UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

DEC 18 1989

Richey Industries, Inc.
P.O. Box 928
Medina, OH 44258-0928

Attention: Alan G. Sprague
Vice President, Operations

Gentlemen:

Subject: Application Data Leaflet
Three-Inch Half Pounder Chlorinated Tablets
EPA Registration No. 6284-33
Your Submission, Dated June 19 and December 4, 1989

The amendment referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under section 3(c)(7)(A) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), is acceptable provided that you:

1. Submit/cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA section 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

2. Make the labeling changes listed below before you release the product for shipment bearing the amended labeling

a. Include the EPA Registration Number on the Application [illegible]

b. It is not stated that the label product label will include [illegible]

57286:I:CR-44:Douglas:K-6:KENCO:12/12/89:01/22/90:ka:SW:VO:CT

CONCURRENCES								
SYMBOL								
SURNAME								
DATE								

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

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

Sincerely yours,

Jeff Kempter
Product Manager (32)
Antimicrobial Program Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

Enclosure

cpc®

APPLICATION DATA

CPC OCI-90-I Dry Chlorinating Compound,
3" Tablets for use in Sewage Treatment Plants

Active Ingredient: Trichloro-s-Triazinetrione	99%
Inert Ingredients	1%
Available Chlorine	89%

Physical Properties

Molecular Weight	232.47
pH (1% solution)	3
Available Chlorine (%)	
Typical	90
Minimum	89
Moisture	—
Bulk Density ($lb ft^3$)	
Coarse Granular	58-62
Medium Granular	56-60
Solubility @ 25°C ($g/100\ ml\ H_2O$)	1.2

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter dated:
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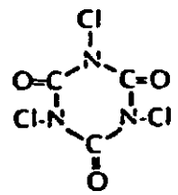
Trichlor-s-triazinetrione. (Also known as trichloroisocyanuric acid.)
Empirical formula: $(CINCO)_3$

Structure:



Directions for use

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

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 OCI™-90-I 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 OCI-90-I 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 bacterioligical results, after which the residual chlorine and time of contact may be made the controlling factors for operation. Occasional bacteriological checks should be practiced as a safeguard.

Hypochlorinators used to treat sewage in small communities should always be located near the influent of the detention basin. To conform with the requirements mentioned above, the feed rate must be adjusted to the higher dosages usually required for sewage practices. In cases where sewage is to be temporarily disinfected before being diluted in a body of water, the following conditions will usually provide satisfactory protection against pollution of receiving waters: (a) Raw sewage, 10-30 ppm available chlorine. (b) Primary treated sewage, 5-20 ppm available chlorine. (c) Sewage which has undergone primary and secondary treatment, or secondary alone, 2-5 ppm. Bacteriological tests should be made frequently as a safeguard. The available chlorine level in the discharge effluent should be between 0.6 and 1.0 ppm or in accordance with an NPDES permit. For guidance, contact the regional office of EPA.

2. Slime Control

When ponding of the filters is excessive, stoppage of the distributing filter can occur. The continual feeding of an OCI™-90-I 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 OCI™-90-I 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 OCI-90-I introduced at some point on the return sludge line can be an effective control measure. Normal dosage rates are 2 - 8 ppm available chlorine.

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3. B.O.D. Reduction

The condition can usually be avoided by applying a solution of OCI-90-I to the effluent until a substantial residual is obtained. Application should be made at a point which will permit a 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.

Other Uses:

Write to Kiefer McNeil for specific literature on other accepted uses.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER!

See Principal Label for Complete Precuationary Information and Storage and Handling Instructions.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

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Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 6284-33

KIEFER McNEIL
910 LAKE ROAD • P.O. BOX 928
MEDINA, OHIO 44258-0928

EPA Reg No. 6284

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