

1258-853

2-26-2008

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Washington, D.C. 20460



OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

February 26, 2008

Mark E. Burt
Regulatory Manager
Arch Chemicals, Inc.
1955 Lake Park Drive
Smyrna, GA 30080

Pace Concentrated Pool Chlorinating Sticks
EPA Registration No. 1258-853
Application Date: February 11, 2008
Receipt Date: February 11, 2008

Dear Mr. Burt:

This acknowledges receipt of your notification, submitted under the provision of PR Notice 98-10, FIFRA section 3(c)9.

Proposed Notification

- Addition of optional marketing statements
- Addition of optional advisory statements
- Revisions to comply with Container Regulations in subpart H Container Labeling §156.140
- Addition of "responsible care" symbol as advisory statement

General Comments

Based on a review of the material submitted, the following comment applies:

The notification application is acceptable and a copy has been inserted in your file for future reference.

Should you have any questions or comments concerning this letter, please contact me at (703) 308-6345.

Sincerely,

Wanda Y. Henson
Product Reviewer (32)
Regulatory Management Branch II
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	7510P	7510P					
URNAM	W. E. Burt	Henson					
DATE	2/26/08	2/26/08					

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DRAFT EPA MASTER LABEL

[All text in square brackets [AAA] is optional and may/may not be included on final label]

{All text in rounded brackets {AAA} is for information purposes and will not appear on final label}

{FRONT PANEL- MANDATORY LANGUAGE FOR ALL LABELS }

PACE® CONCENTRATED POOL CHLORINATING STICKS

Active Ingredient:

Trichloro-s-Triazinetrione.....	99%
Other Ingredients.....	1%
Total.....	100%

Available Chlorine.....90%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

Contamination or improper use may cause fire or explosion or the release of toxic gases. Do not allow product to contact any foreign matter, including other water treatment products. **If product is exposed to small amounts of water, it can react to cause explosion or the release of toxic gases.** {Optional – for use on residential use swimming pool products} **[Do not mix this product with a small amount of water. Only add directly to your pool or spa.]** {Optional – for use on residential use swimming pool products} [Do not remove floater or other dispensing device from water for more than five minutes if it contains a stick or stick residue.] **Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through skin. Harmful if swallowed.**

Read all precautionary statements on back label and first aid statements before use.

FIRST AID: {Format consistent with PR Notice 2001-1}

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 a 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 a 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 mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

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

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL: 1-800-654-6911.

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{BACK OR SIDE PANEL-MANDATORY LANGUAGE FOR ALL LABELS}**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS****HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if inhaled or absorbed through the skin. Harmful if swallowed. Irritating to nose and throat.

- Open in a well ventilated area. Do not breathe dust or fumes.
- Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing.
- Wear goggles and rubber gloves when handling this product. For additional protection of skin, wear long sleeves and long pants.
- Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, or using tobacco.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

PHYSICAL and CHEMICAL HAZARDS:

DANGER. If product is exposed to small amounts of water, it can react to cause explosion or the release of toxic gases. Do not add water to this product. Add only into water.

- Do not allow to become wet or damp before use.
- Do not remove floater or other dispensing device from water for more than five minutes if it contains a stick or stick residue.

Can react with other materials, including other water treatment products, to cause fire, explosion, and the release of toxic gases.

- Keep all foreign matter, including other water treatment products, away from this product.
- Do not use this product in a floater or feeder that has been used with any other product.
- Do not allow this product to contact other water treatment products. If used with a skimmer, make sure skimmer is completely clean and free of residue from other water treatment products before putting this product in the skimmer.

Strong oxidizing agent. This product can increase fire intensity.

- Keep away from heat and open flame and burning material (like a lighted cigarette)

{Environmental hazards statement for end-use products in containers less than 5 gallons (liquid) or less than 50 pounds (solid, dry weight)}

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.

