



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

March 7, 2017

Joanna Holcombe
Regulatory Specialist
Arch Chemicals, Inc.
1200 Bluegrass Lakes Parkway
Alpharetta, GA 30004

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Optional Marketing Language and Graphics
Product Name: HTH 300 Gram Tablets
EPA Registration Number: 1258-1233
Application Date: February 1, 2017
Decision Number: 526139

Dear Ms. Holcombe:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Antimicrobials Division (AD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped “Notification” and will be placed in our records.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product’s label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA’s Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

If you have any questions, you may contact Killian Swift at 703-308-6346 or via email at Swift.Killian@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Wanda J. Fuller, for".

Demson Fuller, Product Manager 32
Regulatory Management Branch II
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Note to reviewer:

[Items in brackets [AAA] are optional and may/may not be included on final label]

{Items in braces {AAA} are for information purposes and will not appear on final label}

HTH 300 GRAM TABLETS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE: 68%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 32%
TOTAL: 100%

MINIMUM AVAILABLE CHLORINE...65%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

[MANTÉNGASE FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS]

DANGER

[/]

[PELIGRO]

{Note to reviewer: Although this product has a "Danger" signal word, as per the EPA label review manual "The Agency may permit reasonable variations in the placement of the First Aid statement as long as the reference statement, "See First Aid (or Statement of Practical Treatment) on (identify appropriate panel)" appears on the front panel." If the First Aid Statements are placed on the front panel of the final graphic label, the statement below will only reference Precautionary Statements.}

See [left][right][side][back] [panel][label] for precautionary [and first aid] statements.

[Manufactured for] [Sold by]:

Arch Chemicals, Inc.

P.O. Box 724438

Atlanta, GA 31139

EPA Reg. No. 1258-1233

[Superscript Used in Lot Number]

EPA Est. No. Xxx-yy-zz

Net Wt. xxx

NOTIFICATION

1258-1233

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

03/07/2017

{*The following uses are not approved in California: Hubbard and Immersion Tanks, Maine Lobster Ponds, and Conditioning Live Oysters.}

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Highly corrosive. Causes skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Irritating to nose and throat.

- [•] Open in a well-ventilated area. Avoid breathing dust and fumes.
- [•] Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not handle with bare hands. Wear goggles and rubber gloves. For additional protection of skin, wear long sleeves and long pants.
- [•] Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet.
- [•] Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- [•] Only use utensils that are thoroughly clean and dry.

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.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS:

If product is exposed to small amounts of water, it can react violently to produce heat and toxic gases and spatter. Do not add water to this product. Add only into water.

- [•] Do not allow to become wet or damp before use.

Can react with other materials, including other water treatment products, to cause intense 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 floater or feeder that has been used with any other product.
- [•] Do not allow this product to contact other water treatment products. If used with a skimmer, make sure skimmer is completely clean and free of residue from other water treatment products before putting this product in a skimmer.

Exposure to heat can cause this product to rapidly decompose, leading to intense fire, explosion, and the release of toxic gases.

- [•] Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area.

Strong oxidizing agent. This product can increase fire intensity. Keep away from flame or burning material (like a lighted cigarette).

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This [pesticide][product] 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.]

{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 – 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 calcium hypochlorite only. Do not use this container for any other purpose. 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 calcium hypochlorite 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.

*{If the following Spanish statement is used, it must appear directly above DIRECTIONS FOR USE.}
Si usted no entiende la etiqueta, busque a alguien para que se la explique a usted en detalle. (If you do not understand the label, find someone to explain it to you in detail.)*

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 1} [Swimming pools

[This product is designed to dissolve slowly providing a steady source of available chlorine in swimming pools to control the growth of algae, kill bacteria and destroy organic contaminants.] [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 sample.]

HOW TO USE: Do not allow this product to contact other water treatment products. Do not mix with other products or dissolve before use. [Do not pre-mix this product.] [Only add this product directly to your pool.] One [tablet] [cube] weighs approximately 10 ounces. Add the recommended dosages of this product during evening hours while the filter pump is running. [You can measure the product in two ways: use the clean, dry scoop if provided or use the markings on the container if a scoop is not provided. Do not use any other scoop. Do not use the scoop for any other purpose.]

[You may place the product into your pool in the following ways:

1. Use a floating dispenser or feeder designed for this product. Use only new feeders or floaters or ones that have previously contained only this product.
2. Use the skimmer. Skimmer basket should be clean and free of all other water treatment products before adding recommended amount of this product.

Do not reuse floaters or feeders from other brands of dry chlorinator tablets.

Do not throw tablets directly into pool or use in any chlorinating device that has been used with other chlorinating compounds.]

[Alternate Directions for use in [Brand] Feeder

Before use, read the appropriate installation instructions and operating manual for your [Brand] Feeder.

