



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

February 15, 2017

Terrance A. Hoffman
Bison Laboratories, Inc.
100 Leslie Street
Buffalo, NY 14211

Subject: Label Amendment – Add Sodium Hypochlorite Uses
Product Name: Crystal Aqua Chlorinating Solution
EPA Registration Number: 9613-20001
Application Date: January 26, 2016
Decision Number: 526236

Dear Mr. Hoffman:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. You must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. "To distribute or sell" is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) list examples of statements EPA may consider false or misleading. In addition, regardless of whether a website is referenced on your product's label, claims made on the website may not substantially differ from those claims approved through the registration process. Therefore, should the Agency find or if it is brought to our attention that a website contains false or misleading statements or claims substantially differing from the EPA approved registration, the website will be referred to the EPA's Office of Enforcement and Compliance.

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Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Wanda Henson by phone at (703) 308-6345 or via email at henson.wanda@epa.gov

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Wanda G. Fuller, for". The signature is written in a cursive style.

Demson Fuller, Product Manager 32
Regulatory Management Branch II
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure



**CHLORINATING SOLUTION
FOR CHLORINATION OF SWIMMING POOLS**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE.....12.5%
INERT INGREDIENTS.....87.5%

**KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER**

FIRST AID	
If in eyes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If on skin or clothing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Remove contaminated clothing. • Rinse exposed area immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. • Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.
If swallowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. • Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. • Do not induce vomiting unless told so by poison control center or doctor. • Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If inhaled	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Move person to fresh air. • If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferable mouth-to-mouth, if possible. • Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
24 HOUR HOT LINE NUMBERS	
EMERGENCY MEDICAL TREATMENT INFORMATION	1-800-222-1222
NATIONAL PESTICIDE INFORMATION CENTER	1-800-858-7378
<i>Have product container or label available when calling.</i>	
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN	
The absence of visible signs or symptoms of burns DOES NOT reliably exclude the presence of actual tissue damage.	

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Harmful if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear goggles or safety glasses and rubber gloves when handling this product. Irritating to nose and throat. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Avoid breathing vapors. Vacate poorly ventilated area 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 public waters unless this product is specifically identified and addressed in an NPDES permit. 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 AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS:

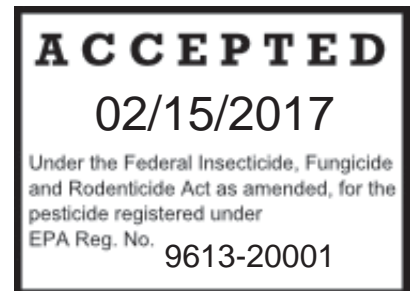
STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT. Mix only with water according to label directions. Mixing this product with gross filth such as feces, urine etc., or with ammonia, acids, detergents or other chemicals will release hazardous gases irritating to eyes, lungs and mucous membranes.

EPA REG. NO. 9613-20001

EPA EST. NO. 9613-NY-1

NET CONTENTS

GALLONS



MANUFACTURED BY
BISON LABORATORIES, INC., BUFFALO, NY 14211

DIRECTION FOR USE

IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING

DIRECTIONS FOR SWIMMING POOL CHLORINATION

For a new pool or for spring start-up superchlorinate with one (1) pint (16 flu.ozs.) of sodium hypochlorite solution for each 3000 gallons of water. This dosage is equivalent to 5 ppm available chlorine by weight.

For Pool Maintenance

A) Adjust pool water pH to 7.6-7.2 range and maintain.

B) Add manually or by feeder device this sodium hypochlorite solution at a rate to maintain an available chlorine residual of 0.6 to 1.0 ppm. One-fourth pint (4 flu. ozs.) of this sodium hypochlorite solution for each 4000 gallons of water will provide 1.0 ppm available chlorine by weight. Frequency of additions to maintain 0.6 to 1.0 ppm available chlorine will depend on temperature & number of swimmers. Use test kit to make certain the pH and chlorine residual are in the proper range.

C) Re-entry Level: Re-entry into treated pools prohibited above levels of 4 ppm chlorine due to risk of bodily injury.

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store this product in a cool dry area, away from direct sunlight and heat to avoid deterioration. In case of spills, flood areas with large quantities of water. Refillable container. Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. If container requires a deposit, return it to Bison Laboratories or its distributor for a refund. If container is a "no deposit" container, then triple rinse and discard. Product or rinsate, which cannot be used, should be diluted with water and discarded in a sanitary sewer. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment.

