

PM 32 66570-2

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[FRONT PANEL]

CDB EFFERVESCENT 50 LT

Protects Against Odor

Controls Bacteria and Algae

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sodium Dichloro-s-Triazinetrione	50%
INERT INGREDIENTS	50%
Total:	100%

Available Chlorine: 30%

Keep Out of Reach of Children

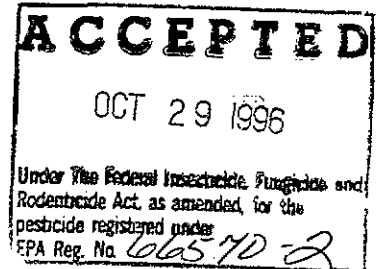
DANGER

See back panel for additional precautionary statements.

Net Wt. ___ lbs.

EPA Reg. No. 66570-2

EPA Est. _____



Sold by
EFFERCEPT PRODUCTS
Division of Micrel Ltd.
Laramie, WY

REFERENCE LABEL

[BACK PANEL]

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage. ~~May be fatal if inhaled.~~ Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing dust. ~~Avoid contact with skin.~~ Wear goggles or face shield. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. ~~Irritating to nose and throat.~~ Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

Statement of Practical Treatment

If Swallowed: Drink promptly large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. Call a physician or poison control center immediately. ~~Get medical attention.~~ Do not induce vomiting. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.
If On Skin: Wash with plenty of soap and water. Get medical attention if irritation occurs. ~~Call a physician.~~
If In Eyes: Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. Get medical attention. ~~Call a physician.~~
If Inhaled: Remove person to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention. Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

Use only clean dry utensils. Mix only into water. Contamination with moisture, dirt, organic matter or other chemicals (including other pool chemicals) or any other foreign matter may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gasses and possible generation of fire and explosion. Avoid any contact with flaming or burning material such as a lighted cigarette. Do not use this product in any chlorinating device which has been used with any inorganic or unstabilized chlorinating compounds (e.g., calcium hypochlorite). Such use may cause fire or explosion.

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.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Storage: Keep product dry in tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat or open flame. **Pesticide Disposal:** Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance. **Container Disposal:** Do not reuse empty container. Rinse empty container thoroughly with water to dissolve all material before discarding. Securely wrap container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

Emergency Handling

In case of contamination or decomposition do not reseal container. If possible, isolate container in open and well-ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water. Dispose of contaminated material in an approved landfill area.

SPA AND TUB USE

Eight (8) tablets of this product will provide approximately 3 ppm available chlorine in 500 gallons of water. Using an appropriate test kit, test and adjust the water to the following values: pH: 7.2-7.8; total alkalinity: 60-100 ppm; calcium hardness: 200 ppm, minimum. Maintain these conditions for proper spa and hot tub operation by frequent testing with a test kit. Do not allow cyanuric acid level to exceed 150 ppm. It is recommended that spas and hot tubs be drained every 30-90 days, more often under heavy use. Consult manufacturer's recommendations concerning the compatibility of chlorine sanitizers with their equipment. Some oils, lotions, fragrances, cleansers, etc., may cause foaming or cloudy water and may react with chlorine sanitizers to reduce their efficacy. Reentry into treated spas/hot tubs is prohibited above levels of 3 ppm chlorine.

Start-Up (Freshly Filled)

1. Turn on the circulation system and ensure that it is operating properly.
2. Add 8 tablets of this product for each 500 gallons of water. Check the free available chlorine (FAC) level and, if below 4-5 ppm, repeat as needed.

Regular Use

Turn on the circulation system and ensure that it is operating properly. Add 8 tablets per 500 gallons of this product to the water. Always use a clean, dry spoon. Test for FAC and add additional product, if necessary, to attain 4-5 ppm FAC. Maintain 1-3 ppm FAC while the spa or hot tub is in use. After each use, shock treat with 24 tablets per 500 gallons water to control odors and algae. Repeat as needed. Spa or hot tub should not be entered until FAC reaches 1-3 ppm.

Extended Non-Use Period

During extended periods when the spa or hot tub is not being used, with the circulation system running, add 24 tablets of this product per 500 gallons twice a week or as needed to maintain 1-3 ppm FAC.

FOR USE IN INDUSTRIAL RECIRCULATING WATER COOLING TOWERS, AIR WASHERS & EVAPORATIVE CONDENSERS

Treatment with this product is an effective way to control the growth of bacterial and algae in industrial recirculating water cooling towers, air washers and evaporative condensers.

1. Badly fouled systems should be cleaned prior to initiating treatment.
2. Initial Dosage - when the system is just noticeably fouled, add 128 tablets (16 oz.) of this product per 10,000 gallons of water contained in the system. Repeat this dosage, if necessary, until free available chlorine (FAC) level of 0.5-1.0 ppm is obtained, as determined by use of a reliable test kit.
3. Maintenance Dosage - to obtain a FAC of 0.5-1.0 ppm, add 20-40 tablets (2.5-5 oz.) of this product per 10,000 gallons of water daily or as needed.
4. This product should be added to the system at a point where adequate flow is maintained. Variations in water temperature, chlorine demand and flow rate will affect the dissolution rate. Warmer seasons may require an upward adjustment of the FAC.

AIR WASHERS

For use only in industrial air washer systems that maintain effective mist eliminating components. Hypochlorite controls slime forming bacteria and fungi in air washer systems. This product may be added to the system either continuously or intermittently or as needed. The frequency of feeding and duration of the treatment will depend on the severity of the problem.

