

748-138

04-30-2004

415



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

APR 30 2004

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Donna L. Butler
PPG Industries, Inc.
One PPG Place - 8 North
Pittsburg, PA. 15272

SUBJECT: January 30, 2004 Amendment
Pittabs
EPA Registration Number 748-138

Dear Ms. Butler:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under Section 3 (c)(7)(A) the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following conditions:

1. In the swimming pool directions on pages 3 and 4 change modify the pool entry sentences to read "Do not enter the pool until the free chlorine residual has dropped to 4.0 ppm or less as determined by a suitable test kit.
2. At the end of the Helpful Aid in Swimming Pool Care on page 4 insert the following:
At the end of the swimming pool season or when water is to be drained from the pool, chlorine must be allowed to dissipate from treated pool water before discharge.
3. Under Disinfection of Drinking Water on page 5 delete word Interim.
4. Under Laundry Sanitizers on page 11 change 2 instances of 1 tbsp. to ½ oz.
5. The directions on page 12 for Agricultural Use Requirements should be enclosed in a box format as the instructions indicate and the type should be in a slightly larger size.
6. On pages 12 and 14 change PPG Calcium Hypochlorite Tablets to Pittabs.

The Agency has decided that it is not necessary to stamp the supplemental information provided since it appears to be in compliance with the Label Review Manual Guidance on collateral labeling. However, the supplemental labeling must be in accordance with the product it is intended to accompany.

215

PITTABS
Calcium Hypochlorite Tablets or Dry Chlorinating Tablets
for Industrial Applications and Swimming Pool Use
Water Treating Agent - Bactericide - Algaecide - Bleach

EPA Reg. No. 748-138
EPA Est. No. 748-WV-1

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Calcium Hypochlorite. . . . 68%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 32%
Minimum 65% Available Chlorine

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER

Do not mix with other chemicals.
Do not add water to product – Add product to water
See additional precautionary statements on back label.

FIRST AID: **If in eyes,** hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If on skin or clothing,** take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. **If swallowed,** call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. **If inhaled,** move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. **Note to physician,** probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. **Contact 1-304-843-1300 or your poison control center for 24-hour emergency medical treatment information. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.**

Manufactured by
PPG INDUSTRIES, INC.
One PPG Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15272
Emergency Telephone Number: 1-304-843-1300

NET WT. 100 lbs. (45 kg)

[01/29/04 pending EPA update]

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

APR 30 2004

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as
amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

748-138

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS -

DANGER - Highly Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye and skin damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. May be Fatal if swallowed. Irritating to Nose and Throat. Avoid breathing dust.

[NOTE to EPA: The following PPE information is required to be on the product label only when the agricultural use instructions (pages 12-13 of this master label) are on the label]

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- A. Goggles or face shield
- B. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- C. Waterproof gloves
- D. Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Strong oxidizing agent! Mix only with water. **Never add water to product. Always add product to large quantities of water.** Use only a clean, dry utensil made of metal or plastic each time product is taken from the container. Do not mix with any other chemicals. **Do not add this product to any dispensing device containing remnants of any other product. Such use may cause violent reaction leading to fire or explosion.** Contamination with moisture, acids, organic matter, other chemicals, or easily combustible materials such as petroleum or paint products may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases and possible generation of a fire or explosion. In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseal container. If possible isolate container in open air or well-ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water, if necessary.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Keep in original container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from heat sources, sparks, open flames and lighted tobacco products. **Container Disposal** - Do not reuse container. Residual material remaining in empty container can react to cause fire. Thoroughly flush empty container with water then destroy by placing in trash collection. **Pesticide Disposal** - Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. **In Case of Fire** - Drench with water. Calcium hypochlorite supplies oxygen; therefore, attempts to smother fire with a wet blanket, carbon dioxide, or a dry chemical extinguisher are ineffective. **In Case of Spill or Leak** - Use extreme caution. Contamination may cause fire or violent reaction. If fire or reaction occurs in area of spill, douse with plenty of water. Otherwise sweep up spilled material, using a clean, dry shovel and broom and dissolve spilled material in water. Then immediately use solution as directed.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
EPA Letter Dated:
APR 30 2004

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide and Rodenticide Act as
amended for the pesticide,
registered under EPA Reg. No.

