

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

DEC 29 1994

Mr. James Vandenoorn  
Milport Enterprises, Inc.  
2829 S. 5th Court  
Milwaukee, WI 53207

Dear Mr. Vandenoorn:

Subject: Sodium Hypochlorite Solution  
EPA Registration No. 4587-2  
Your Amendment Dated April 20, 1994

This is in response to your amendment to reflect change of company name and the addition of Use Instructions for Sanitization of Non Porous Food Contact Surfaces.

The labeling referred to above submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended is acceptable subject to the following comment.

1. In the "Flow/Pressure Method" paragraph and the "Clean-In-Place Method" paragraph under "Sanitization of Nonporous Food Contact Surfaces," delete the sentence, "Rinse system with potable water prior to use". (To compensate for the absence of a potable water rinse or flush, you may add an instruction to discard the first portion of milk or beverage dispensed from the equipment following sanitization, if you wish).

A stamped copy is enclosed for your records.

Submit five copies of the final printed label.

If you have any questions about these comments, please call Marianne Clark at (703) 305-7879.

Sincerely yours,

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

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL							
SURNAME							
DATE							

# SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

## ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sodium Hypochlorite..... 12.5%

INERT INGREDIENTS..... 87.5%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

## DANGER

### STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT (FIRST AID)

IF CONTACT WITH EYES OCCURS, flush with water for at least 15 minutes. Get prompt medical attention.

IF CONTACT WITH SKIN OCCURS, wash with plenty of soap and water.

IF SWALLOWED, drink large amounts of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**DANGER:** Corrosive, may cause severe skin and eye irritation or chemical burns to broken skin. Causes eye damage. Wear safety glasses or goggles and rubber gloves when handling this product. Wash after handling. Avoid breathing vapors. Vacate poorly ventilated areas as soon as possible. Do not return until strong odors have dissipated.

### ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans, or other 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 sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

**STRONG OXIDIZING AGENTS:** Mix only with water according to label directions. Mixing this product with chemicals (e.g. ammonia, acids, detergents, etc.) or organic matter (e.g. urine, feces, etc.) will release chlorine gas which is irritating to eyes, lungs and mucous membranes. Mixing with acids can cause release of chlorine gas which can be fatal.

### DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

**NOTE:** This product degrades with age. Use a chlorine test kit and increase dosage, as necessary, to obtain the required level of available chlorine

### SWIMMING POOL WATER DISINFECTION

For a new pool or spring start-up, superchlorinate with 52 to 104 oz. of product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine by weight. Check the level of available chlorine with a test kit. Adjust and maintain pool water pH to between 7.2 to 7.6. Adjust and maintain the alkalinity of the pool to between 50 to 100 ppm.

To maintain the pool add manually or by a feeder device 11 oz. of this product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield an available chlorine residual between 0.6 to 1.0 ppm by weight. Stabilized pools should maintain a residual of 1.0 to 1.5 ppm available chlorine. Test the pH, available chlorine residual and alkalinity of the water frequently with appropriate test kits. Frequency of water treatment will depend upon temperature and number of swimmers.

Every 7 days, or as necessary, superchlorinate the pool with 52 to 104 oz. of product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine by weight. Check the level of available chlorine with a test kit. Do not reenter pool until the chlorine residual is between 1.0 to 3.0 ppm.

At the end of the swimming pool season or when water is to be drained from the pool, chlorine must be allowed to dissipate from the treated pool water before discharge. Do not chlorinate the pool within 24 hours prior to discharge.

**WINTERIZING POOLS --** While water is still clear and clean, apply 3 oz. of product per 1000 gallons, while filter is running, to obtain a 3 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a suitable test kit. Cover pool, prepare heater, filter and heater components for winter by following manufacturers instructions.

### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store this product in a cool dry area, away from direct sunlight and heat to avoid deterioration. In case of spill, flood areas with large quantities of water. Product or rinsates that cannot be used should be diluted with water before disposal in a sanitary sewer. Rinse empty container thoroughly with water and either return to manufacturer or discard by placing this container in trash collection or in an approved landfill. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment.

