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This product is toxic to fish. Do not discharge into lakes, streams, ponds or public waterways unless in accordance with a DDIS permit. For guidance, contact the regional office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

PHYSICAL TO CHEMICAL WEAR

STOVE: MIXING WATER: Mix only with water. Use clean dry utensils. Do not add any material to any dispensing device containing remnants of any other chemical. Use only clean, excellent quality leading to fire or explosion. Administration with moisture, organic matter or other chemicals will start a chemical reaction and generate heat, causing gas (and possible fire and explosion). In case of administration or decomposition, do not respirate. Inhalation of reaction products or other in case of a spill, ventilated area. Flood area with water. Use a step, if necessary.

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product as a covert communications intercept device.

Keep this product dry in a tightly closed container. When used in use, store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from heat or open flame. In case of decomposition, isolate container (if feasible) and flood area with large amounts of water to dissolve all material before discarding this container. Place this container in trash collection, dispose in approved landfill area, if study is a safe place.

For a low level of oxygen start-up, superoxygenate with (10) to (20) wt. of product for each 100 million of water to yield 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine on weight. Check the level of available chlorine with a test kit. Adjust and maintain and water pH at between 7.0 to 7.5. Adjust and maintain the alkalinity of the pool at between 50 to 100 ppm.

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On 14 March, it is necessary, superimpose the cost with 0.75 to 0.80 of the cost for water 10.5 million of water to yield 5 to 10 an available quantity of water. The level of available relative with a test cell. To estimate the cost of the water is between 1.1 to 1.2 per unit.

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1258-1058

1. PREPARATION OF SOLUTIONS AND CONCENTRATIONS

1.1.1. 100 ppm available chlorine solution: A solution of 100 ppm available chlorine may be used in the sanitizing solution if a chlorine test kit is available. Solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine is prepared by adding 1.0 g of available chlorine to 100 ml of water. It is important to ensure that the available chlorine does not drop below 100 ppm. If the available chlorine drops below 100 ppm, the solution should be discarded and a new solution prepared by adding 1.0 g of available chlorine to 100 ml of water. If a test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 100 ml of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 100 ppm available chlorine by weight.

1.1.2. 50 ppm available chlorine solution: 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 reconstitute a 50 ppm residual. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

Sanitizer: Sanitizer and automated systems may be used for general cleaning but may not be used for sanitizing purposes.

1.1.3. 100 ppm available chlorine solution: A solution of 100 ppm available chlorine may be used in the sanitizing solution if a chlorine test kit is available. Solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine is prepared by adding 1.0 g of available chlorine to 100 ml of water. It is important to ensure that the available chlorine does not drop below 100 ppm. If the available chlorine drops below 100 ppm, the solution should be discarded and a new solution prepared by adding 1.0 g of available chlorine to 100 ml of water. If a test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 100 ml of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 100 ppm available chlorine by weight.

1.1.4. 50 ppm available chlorine solution: Prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with 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 reconstitute a 50 ppm residual. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

Sanitizer: Sanitizer and automated systems may be used for general cleaning but may not be used for sanitizing purposes.

1.1.5. 100 ppm available chlorine solution: Disassemble equipment and thoroughly clean after use. Rinse equipment in sanitizing solution prior to use. Prepare a solution of 100 ppm available chlorine by adding 1.0 g of available chlorine to 100 ml of water. It is important to ensure that the available chlorine does not drop below 100 ppm. If the available chlorine drops below 100 ppm, the solution should be discarded and a new solution prepared by adding 1.0 g of available chlorine to 100 ml of water. If a test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 100 ml of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 100 ppm available chlorine by weight. Immerse all equipment in the solution until full flow is achieved at all extremities. The system is completely filled with the sanitizer and all air is removed from the system. Close drain valves and hold water in system for at least 2 minutes to ensure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove and discard solution from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. Repeat entire sanitization process if sufficient residual less than 100 ppm available chlorine. Rinse system with potable water prior to use.

