MAR 2 9 2001

Garrett B. Schifilliti Arch Chemicals, Inc. 501 Merritt 7 Norwalk, CT 06856

Subject:

HTH Dry Chlorinator Granular

for Sparkling Clear Pool Water EPA Registration Number 1258-1069 Notification Per PR Notice 98-10

Dear Mr. Schifilliti:

This will acknowledge receipt of your notification to add Non-FIFRA language to your label, submitted under the provisions of FIFRA Section 3 (c) 9. Based on a review of the submitted material the following comments apply.

The information on bleaching & debonding of paper pulp in Pulp & Paper Mills, is acceptable and has been made a part of the file for this product.

Sincerely,

Wanda Y. Mitchell Notification Coordinator Regulatory Management Branch II Antimicrobials Division (7510C)

CONCURRENCES								
SYMBOL \$75/0C								
SURNAME Mitchell								
DATE 3-29-01								
EPA Form 1320-1A (1/90)		OFFICIAL FILE COPY						

se read instructions on reverse before completing form.	Form App	roved. OMB No. 2070-00	60. Approval expires 2-28-95		
SEPA Environmental Protection A		Registration Amendment Other	OPP Identifier Number		
Application 1	or Pesticide - Sect	ion I			
1. Company/Product Number 1258-1069 4. Company/Product (Name)	2. EPA Product Mane R. Brennis	_	Proposed Classification None Restricted		
HTH Dry Chlorinator Granular for Sparkling Clear Pool W					
5. Name and Address of Applicant (Include ZIP Code) Arch Chemicals, Inc. 501 Merritt 7 Norwalk, CT 06856 Check if this is a new address	(b)(i), my product i	EPA Reg. No.			
	Section - II				
Amendment - Explain below. Resubmission in response to Agency letter dated Notification - Explain below. Explanation: Use additional page(s) if necessary. (For section I additional page) in Polyantached.	Agency lett "Me Too" A Other - Expl	ain below.	or this product. Copy		
	3 111				
1. Material This Product Will Be Packaged In:	Section - III				
Child-Resistant Packaging Unit Packaging Ves Yes No No If 'Yes' No. per If	Yes No. per container	2. Type of Contain Metal Plasti Glass Paper Other	c (Specify)		
6. Manner in Which Label is Affixed to Product) Othe				
Paper glue Stenciled					
	Section - IV				
1. Contact Point (Complete items directly below for identification of		<u></u>			
Name Titl Garrett B. Schifilliti Ma	e inager Regulatory Service	, ,	one No. Misslude Area Code) 229-3510		
Certification I certify that the statements I have made on this form and all attachments thereto are true, accurate and complete. I acknowledge that any knowlingly false or misleading statement may be punishable by fine or imprisonment or the complete statement of the complete statement or the complet					
2. Signature 3. T Ma	itle anager, Regulatory Services				
4. Typed Name Garrett B. Schifilliti	3/1/01		6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6		

Arch Chemicals, Inc. 501 Merritt 7 P. O. Box 5204 Norwalk, CT 06856-5204 Tel 203.229.2900



Notification of a Non-Fifra Use Which will be a part of the labeling for this product

(Bleaching & Debonding of paper pulp in Pulp and Paper Mills)

Per PR Notice 98-10

HTH Dry Chlorinator Granular for Sparkling Clear Pool Water

EPA Reg. No. 1258-1069

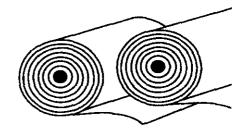
This notification is consistent with the provisions of PR Notice 98-10 and EPA regulations at 40 CFR 152.46, and no other changes have been made to the labeling or the confidential statement of formula of this product. I understand that it is a violation of 18 U.S.C. Sec. 1001 to willfully make any false statement to EPA. I further understand that if this notification is not consistent with the terms of PR Notice 98-10 and 40 CFR 152.46, this product may be in violation of FIFRA and I may be subject to enforcement action and penalties under sections 12 and 14 of FIFRA.

March 1, 2001

Garrett B. Schifilliti

Manager Regulatory Services

HTH® Dry Chlorinator for Treatment of: PULP & PAPER



Papermaking Industry

In general, $HTH^{\otimes *}$ Dry Chlorinator is an effective bleaching agent for all the common paper dyes. To be sure that a particular dye is bleachable with HTH solutions, the dye must either be identified properly or tested for bleachability.

How to Identify Dyes:

In all, about 100 different types of dyestuffs are used for coloring paper. But every manufacturer has its own name for each generic dye - resulting in thousands of different trade names.

A comprehensive directory, the *Colour Index*, is published by the *American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists* (AATCC), providing a cross-reference of generic and trade names. Volume 5 lists dyes generically, each with a color index number that corresponds to every trade name for that particular dye. So if the generic type is known, all trade names can be found and vice versa.

Figure 1 lists some of the common generic paper dyes which can be bleached with HTH Dry Chlorinator. (Listings appear just as they do in the AATCC Colour Index.)

