



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

JUL - 5 2001

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Bruce Bernard, Agent
Occidental Chemical Corporation
520 Monsanto Avenue
Sauget, IL. 62206-1198

SUBJECT: June 7, 2001 amendment application
EPA Registration Number 935-40 *ACL 90B EUP Chlorinating Tablets*

Dear Mr. Bernard:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable subject to the comment(s) and conditions listed below.

Under "Other Ingredients" add word TOTAL.

Under "Precautionary Statements" increase size of the signal word DANGER. Change Corrosive to all caps and make the word bold.

Under "Disinfection of Drinking Water" the word sanitizing should be replaced with appropriate form of word disinfecting.

Two copies of the finished labeling must be submitted prior to releasing the product for shipment. A copy of your accepted is enclosed. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please call me at (703) 308-6264.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "R. Brennis".

Robert S. Brennis
Product Manager (32)
Regulatory Management Branch II
Antimicrobials Division (7510-C)

2213

OxyChem®

ACL® 90 B EUP

CHLORINATING TABLETS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Trichloro-s-triazinetrione.....	99.4 %
OTHER INGREDIENTS.....	0.6 %
<u>Total</u>	100 %

Provides 90% Available Chlorine

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

FIRST AID

If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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.

OK

HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-733-3665 for 24 hour emergency medical treatment information.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

See side panel for *Directions for Use*.

EPA Reg. No. 935-40
EPA Est. No. 935-IL-1
58401-IL-1

Occidental Chemical Corporation
Dallas, Texas 75380
972-404-3800

HMS Rating System: Health 3 Flammability 1 Reactivity 2

Net Wt. 50 lbs. / 22.7 kg.

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARD TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER

- make bigger

Corrosive: Cause irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. May be fatal if inhaled. Do not breathe dust or spray mist. 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD

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 OR CHEMICAL HAZARD

Strong oxidizing agent. Contact with water slowly liberates irritating and hazardous chlorine containing gases. Decomposes at temperatures above 437°F (225°C) with liberation of harmful gases. When ignited, will burn with the evolution of chlorine and equally toxic gases.

Never add water to product. Always add product to large quantities of water. Use clean, dry utensils. Do not add this product to any dispensing device containing remnants of any other product. Such use may cause a violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. Contamination with moisture, organic material, or other chemicals may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases, and possible fire and explosion.

IN CASE OF FIRE OR SMOKE: Call the fire department. Do not attempt to extinguish the fire without a self contained breathing apparatus (SCBA). Do not let the fire burn. Flood with copious amounts of water. Do not use ABC or other dry chemical extinguishers since there is the potential for a violent reaction.

IN CASE OF CONTAMINATION OR DECOMPOSITION: Do not reseal container. Follow disposal instructions on label.

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DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

This product may be used in accordance with the directions for use as a microbiocide/microbiostat (slime forming bacteria, fungi, algae), disinfectant, sanitizer, fungicide, algaecide and bacteriostat in the following use sites: aquatic non-food industrial, aquatic non-food residential, indoor food.

AQUATIC NON-FOOD INDUSTRIAL:

RECIRCULATING WATER SYSTEMS

This product is intended for the control of bacteria, fungi and algae in the following aquatic sites: Air Washer Water Systems, Commercial/Industrial Water Cooling Systems, Evaporative Condenser Water Systems, Secondary oil recovery injection water, Heat Exchange Water Systems, Lakes/Ponds/Reservoirs (Without Human or Wildlife Use), Industrial Scrubbing Systems, Oil recovery drilling muds/packer fluids.

This product may be added to the system continuously or intermittently as needed with a wide variety of tablet dissolving devices (feeders, bags, buckets, etc.) or by direct placement into the water at a point where the product will be uniformly mixed with water. The frequency of feeding and duration of the treatment will depend on the severity of the contamination. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment begins.

Intermittent or slug method

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, add this product at the rate of 0.1 to 0.5 pounds per 1000 gallons (12 to 60 grams per 1000 liters) in the system to achieve 0.5-10 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit. Repeat dosage until residual is achieved.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add this product at the rate of 0.02 to 0.1 pounds per 1000 gallons (2.4 to 12 grams per 1000 liters) in the system to achieve 0.5-1 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit. Repeat periodically as needed to maintain control.

