

US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS REGISTRATION DIVISION (75 767) WASHINGTON, DC 20460	EPA REGISTRATION NO. 1258-1062 TERM OF ISSUANCE	DATE OF ISSUE 30
	NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT Olin Dry Chlorinating Compound OC1-90-I 1" Tablets	

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: REGISTRATION
 REREГИSTRATION
 (Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,
 and Rodenticide Act, as amended)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT (Include ZIP code)

Olin Corporation
 350 Knotter Drive
 P.O. Box 586
 Cheshire, CT 06410

NOTE: Changes in labeling formula differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above U.S. EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby Registered/Reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

A copy of the labeling accepted in connection with this Registration/Reregistration is returned herewith.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an indorsement or approval of this product by this Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

Based on your response to the Reregistration Eligibility Document, EPA has reregistered the above named product subject to the comments recorded in the succeeding paragraph. This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)(C) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain the registration of your product.

Make the following labeling changes before you release the product for shipment:

1. On the center panel, the wordings "... & related compounds..." are considered to broad and are considered unwarranted. Delete the indicated wordings.
2. On the left page of panel #1, under the statement of Practical Treatment, after Do not induce vomiting, add "... Avoid alcohol...".
3. Panel #3, center panel, revise "... for all types of nonporous..." to read "...for sanitization all types of hard, nonporous...".

ATTACHMENT IS APPLICABLE

SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL _____ DATE _____

4. Panel #3, under the use directions for sanitization, expand the directions to reflect items B (3) (6) and (7) of the attached enclosure.

5. Panel #3, under the directions for egg processing plants, expand the directions to reflect items b (1) (2) and (3) as indicated on the attached enclosure.

6. Refer to the enclosed copy of Isocyanurate RED Attachment A for the necessary revisions to the Precautionary Statements for the subject product label.

A stamped copy of the product label is enclosed for your records.

Submit one copy of the final printed labeling before releasing the product in channels of trade with the revised labeling.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.



Ruth G. Douglas
Product Manager 32
Antimicrobial Program Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosure

ISOCYANURATE RED ATTACHEMENT A

LABELING: (Statements are based on review of referenced acute toxicity data)

1. The signal word is "DANGER"
2. Revise the Precautionary Statements to read:

CORROSIVE: Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. May be fatal if inhaled. Do not breathe dust or spray mists. Irritating to nose and throat. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield, protective clothing and rubber gloves when handling this product. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking or using tobacco. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

3. Revise the Statement of Practical Treatment to read:

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT.

IF SWALLOWED: Drink promptly large quantities of water. Do not induce vomiting. Avoid alcohol. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably, mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention.

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

"Attachment"

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product reregistration. The following additional (or revised) label statements are required:

- 2 a. The labels must include the following reentry statement: Reentry into treated swimming pool/spas is prohibited above levels of 3 ppm of chlorine.
- 2 b. Chlorinated isocyanurate products with commercial egg wash treatment on the label must contain the following:
 - 1. Only clean, whole eggs can be used for sanitizing. Dirty, cracked or punctured eggs cannot be sanitized.
 - 2. If the product is intended for use as both a cleaner and a sanitizer, separate directions for use as a cleaner must be provided and followed by a potable water rinse, preceding the directions for use as a sanitizer with a fresh solution.
 - 3. The directions for use in sanitizing eggs must be similar to the following:

"To sanitize clean shell eggs intended for food or food products, spray with a solution of x ounce(s) of product in x gallon(s) of water (providing x ppm active). The solution must be equal to or warmer than the eggs, but not to exceed 130°P. Wet eggs thoroughly and allow to drain. Eggs that have been sanitized with this chlorine compound may be broken for use in the manufacture of egg products without a prior potable water rinse. Eggs must be reasonably dry before casing or breaking. The solution must not be reused for sanitizing eggs."

x = Specify

If the product is intended or recommended for use in plants operating under the U.S. Department of Agriculture egg grading and egg products inspection programs, authorization must be obtained for the specific product. You should consult:

Compounds and Packaging Section
 Food Ingredient Assessment Division, P5B
 U.S. Department of Agriculture, FSIS
 Building 306, BARC-East
 Beltsville, MD 20705

If there is any question concerning compliance of the product with 21 CFR 178.1010, you should consult:

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Option #4: Products Whose Registration Will Be Cancelled Rather Than Comply With This Notice

In lieu of compliance with the requirements of this Notice, you may submit a request for cancellation of the registration of any affected product.

