

1258-1075

12/29/2009

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



Office of Pesticide Programs

DEC 29 2009

John R. French
Arch Chemicals, Inc.
5660 New Northside Drive
Suite 1100
Atlanta, GA 30328

FILE COPY

Subject: PACE Concentrated Algaecide
EPA Reg. No.: 1258-1075
Application Dated: February 25, 2009
Receipt Dated: October 22, 2009

Dear Mr. French:

The following amendments, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, are acceptable with the conditions below:

Conditions:

1. Revise the "Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals" statement as follows:
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. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wear safety glasses or goggles, and rubber gloves when handling this product. For additional skin. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Open in well ventilated area. Do not breathe dust or fumes. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
2. The "First Aid" statement **must** appear on the front panel for this product. Therefore, the advisory language must be revised to read "See Back Panel for Additional Precautionary Statements".
3. The routes of exposure must appear in the following order for this toxicity category I product: If In Eyes, If On Skin Or Clothing, If Inhaled and If Swallowed.
4. Correct the spelling of "Canning" under use number 4.

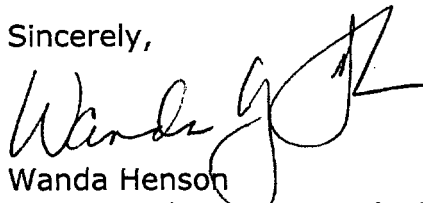
General Comments:

A stamped copy of the labeling accepted with conditions is enclosed. Submit one (1) copy of your final printed label before distributing or selling the product bearing the revised labeling.

The revised basic Confidential Statement of Formula (CSF) dated 2/23/09, is acceptable and supersedes all previously accepted CSF's.

Should you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact me at Henson.Wanda@epa.gov or at (703) 308-6345.

Sincerely,



Wanda Henson
Acting Product Manager (32)
Regulatory Management Branch II
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)

MASTER LABEL

Latest changes in red.

[All text in brackets {AAA} is optional and may/may not be included on final label]
{All text in braces {AAA} is for information purposes and will not appear on final label}

PACE CONCENTRATED ALGAECIDE

Active Ingredient: Trichloro-s-triazinetrione	99%
Other Ingredients:	1%
Total:	100%

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

Available Chlorine.....90%

DEC 29 2009
Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as
amended, for the pesticide,
registered under EPA Reg. No. **1258-1075**

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. Do not add water to this product. Add only into water. {Optional - for use on residential use swimming pool products} [Do not remove floater or other dispensing device from water for an extended period of time if it contains a tablet or tablet residue.] {The following optional statement is for use on residential use swimming pool and spa products} Do not mix this product with a small amount of water. Only add directly to your pool or spa. 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.

{See [side] [back] panel for first aid and precautionary statements.}

FIRST AID:

- IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
 - IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
 - IF SWALLOWED: Call 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

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 an extended period of time if it contains a tablet or tablet residue.

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Latest changes in red.

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 dispensing device that has been used with any other product.
- Do not allow this product to contact other water treatment products. **Strong oxidizing agent. This product can increase fire intensity.**
- Keep away from heat and from flame and burning material (like a lighted cigarette).

{Environmental hazards statement for end-use products in containers \geq 5 gallons (liquid) or \geq 50 pounds (solid, dry weight) use only the first sentence. All others use full paragraph.}

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 public 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.

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.]

{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.]

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.

Sold by:
[Arch Chemicals, Inc.
P.O. Box 273547
Atlanta, GA 31139-3547]

[HTH®] [PACE®] [Sock It®], [Super Sock It®] and [pH Plus®] (brand name) are REGISTERED TRADEMARKS OF ARCH CHEMICALS, INC.

EPA Reg. No. 1258-1075

EPA Est. No. Xxx-yy-zzz

1258-1075 PACE Concentrated Algaecide

Update: 2009-02-25

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Net Wt. ####

{MARKETING CLAIMS}

{Statements available to all swimming pool products}

[Kills Black Algae]
[For White Plaster Pools Only]
[Black Algae Treatment & Stain Remover]



{Optional } [

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 1a}[Swimming Pools

[WHY YOU SHOULD USE THIS PRODUCT: This product will kill and help prevent future growth of black algae. It is most effective when used in conjunction with [brand] pool care products. [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 analysis.]

[Take a pool water sample to your authorized [brand] dealer regularly for a detailed water analysis.]

[Note: Use only on white plaster pool surfaces. If used on any other color surface, bleaching or damage to the pool may occur.