DIRECTIONS FOR COOLING TOWER/EVAPORATIVE CONDENSER WATER

SLUG FEED METHOD – Initial dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 52 to 104 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Repeat until control is achieved.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 11 oz. of this product 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 before treatment is begun.

INTERMITTENT FEED METHOD – Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, add 52 to 104 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4 or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4 or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial content is evident, add 11 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain a 1 ppm residual. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4 or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4 or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is done.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD - Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, add 52 to 104 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine.

Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment level by starting a continuous feed of 1 oz. of this product per 1000 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 - Initially slug dose the system with 52 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 11 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Badly fouled systems must be clean before treatment is begun.

AGRICULTURAL USES

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirements for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements of training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Workers Protection Standard.

The Restricted-Entry Interval (REI) is 0 days when using this product.

There are no posting or notification requirements when using this product.

Personal Protective Equipment must be worn as described under “Precautionary Statements” section of this label.

DRIP IRRIGATION – This product is to be applied through drip/trickle sprinkler irrigation systems only for agricultural crops and only where this manner of use will not cause crop damage. The plugging of drip irrigation emitters is a universal problem that will cause a lack of water application uniformity. One of the primary causes of emitter plugging is the proliferation of bacteria and algae within the lines and emitters of a drip irrigation system. This product is an additive that controls both algae and bacterial growth resulting in a uniform distribution of water. The amount of this product required for injection into the irrigation water to supply a desired dosage in ppm can be calculated by the following equation:

$$I = (0.006) (\text{ppm desired}) (\text{system flow rate in gallons per minute}) / (\text{bleach strength})$$

With a chlorine test kit, determine the residual chlorine at the emitter farthest from the injection pump. The residual chlorine should be between 1.0 ppm and 2.0 ppm with a water pH of 7.2 – 7.6.

NOTE: This calculation when applied to clean water which is free of amine nitrogen and organic nutrients, will give a result close to the actual product injection rate required. In actual practice, however, contaminants in the water may consume the product such that the available chlorine concentration is less than expected from the calculation. To correctly establish the product dose setting required, it is necessary to measure the available chlorine at the end of the treated increment in the field and adjust the dose setting until the desired available chlorine concentration is obtained. Only experience can establish the actual injector settings required to provide the desired level of available chlorine at the end of the farthest lateral.

Injection should be started during irrigation, near the end of the irrigation sequence, but early enough to establish the desired available chlorine concentration throughout the system being treated. Apply the product upstream of the filter to help keep the filter clean. Allow sufficient time to achieve a steady reading.

If the irrigation water has high levels of nutrients causing bacterial, algae, or other bio-fouling that reduces system performance, continuous use of this product may be necessary. The recommended level of free residual chlorine for continuous feed is 1 to 2 ppm, measured at the end of the farthest lateral using a good quality test kit for free chlorine (also called “free residual” or “free available” chlorine).

Periodic shock treatments at a higher chlorine rate of up to 20 ppm free residual may be appropriate where bacteria and/or algae clogging and build-up are not managed by maintaining a continuous residual. The frequency of the shock application depends upon the frequency and extent of bio-clogging.

Bringing concentrations to as much as 100 ppm total available chlorine, is recommended for reclaiming low-volume irrigation systems if clogged by algae and bacterial slimes. Deliver 100 ppm in the drip system and monitor the free chlorine residual at the end of the farthest lateral. As soon as it is established that the free residual reading is between 10 and 20 ppm, shut the system down and leave it undisturbed for up to 24 hours. Then flush all sub-mains and laterals with fresh water. Sodium Hypochlorite will not dissolve or remove scale or inorganic sediment fouling.

DO NOT apply when fertilizers, herbicides and insecticides are being injected since they will consume the available chlorine and may produce toxic reaction products.

Shut down the feed as soon as the irrigation water is switched to the next irrigation sector. Leave the treated water residing in the section which has been shut down.

If its source water is connected to a potable water system, the irrigation water system must contain a functional reduced-pressure-principle back-flow prevention device approved by your state Department of Health, appropriately situated to prevent contamination of the potable water system. This device must be certified operational by an agent authorized for making certifications by the state Department of Health.

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES – Certain plants, including various species of trees, flowers, shrubs, agronomic crops, fruits and vegetables are adversely affected by chlorinated irrigation. The use of this product can impact the growth, appearance and health of the plants.

Begonias, geraniums and other ornamental plant species are known to be sensitive to continuous chlorination at levels of 1-2 ppm free chlorine. Plant species such as tomato, lettuce, broccoli and petunia are sensitive to periodic chlorination levels of 10-20 ppm free chlorine.