Continuous feed method

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, add this product at the rate of 0.1 to 0.5 pounds per 1000 gallons (12 to 60 grams per 1000 liters) in the system to achieve 0.5-10 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit. Repeat dosage until residual is achieved.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add this product at the rate of 0.02 to 0.1 pounds per day per 1000 gallons (2.4 to 12 grams per day per 1000 liters) in the system to maintain 0.5-1 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit.

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AQUATIC NON-FOOD INDUSTRIAL:

SEWAGE WASTEWATER SYSTEMS

This product is intended for the control of bacteria, fungi and algae in sewage waste water systems. This product provides rapid disinfection of primary, secondary and tertiary wastewater treatment systems.

Dose Rate: Add this product at the rate of 0.02 to 0.5 pounds per 1000 gallons (2.4 to 60 grams per 1000 liters) in the system to achieve 0.2-3 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit, at the injection point in the disinfection contact chamber. Adjust the dosage to achieve disinfection and minimize the halogen concentration at the exit of the contact chamber.

FOR ONCE-THROUGH WATER SYSTEMS

This product is intended for control of bacteria, fungi and algae in open or closed cycle, fresh or salt water, once-through cooling systems.

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, add this product at the rate of 0.02 to 0.5 pounds per 1000 gallons (2.4 to 60 grams per 1000 liters) of water treated to achieve 0.2-10 mg/L total available chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit, in the water treated. Repeat dosage until residual is achieved.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add this product at the rate of 0.02 to 0.1 pounds per 1000 gallons (2.4 to 12 grams per 1000 liters) of water treated to achieve 0.2-5 mg/L total available chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit, in the water treated. Repeat periodically as needed to maintain control.

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AQUATIC NON-FOOD RESIDENTIAL:

SWIMMING POOL WATER SYSTEMS

This product is intended for use in controlling bacteria and algae in swimming pools. This slow dissolving product is to be used in suitable chlorinating devices. **DO NOT** add directly to the swimming pool.

Re-entry into treated swimming pools is prohibited above levels of 3 ppm chlorine.

Start up - Before using this product, make sure that the filtration system is clean and operating properly. Adjust the pH of the water to the range of 7.2-7.6 using suitable products and a reliable test kit. Adjust the alkalinity of the water to a minimum of 125 ppm (mg/L), based on the test kit reading.

Handwritten note: ~~total~~ different

Shock (superchlorinate) the pool with an appropriate product, followed by maintenance treatment.

Shock treatment - The pool water should be superchlorinated or shocked every seven days or whenever the *combined* chlorine level is above 0.5 ppm (mg/L). *Combined* chlorine is the difference between *total* and *free* chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit.

Add a sufficient amount of an appropriate *shock* product directly to the surface of circulating water to raise the available chlorine level to 5-6 ppm (mg/L), based on test kit readings. For example, the addition of 10 ounces of sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione per 10,000 gallons of water (7.5 grams per 1,000 liters) will provide approximately 5 ppm (mg/L) of available chlorine. If the combined chlorine reading is not below 0.5 ppm (mg/L) and the water has not been restored to its normal clarity, repeat the shock treatment described above.

Do not enter water until free available chlorine reading is below 3 ppm (mg/L), combined chlorine is below 0.5 ppm (mg/L) and the water is restored to its normal clarity.

Maintenance treatment - Add this product to the feeder (or chlorinating device). Adjust the feeder to maintain the free available chlorine level in the water at 1-3 ppm (mg/L) as indicated by a reliable test kit. Periodically refill feeding device with enough tablets to assure a constant treatment level of 1-3 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine. Weather and usage effect sanitizer levels. In addition, some oils, lotions, fragrances, cleaners, etc. may cause foaming or cloudy water as well as reduce the efficiency of this product. Maintain the pH at 7.2-7.6 and the alkalinity at a minimum of 125 ppm (mg/L).

When the total dissolved solid (TDS) reaches 3000 ppm (mg/L) or whenever the water becomes difficult to manage, the water should be drained and fresh water added to the pool.