- 1) 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. Adjust with appropriate product.
- 2) Do not use pool while it is being treated.
- 3) Turn off the filter pump before beginning application.
- 4) Sprinkle this product directly over those areas where algae appear. Use up to 1 lb. per 10,000 gallons (12 ppm) of pool water. For severe cases, the dosage may be doubled.
- 5) The filter pump can be turned on after this product has been in the pool for at least 8 hours.
- 6) Brush pool and vacuum.
- 7) Repeat the above treatment if necessary.
- 8) Do not use the pool until the chlorine residual has dropped to 4 ppm or less as determined by a suitable test kit.
- 9) Adjust the pH to 7.2-7.6.
- 10) Maintain the chlorine residual at 1-4 ppm.]
- 11) Do not allow this product to get damp or wet before use. Do not allow this product to contact other water treatment products.
- 12) Do not pre-mix this product. Only add this product directly to your pool.

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

[[HTH] [HTH POOLIFE] (Brand Name) 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]

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{Use 1b}[Swimming Pools

[FOR SWIMMING POOL SANITIZER: When used as directed, this product is effective as a swimming pool water sanitizing agent.]

[Ensure all pool equipment is working properly. Backwash the filter system following manufacturer's directions. Adjust pH between 7.2-7.6. Add stabilizer to establish a minimum level of 20 ppm to reduce the degradative effects of sunlight upon the chlorine residual. When using other products as outlined in the instructions for this product, always follow directions on those products.]

[FOR START UP OF NEWLY FILLED POOLS: 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 120 ppm (mg/L), based on the test kit reading.]

[MAINTENANCE TREATMENT: Add this product to the granular feeder (or chlorinating device). Adjust the feeder to maintain the free available chlorine level in the water at 1-4 ppm (mg/L) as indicated by a reliable test kit. Periodically refill the feeding device with enough product to assure a constant treatment level of 1-4 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 efficiency of this product. Maintain the pH at 7.2-7.6 and the alkalinity at 120 ppm (mg/L). To initially achieve 1-4 ppm available chlorine, add 1.25 oz. product per 1,000 gallons of water. Add 1/4 oz. product per 1,000 gallons of water daily or as needed to maintain that level. When the total dissolved solids (TDS) reach 3,000 ppm (mg/L) or whenever the water becomes too difficult to manage, the water should be drained and fresh water added to the pool.]

[FOR SUPERCHLORINATION: 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 5-10 ppm (mg/L), based on test kit readings. If the combined chlorine reading is not below 0.5 ppm (mg/L), repeat the shock treatment described above. For example, the addition of 10 ounces of sodium dichloro-s-triazinetriene per 10,000 gallons of water (7.5 grams per 1000 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.]

REENTRY: Reentry into treated swimming pools is prohibited above levels of 4 ppm of chlorine due to risk of bodily injury.

[FOR SWIMMING POOL ALGAECIDE: When used as directed, this product kills algae and will rid your pool of unsightly algae spots. Use this product only in WHITE PLASTER POOLS. DO NOT USE this product in painted, vinyl lined, fiberglass or colored plaster surface pools as damage may occur to the pool surface. Read entire label and use strictly in accordance with the precautionary statements and directions. Before using this product, shut off pump and brush all surface clinging algae. Wait four hours for the water to become stationary before product application. At night or when the pool is not in use, broadcast this product directly into the water in the deep end of the pool. Use two pounds of this product per 10,000 gallons for medium to heavy algae growth and one pound per 10,000 gallons for light algae growth. Twelve to twenty-four hours after chemical treatment, turn pump on and vacuum dead algae through the filter. Brush any remaining algae and clean backwash filter. If algae is still visible, repeat treatment.]

[HOW TO CALCULATE POOL CAPACITY

SHAPE OF POOL	GAL. OF WATER (Dimensions in feet)
Rectangular	Average depth X average length X average width X 7.5
Circular	Diameter X diameter X average depth X 5.9
Oval with straight sides	Full width X full length X average depth X 6.7
Irregular	Consult pool builder]]

{Use 2} [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, add 8 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water contained in the system. Repeat 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).

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3. Maintenance Dosage - To obtain a FAC of 0.5 - 1.0 ppm, add 0.8 - 1.6 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water daily 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} [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 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.

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 this product 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

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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} [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.

Use 1 ounce of this product to 67 gallons of water (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, add 8-10 ounces of this product per 10,000 gallons of water contained in the system. Repeat 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, add 1 - 2 ounces of this product per 10,000 gallons of water, daily or as needed. 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. 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.

Prepare a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine (1 oz. of product per 67 gallons of water) in a volume sufficient to fill the equipment. Allow a 10% excess for waste.

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, 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.

Prepare 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 (1 oz. of product per 67 gallons of water) 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

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To clean egg shells, spray with a solution containing 1 ounce of this product per 67 gallons of water (100 ppm available chlorine) at 90°F to 120°F. Spray-rinse the cleaned eggs with warm potable water.

To destain egg shells, immerse the eggs in a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine (1 oz. of product per 67 gallons of water) at 90°F to 120°F. 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° F) potable water containing 100 ppm available chlorine (1 oz. of product per 67 gallons of water). 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 (1 oz. of product per 67 gallons of water). 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 (1 oz. of product per 67 gallons of water). 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.]