If uncertain of a plant's tolerance, consult an agronomist or a support agency such as your local University Extension Service or your local agent of the US Department of Agriculture or use an alternate method to remove bio-fouling from the irrigation system.

CONTROLLING SEEDBORNE BAKANAE DISEASE OF RICE: To aid in surface sterilization of rice seed for prevention of bakanae disease *Fusarium fujikuroi* [syn. *F. moniliforme*] or *Gibberella fujikuroi*, mix 2.64 gallons of this product per 110 gallons of water to make a 3000 ppm available chlorine solution. Mix solution thoroughly, then apply to seeds. Soak the seeds for two hours, then drain solution and replace with fresh water. Continue seed soaking and draining as usual. Do not apply undiluted product directly to seed.

Alternatively, make a 1500 ppm available chlorine solution by mixing 1.32 gallons of this product with 110 gallons of water. Mix solution thoroughly, then apply to seed. Soak and drain seed as usual. No rinsing is required. Do not apply undiluted product directly to seed.

Prepare a fresh solution for each batch of seed. Do not use treated seeds for food or feed.

SANITATION OF POROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD – Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing 60 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Clean surfaces in a normal manner. Rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the 600 ppm solution, maintaining contact for at least 2 minutes. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 2 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Prior to using equipment, rinse all surfaces with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. Do not rinse and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD – Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 6 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Immerse equipment in the 600 ppm solution for at least 2 minutes. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 2 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Prior to using equipment, immerse all surfaces in a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. Do not rinse and do not soak equipment overnight.

SPRAY METHOD – Pre-clean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 600 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 6 oz. product with 10 gallons of water. Use spray equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray equipment with potable water after use. Thoroughly spray all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours. Prior to using equipment, rinse all surfaces with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 2 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water.

SANITATION OF NONPOROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD – 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. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD – Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 2 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight. 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. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

SPRAY METHOD – Pre-clean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 2 oz. product with 10 gallons of water. Use spray equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Prior to using equipment, thoroughly spray all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours.

DISINFECTION OF NONPOROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD – Prepare a disinfecting solution by thoroughly mixing 6 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the disinfecting solution, maintaining contact with the solution for at least 10 minutes. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD – Prepare a disinfecting solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 6 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the disinfecting solution for at least 10 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

SANITATION OF POROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD – Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 6 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean 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. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD – Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 6 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. 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. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

SPRAY METHOD – After cleaning, sanitize non-food contact surfaces with 600 ppm available chlorine by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 6 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Use spray equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray equipment with potable water after use. Prior to using equipment, thoroughly spray all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours.

SEWAGE & WASTEWATER EFFLUENT TREATMENT

The disinfection of sewage effluent must be evaluated by determining the total number of coliform bacteria and/or fecal coliform bacteria, as determined by the Most Probable Number (MPN) procedure, to ensure that the chlorinated effluent has been reduced to or below the maximum permitted by the controlling regulatory jurisdiction.

On the average, satisfactory disinfection of secondary waste water effluent can be obtained when the chlorine 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 emphasized. 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 waste water disinfection.

1. **Mixing:** It is imperative that the product and the waste water be instantaneously and completely flash mixed to assure reaction with every chemically active solution and particulate component of the waste water.
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 residual after a 15 to 30 minute contact time. A reasonable average of residual chlorine is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact time.

EFFLUENT SLIME CONTROL – Apply a 100 to 1000 ppm available chlorine solution at a location which will allow complete mixing. Prepare this solution by mixing 10 to 100 oz. of this product with 100 gallons of water. Once control is evident, apply a 15 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare this solution by mixing 3 oz. of this product with 100 gallons of water.

FILTER BEDS – SLIME CONTROL: Remove filter from service, drain to a depth of 1 ft. above filter sand, and add 80 oz. of product per 20 sq/ft evenly over the surface. Wait 30 minutes before draining water to a level that is even with the top of the filter. Wait for 4 to 6 hours before completely draining and backwashing filter.

**DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER
(EMERGENCY/PUBLIC/INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS)**

PUBLIC SYSTEMS: Mix a ratio of 1 oz. of this product to 100 gallons of water. Begin feeding this solution with a hypo-chlorinator until a free available chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm and no more than 0.6 ppm is attained throughout the distribution system. Check water frequently with a chlorine test kit. Bacteriological sampling must be conducted at a frequency no less than that prescribed by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS – DUG WELLS – Upon completion of the casing (lining) wash the interior of the casing (lining) with a 100 ppm available chlorine solution using a stiff brush. This solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product into 10 gallons of water. After covering the well, pour the sanitizing solution into the well through both the pipe sleeve opening and the pipeline. Wash the exterior of the pump cylinder also with the sanitizing solution. Start pump and pump water until strong odor of chlorine in water is noted. Stop pump and wait at least 24 hours. After 24 hours, flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS: DRILLED, DRIVEN & BORED WELLS – Run pump until water is as free from turbidity as possible. Pour a 100 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution into the well. This solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product into 10 gallons of water. Add 5 to 10 gallons of clean, chlorinated water to the well in order to force the sanitizer into the rock formation. Wash the exterior of pump cylinder with the sanitizer. Drop pipeline into well, start pump and pump water until strong odor of chlorine in water is noted. Stop pump and wait at least 24 hours. After 24 hours, flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. Deep wells with high water levels may necessitate the use of special methods for introduction of the sanitizer into the well. Consult your local Health Department for further details.

INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS: FLOWING ARTESIAN WELLS – artesian wells generally do not require disinfection. If analyses indicate persistent contamination, the well should be disinfected. Consult your local Health Department for further details.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION – When boiling of water for 1 minute is not practical, water can be made potable by using this product. Prior to addition of the sanitizer, remove all suspended material by filtration or by allowing it to settle to the bottom. Decant the clarified, contaminated water to a clean container and add 1 drop of this product to 20 gallons of water. Allow the treated water to stand for 30 minutes. Properly treated water should have a slight chlorine odor, if not, repeat dosage and allow the water to stand an additional 15 minutes. The treated water can then be made palatable by pouring it between clean containers for several times.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

RESERVOIRS – ALGAE CONTROL: Hypo-chlorinate streams feeding the reservoir. Suitable feeding points should be selected on each stream at least 50 yards upstream from the points of entry into the reservoir.

MAINS – Thoroughly flush section to be sanitized by discharging from hydrants. Permit a water flow of at least 2.5 feet per minute to continue under pressure while injecting this product by means of a hypo-chlorinator. Stop water flow when a chlorine residual test of 50 ppm is obtained at the low pressure end of the new main section after a 24 hour retention time. When chlorination 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 this 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 to service.

NEW FILTER 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 new sand.

NEW WELLS – Flush the casing with a 50 ppm available chlorine solution of water containing 5 oz. of this product for each 100 gallons of water. The solution should be pumped or fed by gravity into the well after thorough mixing with agitation. The well should stand for several hours or overnight under chlorination. It may then be pumped until a representative raw water sample is obtained. Bacterial examination of the water will indicate whether further treatment is necessary.

EXISTING EQUIPMENT – Remove equipment from service, thoroughly clean surfaces of all physical soil. Sanitize by placing 21 oz. of this product for each 5 cubic feet capacity (approximately 500 ppm available chlorine). Fill to working capacity and let stand at least 4 hours. Drain and place in service. If the previous treatment is not practical, surfaces may be sprayed with a solution containing 5 oz. of this product for each 5 gallons of water (approximately 1000 ppm available chlorine). After drying, flush with water and return to service.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER FLOODS

WELLS – Thoroughly flush contaminated casing with a 500 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare this solution by mixing 5 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Backwash the well to increase yield and reduce turbidity, adding sufficient chlorinating solution to the backwash to produce a 10 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a chlorine test kit. After the turbidity has been reduced and the casing has been treated, add sufficient chlorinating solution to produce a 50 ppm available chlorine residual. Agitate the well water for several hours and take a representative water sample. Retreat well if water samples are biologically unacceptable.

RESERVOIRS – In case of contamination by overflowing streams, establish hypo-chlorinating stations upstream of the reservoir. Chlorinate the inlet water until the entire reservoir obtains a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a suitable chlorine test kit. In case of contamination from surface drainage, apply sufficient product directly to the reservoir to obtain a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual in all parts of the reservoir.

BASINS, TANKS, FLUMES, ETC. - Thoroughly clean all equipment, then apply 20 oz. of product per 5 cu. ft. of water to obtain 500 ppm available chlorine, as determined by a suitable test kit. After 24 hours drain, flush, and return to service. If the previous method is not suitable, spray or flush the equipment with a solution containing 5 oz. of this product for each 5 gallons of water (1000 ppm available chlorine). Allow to stand for 2 to 4 hours, flush and return to service.