Winterizing - Thoroughly clean and vacuum the pool. Empty the feeder of all tablets. While the water is still clear and clean, add 16 ounces of an appropriate *shock* product for each 10,000 gallons of water (12 grams per 1,000 liters), while the filtration system is running. This will increase the available chlorine by approximately 8 ppm (mg/L). Cover pool, prepare heater, filter and heater components for winter by following manufacturers' instructions.

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AQUATIC NON-FOOD RESIDENTIAL:

SPAS, HOT-TUBS, IMMERSION AND HYDROTHERAPY TANKS

This product is intended for use in controlling bacteria in spas, hot tubs, Hubbard, immersion and hydrotherapy tanks. This product is also highly effective in controlling and destroying algae in outdoor spas and hot tubs. This slow dissolving product is to be used in a suitable chlorinating device. DO NOT add directly to the spa water.

SPA AND HOT TUB DISINFECTION

Start up - Before using this product, make sure that the filtration system is clean and operating properly. Adjust the pH of the water to the range of 7.2-7.6 and the alkalinity of the water to a minimum of 125 ppm (mg/L), using suitable products and reliable test kits. For bather safety, it is not recommended that water temperatures exceed 104°F (40°C).

Add a sufficient amount of an appropriate *shock* product directly to the surface of circulating water to raise the chlorine level in the water to 5-6 ppm (mg/L), based on suitable test kit readings. For example, the addition of one ounce of sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione per 1,000 gallons (0.75 grams per 100 liters) of water will increase the available chlorine by 5 ppm (mg/L).

Shock treatment - After each use, the water should be shocked or superchlorinated. Add a sufficient amount of an appropriate *shock* product directly to the surface of circulating water to raise the available chlorine level 5-6 ppm (mg/L), based on test kit readings. For example, the addition of one ounce of sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione per 1,000 gallons (0.75 grams per 100 liters) of water will increase the available chlorine by 5 ppm (mg/L). If the combined chlorine reading is not below 0.5 ppm (mg/L) and the water has not been restored to its normal clarity, repeat the shock treatment described above. *Combined* chlorine is the difference between *total* and *free* chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit

Maintenance treatment - Add this product to the feeder (or chlorinating device). Adjust the feeder to maintain the free available chlorine level in the water at 3-5 ppm (mg/L) as indicated by a reliable test kit. Periodically refill feeding device with enough tablets to assure a constant treatment level of 3-5 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine. Weather and usage effect sanitizer levels. In addition, some oils, lotions, fragrances, cleaners, etc. may cause foaming or cloudy water as well as reduce the efficiency of this product. Maintain the pH at 7.2-7.6 and the alkalinity at a minimum of 125 ppm (mg/L).

When the total dissolved solid (TDS) reaches 3000 ppm (mg/L) or whenever the water becomes difficult to manage, the water should be drained and the spa/hot tub thoroughly cleaned before adding fresh water.

HUBBARD AND IMMERSION TANKS

Add this product to the feeder (or chlorinating device). Adjust the feeder to maintain the free available chlorine level in the water at 25 ppm (mg/L) as indicated by a reliable test kit. Periodically refill feeding device with enough tablets to assure a constant treatment level of 25 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine. Adjust and maintain the pH at 7.2-7.6. After each use, drain the tank. Clean the tank thoroughly and dry with clean cloths.

HYDROTHERAPY TANKS

Add this product to the feeder (or chlorinating device). Adjust the feeder to maintain the free available chlorine level in the water at 1-3 ppm (mg/L) as indicated by a reliable test kit. Periodically refill feeding device with enough tablets to assure a constant treatment level of 1-3 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine. Adjust and maintain the pH at 7.2-7.6 and the alkalinity at a minimum of 75 ppm (mg/L). Operate the filtration system continuously. Drain the tank weekly and clean thoroughly before refilling.

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AQUATIC NON-FOOD RESIDENTIAL:

ORNAMENTAL PONDS / AQUARIA

This product is intended for use in controlling bacteria and algae in residential ornamental ponds and similar aquaria. This product may be added to the system continuously or intermittently as needed with a wide variety of tablet dissolving devices (feeders, bags, buckets, etc.) or by direct placement into the water at a point where the product will be uniformly mixed with water (avoid if bleaching may be a problem). The frequency of feeding and duration of the treatment will depend on the severity of the contamination. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment begins.