{Environmental hazards statement for end-use products in containers \geq 5 gallons (liquid) or \geq 50 pounds (solid, dry weight)}

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, ponds streams 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 into sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authorities. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL: {Optional statements – usage depends on whether or not refillable or nonrefillable containers are used and whether or not product is packaged for household/residential use only}

{Nonrefillable container - household/residential use}

[Keep this product dry in its tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat or open flame. Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Rinse empty container thoroughly with water to dissolve all material prior to disposal. Offer for recycling if available. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage or disposal or cleaning of equipment. FOR DISPOSAL OF A CONTAMINATED OR DECOMPOSING PRODUCT SEE EMERGENCY HANDLING.]

{Refillable container – household/residential use}

[Keep this product dry in its tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat or open flame. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage or disposal or cleaning of equipment. FOR DISPOSAL OF A CONTAMINATED OR DECOMPOSING PRODUCT SEE EMERGENCY HANDLING. Refillable container. Refill this container with Trichloro-s-Triazinetrione only. Do not use this container for any other purpose. Rinse empty container thoroughly with water to dissolve all material prior to disposal.]

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{Nonrefillable container - non-household/residential use}

[Keep this product dry in its tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat or open flame. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage or disposal or cleaning of equipment. FOR DISPOSAL OF A CONTAMINATED OR DECOMPOSING PRODUCT SEE EMERGENCY HANDLING. Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container. Offer for recycling if available. Rinse empty container thoroughly with water to dissolve all material prior to disposal.]

{Refillable container - non-household/residential use}

[Keep this product dry in its tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat or open flame. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage or disposal or cleaning of equipment. FOR DISPOSAL OF A CONTAMINATED OR DECOMPOSING PRODUCT SEE EMERGENCY HANDLING. Refillable container. Refill this container with Trichloro-s-Triazinetrione only. Do not use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning of this container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Rinse empty container thoroughly with water to dissolve all material prior to disposal.]

~~{Redundant statements to be deleted} Keep this product dry in its tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat or open flame. Rinse empty container thoroughly with water to dissolve all material and discard container in trash. For disposal of a contaminated or decomposing product, see Emergency Handling.~~

EMERGENCY HANDLING: In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseal container. Immediately remove container to an open and well-ventilated outdoor area by itself. Flood with large amounts of water. Dispose of the container and any remaining contaminated material in an approved landfill area.

Arch Chemicals, Inc.
1955 Lake Park Drive
Smyrna, GA 30080

[HTH®] [brand], [Sock It®], [Super Sock It®] [Pool Breeze]; [PACE®] and [ph Plus®] (brand name) are registered trademarks of Arch Chemicals, Inc.

EPA Reg. No. 1258-853 EPA Est. No. xxx

{MARKETING CLAIMS}

{Statements available to all labels}

[90% Available chlorine]

[Concentrated chlorinator for routine use]

[Kills bacteria, destroys organic contaminants and controls algae]

[Kills algae]

[Totally soluble]

[Protects against bacteria and algae]

[Slow dissolving]

[Convenient 1- week dosage]

[Chlorinates up to 1- week]

[Individually wrapped for easy handling]

{Optional statements for use only with swimming pool sanitization directions}

[For routine use in automatic feeders, floaters and plastic skimmers]

[One stick treats 10,000 gallons]

[Sanitizes pool water]

[Swimming pool sanitizer]

[Sun protected for extended chlorine life]

[Sun resistant for extended chlorine life]

[Good for all pool surfaces]

{Optional statements for Dealer Retail Brands}

[Step 1 Sanitize]

[Step 2 Shock]

[Step 3 Add Algaecide]

]Step X]

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{SWIMMING POOL USES}**{Use 1}[Swimming Pools]**

Why You Should Use This Product: [brand] cleaning sticks are formulated to protect against chlorine loss in direct sunlight and can be used in floaters, feeders or skimmers. These convenient and easy to use sticks are designed to dissolve slowly providing a steady source of available chlorine (up to one week) for complete swimming enjoyment in your pool. [For [crystal] clear pool water, follow our 4 step pool care program: Step 1: Test and adjust pool water balance, Step 2: Chlorinate and clarify, Step 3: Shock treat your pool at least once a week, and Step 4: Add algaecide regularly.]