How to Test for Bleachability:

When dyes in colored broke are unidentified, the following simple test will determine whether or not *HTH* Dry Chlorinator will be an effective bleaching agent.

Make up a small quantity of 3% *HTH* solution and add a few handfuls of broke. If all color is destroyed (even in mixed color batches), the entire batch should bleach out when treated with *HTH* Dry Chlorinator.

The Bleaching Process:

Quantities of water and HTH Dry Chlorinator necessary for effective bleaching should be determined by the dry weight of the broke to be processed. As a rule, the available chlorine content of solutions should be about 2% of the dry broke weight.

Example:

2,500 lbs. of broke will require 50 pounds $(2,500 \times .02)$ of available chlorine $(1,000 \text{kgs reqires } 20 \text{ kgs } (1000 \times .02)$ of available chlorine). Since *HTH* Dry Chlorinator contains 65% available chlorine 77 lbs. (50 divided by 65%), 31 kgs (20 kgs divided by 65%) will be required to deliver the proper amount of chlorine.

To assure the proper consistency of the final pulp, the weight of the dry broke should be 5 to 6% of the total weight of the broke and water. To attain this consistency, 2 gallons (20 liters) of water for every pound or kilogram of dry broke. Thus, to bleach 2,500 pounds of dry broke 5,000 gallons of water will be needed (20,000 liters of water for 10000 kgs of dry broke).

Ideally, *HTH* Dry Chlorinator should be introduced as a solution through a perforated pipe or sparger arrangement. Otherwise, it should be added evenly with a clean, stainless steel scoop. Do not handle *HTH* Dry Chlorinator with bare hands.

Storable stock solutions prepared in volume should contain 10 lbs. of HTH Dry Chlorinator for every 26 gallons of water (4.6 kgs/100 liters. Make sure mixing water is warm. Store the stock solution in plastic containers.

If a solution is used, benchmark proportions for the full charge should be adjusted, as follows, to account for the water added with the *HTH* Dry Chlorinator:

250 lbs (100 kgs) dry broke 480 gallons (1600 liters) water 20 gallons (67 liters) *HTH* stock solution The actual bleaching process can be accomplished in a conventional pulping unit. To prepare the bleach run, add the proper amount of water required by the dry broke weight and heat to 60°C or 140°F. (If water is too cool, the solution will not activate properly. Under 21°C or 70°F, bleaching may not occur.)

Once the water is heated, broke should be added and pulped. *HTH* Dry Chlorinator, either in solution or dry, should then be introduced as quickly and evenly as possible during the beating cycle.

Figure 1 Common Paper Dyes Bleachable with HTH Dry Chlorinator							
Generic Name	Colour Index Number	Generic Name	Colour Index Number	Generic Name	Colour Index Number		
Acid Red		Basic Orange		Direct Blue			
14	14720	2	11270	6	22610		
88	15620	Acid Yellow		14	23850		
27	16185	36	13065	8	24140		
18	16255	3	47005	1	24410		
1	18050	2	47010	Basic Blue			
73	27290			26	44045		
Direct Red		Direct Yellow		9	52015		
20	15075	4	24890	Acid Violet			
28	22120	Basic Yellow		17	42650		
17	22150	2	41000	Basic Violet			
37	22240	Acid Green		ì	42535		
1	22310	3	42085	23	42555		
2	23500	9	42100	5	50205		
75	25380		-	Direct Brown			
81	28160	Direct Green		2	22311		
23	29160	6	30295	1	30045		
Basic Red				6	30140		
1	45160	Basic Green		Basic Brown			
2	50240	4	42 000	1	21000		
Acid Orange		1	42040	Acid Black	<u> </u>		
7	15510			1	20470		
8	15575	Acid Blue		2 : : : -	- 564z6 -		
Direct Orange		22	42755	Direct Black			
8	22130	45	63010	38	30235		

If colors are relatively light or weak, the proportion of HTH Dry Chlorinator to dry broke weight may be reduced. Experience will dictate the most economical quantity to use in each case. It is useful to log actual proportions by color, so that future batches of the same or similar shades can be treated routinely.

If necessary, the final step in the bleaching process is to reduce the pH of the pulped mixture to 5 or 6. At the end of the beating cycle, use 0.5% sodium acid sulfate (nitre cake) or dilute sulfuric acid. (Do not use alum, since it tends to set extraneous foreign matter on the pulp.)

Arch Chemicals Inc. 501 Merritt 7 Norwalk, CT 06856 Pulp bleached with HTH Dry Chlorinator is often reused without draining or washing. However, draining reduces residual matter which may discolor the pulp; and washing ensures an even brighter, cleaner product.

Because the free chlorine from *HTH* Dry Chlorinator is almost completely consumed in the bleaching process, no antichlors (e.g. sodium thiosulfate, sodium sulfite) need be added at any point in the procedure.