# MILPORT Enterprises, Inc.

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(414) 769-7350



396  
..... 12.5%  
..... 87.5%

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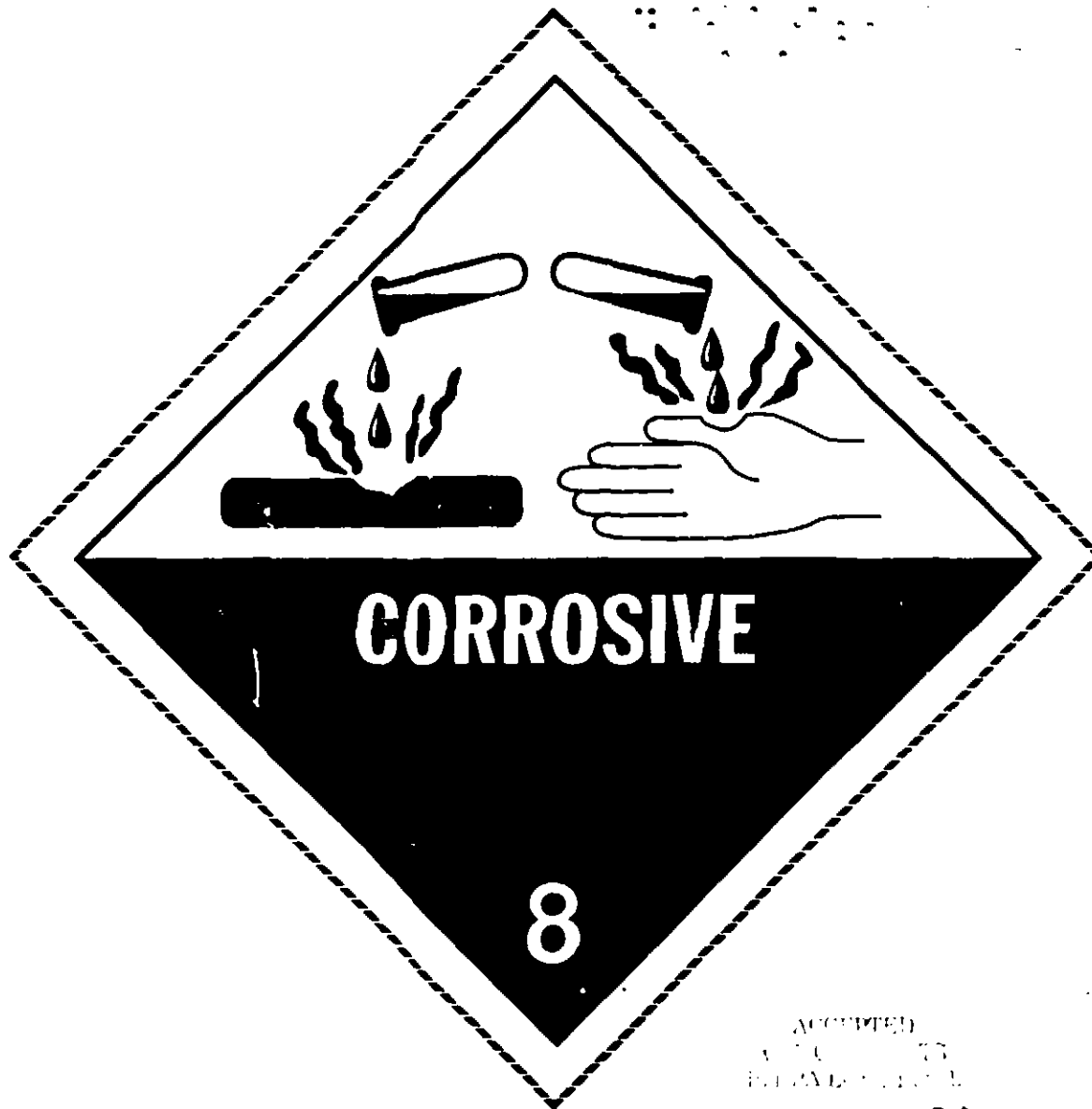
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### FOR INDUSTRIAL USE ONLY



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MILWAUKEE  
DEC 19 1994

# MILPORT Enterprises, Inc.

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(414) 769-7350

EPA EST. NO. 04587-W1-01

NET CONTENTS:

NO. 4587-2

CHILDREN  
MENT (FIRST AID)  
th water for at least  
with plenty of soap  
ter. DO NOT induce  
center immediately.  
NTS  
S  
in and eye irritation  
eye damage. Wear  
when handling this  
ing vapors. Vacate  
Do not return until  
S  
organisms. Do not  
into lakes, streams,  
unless in accordance  
it Discharge Elimina-  
nitting authority has  
Do not discharge ef-  
ns without previously  
y. For guidance con-  
Office of the EPA.  
ZARDS  
h water according to  
micals (e.g. ammonia,  
i.g. urine, feces, ect.)  
ting to eyes, lungs  
ids can cause release  
product in a man-  
Use a chlorine test  
obtain the required

contact with food so that little or no residue remains which can adulterate or have a deleterious effect on edible products. A potable water rinse is required following use of this compound under conditions other than those stated above. The compound must always be used according to applicable label directions.

#### SANITIZATION OF NONPOROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

**RINSE METHODS** - 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. Prepare a 100 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 2 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight.

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 re-establish 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 re-used 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. Prepare a 100 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 2 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight.

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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 re-establish 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 re-used for sanitizing purposes.

**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 by mixing the product in a ratio of 2 oz. product with 10 gallons of water. 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. Rinse system with potable water prior to use.

**FLOW/PRESSURE METHOD** - Disassemble equipment and clean after use. Assemble equipment in operating mode prior to use. Prepare a volume of a 200 ppm available sanitizing solution equal to 110% of volume capacity of the equipment by mixing the product in the ratio of 2 oz. product with 10 gallons of water. Pump solution through the system until full flow is obtained at extremities, the system is completely filled with sanitizer and all air is removed from the system. Close drain valves and hold under pressure for at least 2 minutes to assure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove some sanitizer 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. Rinse system with potable water prior to use.

**SPRAY/FOG METHOD** - Preclean 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. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 2 oz. product with 10 gallons of water. Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing product in a ratio of 6oz. product with 10 gallons of water. Use spray or fogging equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray/fog equipment with potable water after use. Thoroughly spray or fog 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.

AGRICULTURAL USES:

FOOD EGG SANITIZATION - Thoroughly dry all eggs. Thoroughly mix 2 oz. of the product with 10 gallons of warm water to produce a 200 ppm available chlorite solution. The sanitizer temperature should not exceed 130°F. Spray the 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 solutions should not be re-used to sanitize eggs.

DEC 18 1994

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