1. Start the filter pump and check chlorine residual with a reliable test kit.
2. Fill the tablet container with this product only. Adjust chlorine feed rate setting according to the operating instructions in the feeder manual. After 24 hours, check the chlorine residual. If 1 to 4 ppm, leave the feed rate setting, if below 1 ppm, increase the feed rate. Allow sufficient time (e.g. one day) after changing the feed rate setting for the chlorine residual to readjust. The pool should not be re-entered until the 1 to 4 ppm chlorine residual is established.
3. Always maintain pH between 7.2 and 7.6 by using a suitable pH adjuster according to directions on the label for such products.
4. If cyanuric acid is used to stabilize available chlorine, follow label directions for this product and maintain the chlorine residual at 1 to 4 ppm as determined by the test kit.
5. Refer to operating manuals for feed rate information.]

[WATER BALANCE: For best product performance, swimmer comfort and crystal clear water, maintain pH in the 7.2-7.6 range. Maintain total alkalinity in the 60-120 parts per million (ppm ranges). Maintain calcium hardness above 200 ppm. Use a reliable test kit that measures all these ranges. Use the [HTH Pool Care Products] (brand name) to make adjustments. Follow label directions for each product.]

[OPENING YOUR POOL: Adjust and maintain pH in the 7.2 to 7.6 range. Follow "Shock Treatment" directions on this package. [Allow this product to dissolve completely]. Test free available chlorine residual with a pool test kit. DO NOT re-enter pool until the free available chlorine residual is 1 to 4 ppm. {For Industrial/Municipal pool labels:} [Reenter pool when residual is 1-4 ppm, or when chlorine residual meets local public health guidelines].

Repeat treatment as needed. See directions for use in feeder for routine chlorination.]
 [ROUTINE CHLORINATION: Throughout the pool season, adjust and maintain pH to 7.2-7.6.
 FOR UNSTABILIZED POOLS: Begin by using 3 tablets per 10,000 gallons of pool water.
 FOR POOLS STABILIZED USING [brand name] [HTH STABILIZER CONDITIONER]: Begin by using 1 tablet per 10,000 gallons of pool water.

FOR UNSTABILIZED AND STABILIZED POOLS: After each day, use a suitable test kit to check free available chlorine residual. Increase or decrease the number of tablets to maintain a free available chlorine residual of 1-4 ppm. [Allow product to dissolve completely.] Do not remove product from [skimmer] or [feeder] until completely dissolved. Follow ["How to Use"] or ["Directions Use"]

[SHOCK TREATMENT: Adjust and maintain pH to 7.2-7.6 with [brand]. Follow label directions. Use a [brand] product. Follow label directions on those products. Follow "HOW TO USE" directions on this package. DO NOT re-enter pool until the free available chlorine residual is 1 to 4 parts per million (ppm).]

[SHOCK TREATMENT / SUPERCHLORINATION: For best results, see "WATER BALANCE" and "HOW TO USE" sections above before treatment. Every 7 days, or as necessary to prevent pool problems, shock treat / superchlorinate the pool by adding [one cube [tablet, caplet, capsule] of this product per 5000 gal. of water to provide 10 ppm of available chlorine] [10-20 ounces of this product [(1 or 2 cubes)] [tablets, caplets, capsules] per 10,000 gallons of water to provide 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine]. Place the [cubes] [tablets] [caplets] [capsules] in the pool skimmer [during evening hours] with the pump operating until completely dissolved. Additional shock treatments may be required to correct problems which are caused by visible algae, high bathing loads, heavy wind rainstorms, also to correct problems such as unpleasant odors and eye irritation. Check the available chlorine with a suitable test kit. DO NOT re-enter pool until the free available chlorine residual is 1 to 4 parts per million (ppm) as measured by a suitable pool test kit.]

[ALGAE CONTROL: Follow Shock Treatment directions on this label. DO NOT enter pool until the free available chlorine residual is 1-4 ppm. If necessary, repeat the treatment. To prevent possible staining take the following steps IMMEDIATELY after treatment: Thoroughly clean pool by brushing surface of algae growth, vacuum and cycle through filter.]

[WINTERIZING: Use an HTH Chlorine Shock or Algaecide product. Follow label directions on that product. Cover the pool with a pool cover. Prepare the heater, pump and filter components for winterizing by following manufacturer's directions.]

{Use 2} [Spa & Hot Tubs

Apply 0.5 oz. of product per 500 gallons of water to obtain a free available chlorine concentration of 5 ppm, as determined by a suitable chlorine test kit. Adjust and maintain pool water pH to between 7.2 and 7.6. Some oils, lotions, fragrances, cleaners, etc. may cause foaming or cloudy water as well as reduce the efficiency of the product.

To maintain the water, apply 0.5 oz. of product per 500 gallons of water over the surface to maintain a chlorine concentration of 5 ppm. Do not enter spa until chlorine residual is 2-5 ppm. After each use, shock with 1.5 oz. of this product per 500 gallons of water to control odor and algae.]

