Reg # 1258-1165 PM-32 File Copy 196

US ENVIRONMENTAL PROTEC I AGENCY
OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS
REGISTRATION DIVISION (TS-767)
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

EPA REGISTRATION NO. 1258-1165

DATE OF ISSUANCE 30

TERM OF ISSUANCE

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: ☐ REGISTRATION ☒ REREGISTRATION

(Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended)

NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT

CDB Effervescent 50 ST

NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT *(Include ZIP code)*

Olin Corporation
350 Knotter Drive
Cheshire, CT 06410

NOTE: Changes in labeling formula differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above U.S. EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby Registered/Reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

A copy of the labeling accepted in connection with this Registration/Reregistration is returned herewith.

Registration is in no way to be construed as an indorsement or approval of this product by this Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

Based on your response to the Reregistration Eligibility Document, EPA has reregistered the above named product subject to the comments recorded in the succeeding paragraph. This action is taken under the authority of section 4(g)(2)(C) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended. Reregistration under this section does not eliminate the need for continual reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain the registration of your product.

Make the following labeling changes before you release the product for shipment:

1. Refer to the enclosed Attachment A for the necessary revisions to the Precautionary Statements for the subject product.

2. Revise the Environmental Hazards to read as follows:

"This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, 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

☐ ATTACHMENT IS APPLICABLE

SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL

DATE

EPA Form 8570-6 (Rev. 5-76) PREVIOUS EDITION MAY BE USED UNTIL SUPPLY IS EXHAUSTED.

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authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA".

3. Under the directions for spa and hot tub use include the following reentry statement: Reentry into treated spas/hot tubs is prohibited above levels of 3 ppm chlorine.

4. In the left panel on page 3, revise "...for all types of nonporous..." to read "... for sanitizing all types of hard, nonporous...".

5. On page 3, under the directions for egg processing plants, expand the directions to reflect items 2b (1) (2) and (3) as indicated on the attached enclosure.

6. On page 3 and 4 under the use directions for sanitization, expand the directions to reflect items B (3) (6) and (7) of the attached enclosure.

7. Under "Machine Washing of Items", item #3 delete "xxx or is reused xxx".

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.

The acute inhalation study must be reconducted and submitted for review within six (6) months from the date of receipt of this letter. Refer to the enclosed review for a complete evaluation of the acute studies.

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)

Enclosure

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 safety glasses and use rubber gloves and only thoroughly clean dry utensils when handling. Irritating to nose and throat. Avoid breathing dust and fumes, vacate poorly ventilated areas as soon as possible. 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.

CDB EFFERVESCENT 50 ST

- **PROTECTS AGAINST ODOR**
- **CONTROLS BACTERIA AND ALGAE**

Active Ingredient:	
Sodium Dichloro-s-Triazinetrione	**50%**
Inert Ingredients	**50%**
Total	**100%**

Available Chlorine 30%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

SEE SIDE LABEL FOR FIRST AID & PRECAUTIONS

Net Wt 100 Lbs

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

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

EPA Reg. No. 1258-1165
EPA Est. No. 9157-MI-1

SEP 30 1994

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 1258-1165

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STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Keep product dry in tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool dry well-ventilated area away from heat or open flame. Do not reuse empty container. Rinse empty container thoroughly with water to dissolve all material before discarding. Secu
layers of newspaper and

DIRECTIONS FOR USE
to use this product in a m
labeling.

SPA AND TUB USE:
provide approximately 5
gallons of water. Using
adjust the water to the fo
total alkalinity 60-100 pp
minimum. Maintain the
hot tub operation by freq
not allow cyanuric acid l
recommended that spas a
30-90 days, more often u
manufacturer's recomme
compatibility of chlorine
equipment. Some oils, lo
etc., may cause foaming
with chlorine sanitizers t

START-UP (FRESHLY
1. Turn on the circulatio
operating properly.
2. Add 16 tablets of this
water. Check the free av
below 4-5 ppm, repeat as

REGULAR USE
Turn on the circulation s
operating properly. Add
this product to the water.
Test for FAC and add ad
to attain 4-5 ppm FAC.
the spa or hot tub is in us
with 48 tablets per500 ga
and algae. Repeat as nee
be entered until FAC rea

EXTENDED NON-USE
During extended
tub is not being used, add
500 gallons twice a week
running or as needed to m
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 256 tablets (16 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 40 - 80 tablets (2.5 - 5 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 256 tablets (16 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 40-80 tablets (2.5-5 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 protectionagainst 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.

3.B.O.D. Reduction Thecondition can usually be avoided by applying a solution of hypochlorite to the effluent until a substantial residual is obtained. Applicationshould be made at a point which will permi 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 secimentation 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. Forguidance, 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 & Caning Plants, Bottling Plants & Breweries, Fish Processing Plants, Meat & Poultry Processing Plants, Milk Handling & Processing Plants, Restaurant & Institutional Dining Establishments and Poultry Houses. Use 28 tablets of this product to 40 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 100 - 140 tablets (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 14-28 tablets (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 2 ounces (28 tablets) of this product per 40 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. 2 oz. (28 tablets) per 40 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 28 tablets (2 oz.) per 40 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.

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

Prepare a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine 28 tablets (2 ounces) to 40 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.

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 two tablet of this product in 3 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 28 tablets 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.