748-138

7/15

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

Pittabs calcium hypochlorite tablets for swimming pools, containing 65% available chlorine, are designed to dissolve slowly (up to 5 hours) and provide a steady source of available chlorine in swimming pools. This product helps to control the growth of algae and effectively kills many bacteria, thus helping to keep the pool in a sanitary condition. Four tablets weight approximately 1 oz. (28 g). One standard U.S. measuring cup (240 cm³) equals approximately 7 oz. (200 g) of tablets.

HOW TO APPLY: For best results use a dissolving basket, a floating feeder, or add the tablets to a plastic leaf strainer in the surface skimmer. Do not permit tablets to contact plastic or steel pool linings. Do not throw the tablets directly into the pool. Superchlorination or shock treatment is best accomplished using fast dissolving granular calcium hypochlorite rather than calcium hypochlorite tablets. To use this product for shocking or superchlorination, it is best to predissolve the tablets in water (8 tablets in 1 gallon of water) and use the solution or put the tablets in the skimmer with the recirculation system running and allow at least 5 hours for the tablets to dissolve.

REGULAR TREATMENT FOR POOLS IN USE:

Maintain pool water parameters in the ranges recommended below or at levels required by local regulations. Obtain and make use of a pool test kit to measure pH, free chlorine residual, total alkalinity, water hardness, and cyanuric acid concentration.

Parameter	Test Frequency	Recommended Level
pH	Daily	7.2 to 7.6
Free Chlorine Residual	Daily	1 to 3 ppm in unstabilized pools. 2 to 4 ppm minimum in stabilized pools.
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	Weekly	60-120 ppm
Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid)	Monthly	20 to 50 ppm
Water Hardness as CaCO ₃	Monthly	200 ppm minimum

[or instead of the above paragraph and table, use the following paragraph format on smaller packages:

Maintain pool water parameters as follows: adjust pH to 7.2-7.6, free chlorine residual 1-4 ppm, total alkalinity 60-120 ppm, stabilizer 20-50 ppm, and water hardness at 200 ppm minimum. Obtain and make use of a pool test kit to measure the levels.]

Initial Chlorination: Begin operation of your recirculation equipment. Superchlorinate the pool following the directions given below for superchlorination. Wait at least 4 hours, preferably overnight, then vacuum the pool bottom. Determine the free chlorine residual using your test kit. If no residual is found, superchlorinate again. Wait 30 minutes then retest. Repeat the treatment until a minimum of 1.5 ppm (parts per million) free chlorine residual has been established. Do not enter the water until the free chlorine residual is 4.0 ppm or less. Make certain the pool water parameters described above are in their proper ranges.

Routine Chlorination: The pH, total alkalinity, water hardness, and stabilizer concentration should be maintained at the proper levels. Subsequently add 3-4 oz. of this product (1-2 oz. in stabilized pools) per 5,000 gallons of water daily or as often as needed to maintain the desired free chlorine residual whether the pool is in use or not. Actual dosages of product required to maintain the desired free chlorine residual will vary with sunlight, water temperature, bathing load, stabilizer concentration, and other factors. Use a test kit frequently to determine and maintain the proper free chlorine residual. For small changes in free chlorine residual once a free chlorine residual is detected, the addition of 1 oz. of this product to 5,000 gallons of water will raise the free chlorine residual approximately 1.0 ppm.

as determined by a suitable test kit.