FILTERS – When the sand filter needs replacement, apply 80 oz. of this product for each 150 to 200 cubic feet of sand. When the filter is severely contaminated, additional product should be distributed over the surface at the rate of 80 oz. per 20 sq. ft. Water should stand at a depth of 1 foot above the surface of the filter bed for 4 to 24 hours. When filter beds can be backwashed of mud and silt, apply 80 oz. of this product per each 50 sq. ft., allowing the water to stand at a depth of 1 foot above the filter sand. After 30 minutes, drain water to the level of the filter. After 4 to 6 hours, drain and proceed with normal backwashing.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM – Flush repaired or replaced section with water. Establish a hypo-chlorinating station and apply sufficient product until a consistent available chlorine residual of at least 10 ppm remains after a 24 hour retention time. Use a chlorine test kit.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER FIRES

CROSS CONNECTIONS OR EMERGENCY CONNECTIONS – Hypo-chlorination or gravity feed equipment should be set up near the intake of the untreated water supply. Apply sufficient product to give a chlorine residual of at least 0.1 to 0.2 ppm at the point where the untreated supply enters the regular distribution system. Use a chlorine test kit.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER DROUGHTS

SUPPLEMENTARY WATER SUPPLIES – Gravity or mechanical hypochlorite feeders should be set up on a supplementary line to dose the water to a minimum chlorine residual of 0.2 ppm after a 20 minute contact time. Use a chlorine test kit.

WATER SHIPPED IN BY TANKS, TANK CARS, TRUCKS, ETC. – Thoroughly clean all containers and equipment. Spray a 500 ppm available chlorine solution and rinse with potable water after 5 minutes. This solution is made by mixing 5 oz. of this product for each 10 gallons of water. During the filling of the containers, dose with sufficient amounts of this product to provide at least a 0.2 ppm chlorine residual. Use a chlorine test kit.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER MAIN BREAKS

MAINS – Before assembly of the repaired section, flush out mud and soil. Permit a water flow of at least 2.5 feet per minute to continue under pressure while injecting this product by means of a hypo-chlorinator. Stop water flow when a chlorine residual test of 50 ppm is obtained at the low pressure end of the new main section after a 24 hour retention time. When chlorination is completed, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water.

COOLING TOWER/EVAPORATIVE CONDENSER WATER

SLUG FEED METHOD – Initial dose: When a system is noticeable fouled, apply 52 to 104 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Repeat until control is achieved. Subsequent dose: When microbial control is evident, add 11 oz. of his product 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 before treatment is begun.

INTERMITTEN FEED METHOD – Initial dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 52 to 104 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4 or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4 or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blow down.

Subsequent dose: When microbial control is evident, add 11 oz. of his product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain a 1 ppm residual. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4 or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4 or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blow down. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD – Initial dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 52 to 104 oz. of this product per 10,000 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 this product per 1000 gallons of water lost by blow down to maintain a 1 ppm residual. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

LAUNDRY SANITIZERS

Household Laundry Sanitizers

IN SOAKING SUDS – Thoroughly mix 2 oz. of this product to 10 gallons of wash water to provide 200 ppm available chlorine. Wait 5 minutes, then add soap or detergent. Immerse laundry for at least 11 minutes prior starting the wash/rinse cycle.

IN WASHING SUDS – Thoroughly mix 2 oz. of this product to 10 gallons of wash water containing clothes to provide 200 ppm available chlorine.

Commercial Laundry Sanitizers

Wet fabrics or clothes should be spun dry prior to sanitization. Thoroughly mix 2 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to yield 200 ppm available chlorine. Promptly after mixing the sanitizer, add the solution into the pre-wash prior to washing fabrics/clothes in the regular wash cycle with a good detergent. Test the level of available chlorine if solution has been allowed to stand. Add more of this product if the available chlorine level has dropped below 200 ppm.

FARM PREMISES

Remove all animals, poultry and feed from premises, vehicles and enclosures. Remove all litter and manure from floors, walls and surfaces of barns, pens, stalls, chutes and other facilities occupied or traversed by animals or poultry. Empty all troughs, racks and other feeding and watering appliances. Thoroughly clean all surfaces with soap or detergent and rinse with water. To disinfect, saturate all surfaces with a solution of at least 1000 ppm available chlorine for a period of 10 minutes. A 1000 ppm solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 11 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Immerse all halters, ropes and other types of equipment used in handling and restraining animals or poultry, as well as the cleaned forks, shovels and scrapers used for removing litter and manure. Ventilate buildings, cars, boats and other closed spaces. Do not house livestock or poultry or employ equipment until chlorine odor has been dissipated. All treated feed racks, mangers, troughs, automatic feeders, fountains and waterers must be rinsed with potable water before reuse.