B. Clarification of Label Directions for Use

Directions for use of products registered as food contact surface sanitizers must include the following*:

1. The major area(s) in which the product is recommended for use (e.g., restaurants, dairies, food processing plants).
2. The identification of the types of hard surfaces, or objects, intended for treatment.

3. The necessity for removal of gross food particles and soil by a pre-flush, or pre-scrape and, when necessary, pre-soak treatment. In addition, instructions must be provided for a thorough washing of surfaces or objects with a good detergent or compatible cleaner, followed by a potable water rinse before application of the sanitizing solution.

4. The recommended use dilution and instructions for preparing it. The unit of measure (e.g., tablespoons, ounces, quarts, gallons) to be employed in diluting the product must be given, and must be understandable to the user. The concentration (in parts per million) of the principal active ingredient (e.g., titratable iodine, available chlorine, active quaternary) provided by the recommended use solution should also be given.

5. The method of application (e.g., immersion, flooding, spraying) to wet all surfaces thoroughly. Additional instructions for in-place sanitizing may be required (e.g., filling piping with the sanitizing solution).

*/ Additional instructions may be necessary for certain use patterns and/or categories of products to ensure safe and effective use of a product. Such additional instructions may be recommended by the applicant, or required by the Agency, as determined on a case-by-case basis.

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- ✓ 6. The contact time of at least 1 minute required for sanitization. The directions must also provide instructions to drain the use solution from the surface and air dry.
- ✓ 7. For mechanical operations, the limitation that the prepared use solution may not be re-used for sanitizing but may be used for other purposes such as cleaning. For manual operations, the requirement that fresh sanitizing solution must be prepared at least daily or more often if the solution becomes diluted or soiled.

C. Time Table for Complying with This Notice

1. Registered Products

- a. All registrants receiving this Notice must submit a completed Attachment B (Notification of Intent to Comply) no later than 90 days from the date of this Notice.
- b. All registrants to whom this Notice applies, and who do not elect to cancel their product registration, must submit the paperwork required by the option they have chosen (as described on pages 4-5). This must be done within 180 days from the date of this Notice.
- c. Labels and/or formulations for products affected by this Notice and in the ownership, custody, and control of the registrant or sub-registrant must be amended in accordance with this Notice within 12 months from the date of this Notice. Registrants are responsible for ensuring compliance by their sub-registrants (distributors).
- d. Products that have been released for shipment by the registrant or sub-registrant prior to receipt of this Notice, and are no longer in their ownership, custody, and control by that date, may continue to be sold and used until supplies are exhausted.

2. New Products

Labels approved for new product registrations must comply with this Notice at the time the registrations are issued.

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Highly corrosive. Causes skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not handle with bare hands. Wear goggles or face shield and use rubber gloves when handling. Irritating to nose and throat. Avoid breathing dust and fumes. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID (Practical Treatment): If Swallowed: Drink large quantities of water. Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. If on Skin: Brush off excess chemical and flush skin with cold water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention. If in Eyes: Flush with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention. If Inhaled: Remove person to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS: DANGER: Strong oxidizing agent. Use only clean, dry utensils. Add only into water. Contamination with moisture, dirt, organic matter or other chemicals may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases and possible fire and / or explosion. Avoid any contact with flaming or burning material. Do not use this product in any chlorinating device which has been used with any product other than trichloro-s-triazinetriene tablets or sticks as the active ingredient. Such use may cause fire or explosion.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, ponds, streams, estuaries, oceans or public waters unless this product is specifically identified and addressed in an NPDES permit. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA

**OCI® 90 I DRY
CHLORINATING
COMPOUND, 1" TABLETS**

Active Ingredient:	
Trichloro-s-Triazinetrione & Related Compounds	59%
Inert Ingredients	1%
Total	100%

Available Chlorine 90%

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER!**

**CONTAMINATION MAY CAUSE FIRE
ADD ONLY TO WATER**

SEE SIDE LABEL FOR FIRST AID AND PRECAUTIONS

Net Wt. 25 Lbs.

EPA Reg. No. 1258-1062
EPA Est. No. 9157-MI-1

**OLIN CORPORATION
120 LONG RIDGE ROAD
STAMFORD, CT. 06904**

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AGGREGATED
with GCE
in EPA

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Store in tightly closed container in a cool dry well-ventilated area away from heat or open flame. Do not reuse. Rinse empty container thoroughly to dissolve all material before disposal. Wash up container in several gallons of water and discard in trash.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
For Use in Industrial Recirculating Cooling Towers, Air Washers and Condensers.

Treatment with this product will control the growth of bacteria in industrial recirculating water washers and evaporative coolers.

1. Badly fouled systems should be initiated treatment.
2. Initial Dosage - When the system is noticeably fouled, add 8 oz. of product per 10,000 gallons of water. Repeat this dosage, if necessary, until the free chlorine level (FAC) of 0.5 ppm is determined by use of a reliable test kit.
3. Maintenance Dosage - To maintain a FAC of 1.0 ppm, add 0.8 - 1.6 oz. of product per 10,000 gallons of water daily or as needed.
4. This product should be used at a point where adequate flow of water is maintained. In water temperature, chlorine will affect the dissolution rate. Higher temperatures require an upward adjustment.

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Air Washers

For use only in industrial air washer systems that maintain effective mist eliminating components. Hypo-chlorite controls slime forming bacteria and fungi in air washer systems. This product may be added to the system either continuously or intermittently or as needed. The frequency of feeding and duration of the treatment will depend on the severity of the problem.

BADLY FOULED SYSTEMS should be cleaned prior to initiating treatment.

1. Initial Dosage - When the system is just noticeably fouled, add 0.4 - 0.5 lbs. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water contained in the system. Repeat this dosage, if necessary, until a free available chlorine level (FAC) of 0.5 - 1.0 ppm is obtained (as determined by use of a reliable test kit).
2. Maintenance Dosage - To maintain a FAC of 0.5 - 1.0 ppm, add 0.8 - 1.6 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water, daily or as needed.
3. This product should be added to the system at a point where adequate flow is maintained. Variations in water temperature, chlorine demand and flow rate will affect the dissolution rate. Warmer seasons may require an upward adjustment of the FAC.

For Use in Sewage Treatment

1. Disinfection of Effluents - Disinfection by chlorination or hypochlorination does not occur instantaneously. A suitable detention basin must be provided to expose the sewage effluent to the effects of this product for a sufficient period of time (usually a minimum of 15 minutes). Where mechanical stirring or other agitation is not present, chlorination for disinfection should be introduced before primary or secondary sedimentation treatments, if these are used.

The amount of product solution required will vary, depending on the concentration and conditions of the final effluent. The sewage should be treated before it has reached a septic state. Experiments indicate that about 30% of the chlorine demand of raw sewage is attributed to settle solids;

40% to suspended and colloidal solids; and 30% to dissolve solids.

Whenever possible, disinfection should be controlled by laboratory checks. Disinfection can be achieved when the chlorine residual (after 15 - 30 minutes contact time) is between 0.6 and 1.0 ppm. Experience with different types of treated sewage will generally establish a relationship between the residual chlorine content of the final effluent and the contact time necessary to insure the desired bacteriological results, after which the residual chlorine and time of contact may be made the controlling factors for operation. Occasional bacteriological checks should be practiced as a safeguard.

