

A stamped copy of the product label is enclosed for your records.

Submit one copy of the final printed labeling before releasing the product in channels of trade with the revised labeling.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.



Ruth G. Douglas
Product Manager 32
Antimicrobial Program Branch
Registration Division (7505C)

Enclosures

Attachment A - Batch 26 Products

Labeling:

1. The signal word is "Danger".
2. The Precautionary Statements should read:

"Corrosive: Cause irreversible eye damage. May be fatal if inhaled. Harmful if swallowed or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Do not breathe dust, vapor or spray mist. Wear goggles, face shield or safety glasses. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse".

3. The Statements of Practical Treatment should read:

"If in eyes: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention".

"If inhaled: Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration preferably mouth-to-mouth. Get medical attention".

"If on Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation persists".

"If swallowed: Drink promptly large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Note to physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Get medical attention".

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ECOLIN A 1

- PROTECTS AGAINST ODOR
- CONTROLS BACTERIA AND ALGAE

Active Ingredient:	
Sodium Dichloro-s-Triazinetrione	
& Related Compounds	99%
Inert Ingredients	1%
Total	100%

Available Chlorine **63.5%**

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

SEE SIDE LABEL FOR FIRST AID & PRECAUTIONS

Net Wt **2 Lbs**

COLIN CORPORATION
120 Long Ridge Road
Stamford, CT 06904-1355

EPA Reg. No. 1258-1152
EPA Est. No. 9157-MI-1

Under the Federal Insecticide,
 Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as
 amended, for the pesticide
 registered under EPA Reg. No.
 1258-1152

SEP 27 1994

ACCEPTED
 with COMMENTS
 in EPA Letter Dated:

(Isored\12581152.doc)

EMERGENCY HANDLING: In case of contamination or decomposition do not reseal container. If possible, isolate container in open and well-ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water. Dispose of contaminated material in an approved landfill area.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS. DANGER: Highly corrosive. Causes skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not handle with bare hands. Wear goggles or face shield and use rubber gloves and only thoroughly clean dry utensils when handling. Irritating to nose and throat. Avoid breathing dust and fumes. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID (Practical Treatment): If Swallowed: Drink large quantities of water. Do not induce vomiting. Call a physician immediately. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. If on Skin: Brush off excess chemical and flush skin with cold water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention. If in Eyes: Flush with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention. If Inhaled: Remove person to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS. DANGER: Strong oxidizing agent. Use only clean dry utensils. Mix only into water. Contamination with moisture, dirt, organic matter or other chemicals (including other pool chemicals) or any other foreign matter may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases and possible generation of fire and explosion. Avoid any contact with flaming or burning material such as a lighted cigarette. Do not use this product in any chlorinating device which has been used with any inorganic or unstabilized chlorinating compounds (e.g., calcium hypochlorite). Such use may cause fire or explosion.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: 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 this product is specifically identified and addressed in an NPDES permit. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

STORAGE: Store in a cool, dry in tightly sealed container. Store in a cool, dry place. Do not store near heat or open flame. Rinse, empty, and dissolve all material in water. Wrap container and discard in trash.

DIRECTIONS: Follow federal law to use. Do not use if inconsistent with label. Will provide appropriate available chlorine. For Spa & Hot Tub: Test and adjust pH 7.2-7.8, total hardness 150 ppm. Conditions for proper frequent testing. Cyanuric acid level recommended. Test every 30-90 days. Consult manufacturer concerning the use with their equipment, cleansers, etc., and may react with efficacy.

REGULAR USE: Add 1 tablet per 10,000 gallons of water. Test for free chlorine. Add additional tablets to maintain 1 ppm FAC. (3) 100 ppm or hot tub is in use with 1 tablets per 10,000 gallons of water. Repeat as needed. Be entered until 10 ppm. Repeat as needed.

