



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

February 18, 2020

Jaqueline Sumski
Agent
Water Guard, Inc.
c/o Delta Analytical Corp.
12510 Prosperity Drive, Ste. 160
Silver Spring, MD 20904

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Add Optional Language and Graphic
Product Name: HYPO 5.25
EPA Registration Number: 49927-5
Application Date: November 12, 2019
Decision Number: 557862

Dear Ms. Sumski:

The Agency is in receipt of your Application for Pesticide Notification under Pesticide Registration Notice (PRN) 98-10 for the above referenced product. The Antimicrobials Division (AD) has conducted a review of this request for its applicability under PRN 98-10 and finds that the action requested falls within the scope of PRN 98-10.

The label submitted with the application has been stamped “Notification” and will be placed in our records.

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.

If you have any questions, you may contact Wanda Henson at (703) 308-6345 or via email at henson.wanda@epa.gov

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Wanda G. Henson, for".

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

HYPHO 5.25

[EPA Master Label & Product Bulletin]

[For institutional and industrial uses. Do Not Store in or about dwellings.]

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Sodium Hypochlorite 5.25%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 94.75%
TOTAL: 100.00%

[DISINFECTANT] [BACTERICIDE] [DEODORANT]

[For use in water, wastewater, food processing plants, farms, restaurants, hotels, swimming pools, and as a bleach. See directions.]

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 treatment advice.

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a Poison Control Center or Doctor for treatment advice.

If INHALED: 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. Call a Poison Control Center or doctor for further treatment advice.

If SWALLOWED: Call a Poison Control Center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have a 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 a doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate use of gastric lavage. Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor, or going for treatment.

{Reader's Note: The optional statement below is to be used on marketplace labels that only use a subset of the approved directions for use.}

[For additional approved Directions for Use, contact our office.]

WATER GUARD, INC.
PO BOX 2226, 1903 Herring Ave.
Wilson, NC 27894
252-237-5205

EPA Reg. No. 49927-5

Establishment [Est.] No. 49927-NC-01

NOTIFICATION

49927-5

The applicant has certified that no changes, other than those reported to the Agency have been made to the labeling. The Agency acknowledges this notification by letter dated:

02/18/2020

NET CONTENTS: _____

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

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear safety glasses and rubber gloves when handling this product. 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 and use in a well-ventilated area.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product 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 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.

[If swimming pool/spa directions are used, the following statement is required:]
In the Directions for Use section, under swimming pools/spas, see specific "Discharge Directions for Commercial and Residential Pool, Spa and Hot Tub uses."

[For products packaged in containers less than 5 gallons:]

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

STRONG OXIDIZING 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.) may release chlorine gas and other hazardous gases irritating to eyes, lungs, and mucous membranes.

{The following is for use only on marketplace labels that include the directions "Disinfection of Drinking Water (Emergency/Public/Individual Systems.)"}

Drinking Water Disinfection

The following practices help to minimize degradant formation in drinking water disinfection:

- It is recommended to minimize storage time.
- It is recommended that the pH solution be in the range of 11-13.
- It is recommended to minimize sunlight exposure by storing in opaque containers and / or in a covered area. Solutions should be stored at lower temperatures. Every 5°C reduction in storage temperature will reduce degradant formation by a factor of two.
- Dilution significantly reduces degradant formation. For products with higher concentrations, it is recommended to dilute hypochlorite solutions with cool, softened water upon delivery, if practical for the application.

OR

{The following may be used on marketplace labels with space issues or separate service bulletins with directions}

[For drinking water uses, see additional precautions on [service bulletin, product bulletin, other use label, side [back] panel]]

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage, or disposal or cleaning of equipment.

Product Storage: Store this product in a cool, dry area, away from direct sunlight and heat to avoid deterioration. In case of spill, flood area with large quantities of water.

Product Disposal: Product or rinsate that cannot be used must be diluted with water before disposal in a sanitary sewer.

Container Handling:

[For Residential uses only]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available or place in trash.

[For Institutional uses only, nonrefillable container]

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. To clean the container before final disposal, triple or pressure rinse. Follow Product Disposal instructions for rinsate disposal. Offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or place in trash.

[For Institutional uses only, refillable container container]

Refillable container. Refill this container with bleach only. Do not re-use 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. To clean the container before final disposal, triple or pressure rinse. Follow Product Disposal instructions for rinsate disposal. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

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 and exposure to sunlight and heat. Use a chlorine test kit and increase dosage, as necessary, to obtain the required level of available chlorine.

SWIMMING POOL WATER DISINFECTION

For a new pool or spring start-up, superchlorinate with 122 to 244 fl. oz. of this product per 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 and 7.6. Adjust and maintain the alkalinity of the pool to between 50 and 100 ppm.