Do not apply to aquaria containing fish or other living aquatic organisms. Remove the fish and other aquatic species from the pond or aquaria before treatment. Low levels of chlorine can be highly toxic to certain fish and other aquatic species. Before returning the aquatic species to the aquaria, the remaining chlorine should be destroyed by adding 0.33 ounces of sodium sulfite per every ppm of available chlorine per 1,000 gallons of water (0.25 grams per 100 liters). Do not return the aquatic species to the water until the available chlorine level is zero as measured by a reliable test kit.

Start up - Before using this product, make sure that the system is clean and the circulation system is operating properly.

Shock (superchlorinate) the pond with an appropriate product, followed by maintenance treatment.

Shock treatment - The water should be superchlorinated or shocked whenever the *combined* chlorine level is above 0.5 ppm (mg/L). *Combined* chlorine is the difference between *total* and *free* chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit.

Add a sufficient amount of an appropriate *shock* product directly to the surface of circulating water to raise the free chlorine level to 5-6 ppm (mg/L), based on test kit readings. For example, the addition of one ounce of sodium dichloro-s-triazinetrione will provide about 5 ppm (mg/L) of available chlorine to 1,000 gallons of water (0.75 grams per 100 liters). If the combined chlorine reading is not below 0.5 ppm (mg/L) and the water has not been restored to its normal clarity, repeat the shock treatment described above.

Maintenance treatment - In ponds and aquaria where no fish or aquatic species are present, this product can be added daily or as needed to maintain a residual available chlorine level.

stet → The preferred treatment method is to add this product to a feeder (or chlorinating device). Adjust the feeder to maintain the ~~free~~ available chlorine level in the water at 1-3 ppm (mg/L) as indicated by a reliable test kit. Periodically refill feeding device with enough tablets to assure a constant treatment level of 1-3 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine. Weather and usage effect sanitizer levels. Maintain the pH at 7.2-7.6 and the alkalinity at a minimum of 125 ppm (mg/L).

An alternate treatment method is to add this product to a suspended basket or directly to the floor of the pond. Maintaining a free available chlorine level in the 1-3 ppm (mg/L) range is much more difficult because the tablets will dissolve slowly over a period of several days. The dissolution rate varies depending on numerous factors, such as the water temperature and the chlorine demand of the water. Add one tablet for every 1,000 gallons of water. Measure the available chlorine level daily with a reliable test kit. Add additional tablets to maintain the available chlorine level in the water at 1-3 ppm (mg/L).

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INDOOR FOOD:

WATER WELL SYSTEMS

This product is recommended for use in water well formation treatment where strong sanitizer solutions are needed. The product may be used before, during or after treatment with polyphosphates or other compatible materials used to remove lime scale deposits in well formations. This product is intended for use by trained well treating professionals as described below.

Shock Load Sanitizer Solution: Dissolve six (6) pounds of this product in 1000 gallons of water to obtain a solution containing 600 ppm (mg/L) of available chlorine. Pump this solution down the well to clear the screen and water bearing sand of any iron and sulfur forming bacteria that may be present. Follow Shock Load Sanitizer Solution with Displacement Water Sanitizer Solution prepared as described below.

Displacement Water Sanitizer Solution: Dissolve one pound of this product in 1000 gallons of water and pump it down the well on top of the Shock Load Sanitizer Solution. Several batches of the Displacement Water Sanitizer Solution may be required for the desired penetration of the formation.

These solutions should be allowed to contact the formation for a period of time from 30 minutes to four hours. At the end of this time, the sanitizer solution should be pumped from the well, the rate of improvement in pumping rate noted, and the solution monitored for chlorine level in accordance with the NPDES permit.

Repeat until the maximum pumping rate is achieved.

The product water must be of raw potable water quality after this sanitizing treatment. Therefore, before connecting the treated well to any potable water system, it must contain acceptable levels of phosphate. After the well has stabilized following the treatment, take two or three additional samples at hourly intervals to determine that the stabilized background level of PO₄ has been established.