Hypochlorinators used to treat sewage in small communities should always be located near the influent of the detention basin. To conform with the requirements mentioned above, the feed rate must be adjusted to the higher dosages usually required for sewage practices. In cases where sewage is to be temporarily disinfected before being diluted in a body of water, the following conditions will usually provide satisfactory protection against pollution of receiving waters: (a) Raw sewage, 10 - 30 ppm available chlorine. (b) Primary treated sewage, 5 - 20 ppm available chlorine. (c) Sewage which has undergone primary and secondary treatment, or secondary alone, 2 - 5 ppm. Bacteriological tests should be made frequently as a safeguard. The available chlorine level in the discharge effluent should be between 0.6 and 1.0 ppm or in accordance with an NIDES permit. For guidance, contact the regional office of EPA.

2. Slime Control - When ponding of the filters is excessive, stoppage of the distributing filter can occur. The continual feeding of a hypochlorite solution into the effluent at a point above the filter nozzles will clean the filter satisfactorily. Dosages will depend on the amount of excess slime accumulated on the nozzles and filter stone. Extreme cases may require dosages as high as 10 ppm available chlorine. Once the desired cleaning has been achieved, an intermittent application of hypochlorite solution to the dosing tanks, just ahead

of the filter, is usually successful. The amount and frequency of the dosage needed to give satisfactory continuous operation of the trickling filters depends on the severity of the microbiological problem.

In activated sludge plants, "bulking sludge" can be caused by the presence of slime which interrupts proper settling. A solution of hypochlorite introduced at some point on the return sludge line can be an effective control measure. Normal dosage rates are 2 - 8 ppm available chlorine.

3. B.O.D. Reduction - The condition can usually be avoided by applying a solution of hypochlorite to the effluent until a substantial residual is obtained.

Applications should be made at a point which will permit 10 - 20 minute contact time prior to the discharge of the effluent into the stream. A dosage which leaves a residual available chlorine of about 0.2 ppm after a contact time of at least 10 minutes, will afford a reduction of about 1/3 of the effluent B.O.D. Where more permanent or greater B.O.D. reduction is necessary dosing to higher available chlorine residuals is recommended.

4. Coagulation and Sedimentation - A great deal of the finer divided suspended matter and most of the colloidal matter in sewage does not readily respond to plain sedimentation. The job of removing substantial portions of this kind of matter is usually accomplished either by chemical precipitation, by filtration, or by the use of both processes. Research has proven that pre-hypochlorination will improve sedimentation and coagulation in sewage treatment operations.

5. Treating Effluent from Mobile Sewage Treatment Units -

Only human waste, toilet paper and water should enter the mobile sewage treatment unit. Solids are retained in the unit for later removal, while the liquid portion is filtered, disinfected and discharged. Product is placed in a flow-thru container where the liquid effluent passes over them before being discharged.

Disinfection by chlorination or hypochlorination does not occur instantly and a suitable detention basin must be provided to expose the sewage effluent to the effects of this product for a sufficient period of time (usually a minimum of 15 minutes). Tests should be made frequently as a safeguard. The available chlorine level in the discharge effluent should be between 0.6 and 1.0 ppm or in accordance with an NPDES permit. For guidance, contact the regional office of EPA

For Use Throughout Food & Beverage Processing and Food Handling Operations.

This product is recommended for all types of non-porous equipment and utensils used in Food Processing & Canning Plants, Bottling Plants & Breweries, Fish Processing Plants, Meat & Poultry Processing Plants, Milk Handling & Processing Plants, Restaurant & Institutional Dining Establishments and Poultry Houses. Use 1 ounce of this product to 40 gallons of water (100 ppm available chlorine) to sanitize previously cleaned processing and packaging equipment. Allow at least a one minute contact time before draining. Allow adequate draining before contact with beverages.