ACCEPTED
WITH COMMENTS
EPA Letter Dated:
APR 30 2004

Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
EPA Reg. No. 261.200-100
EPA Form 7000-108 (Rev. 1-77)

748-138

HELPFUL AIDS IN SWIMMING POOL CARE

Superchlorination: Superchlorination is recommended to combat the growth of algae and other microorganisms and to destroy unfiltered organic contamination that could build up in the pool water. Adjust pH between 7.2 and 7.6 prior to superchlorinating. Add 5 oz. (20 tablets) of this product to every 5,000 gallons of water. Maintain operation of your pump and filter and allow five hours for the tablets to dissolve. Treatment should be done at night or during a period when the pool is not in use. Superchlorinate at least once per week during periods of heavy usage or when water temperatures are above 80°F and once every two weeks in residential pools receiving normal usage. Do not enter the pool until the free chlorine residual has dropped to 4.0 ppm or less, as determined by a suitable

Shock Treatment: Shocking is recommended when certain pool water quality problems such as visible signs of algae growth, noxious odors, or other unusual water quality problems develop. Adjust pH between 7.2 and 7.6 prior to shocking. Add 10 oz. (40 tablets) of this product to every 5,000 gallons of water. Maintain operation of your pump and filter. Allow five hours for the tablets to dissolve and repeat if necessary. Treatment should be done at night or during a period when the pool is not in use. Do not enter the pool until the free chlorine residual has dropped to 4.0 ppm or less, as determined by a suitable test Kit.

Need for Control of pH, Total Alkalinity, Water Hardness, and Use of Stabilizer: Maintaining the proper pH, total alkalinity, and water hardness is necessary to obtain proper water balance, and help avoid problems such as cloudy water, scaling, corrosion and swimmer discomfort. Stabilizers such as cyanuric acid slow down the rate at which chlorine is destroyed by sunlight. Follow carefully the directions given with the product when using a stabilizer. Kits for testing free chlorine, pH, total alkalinity, water hardness, and cyanuric acid concentration are an integral part of a proper program for controlling the quality of your pool water. The kits are inexpensive and available from most pool chemical dealers.

How to Determine the Capacity of Your Pool:

- First: Approximate the average depth in feet by adding the depth at the deep end to the depth at the shallow end and divide the total by two.
- Then: For rectangular or square pools: Multiply length (ft) x width (ft) x average depth (ft) x 7.5 = capacity of pool in gallons.
- For circular pools: Multiply diameter (ft) x diameter (ft) x average depth (ft) x 5.9 = capacity of pool in gallons.
- For oval pools: Multiply long axis (ft) x short axis (ft) x average depth (ft) x 5.9 = capacity of pool in gallons.

NOTE: If pool has sloping sides, multiply total gallons calculated by 0.85 to arrive at the capacity of your pool.
> Add insert here:

OTHER USES:

Calcium Hypochlorite is also used in the sanitization of water systems, municipal water mains, sewage and industrial waste treatment, pulp bleaching, sanitization in the food industry, restaurants, dairies, and hospitals, odor and taste control in potable water systems, algae control in industrial cooling water systems, and general industrial sanitizations. For specific literature on these and other accepted uses, write to the address on the front label.

insert:

At the end of the swimming pool season or when water is to be drained from the pool, chlorine must be allowed to dissipate from treated pool water before discharge. Do not chlorinate the pool within 24 hours prior to discharge.

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS in EPA Letter Dated: APR 30 2004

of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide, registered under EPA Reg. No.

748-138

6/15

[NOTE to EPA: These are additional industrial use instructions.]