PULP AND PAPER MILL PROCESS WATER SYSTEMS

SLUG FEED METHOD – Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 52 to 104 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Repeat until control is achieved.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 11 oz. of this product 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 before treatment is begun.

INTERMITTENT FEED METHOD – Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 52 to 104 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4 or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4 or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blow down.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 11 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain a 1 ppm residual. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4 or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4 or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blow down. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD - Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 52 to 104 oz. of this product per 10,000 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 this product per 1000 gallons of water lost by blow down to maintain a 1 ppm residual. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

OTHER USES

POST-HARVEST PROTECTION – Potatoes can be sanitized after cleaning and prior to storage by spraying with a sanitizing solution at a level of 1 gallon of sanitizing solution per tons of potatoes. Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product to 2 gallons of water to obtain 500 ppm available chlorine.

BEE CELLS AND BEE BOARDS – Disinfect leaf cutting bee cells and bee boards by immersion in a solution containing 1 ppm available chlorine for 3 minutes. Allow cells to drain for 2 minutes and dry for 4 to 5 hours or until no chlorine odor can be detected. This solution is made by thoroughly mixing 1 Tsp of this product to 100 gallons of water. The bee domicile is disinfected by spraying with a 0.1 ppm solution until all surfaces are thoroughly wet. Allow the domicile to dry until all chlorine odor has dissipated.

FOOD EGG SANITIZATION – Thoroughly clean all eggs. Thoroughly mix 2 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of warm water to produce a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. The sanitizer temperature should not exceed 130°F. Spray the warm 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 solution should not be reused to sanitize eggs.

FRUIT & VEGETABLE WASHING – All fruits and vegetables should be cleaned by thoroughly washing in an appropriate cleaning solution. Remove all soils and other residues prior to treating with this product. After washing, transfer the fruit and vegetables to a separate tank containing the solution.

Apply this product at the recommended concentration of available chlorine. See the following table for recommended usage concentrations for the fruit or vegetable being processed. To prepare a 100 ppm available chlorine solution, add 0.75 gallon of this product to 1000 gallons of water. The use of a calcium carbonate buffer to control pH is recommended. Maintain the pH of the use solution between 6.0 and 8.0 with a dilute solution of hydrochloric acid.

For citrus quarantine, use at 200 ppm at pH 6.0 to 7.5. Apply for two minutes using a suitable spray or dip tank treatment.

DOSAGE IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE TREATMENT

Available Chlorine Required in Treatment Water

Maintain the following temperatures: Tank/Flume: 60 – 70°F Spray: 65 – 75°F Hydrocooler: 34 – 40°F
Do not rinse treated commodities with water prior to packaging.

COMMODITY	TREATMENT METHOD	AVAILABLE CHLORINE TO APPLY (ppm)	COMMENTS
Apples	Dump Tank	100 – 150	For dump tank and flume, submerge the apples for 90 seconds. For spray, maintain contact for 5 – 15 seconds.
	Flume	30 – 50	
	Spray	100 – 150	
Artichokes	Spray	100 – 150	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Asparagus	Spray	100 – 150	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
	Hydrocooler	125 – 150	Hydrocool for 20 – 30 minutes.
Brussel Sprouts	Spray	100 – 150	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Cabbage (Chopped)	Spray	80 – 100	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds. After treatment, the adhering moisture must be removed by centrifuging.
Carrots	Dump Tank	100 – 200	Immerse in dump tank or flume for 1 – 5 minutes. Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
	Flume	100 – 200	
	Spray	50 – 100	
Cauliflower	Spray	300 – 400	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Celery	Spray	100	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Cherries	Spray	75 – 100	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Garlic	Spray	75 – 100	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
	Tank	75 – 150	Immerse in tank for 2 – 5 minutes contact.
Grapefruits	Spray	40 – 75	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds. Drench for 3 – 5 minutes. For citrus quarantine treatment, use 200 ppm of available chlorine at pH 6.0 – 7.5 in drench tank.
	Drench	100 – 150	
Lemons	Dump Tank	30 – 50	Immerse in dump tank for 2 – 3 minutes.
Lettuce (chopped)	Spray	80 – 100	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds. After treatment, the adhering moisture must be removed by centrifuging.
Melons (all varieties)	Hydrocooler	30 – 75	Hydrocool for 20 – 30 minutes.
	Spray	100 – 200	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.