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EXTENDED NON-USE PERIOD: During extended periods when the spa or hot tub is not being used, add 3 tablets per 1000 gallons twice a week with the circulation system running or as needed to maintain 1-3 ppm free available chlorine.

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 bacterial and algae in industrial recirculating water cooling towers, air washers and evaporative condensers.

1. Badly fouled systems should be cleaned prior to initiating treatment.

2. Initial Dosage - When the system is just noticeably fouled, add 10 - 13 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).

3. Maintenance Dosage - To obtain a FAC of 0.5 - 1.0 ppm, add 1 - 3 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.

Air Washers

For use only in industrial air washer systems that maintain effective mist eliminating components. Hypochlorite 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. BADLY FOULED SYSTEMS should be cleaned prior to initiating treatment.

1. Initial Dosage - When the system is just noticeably fouled, add 10 - 13 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).

2. Maintenance Dosage - To maintain a FAC of 0.5 - 1.0 ppm, add 1 - 3 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water, daily or as needed.

3. 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.

For Use in Sewage Treatment

1. Disinfection of Effluents - Disinfection by chlorination or hypochlorination 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.

Hypochlorinators used to treat sewage in small communities should always be located near the influent of the detention basin. To conform with 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 hypochlorite 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 hypochlorite 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 hypochlorite introduced at some point on the return sludge line can be an effective control measure. Normal dosage rates are 2 - 8 ppm available chlorine.

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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. Applications 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-hypochlorination 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 or hypochlorination 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

For Use Throughout Food & Beverage Processing and Food Handling Operations.

This product is recommended for 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. Use 1 ounce of this product to 47 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 before contact with beverages.

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.

Egg Processing Plants

To clean egg shells, spray with a solution containing 1 ounce of this product per 47 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 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, spray only clean, whole eggs with warm (not exceeding 130 deg. F.) potable water containing 100 ppm available chlorine. 1 oz. per 47 gal. of water. 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 "off" 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. per 47 gal. of water). Allow surfaces to drain thoroughly before contact with egg products.

To sanitize egg-freezers and dryers (tanks, pipelines and pumps), use the spray (or fog) 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. 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.

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.

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.

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First, clean all equipment thoroughly, immediately after use. Then place back in operating position.

Prepare a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine (1 ounce to 47 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.

Spray method of Sanitizing Equipment. The spray (or fog) 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. If possible, use pressure spraying or fogging 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 or fog 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. 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.

COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY SANITIZER: This product can either be mixed at the rate of one tablet per 47 gallons of water to prepare a solution with over 100 ppm chlorine or fed to the laundry water using a suitable solid chlorine feeder. A solid

chlorine feeder consisting of a container with a support mechanism for the tablets and a water spray impinging on the tablets may be used. The amount of available chlorine dispensed is controlled by adjusting the spray time to give 100 ppm available chlorine in the laundry water. The chlorine solution is used for the bleach or sanitizing cycle. Test the level of available chlorine and add more of this product if it has dropped below 100 ppm.

For Swimming Pool Use: This product is designed to dissolve quickly and completely providing a steady source of available chlorine in swimming pools to control the growth of algae, kill bacteria and destroy organic contaminants.

READ THE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS BEFORE USE.

METHOD OF APPLICATION: Measure only with the clean, dry cup provided. Broadcast the product evenly over a wide area in the deepest part of the pool.

ROUTINE CHLORINATION: Throughout the pool season, adjust pH to 7.2-7.6 with Pace pH Plus or Pace pH Minus. Follow label directions. Broadcast 3 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons pool water every other day or as often as needed to maintain chlorine residual at 1-3 ppm. This quantity may vary depending on bather load, temperature and other conditions.

As a preventative treatment, you should shock treat your pool once per week to prevent pool problems. In addition to weekly shock treatment, you should shock treat to remedy problems which may occur when bathing loads are high, water appears hazy or dull, unpleasant odors or eye irritation occur, after heavy wind and rainstorms, when temperatures are high, in case of colored water, or if algae does develop with resulting green color and slimy feeling.

