/000044	5627

TITLE OF INVENTION: Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use

APPLN. TYPE	ENTITY STATUS	ISSUE FEE DUE	PUBLICATION FEE DUE	PREV. PAID ISSUE FEE	TOTAL FEE(S) DUE	DATE DUE
nonprovisional	SMALL	\$480	\$0	\$0	\$480	08/10/2016

EXAMINER	ART UNIT	CLASS-SUBCLASS
SHIAO, REI TSANG	1628	514-557000

1. Change of correspondence address or indication of "Fee Address" (37 CFR 1.363).

- ☐ Change of correspondence address (or Change of Correspondence Address form PTO/SB/122) attached.
- ☐ "Fee Address" indication (or "Fee Address" Indication form PTO/SB/47; Rev 03-02 or more recent) attached. **Use of a Customer Number is required.**

2. For printing on the patent front page, list

- (1) The names of up to 3 registered patent attorneys or agents OR, alternatively,
- (2) The name of a single firm (having as a member a registered attorney or agent) and the names of up to 2 registered patent attorneys or agents. If no name is listed, no name will be printed.

1 Audrey A. Millemann
2 Weintraub Tobin
3 _____

3. ASSIGNEE NAME AND RESIDENCE DATA TO BE PRINTED ON THE PATENT (print or type)

PLEASE NOTE: Unless an assignee is identified below, no assignee data will appear on the patent. If an assignee is identified below, the document has been filed for recordation as set forth in 37 CFR 3.11. Completion of this form is NOT a substitute for filing an assignment.

(A) NAME OF ASSIGNEE

(B) RESIDENCE: (CITY and STATE OR COUNTRY)

Enviro Tech Chemical Services, Inc. Modesto, CA

Please check the appropriate assignee category or categories (will not be printed on the patent) : ☐ Individual ☒ Corporation or other private group entity ☐ Government

4a. The following fee(s) are submitted:

- ☒ Issue Fee
- ☐ Publication Fee (No small entity discount permitted)
- ☐ Advance Order - # of Copies _____

4b. Payment of Fee(s): (Please first reapply any previously paid issue fee shown above)

- ☐ A check is enclosed.
- ☐ Payment by credit card. Form PTO-2038 is attached.
- ☒ The director is hereby authorized to charge the required fee(s), any deficiency, or credits any overpayment, to Deposit Account Number 501176 (enclose an extra copy of this form).

5. Change in Entity Status (from status indicated above)

- ☐ Applicant certifying micro entity status. See 37 CFR 1.29
- ☐ Applicant asserting small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27
- ☐ Applicant changing to regular undiscounted fee status.

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NOTE: If the application was previously under micro entity status, checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to micro entity status.

NOTE: Checking this box will be taken to be a notification of loss of entitlement to small or micro entity status, as applicable.

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.31 and 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications.

Authorized Signature /Audrey A. Millemann/

Date May 17, 2016

Typed or printed name Audrey Millemann

Registration No. 44942

Electronic Patent Application Fee Transmittal

Application Number:	14681938			
Filing Date:	08-Apr-2015			
Title of Invention:	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use			
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Michael S. Harvey			
Filer:	Audrey A. Millemann/Andrea Bari			
Attorney Docket Number:	8568/000044			
Filed as Small Entity				
Filing Fees for Utility under 35 USC 111(a)				
Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Basic Filing:				
Pages:				
Claims:				
Miscellaneous-Filing:				
Petition:				
Patent-Appeals-and-Interference:				
Post-Allowance-and-Post-Issuance:				
Utility Appl Issue Fee	2501	1	480	480

Description	Fee Code	Quantity	Amount	Sub-Total in USD(\$)
Extension-of-Time:				
Miscellaneous:				
Total in USD (\$)				480

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	25805868
Application Number:	14681938
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	5627
Title of Invention:	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Michael S. Harvey
Customer Number:	109932
Filer:	Audrey A. Millemann/Andrea Bari
Filer Authorized By:	Audrey A. Millemann
Attorney Docket Number:	8568/000044
Receipt Date:	17-MAY-2016
Filing Date:	08-APR-2015
Time Stamp:	17:57:07
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	yes
Payment Type	Deposit Account
Payment was successfully received in RAM	\$480
RAM confirmation Number	4829
Deposit Account	501176
Authorized User	BARI, ANDREA