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER (Potable Water):

PUBLIC SYSTEMS

Mix a ratio of 1 ounce of this product to 6000 gallons of water. Begin feeding this solution with a hypochlorinator until a free available chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm and no more than 0.6 ppm is attained throughout the distribution system. Check water frequently with a chlorine test kit. Bacteriological sampling must be conducted at a frequency no less than that prescribed by the National ~~Interim~~ Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

delete

INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS

Dug Wells - Upon completion of the casing (lining) wash the interior of the casing (lining) with a 100 ppm available chlorine solution using a stiff brush. This solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product into 40 gallons of water. After covering the well, pour the sanitizing solution into the well through both the pipe sleeve opening and the pipeline. Wash the exterior of the pump cylinder also with the sanitizing solution. Start pump and pump water until strong odor of chlorine in water is noted. Stop pump and wait at least 24 hours. After 24 hours flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS

Drilled, Driven & Bored Wells - Run pump until water is as free from turbidity as possible. Pour a 100 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution into the well. This solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product into 40 gallons of water. Add 5 to 10 gallons of clean, chlorinated water to the well in order to force the sanitizer into the rock formation. Wash the exterior of pump cylinder with the sanitizer. Drop pipeline into well, start pump and pump water until strong odor of chlorine in water is noted. Stop pump and wait at least 24 hours. After 24 hours flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. Deep wells with high water levels may necessitate the use of special methods for introduction of the sanitizer into the well. Consult your local Health Department for further details.

Flowing Artesian Wells - Artesian wells generally do not require disinfection. If analyses indicate persistent contamination, the well should be disinfected. Consult your local Health Department for further details.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION

- When boiling of water for 1 minute is not practical, water can be made potable by using this product. Prior to addition of the sanitizer, remove all suspended material by filtration or by allowing it to settle to the bottom. Decant the clarified, contaminated water to a clean container and add 1 grain of this product to 1 gallon of water. One grain is approximately the size of the letter "O" in this sentence. Allow the treated water to stand for 30 minutes. Properly treated water should have a slight chlorine odor, if not, repeat dosage and allow the water to stand an additional 15 minutes. The treated water can then be made palatable by pouring it between clean containers for several times.

RECEIVED
WITH COMMENTS
BY EPA Field Office

APR 30 2004

Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as
amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

748-138

7/15

SANITIZATION OF NONPOROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD - A solution of 100 ppm available chlorine may be used in the sanitizing solution if a chlorine test kit is available. Solutions containing an initial concentration of 100 ppm available chlorine must be tested and adjusted periodically to insure that the available chlorine does not drop below 50 ppm. Prepare a 100 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 40 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the sanitizing solution, maintaining contact with the sanitizer for at least 2 minutes. If solution contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine, as determined by a suitable test kit, either discard the solution or add sufficient product to reestablish a 200 ppm residual. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight. Sanitizers used in automated systems may be used for general cleaning but may not be reused for sanitizing purposes.

IMMERSION METHOD - A solution of 100 ppm available chlorine may be used in the sanitizing solution if a chlorine test kit is available. Solutions containing an initial concentration of 100 ppm available chlorine must be tested and adjusted periodically to insure that the available chlorine does not drop below 50 ppm. Prepare a 100 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 40 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the sanitizing solution for at least 2 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. If solution contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine, as determined by a suitable test kit, either discard the solution or add sufficient product to reestablish a 200 ppm residual. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment. Sanitizers used in automated systems may be used for general cleaning but may not be reused for sanitizing purposes.

FLOW/PRESSURE METHOD - Disassemble equipment and thoroughly clean after use. Assemble equipment in operating position prior to use. Prepare a volume of a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution equal to 110% of volume capacity of the equipment by mixing the product in a ratio of 1 ounce product with 20 gallons of water. Pump solution through the system until full flow is obtained at all extremities, the system is completely filled with the sanitizer and all air is removed from the system. Close drain valves and hold under pressure for at least 2 minutes to insure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove some cleaning solution from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. Repeat entire cleaning/sanitizing process if effluent contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine.

CLEAN-IN-PLACE METHOD - Thoroughly clean equipment after use. Prepare a volume of 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution equal to 110% of volume capacity of the equipment by mixing the product in a ratio of 1 ounce product with 20 gallons of water. Pump solution through the system until full flow is obtained at all extremities, the system is completely filled with the sanitizer and all air is removed from the system. Close drain valves and hold under pressure for at least 10 minutes to insure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove some cleaning solution from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. Repeat entire cleaning/sanitizing process if effluent contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine.