[For best results, follow a weekly program with our [brand] System. Consult your authorized [brand] dealer for advice on the system that best suits your pool and your lifestyle.] [Take a pool water sample to your authorized [brand] dealer regularly for a detailed water sample.]

Always use [HTH/HTHPOOLIFE] [brand] Shock products for regular shock treatment. Additional shocking to keep water clean and clear is recommended after: rain and heavy winds; high number of swimmers; increased water temperature; and/or increased frequency of pool usage.]

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

READ ALL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS BEFORE USE.

[This concentrated 8 ounce stick is designed to dissolve slowly, providing a steady source of available chlorine in swimming pools to control the growth of algae, kill bacteria and destroy organic contaminants. Reentry into treated swimming pool is prohibited above levels of 4 ppm of chlorine.

How To Use: For best results use an automatic chlorine feeder, or floating dispenser designed for this product, or place this product in the skimmer basket. **Do not allow this product to get damp or wet before use. Do not allow this product to contact other water treatment products.** If placed in skimmer, run the pump a minimum of eight hours daily. Make sure skimmer is completely free of residue from other water treatment products before putting this product in the skimmer. DO NOT use in floaters or feeders that have been used with other dry chlorinating products. DO NOT permit sticks to contact plastic pool linings or metal objects. DO NOT throw sticks directly into pool. DO NOT use with any other tablets or sticks in the same skimmer, floater or feeder. DO NOT use in any chlorinating device, which has been used with other chlorinating products. **[Do not pre-mix this product.] [Only add this product directly to your pool.]**

WATER BALANCE: To provide optimum product performance, swimmer comfort and crystal clear water, always maintain pH from 7.2 to 7.6, total alkalinity from 80 to 120 parts per million (ppm) and calcium hardness above 200 ppm. Test frequently using a reliable test kit that measures all of the above ranges. Make any necessary adjustments promptly with appropriate products.

OPENING YOUR POOL: Balance pool water, shock treat or super chlorinate with a [HTH] shock product, follow label directions. Stabilize your pool water using [HTH] stabilizer and conditioner. Then follow ROUTINE CHLORINATION directions.

[For best results [during the season], follow [our] [the] [brand]] 4 step pool care program [outlined below].]

[ROUTINE CHLORINATION: For best results, see Water Balance section above before treatment. Add one 8-ounce stick for each 10,000 gallons of pool water every week or as needed to maintain chlorine residual of 1 to 4 ppm free available chlorine (FAC). Follow directions in "HOW TO USE" section. Maintain water as stated; see WATER BALANCE. The dosage may vary depending upon bather load, water temperature and other conditions. Pool should not be entered until the chlorine residual is 1-4 ppm as measured by a reliable test kit. As a preventative treatment, you should shock treat the pool with a shock product weekly to burn out organic material and to keep water sparkling clear.]

[SHOCK TREATMENT: In the case of algae, colored water, unpleasant odors, burning eyes, excess bather load, heavy rains and winds, or high temperatures, shock treat or super chlorinate with your preferred [HTH] [HTH] [POOLIFE] [brand] pool shock product. Follow label directions of shock product. For best results, see Water Balance section above before treatment. Adjust pH to 7.2 to 7.6 with [brand] [pH plus] or [pH minus] per label directions. Shock treat weekly with a product such as [Sock It], [Super Sock It], or [HTH Shock] [brand] to kill bacteria, control

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algae, burn out organic material and to keep water sparkling clear. Follow label directions. Do not re-enter pool until the free available chlorine residual is 1 to 4 ppm.]

[**ALGAE CONTROL:** If pool surface develops algae or feels slippery, follow shock treatment directions. Immediately after shock treatment thoroughly clean pool by scrubbing surface of algae growth, vacuum and cycle through filter. If necessary, repeat the procedure. Pool should not be entered until the chlorine residual is 1-4 ppm.]

[**ALGAE CONTROL:]** For preventative algae control, use your preferred [HTH® (POOLIFE®)] (brand name) algaecide product regularly.]