SHOCK TREATMENT: Adjust pH to 7.2 to 7.4 with Pace pH Plus or Pace pH Minus. Follow label directions. Shock treat weekly with Pace Superchlorinator and Shock treatment to kill

bacteria, control algae and burn out organic material. An alternate method is to add 18 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of pool water.

ALGAE CONTROL: If the sides or bottom develop algae spots, follow shock treatment directions above. Immediately after treatment, thoroughly clean pool by scrubbing surface of algae growth, vacuum and cycle through filter. If necessary, repeat the treatment. Pool should not be entered until the chlorine residual is 1.0 to 3.0 ppm.

OPENING YOUR POOL: Adjust pH to 7.2 to 7.6 with Pace pH Plus or Pace pH Minus. Follow label directions. Shock treat following directions above. The next day stabilize your pool using Pace Stabilizer and Conditioner. Follow label directions. As an alternative, three shock treatment dosages with this product will raise your stabilizer level by approximately 20 ppm, which is the normal starting level of stabilizer.

WINTERIZING: While the water is still clear and clean, prepare for long periods of disuse by gradually adding 2 pounds of this product per 10,000 gallons of water (to provide a dosage of 15 ppm free available chlorine). (Follow 'Method of Addition' above). Run pump and filter until completely dispersed. Cover the pool with a plastic pool cover and prepare the heater, pump and filter components for winterizing by following manufacturers directions.

WATER BALANCE: To provide optimum product performance, swimmer comfort and crystal clear water, always maintain pH in the 7.2-7.8 range, total alkalinity in the 90-125 parts per million (ppm) range and calcium hardness above 200 ppm. Use a reliable test kit that measures all these ranges. Make necessary adjustments with the appropriate Pace Pool Care Products.

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TO DETERMINE YOUR POOL CAPACITY IN U.S. GALLONS, USE THE APPROPRIATE FORMULA BELOW:
Use measurements in feet only

RECTANGULAR LENGTH X WIDTH X
AVERAGE DEPTH X 7.5 = TOTAL GALLONS

ROUND DIAMETER X DIAMETER X
AVERAGE DEPTH X 5.9 = TOTAL GALLONS

OVAL MAXIMUM LENGTH X
MAXIMUM WIDTH X AVERAGE DEPTH X 5.9 =
TOTAL GALLONS

FREEFORM SURFACE AREA (SQ. FEET)
X AVERAGE DEPTH X 7.5 = TOTAL GALLONS

DIRECTIONS FOR SANITIZING HARD SURFACES (NON-POROUS), DISHES, GLASSES, FOOD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS, DAIRY AND BREWERY EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS:

HAND WASHING OF ITEMS

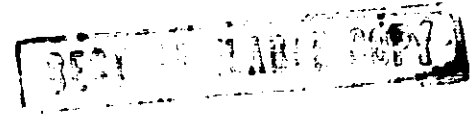
1. Prepare a sanitizing solution by dissolving one tablet of this product in 40 gallons of water. This will give a solution containing 100 ppm free available chlorine (FAC).
2. Clean and rinse the items or surfaces prior to sanitizing.
3. Place equipment, utensils, dishes, glasses, etc. in the solution or spread the solution over the surface to be sanitized.
4. Allow to stand at least 2 minutes and then wipe excess solution away..

MACHINE WASHING OF ITEMS

1. Dissolve one tablet of this product in 40 gallons of water to obtain a solution having a FAC of 100 ppm.
2. Add the solution to the feed tank of immersion or spray type machines which can

provide at least two minutes contact time for sanitizing dishes, glasses, food processing equipment or utensils.

3. The sanitizing solution should be used promptly. If the solution is allowed to stand or is reused, check the FAC with a reliable test kit. Add this product as necessary to maintain a minimum concentration of 100 ppm.



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