SPRAY/FOG METHOD - Preclean all surfaces after use. Use a 200 ppm available chlorine solution to control bacteria, mold or fungi and a 600 ppm solution to control bacteriophage. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 1 ounce product with 20 gallons of water. Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 3 ounces product with 20 gallons of water. Use spray or fogging equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray/fog equipment with potable water after use. Thoroughly spray or fog all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours. Prior to using equipment, rinse all surfaces treated with a 600 ppm solution with a 200 ppm solution.

ACCEPTED
with **COMMENTS**
in EPA Letter Dated:

APR 30 2004

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
Registration No. 100-108890-1
EPA Reg. No. 100-108890-1
EPA Reg. No. 100-108890-1

748-138

8/15

SANITIZATION OF POROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD - Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing 3 ounces of this product with 20 gallons of water. Clean surfaces in the normal manner. Rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the 600 ppm solution, maintaining contact for at least 2 minutes. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 20 gallons of water. Prior to using equipment, rinse all surfaces with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. Do not rinse and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD - Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 3 ounces of this product with 20 gallons of water. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 2 ounces of this product with 10 gallons of water. Prior to using, immerse equipment in the 200 ppm sanitizing solution for at least 2 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse and do not soak equipment overnight.

SPRAY/FOG METHOD - Preclean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 600 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 3 ounces product with 20 gallons of water. Use spray or fogging equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray/fog equipment with potable water after use. Thoroughly spray or fog all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours. Prior to using equipment, rinse all surfaces with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 20 gallons of water.

SANITIZATION OF NONPOROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD - Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the sanitizing solution, maintaining contact with the sanitizer for at least 2 minutes. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD - Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 1 ounce of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the sanitizing solution for at least 2 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

SPRAY/FOG METHOD - Preclean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 1 ounce product with 20 gallons of water. Use spray or fogging equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Prior to using equipment, thoroughly spray or fog all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Record Book

APR 30 2004

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
Office of Water
401 M Street, S.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460
Register on the EPA Reg. No.

748-138

9/15

DISINFECTION OF NONPOROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD - Prepare a disinfecting solution by thoroughly mixing 3 ounces of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the disinfecting solution, maintaining contact with the solution for at least 10 minutes. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD - Prepare a disinfecting solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 3 ounces of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the disinfecting solution for at least 10 minutes and allow the solution to drain. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

SANITIZATION OF POROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD - Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 3 ounces of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the sanitizing solution, maintaining contact with the sanitizer for at least 2 minutes. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD - Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 3 ounces of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the sanitizing solution for at least 2 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

SPRAY/FOG METHOD - After cleaning, sanitize non-food contact surfaces with 600 ppm available chlorine by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 3 ounces of this product with 20 gallons of water. Use spray or fogging equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray/fog equipment with potable water after use. Prior to using equipment, thoroughly spray or fog all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours.

ACCEPTED
WITH COMMENTS
In Br- Letter Dated:
APR 30 2004

Disinfectant,
Sanitizer Act as
Disinfectant,
Sanitizer EPA Reg. No.