To maintain the pool, add manually or by a feeder device 15 to 25 fl. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water to yield an available chlorine residual between 0.6 and 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 122 to 244 fl. oz. of this product per 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. Reentry into treated pools is prohibited above levels of 4.0 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 8 fl. oz. of this product per 1,000 gallons of water 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, HOT TUBS, IMMERSION TANKS, etc.

SPAS/HOT TUBS: Apply 13 fl. oz. of this product per 1,000 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. Re-entry into treated spa/hot tubs is prohibited above levels of 5 ppm of chlorine due to risk of bodily harm.

To maintain the water, apply 13 fl. oz. of this product per 1,000 gallons of water over the surface to maintain a chlorine concentration of 5 ppm.

After each use, shock treat with 20 fl. oz. of this product per 500 gallons of water to control odor and algae. During extended periods of disuse, add 8 fl. oz. of this product daily per 1,000 gallons of water to maintain a 3 ppm chlorine concentration.

DISCHARGE DIRECTIONS FOR COMMERCIAL AND RESIDENTIAL POOL, SPA, AND HOT TUB

USES - Before draining a treated pool, spa, or hot tub, contact your local sanitary sewer and storm drain authorities and follow their discharge instructions. Do not discharge treated pool or spa water to any location that flows to a gutter, storm drain or natural water body unless discharge is allowed by state and local authorities.

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 3 fl. oz. of this product per 10 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 5 fl. oz. of this product per 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 re-establish 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 re-used for sanitizing purposes.

IMMERSION 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 3 fl. oz. of this product per 10 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 5 fl. oz. of this product per 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. 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. Sanitizers used in automated systems may be used for general cleaning but may not be re-used for sanitizing purposes.

FLOW/PRESSURE METHOD: Disassemble equipment and thoroughly clean after use. Assemble equipment in operating position prior to use. Prepare a volume of 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution equal to 110% of volume capacity of the equipment by mixing this product in a ratio of 5 fl. oz. per 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 at least 2 minutes to insure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove some cleaning solution from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. Repeat entire cleaning/sanitizing process if effluent contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine.

CLEAN-IN-PLACE METHOD: Thoroughly clean equipment after use. Prepare a volume of 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution equal to 110% of volume capacity of the equipment by mixing this product in a ratio of 5 fl. oz. per 10 gallons of water. Pump solution through 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 at least 10 minutes to insure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove some cleaning solution from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. Repeat entire cleaning/sanitizing process if effluent contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine.

SPRAY METHOD: Preclean all surfaces after use. Use a 200 ppm available chlorine solution to control bacteria, mold or fungi and a 600 ppm solution to control bacteriophage. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing this product in a ratio of 5 fl. oz. per 10 gallons of water. Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing this product in a ratio of 15 fl. oz. per 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 treated with a 600 ppm solution with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution.

SANITIZATION OF POROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD: Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing 15 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Clean surfaces in the 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 5 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Prior to using equipment, rinse all surfaces with the 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 15 fl. 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 5 fl. 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 or soak equipment overnight.

SPRAY METHOD: Preclean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 600 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing this product in a ratio of 15 fl. oz. per 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 5 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water.

SANITIZATION OF NONPOROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD: Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 5 fl. 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, 5 fl. 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: Preclean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing this product in a ratio of 5 fl. oz. per 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 disinfection solution by thoroughly mixing 15 fl. 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, 15 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment in 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.

SANITIZATION OF POROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD: Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 15 fl. 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 with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD: Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 15 fl. 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 a 600 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing this product in a ratio of 15 fl. oz. per 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 must be evaluated by determining the total number of coliform bacterial 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 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 about 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes of contact time.

SEWAGE & WASTEWATER TREATMENT

EFFLUENT SLIME CONTROL: Apply a 100 to 1,000 ppm available chlorine solution at a location which will allow complete mixing. Prepare this solution by mixing 25 to 244 fl. oz. of this product per 100 gallons of water. Once control is evident, apply a 15 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare this solution by mixing 5 fl. oz. of this product per 100 gallons of water.

FILTER BEDS: SLIME CONTROL: Remove filter from service, drain to a depth of 1 foot above filter sand, and add 190 fl. oz. of this 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 4 to 6 hours before completely draining and backwashing filter.

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

PUBLIC SYSTEMS: Mix a ratio of 3 fl. oz. of this product per 100 gallons of water. Feed this product 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 not less than 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 3 fl. oz. of this product into 10 gallons of water. After covering the well, pour the sanitizing solution into the well through both the pipesleeve 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. Consult 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 3 fl. 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 must 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 3 drops 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 several times.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

RESERVOIRS: ALGAE CONTROL: Hypochlorinated 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 hypochlorinator. Stop water flow when 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 complete, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water.