{ICM dosing regimens}

Concentration, ppm		Tablet = approximately 10 ounces (300 g)	
Nominal	Actual	Number	Volume (Gal.)
1	1.0	1	50000
5	5.1	1	10000
10	10.3	1	5000
25	25.7	1	2000
50	51.4	1	1000
100	102.9	1	500
200	205.8	1	250
500	514.4	1	100

600	605.2	1	85
1000	1028.8	1	50
4000	4115.1	2	25

{Use 3} [HUBBARD AND IMMERSION TANKS [Not approved in California] - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 25 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Adjust and maintain the water pH to between 7.2 and 7.6. After each use drain the tank. Circulate this solution through the agitator of the tank for 15 minutes and then rinse out the solution. Clean tank thoroughly and dry with clean cloths.

[HYDROTHERAPY TANKS – Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable chlorine test kit, after satisfying any chlorine demand. Tank should not be entered until the chlorine residual is below 3 ppm. Adjust and maintain the water pH to between 7.2 and 7.6. Operate pool filter continuously. Drain pool weekly, and clean before refilling.]

{Use4} [SANITIZATION OF NONPOROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD - A solution of 100 ppm available chlorine may be used in the sanitizing solution if a chlorine test kit is available. Solutions containing an initial concentration of 100 ppm available chlorine must be tested and adjusted periodically to insure that the available chlorine does not drop below 50 ppm. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 100 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit.

Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. 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 reestablish a 200 ppm residual. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight. Sanitizers used in automated systems may be used for general cleaning but may not be reused for sanitizing purposes.

IMMERSION METHOD - A solution of 100 ppm available chlorine may be used in the sanitizing solution if a chlorine test kit is available. Solutions containing an initial concentration of 100 ppm available chlorine must be tested and adjusted periodically to insure that the available chlorine does not drop below 50 ppm. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 100 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit.

Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in 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 reestablish a 200 ppm residual. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

Sanitizers used in automated systems may be used for general cleaning but may not be reused for sanitizing purposes.

FLOW/PRESSURE METHOD - Disassemble equipment and thoroughly clean after use. Assemble equipment in operating position prior to use. Prepare a volume of a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution equal to 110 % of volume capacity of the equipment. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Pump solution through the system until full flow is obtained at all extremities, the system is completely filled with the sanitizer and all air is removed from the system. Close drain valves and hold under pressure for at least 2 minutes to insure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove some cleaning solution from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. Repeat entire cleaning/sanitizing process if effluent contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine.

CLEAN-IN-PLACE METHOD - Thoroughly clean equipment after use. Prepare a volume of a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution equal to 110 % of volume capacity of the equipment. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Pump solution through the system until full flow is obtained at all extremities, the system is completely filled with the sanitizer and all air is removed from the system. Close drain valves and hold under pressure for at least 10 minutes to insure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove some cleaning solution from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. Repeat entire cleaning/ sanitizing process if effluent contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine.

[COARSE] SPRAY METHOD – Pre-clean all surfaces after use. Use a 200 ppm available chlorine solution to control bacteria, mold or fungi, and a 600 ppm solution to control bacteriophage. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, or use a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 600 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Use spray equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray equipment with potable water after use. Thoroughly spray all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours. Prior to using equipment, rinse all surfaces treated with a 600 ppm solution with a 200 ppm solution.]

{Use 5} [SANITIZATION OF POROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES:

RINSE METHOD - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 600 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Clean surfaces in the normal manner. Rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the 600 ppm solution, maintaining contact for at least 2 minutes. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Prior to using equipment, rinse all surfaces with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. Do not rinse and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 600 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Prior to using, immerse equipment in the 200 ppm sanitizing-solution for at least 2 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse and do not soak equipment overnight.

[COARSE] SPRAY METHOD –Pre-clean all surfaces after use. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser and test kit, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 600 ppm is achieved as determined by a suitable test kit. Use spray equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray equipment with potable water after use. Thoroughly spray all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours. Prior to using equipment, rinse all surfaces with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser and test kit, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved as determined by a suitable test kit.]

{Use 6} [SANITIZATION OF NONPOROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES:

RINSE METHOD - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the sanitizing solution, maintaining contact with the sanitizer for at least 2 minutes. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the sanitizing solution for at least 2 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

[COARSE] SPRAY METHOD - Pre-clean all surfaces after use. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Use spray equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Prior to using equipment, thoroughly spray all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours.]

{Use 7} [DISINFECTION OF NONPOROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES:

RINSE METHOD - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 600 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the disinfecting solution, maintaining contact with the solution for at least 10 minutes. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 600 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the disinfecting solution for at least 10 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.]

{Use 8} [SANITIZATION OF POROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES:

RINSE METHOD - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 600 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Clean surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the sanitizing solution, maintaining contact with the sanitizer for at least 2 minutes. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 600 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the sanitizing solution for at least 2 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

[COARSE] SPRAY METHOD - Cleaning and sanitizing non-food contact surfaces with 600 ppm available chlorine solution. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 600 ppm is achieved as determined by a suitable test kit. Use spray equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray equipment with potable water after use. Prior to using equipment, thoroughly spray all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours.]