To control the growth of bacteria in brewery pasteurizers, badly fouled systems should be cleaned before treatment. When the system is just noticeably fouled, add 8-10 ounces of this product per 10,000 gallons of water contained in the system. Repeat this dosage if necessary until a free available chlorine level (FAC) of 0.5-1.0 ppm is obtained (as determined by use of a reliable test kit). To maintain an FAC of 0.5-1.0 ppm, add 1 - 2 ounces of this product per 10,000 gallons of water, daily or as needed. This product should be added to the system at a point where adequate flow is maintained.

Egg Processing Plants

To clean egg shells, spray with a solution containing 1 ounce of this product per 40 gallons of water (100 ppm available chlorine) at 90°F to 120°F. Spray-rinse the cleaned eggs with warm potable water.

To destain egg shells, immerse the eggs in a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine at 90°F to 120°F. After destaining, the eggs must be cleaned by spraying with an acceptable cleaner. Follow with potable water rinse.

For shell egg sanitizing, spray only clean, whole eggs with warm (not exceeding 130 deg. F.) potable water containing 100 ppm available chlorine. 1 oz. per 40 gal. of water. Eggs should be reasonably dry before casing or breaking. Do not reuse the solution for sanitizing eggs.

All egg cups, breaking knives, trays and other equipment that come into contact with "off" eggs should be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized. First, clean all equipment. Before placing back in use, spray with a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine (1 oz. per 40 gal. of water). Allow surfaces to drain thoroughly before contact with egg products.

To sanitize egg freezers and dryers (tanks, pipelines and pumps), use the spray (or fog) method of treatment. This procedure is generally used to sanitize large, non-porous surfaces that have already been freed of physical soil.

Prepare a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine. Apply spray heavily to all surfaces the eggs will touch. All treated surfaces, corners and turns should be thoroughly sprayed. Allow at least a one minute contact time before draining. Allow equipment to drain adequately before contact with eggs.

Methods of Application of Solutions of This Product

All sanitizing solutions should be freshly prepared. Solutions should be tested during use to make sure the concentration does not drop below the recommended level. Keep in properly labeled containers to protect against contamination. Unused solutions should be discarded.

Method of Sanitizing Equipment. This method is commonly used to sanitize closed systems, such as fluid milk cooling and handling equipment. It is also appropriate for sanitizing weigh tanks, coolers, short-time pasteurizers, pumps, homogenizers,

fillers, sanitary piping and fittings, and bottle and can fillers.

First, clean all equipment thoroughly, immediately after use. Then place back in operating position.

Prepare a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine (1 ounce to 40 gallons of water) in a volume sufficient to fill the equipment. Allow a 10% excess for waste.

Pump the solution through the system until it is filled and air excluded. Close final drain valves and hold under pressure for two minutes to insure proper contact with all surfaces. Then drain the solution.

Spray method of Sanitizing Equipment. The spray (or fog) method is generally used to sanitize large, non-porous surfaces that have already been freed of physical soil. It is appropriate for batch pasteurizers, holding tanks, weigh tanks, tank trucks and cars, vats, tile walls, ceilings and floors.

Prepare solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine. If possible, use pressure spraying or fogging equipment designed to resist chlorine-containing solutions (e.g. rubber-coated, plastic or stainless steel). When using any other kind of spraying equipment, be sure to empty and rinse thoroughly with fresh water immediately after treatment.

Apply spray or fog heavily to all surfaces the product will touch. All treated surfaces, corners and turns should be thoroughly sprayed. Allow at least a one minute contact time before draining. Allow excess solution to drain off thoroughly, then place in service.

General Rinse Method. This product containing 100 ppm available chlorine will sanitize plant floors, walls and ceilings, and also control odors in refrigerated areas and drain platforms.

Flush or swab surfaces generously with the solution. After two minutes contact time allow solution to drain thoroughly.