1.1.6. 50 ppm available chlorine solution: Thoroughly clean equipment after use. Prepare a solution of 50 ppm available chlorine by adding 0.5 g of available chlorine to 100 ml of water. It is important to ensure that the available chlorine does not drop below 50 ppm. If the available chlorine drops below 50 ppm, the solution should be discarded and a new solution prepared by adding 0.5 g of available chlorine to 100 ml of water. If a test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 100 ml of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 50 ppm available chlorine by weight. Immerse all equipment in the solution until full flow is achieved at all extremities. The system is completely filled with the sanitizer and all air is removed from the system. Close drain valves and hold water in system for at least 2 minutes to ensure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove and discard solution from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. Repeat entire sanitization process if sufficient residual less than 50 ppm available chlorine. Rinse system with potable water prior to use.

1.1.7. 100 ppm available chlorine solution: Thoroughly clean equipment after use. Prepare a solution of 100 ppm available chlorine by adding 1.0 g of available chlorine to 100 ml of water. It is important to ensure that the available chlorine does not drop below 100 ppm. If the available chlorine drops below 100 ppm, the solution should be discarded and a new solution prepared by adding 1.0 g of available chlorine to 100 ml of water. If a test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 100 ml of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 100 ppm available chlorine by weight. Immerse all equipment in the solution until full flow is achieved at all extremities. The system is completely filled with the sanitizer and all air is removed from the system. Close drain valves and hold water in system for at least 2 minutes to ensure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove and discard solution from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. Repeat entire sanitization process if sufficient residual less than 100 ppm available chlorine. Rinse system with potable water prior to use.

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DISINFECTION OF WASTEWATER

The purpose of this manual is to provide information on the disinfection of wastewater by the use of chlorine. The manual is intended for use by personnel responsible for the operation of wastewater treatment plants.

The purpose of this manual is to provide information on the disinfection of wastewater by the use of chlorine. The manual is intended for use by personnel responsible for the operation of wastewater treatment plants.

The following are the factors affecting wastewater disinfection:

1. The pH of the wastewater. The pH should be maintained between 6.5 and 8.5. If the pH is outside this range, the disinfection process will be affected.

2. The flow rate of the wastewater. The flow rate should be controlled to ensure that the wastewater is in contact with the disinfectant for a sufficient period of time.

3. The concentration of the disinfectant. The concentration of the disinfectant should be maintained at a level of 1.2 to 1.5 mg/l. The concentration should be adjusted to meet the requirements of the local health department.

4. The temperature of the wastewater. The temperature should be maintained at a level of 50 to 60 degrees Fahrenheit.

5. The type of disinfectant used. The type of disinfectant used should be selected based on the requirements of the local health department. The disinfectant should be stored in a secure location and handled in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

6. The type of disinfection system used. The type of disinfection system used should be selected based on the requirements of the local health department. The disinfection system should be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

7. The type of wastewater treatment plant used. The type of wastewater treatment plant used should be selected based on the requirements of the local health department. The wastewater treatment plant should be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

8. The type of disinfection system used. The type of disinfection system used should be selected based on the requirements of the local health department. The disinfection system should be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

9. The type of disinfection system used. The type of disinfection system used should be selected based on the requirements of the local health department. The disinfection system should be installed and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions.

234 CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD

1258-10

1. INITIAL FEED METHOD - Initial feed when system is noticeably fouled, only 0.2% of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 10 ppm available chlorine. Daily feed control is required.

2. DAILY FEED METHOD - Initial feed when system is noticeably fouled, only 0.2% of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Daily fouled systems must be cleared before treatment is begun.

3. CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD - Initial feed when system is noticeably fouled, only 0.2% of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 10 ppm available chlorine. Daily feed for 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5 of this initial dose until the chlorine residual is 1 ppm. Daily fouled systems must be cleared before treatment is begun.

4. DAILY FEED METHOD - Initial feed when system is noticeably fouled, only 0.2% of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Daily fouled systems must be cleared before treatment is begun.

5. CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD - Initial feed when system is noticeably fouled, only 0.2% of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 10 ppm available chlorine.

6. DAILY FEED METHOD - Initial feed when system is noticeably fouled, only 0.2% of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Daily fouled systems must be cleared before treatment is begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD

1. INITIAL FEED METHOD - Initially start dose the system with 0.2% of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system. Daily fouled systems must be cleared before treatment is begun.

2. DAILY FEED METHOD - Initially start dose the system with 0.2% of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Daily fouled systems must be cleared before treatment is begun.

LAUNDRY SITUATIONS

Household Laundry Situations

1. IN SOAKING BATH - Immediately add 1 tsp. of this product to 10 gallons of water to provide 10 ppm available chlorine. Add soap or detergent and immerse laundry for at least 15 minutes before starting the wash cycle.