748-138

10/15

Table of Recommended Levels and Use Dilutions for Available Chlorine

Commodity	Usage Dilution dry oz. added to 250 gallons of water	ppm Available Chlorine
Apple	7.7 - 10.3	150 - 200
Artichoke	5.1 - 7.7	100 - 150
Asparagus	6.4 - 7.7	125 - 150
Brussels Sprouts	5.1 - 7.7	100 - 150
Carrots	5.1 - 10.3	100 - 200
Cauliflower	15.4 - 20.5	300 - 400
Celery	5.1 - 5.7	100 - 110
Cherry	3.9 - 5.1	75.0 - 100
Chopped Cabbage ¹	4.1 - 5.1	80.0 - 100
Chopped Lettuce ¹	4.1 - 5.1	80.0 - 100
Citrus Fruits	1.3 - 10.3	25.0 - 200
Cucumbers	15.4 - 18.0	300 - 350
Green Onions	3.9 - 6.2	75.0 - 120
Melons ²	5.1 - 7.7	100 - 150
Peaches, Nectarines and Plums	2.6 - 5.1	50.0 - 100
Pears (without buffer)	10.3 - 15.4	200 - 300
Peppers ^{3,4}	15.4 - 20.5	300 - 400
Potatoes ^{3,4}	3.3 - 6.4	65.0 - 125
Radishes	5.1 - 7.7	100 - 150
Stonefruit (Hydrocooler)	1.5 - 3.9	30.0 - 75.0
Tomatoes ⁴	15.4 - 18.0	300 - 350

Note:

1. After treatment the adhering water must be removed by a centrifugation process.
2. For hydrocooling melons use 10 ppm.
3. Concentration given for use in a flow through washer system only.
4. For treating peppers in a dump tank use 100 - 135 ppm available chlorine.
For treating potatoes in a pit system use 100 - 150 ppm available chlorine.
For treating tomatoes in a dump tank system use 70 - 120 ppm available chlorine.

APR 30 2004

748-138

11/15

FOOD PROCESSING

For use in federally inspected meat and poultry plants.

Chlorine potable water treatment compounds.

Chlorine may be present in processing water of meat and poultry plants at concentrations up to 5 parts per million calculated as available chlorine. Also, chlorine may be present in poultry chiller intake water, and in carcass wash water at concentrations up to 50 parts per million calculated as available chlorine. Chlorine must be dispensed at a constant and uniform level and the method or system must be such that a controlled rate is maintained.

Cooling and retort water treatment compounds.

Chemical agents may be added to water used to cook and cool containers of meat and poultry products to prevent staining of containers and to control corrosion and deposit formation on surfaces of processing equipment. The amount used should be the minimum sufficient for the purpose.

Calcium hypochlorite solutions providing 1% available chlorine should be fed into tanks or channels by an elevated tank to provide a concentration of 2 ppm available chlorine. The flow may be controlled with a noncorroding valve or a pinch-stop on a rubber hose.

Feed points should be located to provide uniform distribution of solution throughout the entire system. Long and narrow tanks may require the solution to be fed at two points to insure proper distribution.

Test the water for available chlorine. If a residual of 2 ppm is present throughout the system, the water is properly sanitized.

Test for available chlorine every hour until dosage requirements are established. Thereafter, check every 2 or 3 hours to ascertain that an available chlorine residual of 2 ppm is maintained throughout the system.

Compounds for treating boilers, steam lines, and/or cooling systems where neither the treated water nor the steam produced may contact edible products. This does not include compounds added to water used to cook and cool containers of meat and poultry products.

A clogged or fouled system should be mechanically cleaned to remove all physical soil prior to beginning treatment. Initially, treat by adding enough calcium hypochlorite to provide 10 ppm available chlorine (2 ounces per 1000 gallons) as a shock dosage and circulate it thoroughly through the system.

Then, for continuous preventative control of algae and slime growth, regularly add enough calcium hypochlorite to the recirculation system to maintain a 1.0 ppm free chlorine residual.

Other water condition factors, such as pH, should be controlled as recommended by the equipment manufacturer.

RECEIVED
with COMMENTS
Date: APR 30 2004

U.S. Department of Agriculture
Food Safety and Inspection Service
1600 Clarendon Blvd., Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22202-4302

748-138

12/15

Shell Egg Cleaning

Wash eggs promptly after gathering. Water with an iron content in excess of 2 ppm shall not be used unless equipment capable of removing the excess iron is installed on the water system. Wash water temperature should be 90°F or higher. Maintain the wash water at a temperature which is at least 20°F warmer than the temperature of the eggs to be washed. Spray rinse washed eggs with warm potable water containing an approved sanitizing compound. Eggs should be reasonably dry before casing or breaking.

