

JUN 14 2005

Mr. Shawn P. Wiram  
Ulrich Chemical, Inc.  
3111 North Post Road  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46226

Subject: Sodium Hypochlorite 12.5%  
EPA Registration Number 34910-20001  
Application Date: 5/17/05  
Receipt Date: 5/26/05

Dear Mr. Wiram:

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

- To add a additional use to your label

**Conditions**

- Under the "First Aid" Statement add the phrase "If Swallowed".

- If Swallowed:
- 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 to do so by the poison control center or doctor.
  - Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

- Align the "Ingredient" Statement to read:

ACTIVE INGREDIENT	
Sodium Hypochlorite .....	12.5%
OTHER INGREDIENT .....	87.5%
TOTAL	100.0%

- Delete "UN1791" and "CAS Number 7681529" it has no relevance to the label.

**CONCURRENCES**

MBOL	7510C	7510C					
SURNAME	SW	E. Mitchell					
DATE	6/10/05	6/14/05					

4. Delete "Reportable Quantity", "Net Weight" and use only "Net Contents - 100 lbs."
5. Under the heading "Sanitization of Nonporous Food Contact Surfaces - Rinse Method" change the word "Chlorie" to read: "Chlorine".
6. Place the "Storage and Disposal" Section above the heading "Directions for Use".

**General Comments**

A stamped copy of the accepted labeling is enclosed. Submit three (3) copies of your final printed labeling before distributing or selling the product bearing the revised labeling.

Should you have any questions or comments concerning this letter, please contact Delores Williams at (703) 308-6372.

Sincerely,

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

# SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE 12.5% ACTIVE INGREDIENT, Sodium Hypochlorite 12.5%, OTHER INGREDIENTS

## KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER

### FIRST AID

- 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.  
● Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
- If on Skin or Clothing: ● Take off contaminated clothing.  
● Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes.  
● Move person to fresh air.
- If Inhaled: ● If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth to mouth, if possible.

### HOT LINE NUMBER

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. You may also contact 1 (800) 382-9087 for emergency medical treatment information.

### PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

#### HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

**DANGER:** Corrosive, may cause severe skin irritation 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. Vacate poorly ventilated areas as soon as possible. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Vacate poorly ventilated areas as 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 Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

#### PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

**STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT:** Mix only with water according to label directions. Mixing this product with chemicals (eg. ammonia, acids, detergents, etc) or organic matter (e.g. urine, feces, etc.) will release chlorine gas which is irritating to eyes, lungs and mucous membranes.

#### 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.

#### STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Store this product in a cool dry area, away from direct light and heat to avoid deterioration. In case of spill, flood areas with large quantities of water. Product or rinsates that cannot be used should be diluted with water before disposal in a sanitary sewer. Do not reuse container but place in trash collection. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment.

### SWIMMING POOL WATER DISINFECTION

For a new pool or spring start-up, superchlorinate with 52 to 104 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 kit. Adjust and maintain pool water pH 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 feeder device 11 oz. of this product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield an available chlorine residual between 0.6 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 with appropriate test kits. Frequency of water treatment will depend upon temperature and number of swimmers. Every 7 days, or as necessary, superchlorinate the pool with 52 to 104 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 kit. Do not reenter pool until the chlorine residual is between 1.0 to 3.0 ppm. 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. Re-entry into treated pools is prohibited at levels above 4ppm due to risk of bodily harm.

**WINTERIZING POOLS** — While water is still clear and clean, apply 3 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 manufacturers' instructions.

### SPAS, HOT - TUBS, IMMERSION TANKS, ETC.

**SPAS/HOT - TUBS** — Apply 5 oz. of product per 1000 gallons 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 oils, lotions, fragrances, 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 8 oz. of this product per 500 gallons of water to control odor and algae.

During extended periods of disuse, add 3 oz. of product daily per 1000 gallons of water to maintain a 3 ppm chlorine concentration. Re-entry into treated pools is prohibited at levels above 5ppm due to risk of bodily harm.

### PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

**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 hypochlorinator. Stop water flow when a chlorine residual test of 50 ppm is obtained at the low pressure end of the new main section after 24 hour retention time. When chlorination is completed, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water.

### SANITIZATION OF NONPOROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

**RINSE METHOD** — A solution of 100 ppm available chlorine may be used in the sanitizing solution if a chlorine test kit is available.

Solutions containing an initial concentration of 100 ppm available chlorine must be tested and adjusted periodically to insure that the available chlorine does not drop below 50 ppm. Prepare a 100 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, 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. If solution contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine, as determined by a suitable test kit, either discard the solution or add sufficient product to reestablish a 200 ppm residual. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight. Sanitizers used in automated systems may be used for general cleaning but may not be reused for sanitizing purposes.

### SEWAGE AND 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, of the chlorinated effluent has been reduced to or below the maximum permitted by the controlling regulatory jurisdiction. On the average, satisfactory disinfection of secondary wastewater 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 wastewater disinfection.

- 1. MIXING:** It is imperative that the product 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 residual after a 15 to 30 minute contact time. A reasonable average of residual chlorine is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact time.

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

**PUBLIC SYSTEM:** Mix a ratio of 1 oz. of this product to 100 gallons of water. Begin feeding this solution with a hypochlorinator 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 Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

**INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEM: DRILLED, DIAPHRAGM** — water is as free from turbidity as possible: sanitizing solution into the well. This solution of 1 oz. of this product into 10 gallons of chlorinated water to the well in order to form a protective layer. Wash the exterior of pump casing into well, start pump and pump water out. Stop pump and wait at least 24 hours. If traces of chlorine have been removed from the well, levels may necessitate the use of special disinfection into the well. Consult your local Health Department.

**PULP AND PAPER MILL PULPING SLUG FEED METHOD** — Initial Dose: When available chlorine is 100 ppm, add 104 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water. Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is achieved, add 52 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. before treatment is begun.

**LAUNDRY SALES** — Household Laundry  
**IN SOAKING SLUDS** — Thoroughly mix 2 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to provide 200 ppm available chlorine. Immerse laundry for at least 11 hours.

**IN WASHING SLUDS** — Thoroughly mix 2 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water containing clothes to provide 200 ppm available chlorine. Then add soap or detergent as usual.

**COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY** — Wet fabrics or clothes should be spun dry. Mix 2 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Promptly after mixing the sanitizer, add washing fabrics/clothes in the regular wash cycle. Rinse with water to remove excess level of available chlorine, if solution has been used. Do not reuse product if the available chlorine level is below 50 ppm.

**NSF Standard 60** — Drinking Water  
Sodium Hypochlorite has been certified and repackaged at Ulrich Chemical Inc.'s in Bartonville facilities. The maximum use is 84 mg/L.