{Use 9} [SEWAGE & WASTEWATER EFFLUENT TREATMENT:

The disinfection of sewage effluent must be evaluated by determining the total number of coliform bacteria and/or Fecal coliform bacteria (as determined by the Most Probable Number (MPN) procedure) of the chlorinated effluent has been reduced to or below the maximum permitted by the controlling regulatory jurisdiction.

On the average, satisfactory disinfection of secondary waste water effluent can be obtained when the chlorine residual is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact. Although the chlorine residual is the critical factor in disinfection, the importance of correlating chlorine residual with bacterial kill must be emphasized. The MPN of the effluent, which is directly related to the water quality standards requirements, should be the final and primary standard and the chlorine residual should be considered an operating standard valid only to the extent verified by the coliform quality of the effluent.

The following are critical factors affecting waste water disinfection.

1. Mixing: It is imperative that the product and the waste water be instantaneously and completely flash mixed to assure reaction with every chemically active soluble and particulate component of the waste water.
2. Contacting: Upon flash mixing, the flow through of the system must be maintained.
3. Dosage/Residual Control: Successful disinfection is extremely dependent on response to fluctuating chlorine demand to maintain a predetermined, desirable chlorine level. Secondary effluent should contain 0.2 to 1.0 ppm chlorine residual after a 15 to 30 minute contact time. A reasonable average of residual chlorine is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact time.]

{Use 10} [SEWAGE AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT:

EFFLUENT SLIME CONTROL - Apply a 100 to 1000 ppm available chlorine solution at a location which will allow complete mixing. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 100 to 1000 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Once control is evident, apply a 15 ppm available chlorine solution. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 15 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit.

FILTER BEDS - SLIME CONTROL: Remove filter from service, drain to a depth of 1 ft. above filter sand, and add 1 tablet {one 16 oz. tablet} of this product per 20 sq. ft. evenly over the surface. Wait 30 minutes before draining water to a level that is even with the top of the filter. Wait for 4 to 6 hours before completely draining and backwashing filter.]

{Use 11} [DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER (EMERGENCY/PUBLIC/INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS):

PUBLIC SYSTEMS - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 0.2 – 0.6 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Begin feeding this solution with a hypochlorinator until a free available chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm and no more than 0.6 ppm is attained throughout the distribution system. Check water frequently with a chlorine test kit. Bacteriological sampling must be conducted at a frequency no less than that prescribed by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS - DUG WELLS Upon completion of the casing (lining) wash the interior of the casing (lining) with a 100 ppm available chlorine solution using a stiff brush. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 100 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. After covering the well, pour the sanitizing solution into the well through both the pipe sleeve opening and the pipeline. Wash the exterior of the pump cylinder also with the sanitizing solution. Start pump and pump water until strong odor of chlorine in water is noted. Stop pump and wait at least 24 hours. After 24 hours flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS - DRILLED, DRIVEN & BORED WELLS - Run pump until water is as free from turbidity as possible. Pour a 100 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution into the well. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 100 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Add 5 to 10 gallons of clean, chlorinated water to the well in order to force the sanitizer into the rock formation. Wash the exterior of pump cylinder with the sanitizer. Drop pipeline into well, start pump and pump water until strong odor of chlorine in water is noted. Stop pump and wait at least 24 hours. After 24 hours flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. Deep wells with high water levels may necessitate the use of special methods for introduction of the sanitizer into the well. Consult your local Health Department for further details.

INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS- FLOWING ARTESIAN WELLS Artesian wells generally do not require disinfection. If analyses indicate persistent contamination, the well should be disinfected. Consult your local Health Department for further details.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION - When boiling of water for 1 minute is not practical, water can be made potable by using this product. Prior to addition of the sanitizer, remove all suspended material by filtration or by allowing it to settle to the bottom. Decant the clarified, contaminated water to a clean container and add 1 grain of this product to 1 gallon of water. One grain is approximately the size of the letter "o" in this sentence. Allow the treated water to stand for 30 minutes. Properly treated water should have a slight chlorine odor. If not, repeat dosage and allow the water to stand an additional 15 minutes. The treated water can then be made palatable by pouring it between clean containers for several times.

{Use 12} [PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS:

RESERVOIRS - ALGAE CONTROL: Hypochlorinate streams feeding the reservoir. Suitable feeding points should be selected on each stream at least 50 yards upstream from the points of entry into the reservoir.

MAINS - Thoroughly flush section to be sanitized by discharging from hydrants. Permit a water flow of at least 2.5 feet per minute to continue under pressure while injecting this product by means of a hypochlorinator. Stop water flow when a chlorine residual test of 50 ppm is obtained at the low pressure end of the new main section after a 24 hour retention time. When chlorination is completed, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water.

NEW TANKS, BASINS, ETC. - Remove all physical soil from surfaces. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 500 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Fill to working capacity and allow to stand for at least 4 hours. Drain and flush with potable water and return to surface.

NEW FILTER SAND - Apply one tablet. {one 16 oz. tablet} of this product for each 150 to 200 cubic feet of sand. The action of the product dissolving as the water passes through the bed will aid in sanitizing the new sand.