The Director of the USPTO is hereby authorized to charge indicated fees and credit any overpayment as follows:

Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 CFR 1.17 (Patent application and reexamination processing fees)

Charge any Additional Fees required under 37 CFR 1.21 (Miscellaneous fees and charges)

File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Issue Fee Payment (PTO-85B)	Issue_Fee_Transmittal.pdf	82611	no	1
			2a07a2ea74578552fc40b655734a73b2e705d9f6		

Warnings:

Information:

2	Fee Worksheet (SB06)	fee-info.pdf	30298	no	2
			08fb8d7cc4d7636724f936257700928080ba2348		

Warnings:

Information:

Total Files Size (in bytes):			112909
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This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.

New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111

If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.

National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371

If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.

New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office

If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.



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APPLICATION NO.	ISSUE DATE	PATENT NO.	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
14/681,938	06/14/2016	9363997	8568/000044	5627

109932 7590 05/25/2016
Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mail, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

ISSUE NOTIFICATION

The projected patent number and issue date are specified above.

Determination of Patent Term Adjustment under 35 U.S.C. 154 (b) (application filed on or after May 29, 2000)

The Patent Term Adjustment is 0 day(s). Any patent to issue from the above-identified application will include an indication of the adjustment on the front page.

If a Continued Prosecution Application (CPA) was filed in the above-identified application, the filing date that determines Patent Term Adjustment is the filing date of the most recent CPA.

Applicant will be able to obtain more detailed information by accessing the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) WEB site (<http://pair.uspto.gov>).

Any questions regarding the Patent Term Extension or Adjustment determination should be directed to the Office of Patent Legal Administration at (571)-272-7702. Questions relating to issue and publication fee payments should be directed to the Application Assistance Unit (AAU) of the Office of Data Management (ODM) at (571)-272-4200.

APPLICANT(s) (Please see PAIR WEB site <http://pair.uspto.gov> for additional applicants):

Michael S. Harvey, Modesto, CA;
Enviro Tech Chemical Seives, Inc., Modesto, CA;
Jonathan N. Howarth, Modesto, CA;

The United States represents the largest, most dynamic marketplace in the world and is an unparalleled location for business investment, innovation, and commercialization of new technologies. The USA offers tremendous resources and advantages for those who invest and manufacture goods here. Through SelectUSA, our nation works to encourage and facilitate business investment. To learn more about why the USA is the best country in the world to develop technology, manufacture products, and grow your business, visit SelectUSA.gov.

TRANSMITTAL FOR POWER OF ATTORNEY TO ONE OR MORE REGISTERED PRACTITIONERS

NOTE: This form is to be submitted with the Power of Attorney by Applicant form (PTO/AIA/82B) to identify the application to which the Power of Attorney is directed, in accordance with 37 CFR 1.5, unless the application number and filing date are identified in the Power of Attorney by Applicant form. If neither form PTO/AIA/82A nor form PTO/AIA82B identifies the application to which the Power of Attorney is directed, the Power of Attorney will not be recognized in the application.

Application Number	14/681938
Filing Date	04/08/2015
First Named Inventor	Michael S. Harvey
Title	Methods and compositions for the generation of peracetic acid on site at the point-of-use
Art Unit	1628
Examiner Name	Not Assigned
Attorney Docket Number	LZA-273-DIV2 (LP3623US03)

SIGNATURE of Applicant or Patent Practitioner

Signature	/timothy a. cassidy/	Date (Optional)	
Name	Timothy A. Cassidy	Registration Number	
Title (if Applicant is a juristic entity)			
Applicant Name (if Applicant is a juristic entity)			

NOTE: This form must be signed in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4(d) for signature requirements and certifications. If more than one applicant, use multiple forms.