Mushrooms	Spray	100 – 200	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds. After treatment with the chlorinated water, mushrooms must be treated with anti-oxidant to prevent browning.
Onion (dry)	Spray	75 – 150	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
	Tank	75 – 150	Immerse in tank for 2 – 3 minutes.
Onion (green)	Spray	75 – 120	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Oranges	Drench	100 – 200	Drench for 3 – 5 minutes.
	Spray	40 – 75	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Nectarines	Hydrocooler	30 – 75	Hydrocool for 20 – 30 minutes.
	Spray	50 – 100	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Peaches	Hydrocooler	30 – 75	Hydrocool for 20 – 30 minutes.
	Spray	50 – 100	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Pears	Dump Tank	200 – 300	Immerse in tank for 2 – 3 minutes
Peppers (Not for use in CA)	Spray	300 – 400	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Pineapples (Not for use in CA)	Spray	100 – 150	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
	Drench	40 – 100	Drench for 3 – 5 minutes.
	Dump Tank	30 – 100	Remove from tank after 2 – 5 minutes. Potable water rinse is not required for pineapple.
Plums	Hydrocooler	30 – 75	Hydrocool for 20 – 30 minutes.
	Spray	50 – 100	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Potatoes	Sump Tank	30 – 100	Immerse in tank or flume for 2 – 5 minutes.
	Flume	200 – 300	
	Spray	100 – 200	Spray for 5 – 30 seconds.
Potatoes (white)	Spray	500 – 600	This concentration of chlorine should be used only if bleaching of potatoes is desirable. Spray for 5 – 20 seconds.
Radishes	Tank	10 – 25	Immerse in tank for 1 – 12 seconds.
	Spray	100 – 150	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Spinach (Not for use in CA)	Spray	75 – 150	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Tomatoes	Tank	200 – 350	Immerse in tank for 2 – 3 minutes.
	Spray	100 – 150	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds.
Yams	Tank	100 – 200	Immerse in tank for 2 – 3 minutes.

AQUACULTURAL USES

FISH PONDS – Remove fish from ponds prior to treatment. Thoroughly mix 103 oz. of this product to 10,000 gallons of water to obtain 10 ppm available chlorine. Add more product to the water if the available chlorine level is below 1 ppm after 5 minutes. Return fish to pond after the available chlorine level reaches zero.

FISH POND EQUIPMENT – Thoroughly clean all equipment prior to treatment. Thoroughly mix 2 oz. of this product to 10 gallons of water to obtain 200 ppm available chlorine. Porous equipment should soak for one hour.

MAIN LOBSTER PONDS – Remove lobsters, seaweed etc. from ponds prior to treatment. Drain the pond. Thoroughly mix 6200 oz. of this product to 10,000 gallons of water to obtain at least 600 ppm available chlorine. Apply so that all barrows, gates; rock and dam are treated with product. Permit high tide to fill the pond and then close gates. Allow water to stand for 2 to 3 days until the available chlorine level reaches zero. Open gates and allow 2 tidal cycles to flush the pond before returning lobsters to pond.

CONDITIONING LIVE OYSTERS – (Not Approved for Use in California) Thoroughly mix 5 oz. of this product to 10,000 gallons of water at 50 to 70°F to obtain 0.5 ppm available chlorine. Expose oysters to this solution for at least 15 minutes, monitoring the available chlorine level so that it does not fall below 0.05 ppm. Repeat entire process if the available chlorine level drops below 0.05 ppm or the temperature falls below 50°F.

CONTROL OF SCAVENGERS IN FISH HATCHERY PONDS – Prepare a solution containing 200 ppm of available chlorine by mixing 2 oz. of product with 10 gallons of water. Pour into drained pond potholes. Repeat if necessary. Do not put desirable fish back into refilled ponds until chlorine residual has dropped to 0 ppm, as determined by a test kit.

SANITATION OF DIALYSIS MACHINES

Flush equipment thoroughly with water prior to using this product. Thoroughly mix 6 oz. of this product to 10 gallons of water to obtain at least 600 ppm available chlorine. Immediately use this product in the hemodialysate system allowing for a minimum contact time of 15 minutes at 20°C. Drain system of the sanitizing solution and thoroughly rinse with water. Discard and DO NOT reuse the spent sanitizer. Rinsate must be monitored with a suitable test kit to insure that no available chlorine remains in the system.