NEW WELLS - Flush the casing with a 50 ppm available chlorine solution of water. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 50 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. The solution should be pumped or fed by gravity into the well after thorough mixing with agitation. The well should stand for several hours or overnight under chlorination. It may then be pumped until a representative raw water sample is obtained. Bacterial examination of the water will indicate whether further treatment is necessary.

EXISTING EQUIPMENT - Remove equipment from service, thoroughly clean surfaces of all physical soil. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 500 ppm is achieved as determined by a suitable test kit. Fill to working capacity and let stand at least 4 hours. Drain and place in service. If the previous treatment is not practical, surfaces may be sprayed with a chlorinated solution. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1000 ppm is achieved. After drying, flush with water and return to service.]

{Use 13} [EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER FLOODS:

WELLS - Thoroughly flush contaminated casing with a 500 ppm available chlorine solution. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 500 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Backwash the well to increase yield and reduce turbidity, adding sufficient chlorinating solution to the backwash to produce a 10 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a chlorine test kit. After the turbidity has been reduced and the casing has been treated, add sufficient chlorinating solution to produce a 50 ppm available chlorine residual. Agitate the well water for several hours and take a representative water sample. [Retreat well] [Treat well again] if water samples are biologically unacceptable.

RESERVOIRS - In case of contamination by overflowing streams, establish hypochlorinating stations upstream of the reservoir. Chlorinate the inlet water until the entire reservoir obtains a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a suitable chlorine test kit. In case of contamination from surface drainage, apply sufficient product directly to the reservoir to obtain a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual in all parts of the reservoir.

BASINS, TANKS, FLUMES, ETC. - Thoroughly clean all equipment, then using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 500 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. After 24 hours drain, flush, and return to service. If the previous method is not suitable, spray or flush the equipment with a solution. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1000 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Allow to stand for 2 to 4 hours, flush and return to service.

FILTERS - when the sand filter needs replacement, apply 1 tablet {one 16 oz. tablet} of this product for each 100 to 150 cubic feet of sand. When the filter is severely contaminated, additional product should be distributed over the surface at the rate of 1 tablet {one 16 oz. tablet} per 20 sq. ft. Water should stand at a depth of 1 foot above the surface of the filter bed for 4 to 24 hours. When filter beds can be back washed of mud and silt, apply 16 oz. 1 tablet {one 16 oz. tablet} of this product per each 50 sq. ft., allowing the water to stand at a depth of 1 foot above the filter sand. After 30 minutes, drain water to the level of the filter. After 4 to 6 hours drain, and proceed with normal back washing.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - Flush repaired or replaced section with water. Establish a hypochlorinating station and apply sufficient product until a consistent available chlorine residual of at least 10 ppm remains after a 24 hour retention time. Use a chlorine test kit.]

{Use 14} [EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER FIRES:

CROSS CONNECTIONS OR EMERGENCY CONNECTIONS: Hypochlorination or gravity feed equipment should be set up near the intake of the untreated water supply. Apply sufficient product to give a chlorine residual of at least 0.1 to 0.2 ppm at the point where the untreated supply enters the regular distribution system. Use a chlorine test kit.]

{Use 15} [EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER DROUGHTS:

SUPPLEMENTARY WATER SUPPLIES - Gravity or mechanical hypochlorite feeders should be set up on a supplementary line to dose the water to a minimum chlorine residual of 0.2 ppm after a 20 minute contact time. Use a chlorine test kit.

WATER SHIPPED IN BY TANKS, TANK CARS, TRUCKS, ETC. -Thoroughly clean all containers and equipment. Spray a 500 ppm available chlorine solution and rinse with potable water after 5 minutes. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 500 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. During the filling of the containers, dose with sufficient amounts of this product to provide at least a 0.2 ppm chlorine residual. Use a chlorine test kit.]

{Use 16} [EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER MAIN BREAKS:

MAINS - before assembly of the repaired section, flush out mud and soil. Permit a water flow of at least 2.5 feet per minute to continue under pressure while injecting this product by means of a hypochlorinator. Stop water flow when a chlorine residual test of 50 ppm is obtained at the low pressure end of the new main section after a 24 hour retention time. When chlorination is completed, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water.]

{Use 17} [COOLING TOWER/EVAPORATIVE CONDENSER WATER:

SLUG FEED METHOD - Initial dose: When system is noticeably fouled, use a suitable chemical feed dispenser, and dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 5 to 10 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Repeat until control is achieved. Subsequent dose: When microbial control is evident, use a suitable chemical feed dispenser, and dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Add to the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

INTERMITTENT FEED METHOD - Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, use a suitable chemical feed dispenser, and dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 5 to 10 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blow down.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, use a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blow down. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD - Initial dose: when system is noticeably fouled, use a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 5 to 10 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. [Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment level by using a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.]

BRIQUETTES OR TABLETS: Initially slug dose the system using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolving and dosing the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 5 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun. Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.]

