

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY Washington, D.C. 20460

August 19, 2008

PREVENTION PESTICIDES

Corey L. Roberts **Director Corporate Safety** Brenntag Mid-South, Inc. 1405 Highway 136 West (42420) PO Box 20 Henderson, KY 42419-0020

Subject:

Sno-Glo Bleach

EPA Registration No. 6785-20002 Application Date: May 23, 2008 Receipt Date: May 28, 2008

Dear Mr. Roberts:

The following amendment, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable:

- Addition of establishment number
- Update to NSF language

General Comments

A stamped copy of the accepted labeling is enclosed. Submit 1 copy of your final printed label before distributing or selling the product bearing the revised labeling.

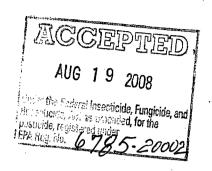
Should you have any questions of comments concerning this letter, please contact me at 703-308-6264.

Sincerely,

Emily H. Mitchell **Product Manager 32** Regulatory Management Branch II Antimicrobials Division (7510P)

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EPA Form 1320-1A (1/90)



SNO-GLO BLEACH

(HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION)
BLEACHES AND DISINFECTS

Active Ingredient - Sodium Hypochlorite	, 10%
Other Ingredients	90%
Total Available Chloring 9.5%	100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER

FIRST AID

FIRST AID

Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice.

"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. "If on Skin or Clothing", Take off contaminated clothing, Rinse skin immediately with plently of water for 15-20 minutes. "If Inhabed", Move person to fresh air, if person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth — to mouth, if possible. "If Swallbowed", call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vorniting unless toki to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an improved on the present of the present of the province of the present of t unconscious person.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Corrosive, May cause severe skin inflation or chemical burns to broken skin, Causes eye damage, Do not get in eyes, on skin and clothing. Wear goggles or safety glasses and rubber gloves when handling this product, Wash after handling. Avoid breathing vapors, Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse, Vacate poorly ventilated areas soon as possible. Do not reenter 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 local sewage treatment plant authority, For guidance contact your state board or regional office of the EPA.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

STRONG OXEDIZING AGENT: 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 initiating to eyes, lungs and mucous membranes.

BRENNTAG MID-SOUTH, INC.	EPA ESTA	ABLISHMENT 6785-	NUMBER
P.O. BOX 20	R1 🔲	кү-з 🔲	WV-2
HENDERSON, KY 42419-0020	IN-1 🔲	TN-1	MO-1
FOR EMERGENCIES PHONE 270-830-1222	FN-2	TN-2	
EPA Reg. No. 5785-20002	KY-1 🔲	FL-1	
NET CONTENTS GALLONS	KY-2 🔲	WV-1	

For the following supplemental uses, contact your supplier for descriptive information.

- 1. Sanitization of nonporous food contact surfaces.
- 2. Sanitization of porous food contact surfaces.
- 3. Sanitization of nonporous non-food contact surfaces.
- 4. Disinfection of nonporous non-food contact surfaces,
- 5. Sanitization of porous non-food contact surfaces.
- Emergency disinfection after main breaks.
- 7. Cooling tower/evaporate condenser water
- 8. Farm premises.
- 9. Pulp and paper mill process water systems, 10. Agricultural uses,
- 11. Aquacultural uses,
- 12. Sewage & wastewater effluent treatment.
- 13, Laundry sanitizers/Household laundry sanitizers.
- Commercial faundry sanitizers.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS
RESERVOIRS-ALGAE CONTROL: Hypochlorinals streams feeding the reservoir. Suitat feeding points should be selected on each stream at least 50 yards upstream from the points entry into the reservoir.

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

NEW TANKS, BASINS, ETC.: Remove all physical soil from surfaces. Place 20 oz. of the product for each 5 cubic feet of working capacity (500 ppm available chlorine). Fill to working capacity and allow to stand for at least 4 hours. Drain and flush with potable water and return

NEW FR.TER SAND: Apply 80 oz, 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 ne

NEW WELLS: Flush the casing with a 50 ppm available chlorine solution of water containing oz, of this product for each 100 gallons of water. The solution should be pumped or fed i gravity into the well after thorough mixing with agitation. The well should stand for several hou or overnight under chlorination. It may then be pumped until a representative raw water samp is obtained. Bacterial examination of the water will indicate whether further treatment necessary.