NEW TANKS, BASINS, ETC.: Remove all physical soil from surfaces. Place 48 fl. oz. of this product per 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 190 fl. oz. of this product per 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 13 fl. 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 50 fl. oz. of this product per 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 13 fl. oz. of this product for each 5 gallons of water (approximately 1,000 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 13 fl. 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 hypochlorinating 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 48 fl. oz. of this product per 5 cu. ft. of water to obtain a 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 13 fl. oz. of this product for each 5 gallons of water (1,000 ppm available chlorine). Allow to stand for 2 to 4 hours, flush and return to service.

FILTERS: When the sand filter needs replacement, apply 190 fl. 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 190 fl. oz. per each 20 sq. ft. of sand. Water should stand at a depth of 1 foot above the surface of the filter bed for 4 to 24 hours. When the filter beds can be backwashed of mud and silt, apply 190 fl. oz. of this product per each 50 sq. ft., allowing 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 hypochlorinating 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 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 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 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 system is noticeably fouled, apply 122 to 244 fl. oz. 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 25 fl. 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 122 to 244 fl. 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 blowdown.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 25 fl. 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. 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 had been lost by blowdown. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

LAUNDRY SANITIZERS

COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY SANITIZERS

Wet fabrics or clothes should be spun dry prior to sanitization. Thoroughly mix 5 fl. oz. of this product to 10 gallons of water to yield 200 ppm available chlorine. Promptly after mixing the sanitizer, add the solution into the prewash 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, conveyances, 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 1,000 ppm available chlorine for a period of 10 minutes. A 1,000 ppm solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 25 fl. oz. of this product per 10 gallons of water. Immerse all halters, ropes, and other types of equipment used in handling and restraining animals and poultry, as well as the cleaned forks, shovels and scrapers used for removing litter and manure. Ventilate buildings, conveyances, boats and other closed spaces. Do not house livestock or poultry or employ equipment until chlorine 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 122 to 244 fl. 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 25 fl. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons 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 122 to 244 fl. 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 blowdown. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 25 fl. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of the 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 begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD: Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 122 to 244 fl. 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 3 fl. 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.

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 ton of potatoes. Thoroughly mix 3 fl. oz. of this product with 2 gallons of water to obtain a 500 ppm available chlorine.

LEAFCUTTING BEE CELLS & 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 4 to 5 hours or until no chlorine odor can be detected. This solution is made by thoroughly mixing 2 ½ tsp. of this product per 100 gallons of water. The bee domicile is disinfected by spraying with 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 5 fl. oz. of this product per 10 gallons of warm water to produce a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. The sanitized temperature should not exceed 130 degrees 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 re-used to sanitize eggs.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE WASHING: Thoroughly clean all fruits and vegetables in a wash tank. Thoroughly mix 13 fl. oz. of this product in 200 gallons of water to make a sanitizing solution of 25 ppm available chlorine. After draining the tank, submerge fruit or vegetables for 2 minutes in a second wash tank containing the recirculating sanitizing solution. Spray rinse vegetables with the sanitizing solution prior to packaging. Rinse fruit with potable water only prior to packaging.

AQUACULTURAL USES

FISH PONDS: Remove fish from ponds prior to treatment. Thoroughly mix 244 fl. oz. of this product with 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 5 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to obtain a 200 ppm available chlorine. Porous equipment should soak for one hour.

CONTROL OF SCAVENGERS IN FISH HATCHERY PONDS: Prepare a solution containing 200 ppm of available chlorine by mixing 5 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Pour into drained pond potholes. Repeat if necessary. Do not put desirable fish back into refilled pond until chlorine residual had dropped to 0 ppm, as determined by a test kit.

ASPHALT OR WOOD ROOFS AND SIDINGS

To control fungus and mildew, first remove physical soil by brushing and hosing with clean water, and apply a 5,000 ppm available chlorine solution. Mix 13 fl. oz. of this product per gallon of water and brush or spray roof or siding. After 30 minutes, rinse by hosing with clean water.

WATER CHLORINATION

Meat Plant Process Water Chlorination: Chlorine may be present in process water of meat plants at concentration up to 5 ppm calculated as available chlorine. Under reliable controls, the chlorine level may be increased up to 50 ppm in water used on meat carcasses. When so used, the treated carcass must be exposed to air to remove free chlorine and moisture before further processing.

Poultry Plant Process Water Chlorination: Chlorine may be present in process water of poultry plants at levels acceptable to plant management, subject to the self-limiting factors of effect on product, equipment and the plant personnel. Plant management must notify the USDA inspector in charge when the chlorine level is increased above 20 ppm. Chlorine must be dispensed at a constant and uniform level and the method or system must be such that a controlled rate is maintained.

{The following is non-pesticidal}

COMMERCIAL LAUNDRY BLEACH

Mix 1 ½ gallons to 14 gallons of water. Introduce Sodium Hypochlorite into your normal laundry process.

[Optional Graphics]

UN1791, HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION



**Certified to NSF/ANSI 60
Maximum Use Level 200 mg/L**