{Use 18} [LAUNDRY SANITIZERS:

Household Laundry Sanitizers

IN SOAKING SUDS - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Wait 5 minutes, then add soap or detergent. Immerse laundry for at least 11 minutes prior to starting the wash/rinse cycle.

IN WASHING SUDS - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Wait 5 minutes, then add soap or detergent and start the wash/rinse cycle.

Commercial Laundry Sanitizers- Wet fabrics or clothes should be spun dry prior to sanitization. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Promptly after mixing the sanitizer, add the solution into the prewash prior to washing fabrics/clothes in the regular wash cycle with a good detergent. Test the level of available chlorine if solution has been allowed to stand. Add more of this product if the available chlorine level has dropped below 200 ppm.

Federally Inspected Meat & Poultry Plant Laundry Sanitizers- Wet fabrics which contact meat or poultry products directly or indirectly should be spun dry prior to sanitization. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Promptly after mixing the sanitizer, add the solution into the prewash prior to washing fabrics in the regular wash cycle with a good detergent. Test the level of available chlorine if solution has been allowed to stand. Add more of this product if the available chlorine level has dropped below 200 ppm. Thoroughly rinse fabrics with potable water at the end of the laundering operation.]

{Use 19} [FARM PREMISES:

Remove all animals, poultry, and feed from premises, vehicles, and enclosures. Remove all litter and manure from floors, walls and surfaces of barns, pens, stalls, chutes and other facilities occupied or traversed by animals or poultry. Empty all troughs, racks and other feeding and watering appliances. Thoroughly clean all surfaces with soap or detergent and rinse with water. To disinfect, saturate all surfaces with a solution of at least 1000 ppm available chlorine for a period of 10 minutes. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1000 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Immerse all halters, ropes and other types of equipment used in handling and restraining animals or poultry, as well as the cleaned forks, shovels and scrapers used for removing litter and manure. Ventilate buildings, cars, boats and other closed spaces. Do not house livestock or poultry or employ equipment until chlorine has been dissipated. All treated feed racks, mangers, troughs, automatic feeders, fountains and waterers must be rinsed with potable water before reuse.]

{Use 20} [PULP AND PAPER MILL PROCESS WATER SYSTEMS:

SLUG FEED METHOD - Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 5 to 10 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Repeat until control is achieved. Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

INTERMITTENT FEED METHOD - Initial Dose: when system is noticeably fouled, use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 5 to 10 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blow down. Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1 ppm is achieved. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blow down. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD - Initial dose: When system is noticeably fouled, use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 5 to 10 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment level by using a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1 ppm is achieved. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

BRIQUETTES OR TABLETS: Initially slug dose the system using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolving and dosing the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 5 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun. Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, use a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolving and dosing the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.]

{Use 21} [AGRICULTURAL USES:

POST-HARVEST PROTECTION - Potatoes can be sanitized after cleaning and prior to storage by spraying with a sanitizing solution at a level of 1 gallon of sanitizing solution per 1 ton of potatoes. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 500 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit.

Disinfect leaf cutting bee cells and bee boards by immersion in a solution containing 1 ppm available chlorine for 3 minutes. Allow cells to drain for 2 minutes and dry for 4 to 5 hours or until no chlorine odor can be detected. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1 ppm is achieved as determined by a suitable test kit. The bee domicile is disinfected by spraying with a 0.1 ppm solution until all surfaces are thoroughly wet. Again, use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 0.1 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Allow the domicile to dry until all chlorine odor has dissipated.

FOOD EGG SANITIZATION - Thoroughly clean all eggs. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. The sanitizer temperature should not exceed 130°F. Spray the warm sanitizer so that the eggs are thoroughly wetted. Allow the eggs to thoroughly dry before casing or breaking. Do not apply a potable water rinse. The solution should not be reused to sanitize eggs.

FRUIT & VEGETABLE WASHING - Thoroughly clean all fruits and vegetables in a wash tank. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 25 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. After draining the tank, submerge fruit or vegetables for 2 minutes in a second wash tank containing the recirculating sanitizing solution. Spray rinse vegetables with the sanitizing solution prior to packaging. Rinse fruit with potable water only prior to packaging.

SEEDS - To control bacterial spot (*Xanthomonas vesticatoria*) on Pimento seeds, initially remove moist seeds from ripe fruits. To control surface fungi and bacteria on Tomato seeds initially wash seeds. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 39,000 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Immediately soak seeds in 39,000 ppm solution for 15 minutes with continuous agitation. After treatment rinse seeds in potable water for 15 minutes. Dry seeds to normal moisture.

MUSHROOMS - To control bacterial blotch (*Pseudomonas tolaasii*), use a 100 to 200 ppm solution prior to watering mushroom production surfaces. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 100 to 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. The first application should begin when pins form, and thereafter, between breaks on a need basis depending on the occurrence of bacterial blotch. This product may be applied directly to pins to control small infection foci. Apply 1.5 to 2.0 oz. per square foot of growing space.