[[HTH] [HTH POOLIFE] [brand] HELPLINE
[866-HTH-POOL] [866-4-POOL-FUN]

[Toll Free

Call 7 days a week with your questions concerning pool water care. 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. Eastern Time]

[Visit [brand] : www.xxx.com]

{Optional }

[



]

{COMMERCIAL USES}

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

READ ALL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS BEFORE USE.

{Use 2} [For Use in Industrial Recirculating Water Cooling Towers, Air Washers & Evaporative Condensers.

Treatment with this product is an effective way to control the growth of bacteria and algae in industrial recirculating water cooling towers, air washers and evaporative condensers.

[Air Washers - For use only in industrial air washer systems that maintain effective mist eliminating components. This product 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.]

1. Badly fouled systems should be cleaned prior to initiating treatment.
2. Initial Dosage - When the system is just noticeably fouled, using a suitable feeding device, add 8 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water contained in the system. Repeat or increase this dosage, if necessary, until free available chlorine level (FAC) of 0.5 - 1.0 ppm is obtained (as determined by use of a reliable test kit).
3. Maintenance Dosage - To obtain an FAC of 0.5 - 1.0 ppm, using a suitable feeding device, add 0.8 - 1.6 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water every 7 to 14 days or as needed.
4. 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.]

{Use 3} [For Use in Sewage Treatment

1. Disinfection of Effluents - Disinfection by chlorination 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.

Feeding devices for this product used to treat sewage in small communities should always be located near the influent of the detention basin. To conform to 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 NPDES 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 chlorinating 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 chlorinating 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.

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In activated sludge plants, "bulking sludge" can be caused by the presence of slime which interrupts proper settling. A solution of this product 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. Application 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 effluents 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-chlorination 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 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.]

{Use 4} [For Use Throughout Food & Beverage Processing and Food Handling Operations.

This product is recommended for sanitization of 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.

Prior to sanitization, food particles and soil must be removed by a pre-flush or a pre-scrape, or where necessary, by a pre-soak. Surfaces or objects must be washed with a good detergent or cleaner and rinsed with potable water.

Using a suitable feeding device, make a solution containing 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 and air dry before contact with beverages or food.

To control the growth of bacteria in brewery pasteurizers, badly fouled systems should be cleaned before treatment. When the system is just noticeably fouled, using a suitable feeding device, start by adding 8 - 10 ounces of this product per 10,000 gallons of water contained in the system. Adjust the feed rate and repeat or increase 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, using a suitable feeding device, add 1 - 2 ounces of this product per 10,000 gallons of water, weekly or as needed. Solutions of this product should be added to the system at a point where adequate flow is maintained.

Methods of Application of Solutions of This Product - All sanitizing solutions should be freshly prepared. Use a suitable feeding device to prepare this solution. 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.

For mechanical operations, the solution may not be re-used for sanitizing.

Clean-In-Place 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.

Using a suitable feeding device, prepare a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine in a volume sufficient to fill the equipment. Allow a 10% excess for waste.

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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.

[Coarse] Spray method of Sanitizing Equipment - The [coarse] spray method is generally used to sanitize large, hard 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.

Using a suitable feeding device, prepare a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine (1 oz. of product per 67 gallons of water). If possible, use pressure spraying 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 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 - A solution of 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.

{Use 5} [Egg Processing Plants

To clean egg shells, spray with a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine at 90°F to 120°F. Spray-rinse the cleaned eggs with warm potable water. Use a suitable feeding device to prepare this solution.

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

For shell egg sanitizing, thoroughly spray only clean, whole eggs (dirty, cracked or punctured eggs cannot be sanitized) with warm (not exceeding 130 deg. F.) potable water containing 100 ppm available chlorine. Use a suitable feeding device to prepare this solution. 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 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 bad or rotten 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. Use a suitable feeding device to prepare this solution. Allow at least a one minute contact time and allow surfaces to drain thoroughly before contact with egg products.

To sanitize egg freezers and dryers (tanks, pipelines and pumps), use the [coarse] spray 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. Use a suitable feeding device to prepare this solution. 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.]