Shell Egg Destainers

The destainer solution must be at least 20°F warmer than the eggs with a minimum solution temperature of 90°F. Total elapsed time in the destainer solution may not exceed 5 minutes. Eggs are to be rewashed and spray rinsed after destaining. Destainer solution should be replaced daily or whenever it becomes dirty. Destaining is to be done after initial washing has been completed. It is recommended that all eggs be shell protected after they have been destained.

LAUNDRY SANITIZERS

Household Laundry Sanitizers - In Soaking Suds - thoroughly mix ~~1 tsp.~~ ^{1/2 oz.} of this product to 10 gallons of wash water to provide 200 ppm available chlorine. Wait 5 minutes, then add soap or detergent. Immerse laundry for at least 11 minutes prior to starting the wash/rinse cycle. - In Washing Suds - thoroughly mix ~~1 tsp.~~ ^{1/2 oz.} of this product to 10 gallons of wash water containing clothes to provide 200 ppm available chlorine. Wait 5 minutes then add soap or detergent and start the wash/rinse cycle.

Commercial Laundry Sanitizers - Wet fabrics or clothes should be spun dry prior to sanitization. Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of water to yield 200 ppm available chlorine. Promptly after mixing the sanitizer, add the solution into the prewash prior to washing fabrics/clothes in the regular wash cycle with a good detergent. Test the level of available chlorine, if solution has been allowed to stand. Add more of this product if the available chlorine level has dropped below 200 ppm.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:
APR 30 2004

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide and Rodenticide Act
as amended, and the Federal
Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act
as amended, the following

748-138

13/15

[NOTE to EPA: The PPE information noted above will be applied to the product label only when these agricultural use instructions are on the label.]

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS:

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirement for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Workers Protection Standard.

The Restricted-Entry Interval (REI) is 0 days when using this product.

There are no posting or notification requirements when using this product.

Personal Protective Equipment should be worn as described under the "Precautionary Statements" section of this label.

Put in box & increase type size.
PittAbs

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF BACTERIA, ALGAE, SLIME BUILD-UP AND CLOGGING IN SPECIFIED IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

PPG Calcium Hypochlorite Tablets are designed to be used in tablet chlorinator systems. The tablets provide a minimum of 65% available chlorine. The tablets are placed in the chlorinator and the bottom layer of tablets is eroded as water flows through the chlorinator. The inlet water flow controls the rate of chlorination; higher flows result in higher delivery of available chlorine. The Application Rates section provides the levels of free residual chlorine needed to prevent or address bio-fouling occurring in drip/trickle irrigation systems. Consult the instruction manual for the chlorinator system to determine how to achieve this level with the tablet chlorinator in use.

This product is to be applied through drip/trickle sprinkler irrigation systems only for agricultural crops only where this manner of use will not cause crop damage.

APPLICATION RATES

If the irrigation water has high levels of nutrients causing bacterial, algal, or other bio-fouling that reduces system performance, continuous use of this product may be necessary. The recommended level of free residual chlorine for continuous feed is 1 to 2 ppm, measured at the end of the farthest lateral using a good quality test kit for free chlorine (also called "free residual" or "free available" chlorine).

Periodic shock treatments at a higher available chlorine rate of up to 20 ppm free residual may be appropriate where bacteria and/or algae clogging and build-up are not managed by maintaining a continuous residual. The frequency of the shock application depends upon the frequency and extent of bio-clogging.

Superchlorination, bringing concentrations to as much as 100 ppm total available chlorine, is recommended for reclaiming low-volume irrigation systems if clogged by algae and bacterial slimes. Set the chlorinator to deliver 100 ppm in the drip system and monitor the free chlorine residual at the end of the farthest lateral. As soon as it is established that the free residual reading is between 10 and 20 ppm, shut the system down and leave it undisturbed for up to 24 hours. Then flush all submains and laterals with fresh water. Superchlorination will not dissolve/remove scale or inorganic sediment fouling.