**REVISION DATE:**  
**LABEL NUMBER:**

**DISTRIBUTED BY:**  
**ULRICH CHEMICAL, INC.**

INDIANAPOLIS, IN 46226  
NEW HAVEN, IN 46803  
LEXINGTON, KY 40510

EVANSVILLE, IN 47711  
LOUISVILLE, KY 40216  
TERRE HAUTE, IN 47802  
BARTONVILLE, IL 61607

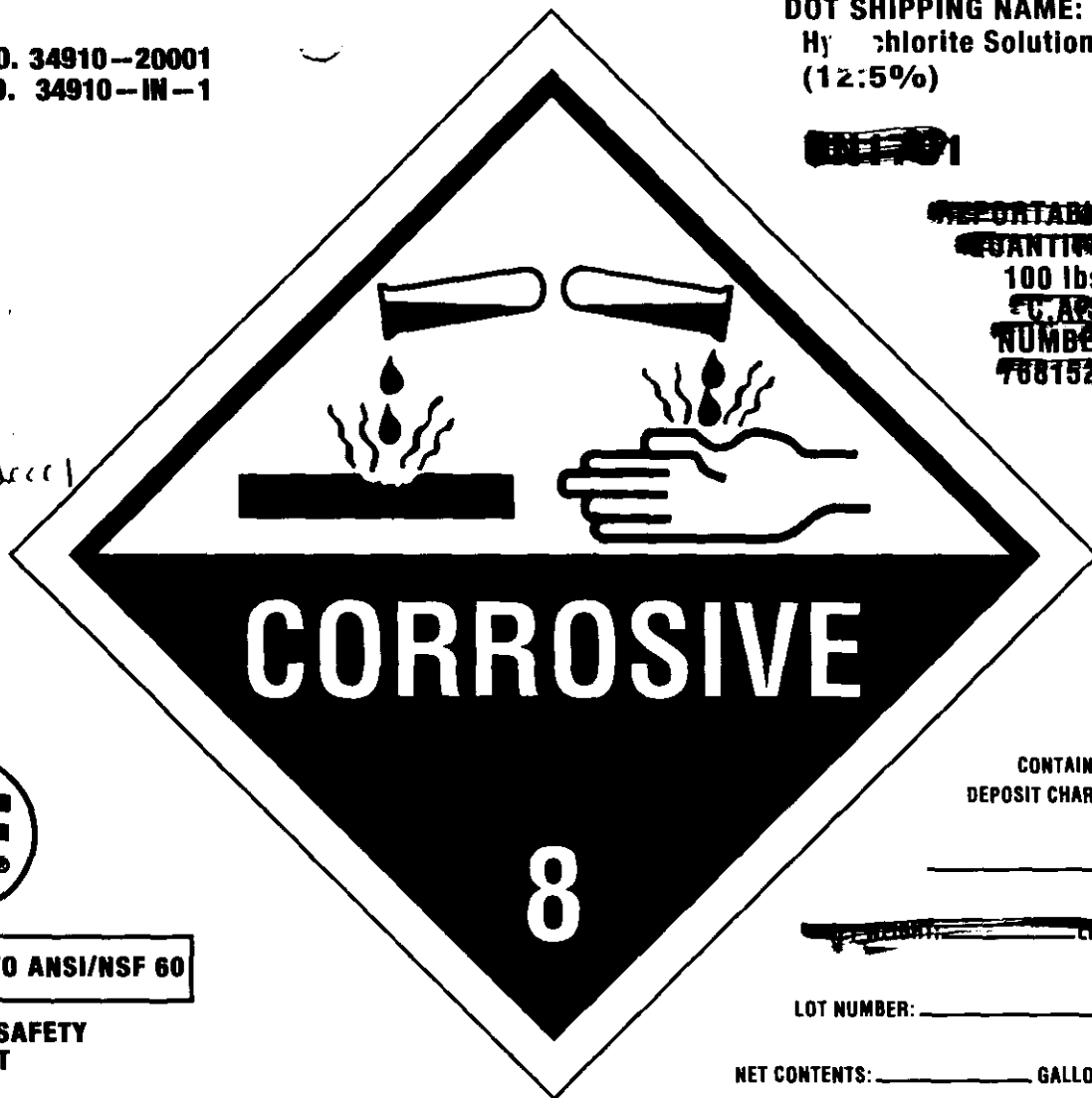
EPA REG. NO. 34910--20001  
EPA EST. NO. 34910--IN--1

34910-20001



CERTIFIED TO ANSI/NSF 60

MATERIAL SAFETY  
DATA SHEET  
AVAILABLE



DOT SHIPPING NAME:  
Hy chlorite Solutions  
(12.5%)

~~81101~~

REPORTABLE  
QUANTITY:  
100 lbs.  
PCAS  
NUMBER  
7881529

CONTAINER  
DEPOSIT CHARGE

\_\_\_\_\_

~~XXXXXXXXXX~~

LOT NUMBER: \_\_\_\_\_

NET CONTENTS: \_\_\_\_\_ GALLONS

4/5

5/5

## 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, 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, 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown.

**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, 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 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 1,000 gallons of water lost by blowdown to maintain a 1 ppm residual. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
EPA Letter Dated:

JUN 14 2005

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

34910-20001