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**DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER
(EMERGENCY/PUBLIC/INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS)**

PUBLIC SYSTEMS: Feed 1 ounce of this product per 9000 gallons of water until a free available chlorine residual of at least 0.2 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.

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 dissolving 1 ounce of this product into 60 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 dissolving 1 ounce of this product into 60 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.

INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS: 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:

This product is recommended for sanitizing raw or pre-treated (settled, coagulated and/or filtered) water supplies intended for use as drinking water for humans and domestic animals.

The source of the water to be treated may be a river, lake, well, cistern or similar system. To obtain the desired sanitization results, the water to be treated should be clear and free of dirt and organic debris. If the source of the water is cloudy and contains dirt and organic debris, the water should be held in holding tanks or ponds, treated with coagulating agents and filtered to remove the dirt and organic debris.

Dissolve 0.1 ounce of this product in 60 gallons of water (120 milligrams per 10 liters) to obtain a concentration of 10 ppm (mg/L) of available chlorine. Let the water stand for one hour before using. A residual of 1 ppm (mg/L) of available chlorine, as measured by a reliable test kit, should be maintained in the water to insure disinfection.

Preparation of Stock Solution - Dissolve one heaping teaspoon of this product (approximately 10 grams or 1/3 ounce) into 1 liter of water. This mixture will produce a 0.6% stock chlorine solution (6,000 mg/L). Add 20 drops of this stock solution for each liter of water to be treated. The stock solution should be prepared fresh weekly.

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PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS:

RESERVOIRS: ALGAE CONTROL - Continuous chlorination is the most effective method for destroying algae; however, slug treatment can also be effective. Suitable chlorine feeding points should be selected on each stream at least 50 yards upstream from the points of entry into the reservoir. Add this product at the following rates:

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, add this product at the rate of 1 to 5 ounces per 10,000 gallons to achieve 0.5-1.5 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit. Repeat dosage until residual is achieved.

Subsequent Dose: When control is evident, add this product at the rate of 0.3 to 1.5 ounces per 10,000 gallons to maintain 0.2-0.5 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit.

MAINS - Thoroughly flush section to be sanitized by discharging from hydrants. Permit a water flow of at least 2.5 feet per minute to continue under pressure while injecting this product by means of a chlorinator. Stop water flow when a chlorine residual test of 50 ppm is obtained at the low pressure end of the new main section after a 24 hour retention time. When chlorination is completed, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water.

NEW TANKS, BASINS, ETC. - Remove all physical soil from surfaces. Place 6 ounces of this product for each 10 cubic feet of moving capacity (500 ppm available chlorine.) Fill to working capacity and allow to stand for at least 4 hours. Drain and flush with potable water and return to service.

NEW FILTER SAND - Apply 12 ounces of this product for each 150 to 200 cubic feet of sand. The action of the product dissolving as the water passes through the bed will aid in sanitizing the new sand.

NEW WELLS - Flush the casing with a 50 ppm available chlorine solution of water containing 0.8 ounces of this product for each 100 gallons of water. The solution should be pumped or fed by gravity into the well after thorough mixing with agitation. After 24 hours flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. It may then be pumped until a representative raw water sample is obtained. Bacterial examination of the water will indicate whether further treatment is necessary. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

EXISTING EQUIPMENT - Remove equipment from service, thoroughly clean surfaces of all physical soil. Sanitize by placing 6 ounces of this product for each 10 cubic feet capacity (approximately 500 ppm available chlorine). Fill to working capacity and let stand at least 4 hours. Drain and place in service. If the previous treatment is not practical, surfaces may be sprayed with a solution containing 0.8 ounces of this product for each 5 gallons of water (approximately 1000 ppm available chlorine). After drying, flush with water and return to service.