*Total of 1 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.131, 1.32, and 1.33. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 3 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. **SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.**

POWER OF ATTORNEY BY APPLICANT

I hereby revoke all previous powers of attorney given in the application identified in either the attached transmittal letter or the boxes below.

Application Number	Filing Date

(Note: The boxes above may be left blank if information is provided on form PTO/AIA/82A.)

☒ I hereby appoint the Patent Practitioner(s) associated with the following Customer Number as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s), and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith for the application referenced in the attached transmittal letter (form PTO/AIA/82A) or identified above:

22827

OR

☐ I hereby appoint Practitioner(s) named in the attached list (form PTO/AIA/82C) as my/our attorney(s) or agent(s), and to transact all business in the United States Patent and Trademark Office connected therewith for the patent application referenced in the attached transmittal letter (form PTO/AIA/82A) or identified above. (Note: Complete form PTO/AIA/82C.)

Please recognize or change the correspondence address for the application identified in the attached transmittal letter or the boxes above to:

☐ The address associated with the above-mentioned Customer Number

OR

☐ The address associated with Customer Number:

22827

OR

☐ Firm or Individual Name Dority & Manning, P.A.

Address PO Box 1449

City Greenville State SC Zip 29602

Country US

Telephone 864-271-1592 Email docketing@dority-manning.com

I am the Applicant (if the Applicant is a juristic entity, list the Applicant name in the box):

ENVIRO TECH CHEMICAL SERVICES, INC.

- ☐ Inventor or Joint Inventor (title not required below)
- ☐ Legal Representative of a Deceased or Legally Incapacitated Inventor (title not required below)
- ☒ Assignee or Person to Whom the Inventor is Under an Obligation to Assign (provide signer's title if applicant is a juristic entity)
- ☐ Person Who Otherwise Shows Sufficient Proprietary Interest (e.g., a petition under 37 CFR 1.46(b)(2) was granted in the application or is concurrently being filed with this document) (provide signer's title if applicant is a juristic entity)

SIGNATURE of Applicant for Patent

The undersigned (whose title is supplied below) is authorized to act on behalf of the applicant (e.g., where the applicant is a juristic entity).

Signature Julie Gallucci Date (Optional) 1/19/23

Name Julie Gallucci

Title President of EnviroTech

NOTE: Signature - This form must be signed by the applicant in accordance with 37 CFR 1.33. See 37 CFR 1.4 for signature requirements and certifications. If more than one applicant, use multiple forms.

☒ Total of 1 forms are submitted.

This collection of information is required by 37 CFR 1.131, 1.32, and 1.33. The information is required to obtain or retain a benefit by the public which is to file (and by the USPTO to process) an application. Confidentiality is governed by 35 U.S.C. 122 and 37 CFR 1.11 and 1.14. This collection is estimated to take 3 minutes to complete, including gathering, preparing, and submitting the completed application form to the USPTO. Time will vary depending upon the individual case. Any comments on the amount of time you require to complete this form and/or suggestions for reducing this burden, should be sent to the Chief Information Officer, U.S. Patent and Trademark Office, U.S. Department of Commerce, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450. DO NOT SEND FEES OR COMPLETED FORMS TO THIS ADDRESS. SEND TO: Commissioner for Patents, P.O. Box 1450, Alexandria, VA 22313-1450.

If you need assistance in completing the form, call 1-800-PTO-9199 and select option 2.

Electronic Acknowledgement Receipt

EFS ID:	47416381
Application Number:	14681938
International Application Number:	
Confirmation Number:	5627
Title of Invention:	Methods and Compositions for the Generation of Peracetic Acid On Site at the Point-of-Use
First Named Inventor/Applicant Name:	Michael S. Harvey
Customer Number:	109932
Filer:	Timothy A. Cassidy/Taylor Holden
Filer Authorized By:	Timothy A. Cassidy
Attorney Docket Number:	8568/000044
Receipt Date:	24-JAN-2023
Filing Date:	08-APR-2015
Time Stamp:	10:38:14
Application Type:	Utility under 35 USC 111(a)

Payment information:

Submitted with Payment	no
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File Listing:

Document Number	Document Description	File Name	File Size(Bytes)/ Message Digest	Multi Part /.zip	Pages (if appl.)
1	Power of Attorney	LZA-273-DIV2_POA.PDF	381871	no	2
			017740ce845435ee848b372fb6bfc79a5a5db7a		

Warnings:

Information:	
Total Files Size (in bytes):	381871
<p>This Acknowledgement Receipt evidences receipt on the noted date by the USPTO of the indicated documents, characterized by the applicant, and including page counts, where applicable. It serves as evidence of receipt similar to a Post Card, as described in MPEP 503.</p> <p><u>New Applications Under 35 U.S.C. 111</u> If a new application is being filed and the application includes the necessary components for a filing date (see 37 CFR 1.53(b)-(d) and MPEP 506), a Filing Receipt (37 CFR 1.54) will be issued in due course and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the filing date of the application.</p> <p><u>National Stage of an International Application under 35 U.S.C. 371</u> If a timely submission to enter the national stage of an international application is compliant with the conditions of 35 U.S.C. 371 and other applicable requirements a Form PCT/DO/EO/903 indicating acceptance of the application as a national stage submission under 35 U.S.C. 371 will be issued in addition to the Filing Receipt, in due course.</p> <p><u>New International Application Filed with the USPTO as a Receiving Office</u> If a new international application is being filed and the international application includes the necessary components for an international filing date (see PCT Article 11 and MPEP 1810), a Notification of the International Application Number and of the International Filing Date (Form PCT/RO/105) will be issued in due course, subject to prescriptions concerning national security, and the date shown on this Acknowledgement Receipt will establish the international filing date of the application.</p>	



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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
14/681,938	04/08/2015	Michael S. Harvey	LZA-273-DIV2 (LP3623US03)

22827
DORITY & MANNING, P.A.
POST OFFICE BOX 1449
GREENVILLE, SC 29602-1449

CONFIRMATION NO. 5627
POA ACCEPTANCE LETTER



Date Mailed: 02/07/2023

NOTICE OF ACCEPTANCE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

This is in response to the Power of Attorney filed 01/24/2023.

The Power of Attorney in this application is accepted. Correspondence in this application will be mailed to the above address as provided by 37 CFR 1.33.

Questions about the contents of this notice and the requirements it sets forth should be directed to the Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit, at (571) 272-4000 or (571) 272-4200 or 1-888-786-0101.

/ctuazon/



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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE
14/681,938	04/08/2015	Michael S. Harvey	8568/000044

109932
Weintraub Tobin Chediak Coleman Grodin
400 Capitol Mall, 11th Floor
Sacramento, CA 95814

CONFIRMATION NO. 5627
POWER OF ATTORNEY NOTICE



Date Mailed: 02/07/2023

NOTICE REGARDING CHANGE OF POWER OF ATTORNEY

This is in response to the Power of Attorney filed 01/24/2023.

- The Power of Attorney to you in this application has been revoked by the applicant. Future correspondence will be mailed to the new address of record(37 CFR 1.33).

Questions about the contents of this notice and the requirements it sets forth should be directed to the Office of Data Management, Application Assistance Unit, at (571) 272-4000 or (571) 272-4200 or 1-888-786-0101.

/ctuazon/



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APPLICATION NUMBER	FILING OR 371(C) DATE	FIRST NAMED APPLICANT	ATTY. DOCKET NO./TITLE	REQUEST ID
14/681,938	04/08/2015	Michael S. Harvey	LZA-273-DIV2 (LP3623US03)	190261

Acknowledgement of Loss of Entitlement to Entity Status Discount

The entity status change request below filed through Private PAIR on 06/05/2023 has been accepted.

CERTIFICATIONS:

Change of Entity Status:

☒ Applicant changing to regular undiscounted fee status.

NOTE: Checking this box will be taken to be notification of loss of entitlement to small or micro entity status, as applicable.

This portion must be completed by the signatory or signatories making the entity status change in accordance with 37 CFR 1.4(d)(4).

Signature:	/timothy a. cassidy/
Name:	Timothy A. Cassidy
Registration Number:	38024