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

EPA REGISTRATION NO.: 6284-11

DATE OF ISSUANCE: SEP 27 1994

TERM OF ISSUANCE:

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: ☐ REGISTRATION ☒ REREGISTRATION

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

NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT

One Inch Tablets
Chlorinating Concentrate

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

Richey Industries, Inc.
P.O. Box 909
Medina, OH 44258

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 product listed above. 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 continuous reassessment of pesticides. EPA may require submission of data at any time to maintain the registration of your product.

Make the following changes before you release the product for shipment.

1. Refer to the enclosed Isocyanurate RED Attachment A for the necessary revisons to the Precautionary and Practical Treatment Statements of the subject label.

2. Delete "and related compounds" from the Active Ingredient Statement.

3. Revise the disposal instructions in accordance with the Pest/DIS-1 enclosure.

☐ ATTACHMENT IS APPLICABLE

SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL

EPA Form 8570-6 (Rev. 5-74)

A stamped copy of the product label is enclosed for your records. Submit one copy of the final printed labeling before releasing the product in channels of trade with the revised labeling.

If this condition is 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 this condition.

Ruth G. Douglas

Product Manager (32)
Antimicrobial Program Branch
Registration Division (7504C)

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

DANGER

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Highly corrosive. Causes skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. When handling, wear rubber gloves and goggles or face shield and use only thoroughly clean dry utensils. Irritating to nose and throat. Avoid breathing dust and fumes. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

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 local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board of Regional Office of the EPA.

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.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS
STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT

Mix only into water. Use clean dry utensils. Do not add this product to any dispensing device containing the remains of any other product. Such use may cause a violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. Contamination with moisture, organic matter or other chemicals will start a chemical reaction and generate heat, chlorine gas (*and possible fire* and explosion). In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseal container. If possible, isolate container in open air or well ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water if necessary.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep this product dry in a tightly closed container, when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from heat or open flame. In case of decomposition, isolate container (if possible) and flood area with large amounts of water to dissolve all materials before discarding this container. Do not reuse empty container but place in trash collection. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal, or cleaning of equipment.

EPA Est. No. 6284-OH-2
EPA Reg. No. 6284-11

Sold by: Richey Industries, Inc.
910 Lake Road
Medina, OH 44256

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
SEP 27 1994
Under the federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 6284-11

SLOW DISSOLVING

ONE-INCH TABLETS

CHLORINATING CONCENTRATE

FOR SWIMMING POOLS

- Stabilized
- Sun Protected
- 100% Soluble

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

Available Chlorine 90%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

See First Aid and Additional Precautions On Side Panel

NET WT.

These tablets control ba
90% available chlorine.
due to ultraviolet rays
residue - and dissolve
protection.

The number of tablets r
rine demand, filter cy
chlorinator or skimmer.
swimmers can increase

DIRECTIONS FOR U
It is a violation of federa
with its labeling.

POOL START-UP —
When first filling your n

1. Shock treat by a
dissolving chlorine
able chlorine. Follo
enter the pool un
2. Bring pool water p
reduce pH or soda
3. Add water conditio
4. Start maintenance

MAINTENANCE PRO
To start chlorination, pla
Approximately 4 tablets
every other day. Use
residual of 1 to 3 ppm.
7.6 on your test kit.

Test your pool water dai
sary adjustments with ap

If tablets are placed i
dissolved.

DO NOT: REUSE
chlorina
DO NOT Throw
DO NOT Permit
or metal
DO NOT Use wi
same sk
DO NOT Use in
been us

SHOCK TREAT
Shock your pool every
green or cloudy water.
dust can cause bacteri
can require weekly sho
fast dissolving chlorine
able chlorine. Treat po
until chlorine level has
product being used.

BEST AVA

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 permit 10 - 20 minute contact time prior to the discharge of the effluent into the stream. A dosage which leaves a residual available chlorine of about 0.2 ppm after a contact time of at least 10 minutes, will afford a reduction of about 1/3 of the effluents B.O.D. Where more permanent or greater B.O.D. reduction is necessary dosing to higher available chlorine residuals is recommended.

4.Coagulation and Sedimentation - A great deal of the finer divided suspended matter and most of the colloidal matter in sewage does not readily respond to plain sedimentation. The job of removing substantial portions of this kind of matter is usually accomplished either by chemical precipitation, by filtration, or by the use of both processes.Research has proven that pre-hypochlorination will improve sedimentation and coagulation in sewage treatment operations.

5. Treating Effluent from Mobile Sewage Treatment Units -

Only human waste, toilet paper and water should enter the mobile sewage treatment unit. Solids are retained in the unit for later removal, while the liquid portion is filtered, disinfected and discharged. Product is placed in a flow-thru container where the liquid effluent passes over them before being discharged.

Disinfection by chlorination or hypochlorination does not occur instantly and a suitable detention basin must be provided to expose the sewage effluent to the effects of this product for a sufficient period of time (usually a minimum of 15 minutes). Tests should be made frequently as a safeguard. The available chlorine level in the discharge effluent should be between 0.6 and 1.0 ppm or in accordance with an NPDES permit. Forguidance, contact the regional office of EPA

LABELING: (Statements are based on review of referenced acute toxicity data)

1. The signal word is "DANGER"

2. Revise the Precautionary Statements to read:

   CORROSIVE: Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if absorbed through skin. May be fatal if inhaled. Do not breathe dust or spray mists. Irritating to nose and throat. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield, protective clothing and rubber gloves when handling this product. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking or using tobacco. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

3. Revise the Statement of Practical Treatment to read:

   STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT.

   IF SWALLOWED: Drink promptly large quantities of water. Do not induce vomiting. Avoid alcohol. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Call a physician or poison control center immediately.

   IF IN EYES: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

   IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention.

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

   NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.