VANEL #1

DIRECTIONS FOR USE It is a Violation of Federal 1 to Use the Product In a Manner Inconsistent with Its Labeling

RECIRCULATING COOLING WATER SYSTEMS

SLUC FEFD METHOD: Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 10 to 20 oz. of Premier No. 144 Microbiocide per 10,000 gallens of water in the system to contain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Repeat until control is achieved. Subsequent Dose: When Microbial control is evident, add 2 oz. of Premier No. 144 Microbiocide per 10,000 gallons of water in the system dally, 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, apply 10 to 20 oz. of Premier No. 144 Microbiocide per 10,000 per gallons of water in the system to contain 5 to 10 ppg available chlorine. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4, 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4, 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown.

Subsequent Bose: When microbial control is evident, add 2 oz. of Premier Ro. 144 Microbiocide per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain a 1 ppm residual. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4, 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4, 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD:

Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 10 to 20 oz. of Premier No. 144 Microbiocide per 19,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment level by starting a continuous feed of 1 oz. of Premier No. 144 Microbiocide per 3000 gallons of water lost by blowdown to maintain a 1 ppm residual. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

BRIQUETTES OR TABLETS:

Initial Dose: Initially slug dose the system with 10 oz. of Prenter No. 144 Hicrobiocide per 10,000 gallons of water in the system. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment 1s begun.

in FPA Letter Dated: Subsequent hose: When Microbial control is evident, add 2 oz. of Presier No. 144 Microbiocide per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned AFR 12 1933 before treatment is begun.

DOCUMENT ATTHENDED

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SEMACE AND WASTEWATER EFFLUENT TREATMENT

The disinfection of sewere effluent must be evaluated by determining the total number of coliform bacteria and/or fecal coliform bacteria, as determined by the Most Probable Number (MPR) procedure, of the chlorinated effluent which have been reduced to, or below, the maximum premitted by the controlling regulatory jurisdiction.

On the average, satisfactory disinfection of secondary wastewater effluent cribe obtained when the chlorin- 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 cochasized. 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 wastewater disinfection:

- 1. Mixing: It is imperative that Premier No. 144 Microbiocide and the wastewater be instantaneously and completely flash mixed to assure reaction with every chemically active soluble and particulate component of the wastewater.
- 2. Contacting: Upon flash mixing, the flow through 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 resident after a 15 to 30 minute contact tires A reasonable average of residual chlorine is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact time.

DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER

Public Systems:

ACCEPTED

with COMMENTS

Mix a ratio of 1 oz. of Premier No. 144 Microbiacides to 6000 gallons of water. Begin feeding this solution of the a hypochlorinator until a free available chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm and no more than 0.6 ppm is attained conducted at a frequency no less than that prescribed by the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulation Contact your local Health Department for further detills.

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