

89074-5

05/04/2011

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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

MAY - 4 2011

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Ken Birchenough
Chemical Engineer/Lab Director
Slack Chemical Company Inc.
465 S. Clinton Street
Carthage, NY 13619

FILE COPY

Subject: Superchlor 7
EPA Registration No. 59074-5
Application Date: February 28, 2011
EPA Receipt Date: March 7, 2011

Dear Mr. Birchenough:

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.

Proposed Amendment:

- Label Amendment

Conditions:

Revise the label as follows:

Change the 'Zebra Mussel Control Agent for Industrial Water Systems' directions by revising "...4 oz. to 32 oz..." to "...5.5 oz. to 60 oz..." wherever it appears.

General Comments:

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

Should you have any questions concerning this letter, please contact me at Henson.Wanda@epa.gov or call (703) 308-6345.

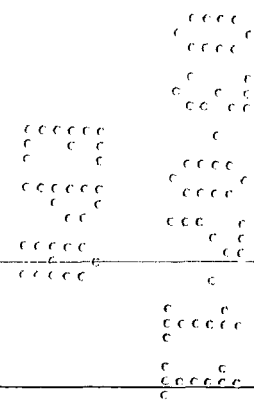
Sincerely,

Wanda Henson
Acting Product Manager (32)
Regulatory Management Branch II
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)



SUPERCHLOR 7

HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION
UN 1791



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, and then give artificial respiration, preferably 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 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.
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 1-800-424-9300 for emergency medical treatment information.
NOTE TO PHYSICIANS	Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated:

MAY - 4 2011

Active Ingredient: Sodium Hypochlorite.....6.7%
 Inert Ingredients.....93.3%
 Total.....100%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide, registered under EPA Reg. No. 59074-5

Distributed By:
 SLACK CHEMICAL CO., INC.
 465 S. Clinton Street, PO Box 30
 CARTHAGE, NEW YORK 13619
 (315) 493-0430

EPA Reg. No. 59074-5
 EPA Est. No. 59074-NY-1
 59074-NY-2

Net Contents: 5 gal 15 gal 30 gal 55 gal _____ gal

STORE IN UPRIGHT POSITION

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Do not breathe vapor. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling this product. Wash after handling. Vacate poorly ventilated areas as soon as possible. Do not return until odors have dissipated. 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.

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 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 discharges. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into 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: Use only 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 which are irritating to eyes, lungs and mucous membranes.

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 Slack Chemical 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 USE

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

SWIMMING POOL WATER DISINFECTION

For a new pool or spring start-up, super chlorinate with 97 to 194 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 and 7.6. Adjust and maintain the alkalinity of the pool to between 50 to 100 ppm. Re-entry into treated pools is prohibited above levels of 4 ppm due to risk of bodily harm.

To maintain the pool, add manually or by a feeder device, 20 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, super chlorinate the pool with 97 to 194 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. Re-entry into treated pools is prohibited above levels of 4 ppm due to risk of bodily harm.

At the end of the swimming pool season or when water is to be drained from the pool, chlorine must be allowed to dissipate from treated pool water before discharge. Do not chlorinate the pool within 24 hours prior to discharge.

WINTERIZING POOLS - While water is still clear and clean, apply 5 oz. of product per 1,000 gallons, while filter is running, to obtain 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.

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 2 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 4 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 re-establish a 200 ppm residual. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do no soak equipment overnight.

Sanitizers used in automated systems may be used for general cleaning but may not be re-used for sanitizing purposes.

DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER

PUBLIC SYSTEMS - Mix a ratio of 2 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.

COOLING TOWER AND EVAPORATIVE CONDENSER WATER

SLUG FEED METHOD

Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled apply 97 to 194 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 Doses: When microbial control is evident, add 20 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 97 to 194 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 Doses: When microbial control is evident, add 20 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 begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD

Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 97 to 194 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine.

Subsequent Doses: Maintain this treatment level by starting a continuous feed of 4.5 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.

BRIQUETTES OR TABLETS

Initially slug dose the system with 97 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Subsequent Doses: When microbial control is evident, add 20 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.

SEWAGE AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT

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 19 to 187 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 6 oz. of this product with 100 gallons of water.

SEWAGE & WASTEWATER EFFLUENT TREATMENT

The disinfection of sewage effluent must be evaluated by determining that 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 requirement, 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.

ZEBRA MUSSEL CONTROL AGENT FOR INDUSTRIAL WATER SYSTEMS

Zebra Mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*) can detect chemical changes in their environment and "clamp shut" for a sustainable period of time until those changes are no longer detected or they die through lack of respiration. Chemical treatment times and concentrations may vary because of the Zebra Mussels biological ability of detection; the extent of Zebra Mussel contamination; and the design variations of systems. Using sodium hypochlorite in this manner may require revisions to existing federal, state, or local discharge permit(s) and/or the addition of dechlorination equipment.

SINGLE EXPOSURE - To control Zebra Mussels, add 4 to 32 fl. oz. of this product to obtain a residual chlorine concentration of 0.25 – 2.0 ppm per 10,000 gallons of water in the system. For best results, treat during and/or at the end of the breeding season (May to November) for a maximum of 30 days. The release of Zebra Mussels for weeks after this method of treatment is not uncommon.

SEMI-CONTINUOUS EXPOSURE - To control Zebra Mussels, add 4 to 32 fl. oz. of this product for 15-30 minutes a day to obtain a residual chlorine concentration of 0.25 to 2.0 ppm per 10,000 gallons of water in the system. For best results, initiate treatment during breeding season (May to November).

CONTINUOUS EXPOSURE - To control Zebra Mussels, add 4 to 16 fl. oz. of this product through a continuous feed system to obtain a residual chlorine concentration of 0.25 to 1.0 ppm per 10,000 gallons of water in the system. For best results, apply during the breeding season (May to November).