EXISTING EQUIPMENT: Remove equipment from service, thoroughly clean surfaces of a physical soil. Sanitize by placing 21 oz, of this product for each 5 cubic feel capaci (approximately 500 ppm available chlorine). Fill to working capacity and jet stand at least hours. Drain and place in service. If the previous testiment is not practical, surfaces may a sprayed with a solution containing 5 oz, of this product for each 5 galons of water (approximate 1000 ppm available chlorine). After drying, flush with water and return to service.

SANITEING DAIRY, MEAT, POULTRY, SHELL EGG GRADING,

SANITZING DARY, MEAT, POULTRY, SHELL EGG GRADING, AND EGG PRODUCT PROCESSING EQUIPMENT
CLEAN-IN-PLACE METHOD: Thoroughly dean equipment after use. Prepare a volume of 20 ppm evallable chlorine sanitizing solution equal to 110% of volume capacity of the equipment be mixing the product in a ratio of 3 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 all least 10 minutes to insure contact with all internal surfaces, Remove some cleaning solutio from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. Repeat entire cleaning/sanitizing process effluent contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine.

CONNERCIAL LAUNDRY SANITIZERS

Wet fabrics or clothes should be spun dry prior to sanifization. Thoroughly mix 3 oz. of thi product with 10 gallons of water to yield 200 ppm available chlorine. Promptly after mixing th sanifizer, add the solvion into the pre-wash prior to washing fabrics/dothes in the regular was cycle with a good detergent. Test the keyel of available chlorine, if solution has been allowed 1 stand. Add more of this product if the available chlorine level has dropped below 200 ppm.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store this product in a coof dry area, away from direct sunfight and heat to avoid deterioration, I case of spill flood areas with large quantities of water. Product or insates that cannot be use should be diluted with water before disposal in a sanitary sewer, Do not reuse container but plac in trash collection. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipmen



CERTIFIED TO NSF/ANSI 60. MAXIMUM USE FOR POTABLE WATER 105 mg/L

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.

DILUTION CONVERSION CHART FOR SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION Start up or superchlorination of swimming pools dosage is usually 54 oz. to 108 oz. per 10,000 gallions of water to provide 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine for 10,0%. Sodium Hypochlorite. See chart for amounts for other label declarations. Maintenance dosage is usually 12 oz. of product per 10,000 gallions of water.

Amount of Water	Available Chlorine	10%
10,000 Gallons	1 ppm	12 oz.
10,000 Gallons	5 ppm	54 oz.
10,000 Gallons	10 ppm	108 oz.

Dosage of Spas/Hot-Tubs maintain dosage 5 oz. of product per 1900 gallions of water to provide 5 ppm available chlorine. Shock treat dosage 9 oz. of product per 500 gallions of water. Daily use of product 4 oz. per 1000 gallions of water.

Amount of Water	Available Chlorine	10%
1000 Gallons	3 ppm	4 oz.
1000 Gallons	5 ppm	5 oz.

SWIMMING POOL WATER DISINFECTION
For a new pool or spring start-up, superchlorinate with 54 to 108 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 titl. Adjust and maintain pool water pit 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 faeder device 12 oz. of this product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield an available chlorine residual between 0.5 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 mappropriate test kits. Frequencey of water treatment will depend upon temperature and

Every 7 days, or as necessary, superchlorinate the pool with 54 to 108 oz, of product for each 10,000 gallions 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.

Re-entry into treated pools is prohibited at levels above 4 ppm due to risk of bodily harm. 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 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 4 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 manufacturer's instructions.

SPAS AND HOT-TUBS

Apply 5 oz. of product par 1000 gallors 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 7.8. Some obts, bolions, Targrances, cleaners, etc. may cause foaming or cloudy water as well as reduce the efficiency of the product.