POST-HARVEST ROOTS - To control and reduce the spread of soft rot causing organisms in water and on sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas*), spray or dip the potatoes with a 150 to 500 ppm solution for 2 to 5 minutes. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 150 to 500 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Change the solution after one hour or as needed.]

{Use 22} [AQUACULTURAL USES:

FISH PONDS - Remove fish from ponds prior to treatment. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 10 ppm is achieved. Add more product to the water if the available chlorine level is below 1 ppm after 5 minutes. Return fish to pond as determined by a suitable test kit after the available chlorine level reaches zero.

FISH POND EQUIPMENT - Thoroughly clean all equipment prior to treatment. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Porous equipment should soak for one hour.

MAINE LOBSTER PONDS [Not approved in California] - Remove lobsters, seaweed etc. from ponds prior to treatment. Drain the pond. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 600 ppm is achieved as determined by a suitable test kit. Apply so that all barrows, gates, rock and dam are treated with product. Permit high tide to fill the pond and then close gates. Allow water to stand for 2 to 3 days until the available chlorine level reaches zero. Open gates and allow 2 tidal cycles to flush the pond before returning lobsters to pond.

CONDITIONING LIVE OYSTERS [Not approved in California] - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 0.5 ppm is achieved as determined by a suitable test kit. Maintain the temperature at 50 to 70°F. Expose oysters to this solution for at least 15 minutes, monitoring the available chlorine level so that it does not fall below 0.05 ppm. Repeat entire process if the available chlorine level drops below 0.05 ppm or the temperature falls below 50°F.

CONTROL OF SCAVENGERS IN FISH HATCHERY PONDS - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Pour into drained pond potholes. Repeat if necessary. Do not put desirable fish back into refilled ponds until chlorine residual has dropped to 0 ppm, as determined by a test kit.]

{Use 23} [SANITIZATION OF DIALYSIS MACHINES:

Flush equipment thoroughly with water prior to using this product. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 600 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Immediately use this product in the hemodialysate system allowing for a minimum contact time of 15 minutes at 20°C. Drain system of the sanitizing solution and thoroughly rinse with water. Discard and DO NOT reuse the spent sanitizer. Rinsate must be monitored with a suitable test kit to insure that no available chlorine remains in the system.

This product is recommended for decontaminating single and multipatient hemodialysate systems. This product has been shown to be an effective disinfectant (virucide, fungicide, bactericide, pseudomonicide) when tested by AOAC and EPA test methods. This product may not totally eliminate all vegetative microorganisms in hemodialysate delivery systems due to their construction and/or assembly, but can be relied upon to reduce the number of microorganisms to acceptable levels when used as directed. This product should be used in a disinfectant program which includes bacteriological monitoring of the hemodialysate delivery system. This product is NOT recommended for use in hemodialysate or reverse osmosis (RO) membranes. Consult the guidelines for hemodialysate systems available from the Hepatitis Laboratories, CDC, Phoenix, AZ 85021.]

{Use 24} [TOILET BOWL SANITIZERS:

[These products are marketed as individual packages for placement in the toilet. Therefore, use directions are not appropriate.]

{Use 25} [ASPHALT OR WOOD ROOFS AND SIDINGS:

To control fungus and mildew, first remove all physical soil by brushing and hosing with clean water, and apply a 5000 ppm available chlorine solution using a suitable chemical feed dispenser. Brush or spray roof or siding with this solution. After 30 minutes, rinse by hosing with clean water.]

{Use 26} [BOAT BOTTOMS:

To control slime on boat bottoms, sling a plastic tarp under boat, retaining enough water to cover the fouled bottom area, but not allowing water to enter enclosed area. This envelope should contain approximately 500 gallons of water for a 14 foot boat. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 35 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Leave immersed for 8 to 12 hours. Repeat if necessary. Do not discharge the solution until the free chlorine level has dropped to 0 ppm, as determined by a swimming pool test kit.]

{Use 27} [ARTIFICIAL SAND BEACHES:

To sanitize the sand, spray a 500 ppm available chlorine solution at frequent intervals. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 500 ppm is achieved as determined by a suitable test kit. Small areas can be sprinkled with a watering can.]

{Use 28} [FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS:**TREATMENT OF FEDERALLY INSPECTED MEAT & POULTRY PLANT POTABLE WATER**

SUPPLIES: Solutions of this product containing 1% available chlorine will effectively disinfect the water supply in Federally Inspected Meat & Poultry Plants. The solutions should be fed into the water supply by a hypochlorinator on the intake side of the pump. An available chlorine residual of 0.1 to 0.6 ppm must be maintained throughout the water distribution system to assure adequate disinfection. A regular testing program should be initiated to make sure that the proper chlorine residuals are present at all times. To make a 1% solution use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 10,000 ppm (1%) is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit.]

COOLING WATER IN CANNERIES: Solutions of this product containing 1% available chlorine will sanitize cooling water, protect canned goods from contamination and spoilage and prevent staining of cans. The solution should be fed into cooling tanks or channels to reach a concentration of 2 ppm available chlorine. Check every two or three hours to be sure that an available chlorine residual of 2 ppm is maintained throughout the cooling system. To make a 1% solution use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 10,000 ppm (1%) is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit.