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS in EPA Letter Dated:

APR 30 2004

Approved Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Plant Growth Regulator as required by the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Plant Growth Regulator Act, 7 U.S.C. 136-136a, 136b, 136c, 136d, 136e, 136f, 136g, 136h, 136i, 136j, 136k, 136l, 136m, 136n, 136o, 136p, 136q, 136r, 136s, 136t, 136u, 136v, 136w, 136x, 136y, 136z, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 748-138

14/15

*Note: To correctly establish the dose setting required, it is necessary to measure the free chlorine concentration (ppm) at the end of the treated increment in the field and adjust the dose setting until the desired free chlorine concentration is obtained. This is because contaminants in the water may consume available chlorine resulting in a concentration that is less than the concentration desired as specified above. Only experience can establish the actual chlorinator settings required to provide the amount of free chlorine at the end of the farthest lateral (and consequent treatment of the irrigation system). Normally the treatment level at the end of the farthest lateral will be 1 – 2 ppm free chlorine.

GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Chlorination should be started during irrigation, near the end of the irrigation sequence, but early enough to establish the desired free chlorine concentration throughout the system being treated.

Apply this product upstream of the filter to help keep the filter clean.

Determine the level of free chlorine as described above, using a free chlorine test kit. Allow sufficient time to achieve a steady reading.

DO NOT apply this product when fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides are being injected since they will consume the available chlorine and may produce toxic reaction products.

Shut down the product feed as soon as the irrigation water is switched to the next irrigation sector. Leave the treated water residing in the section that has been shut down.

Refer to the chlorinator use instructions as needed.

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES

Certain plants, including various species of trees, flowers, shrubs, agronomic crops, fruits and vegetables are adversely affected by chlorinated irrigation. The use of this product can impact the growth, appearance and health of the plants.

Begonias, geraniums and other ornamental plant species are known to be sensitive to continuous chlorination at levels of 1-2 ppm free chlorine. Plant species such as tomato, lettuce, broccoli, and petunia are sensitive to periodic chlorination levels of 10-20 ppm free chlorine.

If uncertain of a plant's tolerance, consult an agronomist or a support agency or use an alternate method to remove bio-fouling from the irrigation system.

ACCEPTED
with **COMMENTS**
MSPR Letter Dated:

APR 30 2004

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, this product is registered under EPA Reg. No. 748-138

748-138

15/15

Pittabs

USE INSTRUCTIONS FOR PPG ~~Calcium Hypochlorite Tablets~~

1. Install the PPG chlorinator per the instruction manual.
2. Load tablets into the PPG chlorinator.
3. Determine the water flow rate of your system in gpm.
4. Determine the chlorine demand of your system.
 - a. When you know the ppm chlorine demand required, calculate the lbs/hr chlorine delivery by the following:

$$\text{water flow (gpm)} \times \text{ppm Chlorine Demand} \times 0.0005 = \text{lbs/hr chlorine}$$
 - b. If you are currently using chlorine gas, calculate usage on a lbs/hr basis.
 - c. If you are currently using sodium hypochlorite, calculate the usage as (at 10% strength): gallons/hr = lbs/hr chlorine
5. From the chart below, determine the flow rate of water necessary through the chlorinator. Multiple chlorinators may be used for higher delivery rates.
6. Determine that there is a chlorine residual (i.e., 0.5 ppm for drinking water) in the water stream that meets requirements.
7. Operate the chlorinator per the instruction manual.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

APR 30 2004

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide, registered under EPA Reg. No.

748-138

Pittabs

~~PPG Calcium Hypochlorite Tablets~~ Delivery

Graphs below are representative of average tested delivery values. Multiply the lbs/hr chlorine delivered by 1.5 to determine the lbs/hr of tablets used.