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EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER FLOODS:

WELLS - Thoroughly flush contaminated casing with a 500 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare this solution by mixing 0.8 ounce of this product with 10 gallons of water. Backwash the well to increase yield and reduce turbidity, adding sufficient chlorinating solution to the backwash to produce a 10 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a chlorine test kit. After the turbidity has been reduced and the casing has been treated, add sufficient chlorinating solution to produce a 50 ppm available chlorine residual. After 24 hours flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. It may then be pumped until a representative raw water sample is obtained. Bacterial examination of the water will indicate whether further treatment is necessary. Retreat well if water samples are biologically unacceptable. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

RESERVOIRS - In case of contamination by overflowing streams, establish chlorinating stations upstream of the reservoir. Chlorinate the inlet water until the entire reservoir obtains a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a suitable chlorine test kit. In case of contamination from surface drainage, apply sufficient product directly to the reservoir to obtain a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual in all parts of the reservoir.

BASINS, TANKS, FLUMES, ETC. - Thoroughly clean all equipment, then apply 6 ounces of product per 10 cu. ft. of water to obtain 500 ppm available chlorine, as determined by a suitable test kit. After 24 hours drain, flush, and return to service. If the previous method is not suitable, spray or flush the equipment with a solution containing 0.8 ounce of this product for each 5 gallons of water (1000 ppm available chlorine). Allow to stand for 2 to 4 hours, flush and return to service.

FILTERS - When the sand filter needs replacement, apply 12 ounces of this product for each 150 to 200 cubic feet of sand. When the filter is severely contaminated, additional product should be distributed over the surface at the rate of 12 ounces per 20 sq. ft. Water should stand at a depth of 1 foot above the surface of the filter bed for 4 to 24 hours. When filter beds can be back-washed of mud and silt, apply 12 ounces of this product per each 50 sq. ft., allowing the water to stand at a depth of 1 foot above the filter sand. After 30 minutes, drain water to the level of the filter. After 4 to 6 hours drain, and proceed with normal back-washing.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - Flush repaired or replaced section with water. Establish a chlorinating station and apply sufficient product until a consistent available chlorine residual of at least 10 ppm (as measured by a chlorine test kit) remains after a 24 hour retention time.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER FIRES:

CROSS CONNECTIONS OR EMERGENCY CONNECTIONS - Set up a chlorine feed system near the intake of the untreated water supply. Add 0.75 ounces of this product per 1,000 gallons of water until a chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm (as measured by a chlorine test kit) at the point where the untreated supply enters the regular distribution system.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER DROUGHT:

SUPPLEMENTARY WATER SUPPLIES - A chlorine feed system should be set up on the supplementary water line. This product should be added at 0.45 ounces per 1,000 gallons until a minimum chlorine residual of 0.2 ppm (as measured by a chlorine test kit) is achieved. The water should be held for 20 minute before use.

WATER SHIPPED IN BY TANKS, TANK CARS, ETC. - Thoroughly clean all containers and equipment. Spray a 500 ppm available chlorine solution and rinse with potable water after 5 minutes. This solution is made by mixing 0.8 ounce of this product for each 5 gallons of water. During the filling of the containers, dose with sufficient amounts of this product to provide at least a 0.2 ppm chlorine residual, as measured by a chlorine test kit.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER MAIN BREAKS:

MAINS - Before assembly of the repaired section, flush out mud and soil. Permit a water flow of at least 2.5 feet per minute to continue under pressure while injecting this product by means of a chlorinator. Stop water flow when a chlorine residual test of 50 ppm is obtained at the low pressure end of the new main section after a 24 hour retention time. When chlorination is completed, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

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amended, for the pesticide,
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18713

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

STORAGE: Keep material dry and in a dry area. Store in original container where temperatures do not exceed 125°F (52°C) for 24 hours. Keep container tightly closed.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are toxic. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. The preferred disposal methods are incineration or chemical treatment in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations.

Do not put product, spilled product, or filled or partially filled containers into the trash or waste compactor. Contact with incompatible materials could cause a reaction and fire. DO NOT transport wet or damp material.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL:

BULK BAG: Completely empty bag into application equipment. Then dispose of empty bag in a sanitary landfill or by incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

BULK BIN: Return empty bulk bin for reuse. Do not remove or deface labels. Do not vacuum, wash or clean inside of bin.

FIBER DRUM: Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration as allowed by state and local authorities. If drum is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner.

PLASTIC CONTAINER: Triple rinse (or equivalent). Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by State and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

HOUSEHOLD CONTAINERS: Do not reuse container. Rinse thoroughly before discarding in trash.

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