To maintain the water, apply 5 oz. of product per 1000 gallons of water over the surface to maintain a chlorine concentration of 5 ppm.

After each use, shock treat with 9 oz. of this product per 500 gallons of water to control odor and algae.

During extended periods of disuse, add 4 oz, of product delly per 1000 gallons of water to maintain a 3 ppm chlorine concentration.

Re-entry into treated pools is prohibited at levels above 5 ppm due to risk of bodily harm.

DILUTION CONVERSION CHART FOR SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTIO Public Systems: Disinfection of drinking water. Mix a ratio of 2 oz, to 2000 gall-water to provide at least 0,2 ppm and no more than 0.6 ppm. Individual system: Emergency disinfection: 10 drops to 20 gallions of water.

Amount of Water	Available Chlorine	10%
2000 Gallons	0.2 to 0.6 ppm	2 oz.
20 Gallons	0.2 to 0.6 ppm	10 drops
DISINEE	CTION OF DEBYING WATER	

DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER

[EMERGENCY/PUBLIC/RNDN/DUAL SYSTEMS]
PUBLIC SYSTEMS: Mix a ratio of 1 oz, of this product to 100 gallons of water, feeding this solution with a hypochlorinator until a free available chlorine residual least 0.2 ppm and no more bina 0.6 ppm is attained throughout the distribution sy Check water frequently with a chlorine test kit. Bacteriological sampling mu conducted at a frequency no less than that prescribed by the National Interim Pr Drinking Water Regulations, Contact your local Health Department for further detail

INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS: DUG WELLS Upon completion of the casing (lining) the interior of the casing (lining) with a 100 ppm available chlorine solution us stiff brush. This solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 2 o.c. of this product 0 gallons of water. After covering the well, pour the sanitizing solution into the through both the pipesheve opening and the pipeline. Wash the exterior of the cyfinder also with the sanitizing solution. Start pump and pump water unit is odor of chlorine in water is noted. Stop pump and wait at least 24 hours. Aft hours flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the victorial solution. Consult your local Health Department for further details

Consult your local Health Department for further details.

INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS: DRILLED, DRIVEN & BORED WELLS Run I until water is as free from turbity as possible. Pour a 100 ppm available chi santitizing solution into the well. This solution can be made by thoroughly mixing of this product into 10 gallons of water. Add 5 to 10 gallons of dean, chlorin water to the well in order to force the santitizer into the rock formation. Was exterior of pump cylinder with the santitizer. Drop pipeline into well, start pump pump water until strong odor of chlorine in water is noted. Stop pump and w least 24 hours. After 24 hours flush well until all traces of chlorine have removed from the water. Deep wells with high water levels may necessitate the of special mathods for introduction of the santitizer into the well. Consult your Health Department for further details.

INDMIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS: FLOWING ARTESIAN WELLS Artesian generally do not require disinfection. If analysis indicates persistant contamini the well should be disinfected. Consult your local Health Department for fit

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION: When booking of water for 1 minute is not pract water can be made potable by using this product. Prior to addition of the san remove all suspended material by fibration or by allowing it to settle to the bo Decart the clarified, contaminated water to a clean container and add 10 drops o product to 20 gallons of water. Allow the treated water to stand for 30 min Properly treated water should have a sight chlorine odor, if not, repeat dosage allow the water to stand an additional 15 minutes. The treated water can the made palatable by pouring it between clean containers for several times.

SEWAGE AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT

EFFLUENT SLIME CONTROL: Apply a 100 to 1000 ppm available chlorine sol at a location which will allow complete mixing. Prepare this solution by mixing 100 cz, of this product with 100 gas with 100 gallons of water.

FILTER BEDS - SLIME CONTROL: Remove filter from service, drain to a depth fit, above filter sand, and add 80 oz. of product per 20 sq/fi evenly over the sw Wait 30 minutes before draining water to a level that is even with the top of the Wail for 4 to 5 hours before completely draining and backwashing filter.