This product is recommended for decontaminating single and multipatient hemodialysate systems. This product has been shown to be an effective disinfectant (virucide, fungicide, bactericide, pseudomonicide) when tested by AOAC and EPA test methods. This product may not totally eliminate all vegetative microorganisms in hemodialysate delivery systems due to their construction and/or assembly, but can be relied upon to reduce the number of microorganisms to acceptable levels when used as directed. This product should be used in a disinfectant program that includes bacteriological monitoring of the hemodialysate delivery system. This product is NOT recommended for use in hemodialysate or reverse osmosis (RO) membranes. Consult the guidelines for hemodialysate systems that are available from the Hepatitis Laboratories, CDC, Phoenix, AZ 85021.

ASPHALT OR PAINTED (SEALED) WOOD ROOFS AND SIDINGS

To control fungus and mildew, first remove all physical soil by brushing and hosing with clean water, and apply a 5000 ppm available chlorine solution. Mix 5 oz. of this product per gallon of water and brush or spray roof or siding. After 30 minutes, rinse by hosing with clean water.

BOAT BOTTOMS

To control slime on boat bottoms, sling a plastic tarp under boat, retaining enough water to cover the fouled bottom area, but not allowing water to enter enclosed area. This envelope should contain approximately 500 gallons of water for a 14 foot boat. Add 18 oz. of this product to this water to obtain a 35 ppm available chlorine concentration. Leave immersed for 8 to 12 hours. Repeat if necessary. Do not discharge the solution until the free chlorine level has dropped to 0 ppm, as determined by a swimming pool test kit.

ARTIFICIAL SAND BEACHES

To sanitize the sand, spray a 500 ppm available chlorine solution containing 5 oz. of this product per 10 gallons of water at frequent intervals. Small areas can be sprinkled with a watering can.

**DIRECTIONS FOR USE AS A MACROFOULANT CONTROL AGENT
FOR INDUSTRIAL WATER SYSTEMS**

Aquatic macrofouling organisms (i.e. Zebra Mussel (Dreissena polymorpha), Quagga Mussels (Dreissena bugensis), Blue Mussels (Mytilus edulis), Asian Clam (Corbicula fluminea)) can detect chemical changes in their environment and close their shells for a period of weeks. The closure period may last 3 – 5 weeks. This condition will remain until those changes are no longer detected, or the organisms die through lack of respiration. Chemical treatment times and concentrations may vary, because of the organism’s biological ability of detection; the extent of the macrofoulant contamination; and the design variations of the system.

Single Exposure – To control macrofoulants, add 100 - 200 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain a residual chlorine concentration of 10 – 20 ppm. For the best results treat during the breeding season and/or at the end of the season for at least 30 days. The release of zebra mussels for weeks after this method of treatment is not uncommon.

Semi-Continuous Exposure – To control macrofoulants, add 52 - 104 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system, 15 to 30 minutes a day, to obtain a residual chlorine concentration of 5 – 10 ppm. For the best results, initiate treatment during the breeding season (June – September).

Continuous Exposure - To control macrofoulants, add 52 - 104 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain a residual chlorine concentration of 5 – 10 ppm. For the best results, apply during the breeding season (June – September).

<u>Treatment Method</u>	<u>Dosage 12.5% Sodium Hypochlorite</u>
Single Dosage (10-20 ppm)	100-200 oz. / 10,000 gallons
Semi-Continuous (5-10 ppm)	52-104 oz. / 10,000 gallons
Continuous (5-10 ppm)	52-104 oz. / 10,000 gallons

Alternatively, make a 1.5 wt. % available chlorine (AvCl) solution by adding 135 oz. of this solution per 10 gallons of water, and dose as follows:

<u>Treatment Method</u>	<u>Dosage pump rate with 1.5 wt. % AvCl Solution</u>
Single Dosage (10-20 ppm)	40-80 gph per 1,000 gpm of flowing water
Semi-Continuous (5-10 ppm)	20-40 gph per 1,000 gpm of flowing water
Continuous (5-10 ppm)	20-40 gph per 1,000 gpm of flowing water

Note: The dosages above are approximate. Always test for available chlorine to insure proper dosage rates are achieved. If treatment levels would exceed NPDES/SPDES permit limits, dechlorination must be performed prior to discharge of the treated effluent.

CLEANING FORMULATIONS, BLEACHING & NON-PESTICIDE CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

This product may be used for cleaning formulations, bleaching and non-pesticidal chemical manufacturing. Only specifically designed handling and dispensing equipment should be used in accordance with manufacturer’s instructions and according to operating instructions or product formulations defined by the use facility.