POULTRY DRINKING WATER - Spray or flush with a chlorinated solution using a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 5,000 ppm (0.5%) is achieved] Treat poultry drinking water to a dosage of 1 to 5 ppm available chlorine. Use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1 to 5 is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit.]

FISH FILLETING - Eviscerated and degilled fish removed from the fishing vessel are placed in a wash tank of seawater or fresh water which has been treated with enough product to produce a chlorine residual of 25 ppm, as determined by a test kit. Use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 25 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit.] Remove fish from treated water 24 to 48 hours before filleting. After scaling, the fish are again washed in a 25 ppm solution, and are ready for filleting.

PECAN CRACKING AND DYEING - Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1000 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. Soak for a minimum of 10 minutes. After removal, age pecans for 24 hours. Before bleaching, pecans are placed in a rotary cleaner where they are washed, drained, and soaked in a 2% sulphuric acid bath at 80 to 90°F for 1 minute. Transfer to a 5000 ppm solution. Use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 5000 ppm is achieved, as determined by a suitable test kit. After 4 to 8 minutes, they are drained and washed in a 1% sulphuric acid bath at 80 to 90°F. They are then dried.]

{Optional Marketing Content}

{Statements available to all labels}

- [68% available chlorine]
- [Add [tablet/cube/capsule/caplet] to skimmer]
- [Anti-scale formulation]
- [[Brand] system]
- [Contains antiscaling Additive]
- [Contains no cyanuric acid]
- [Controls algae]
- [Designed for use in [brand] system]
- [Designed for use in the skimmer or a floater]
- [Destroys bacteria]
- [Destroys organic contaminants] [[in] [pools] [and] [industrial, commercial or municipal water systems as described on this label]]
- [Dissolves slowly for continuous chlorination]
- [Easy to use]
- [Eliminates bacteria]
- [For routine use in floaters]
- [For routine use in feeders]
- [For routine use in skimmers]
- [Good for all pool surfaces]
- [Kills bacteria][, destroys organic contaminants and controls algae]
- [No risk of over stabilization]
- [Provides steady source of chlorine]
- [Provides effective chlorination at an economical price]
- [Reduced maintenance formulation]
- [Restores clarity to pool water]
- [Sanitizes pool water]
- [Scale control additive to reduce maintenance]
- [Swimming pool sanitizer]
- [Step X]
- [Will not cause over stabilization]



[{or}]

{Optional statements for inclusion on labels with porous and nonporous food sanitization directions}

- [Food Contact]
- [For Food Contact Applications]

{Optional statements for inclusion on dealer direct brands}

- [Step 1. Sanitize]
- [Step 2. Shock]
- [Step 3. Prevent Algae]

[[HTH®], [Sock It®], [Super Sock It®] and [pH Plus®] [Pulsar®], [DryTec®], [ConstantChlor®], [CCH®] (brand name) are registered trademarks of Arch Chemicals, Inc.]



[HTH] [brand] [HELPLINE]

Toll Free -800-[HTH] [brand]-POOL (800-484-7665) (866-4POOLFUN)

Call 7 days a week with your questions concerning pool water care. 8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. Eastern Time]

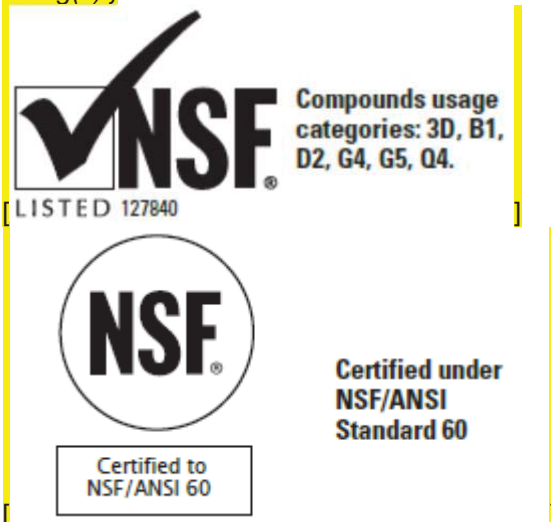
[Visit [brand]: www.xxx.com]

[Contamination or improper use may cause intense fire, 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 violently to produce heat and toxic gases and spatter. {Optional – for use on residential use swimming pool products} [Do not mix this product with a small amount of water. Only add directly to your pool or spa.] Do not add water to this product. Add only into water. {Optional – for use on residential use swimming pool and spa products} [Do not remove floater or other dispensing device from water for more than five minutes if it contains tablets or tablet residue.] Highly corrosive. Causes skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed.

DO NOT ADD THIS PRODUCT TO ANY FLOATER OR FEEDER THAT CONTAINS ANY OTHER PRODUCT]

{Non-FIFRA, third-party certifications and standards}

{Note to reviewer: The following may be used on a final printed label only if the brand has obtained the NSF listing(s).}



[Complies with AWWA B-300] {American Water Works Association standard}