2. IN WASHING MACHINE - Immediately add 1 tsp. of this product to 10 gallons of water to provide 10 ppm available chlorine. Add soap or detergent and immerse laundry for at least 15 minutes before starting the wash cycle.

Commercial Laundry Situations

1. IN SOAKING BATH - Immediately add 1 tsp. of this product to 10 gallons of water to provide 10 ppm available chlorine. Add soap or detergent and immerse laundry for at least 15 minutes before starting the wash cycle.

2. IN WASHING MACHINE - Immediately add 1 tsp. of this product to 10 gallons of water to provide 10 ppm available chlorine. Add soap or detergent and immerse laundry for at least 15 minutes before starting the wash cycle.

Commercial Laundry Situations

1. IN SOAKING BATH - Immediately add 1 tsp. of this product to 10 gallons of water to provide 10 ppm available chlorine. Add soap or detergent and immerse laundry for at least 15 minutes before starting the wash cycle.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

23.4
2.7
Down-Flow, based on manual control is evident, and 0.02 of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or is needed to maintain control, or keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Daily treated systems that are closed before treatment is begun.

14.8
Up-Flow, based on manual control is evident, and 0.02 of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or is needed to maintain control, or keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Daily treated systems that are closed before treatment is begun.

2.2
Up-Flow, based on manual control is evident, and 0.02 of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or is needed to maintain control, or keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Daily treated systems that are closed before treatment is begun.

Up-Flow, based on manual control is evident, and 0.02 of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or is needed to maintain control, or keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Daily treated systems that are closed before treatment is begun.

Up-Flow, based on manual control is evident, and 0.02 of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or is needed to maintain control, or keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Daily treated systems that are closed before treatment is begun.

CONTINUOUS-FEED METHOD

11.8
Initially slow feed the system with 0.02 of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system. Daily treated systems that are closed before treatment is begun.

Up-Flow, based on manual control is evident, and 0.02 of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or is needed to maintain control, or keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Daily treated systems that are closed before treatment is begun.

10-12-72 423

1. Selection Method - Requests can be submitted after 10:00 am and before 4:00 pm by telephone with a monitoring station at a level of monitoring station, or some of interest. Thereafter, the 02. of the station to be called is 1-800-368-5633 and available information.

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but not sufficient - thoroughly clean all eyes. Thoroughly mix 6 parts of
strong sodium cyanide solution of 1 part water to produce a 10% cyanide
solution. The required temperature should be reached 120°F. Immerse
the eyes immediately so that the eyes are thoroughly wetted. Allow the eyes to
be soaked by others until no longer necessary. Do not apply a neutralizing
solution until the eyes are removed to sanitize eyes.

FRUIT & VEGETABLES TREATED - Thoroughly clean all fruits and vegetables in a sink with hot water and soap. If this is not in the volume of water to use a sanitizing solution of 1.5% available chlorine. After draining the food, always first wash fruit for 2 minutes in a second sink water containing the sanitizing solution. Spray/soak vegetables with the sanitizer. Do not wash in sanitizing. Place fruit with papayae under only water to wash fruit.

SECRET

2. WATER - Derived from from water prior to treatment. Currently the 0.2% of water added to 10.4% oil is added to water. A free available chlorine of 0.5 mg/l is added to the water if the available chlorine level is below 1.0 mg/l. 5 mg/l is added between time to add after the available chlorine level reaches zero.

High water equipment - Thoroughly clean all equipment prior to use. Thoroughly wax or oil as well subject to 20 gallons of water to cover 100 sq. yards surface. Ground equipment should soak for one week.

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RECEIVED: 12/1/82

1. For proper functioning with water prior to using this product, personnel should be instructed to allow at least 24 hours of water to circulate through the system. Immediately after product in the water distribution system is added to a system expect time of 15 minutes at 10 GPM flow system, the sanitizing solution and chemical, starts with water. Standard and, as in the case of most sanitizers, it is not to be mixed with water. Standard and, as in the case of most sanitizers, it is not to be mixed with water. Standard and, as in the case of most sanitizers, it is not to be mixed with water. Standard and, as in the case of most sanitizers, it is not to be mixed with water.

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1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.