1. Badly fouled systems should be cleaned prior to initiating treatment.
2. Initial Dosage - when the system is just noticeably fouled, add 128 tablets (16 ounces) of this product per 10,000 gallons of water contained in the system. Repeat this dosage, if necessary, until a free available chlorine (FAC) level of 0.5-1.0 ppm is obtained, as determined by use of a reliable test kit.
3. Maintenance Dosage - to maintain a FAC of 0.5-1.0 ppm, add 20-40 tablets (2.5-5.0 oz.) of this product per 10,000 gallons of water, daily or as needed.
4. This product should be added to the system at a point where adequate flow is maintained. Variations in water temperature, chlorine demand and flow rate will affect the dissolution rate. Warmer seasons may require an upward adjustment of the FAC.

FOR USE IN SEWAGE TREATMENT

I. Disinfection of Effluents: Disinfection by chlorination or hypochlorination does not occur instantaneously. A suitable detention basin must be provided to expose the sewage effluent to the effects of this product for a sufficient period of time (usually a minimum of 15 minutes). Where mechanical stirring or other agitation is not present, chlorination for disinfection should be introduced before primary or secondary sedimentation treatments, if these are used.

REFERENCE LABEL

The amount of product solution required will vary, depending on the concentration and conditions of the final effluent. The sewage should be treated before it has reached a septic state. Experiments indicate that about 30% of the chlorine demand of raw sewage is attributed to settle solids; 40% to suspended and colloidal solids; and 30% to dissolved solids.

Whenever possible, disinfection should be controlled by laboratory checks. Disinfection can be achieved when the chlorine residual (after 15-30 minutes contact time) is between 0.6 and 1.0 ppm. Experience with different types of treated sewage will generally establish a relationship between the residual chlorine content of the final effluent and the contact time necessary to insure the desired bacteriological results, after which the residual chlorine and time of contact may be made the controlling factors for operation. Occasional bacteriological checks should be practiced as a safeguard.

Hypochlorinators used to treat sewage in small communities should always be located near the influent of the detention basin. To conform with the requirements mentioned above, the feed rate must be adjusted to the higher dosages usually required for sewage practices. In cases where sewage is to be temporarily disinfected before being diluted in a body of water, the following conditions will usually provide satisfactory protection against pollution of receiving waters:

- a) Raw sewage: 10-30 ppm available chlorine
- b) Primary treated sewage: 5-20 ppm available chlorine
- c) Sewage which has undergone primary and secondary treatment, or secondary alone: 2-5 ppm

Bacteriological tests should be made frequently as a safeguard. The available chlorine level in the discharge effluent should be between 0.6 and 1.0 ppm or in accordance with an NPDES permit. For guidance, contact the regional office of the EPA.

2. Slime Control: When ponding of the filters is excessive, stoppage of the distributing filter can occur. The continual feeding of a hypochlorite solution into the effluent at a point above the filter nozzles will clean the filter satisfactorily. Dosages will depend on the amount of excess slime accumulated on the nozzles and filter stone. Extreme cases may require dosages as high as 10 ppm available chlorine. Once the desired cleaning has been achieved, an intermittent application of hypochlorite solution to the dosing tanks, just ahead of the filter, is usually successful. The amount and frequency of the dosage, needed to give satisfactory continuous operation of the trickling filters depends on the severity of the microbiological problem.

In activated sludge plants, "bulking sludge" can be caused by the presence of slime which interrupts proper settling. A solution of hypochlorite introduced at some point on the return sludge line can be an effective control measure. Normal dosage rates are 2-8 ppm available chlorine.

3. B.O.D. Reduction: The condition can usually be avoided by applying a solution of hypochlorite to the effluent until a substantial residual is obtained. Applications should be made at a point which will permit 10-20 minute contact time prior to the discharge of the effluent into the stream. A dosage which leaves a residual available chlorine of about 0.2 ppm after a contact time of at least 10 minutes, will afford a reduction of about 1/3 of the effluents B.O.D. Where more permanent or greater B.O.D. reduction is necessary dosing to higher available chlorine residuals is recommended.

4. Coagulation and Sedimentation: A great deal of the finer divided suspended matter and most of the colloidal matter in sewage does not readily respond to plain sedimentation. The job of removing substantial portions of this kind of matter is usually accomplished either by chemical precipitation, by filtration, or by the use of both processes. Research has proven that prehypochlorination will improve sedimentation and coagulation in sewage treatment operations.

5. Treating Effluent from Mobile Sewage Treatment Units: Only human waste, toilet paper and water should enter the mobile sewage treatment unit. Solids are retained in the unit for later removal, while the liquid portion is filtered, disinfected and discharged. Product is placed in a flow-through container where the liquid effluent passes over them before being discharged.

Disinfection by chlorination or hypochlorination does not occur instantly and a suitable detention basin must be provided to expose the sewage effluent to the effects of this product for a sufficient period of time (usually a minimum of 15 minutes). Tests should be made frequently as a safeguard. The available chlorine level in the discharge effluent should be between 0.6 and 1.0 ppm or in accordance with an NPDES permit. For guidance, contact the regional office of the EPA.

**FOR USE THROUGHOUT FOOD AND BEVERAGE PROCESSING
AND FOOD HANDLING OPERATIONS**

This product is recommended for sanitizing all types of hard, non-porous equipment and utensils used in food processing and canning plants, bottling plants and breweries, fish processing plants, meat and poultry processing plants, milk handling and processing plants, restaurant and institutional dining establishments and poultry houses. Use 14 tablets of this product to 40 gallons of water (100 ppm available chlorine) to sanitize previously cleaned processing and packaging equipment. Allow at least a one minute contact time before draining. Allow adequate draining before contact with beverages.

To control the growth of bacteria in brewery pasteurizers, badly fouled systems should be cleaned before treatment. When the system is just noticeably fouled, add 50-70 tablets (8-10 oz.) of this product per 10,000 gallons of water contained in the system. Repeat this dosage if necessary until a free available chlorine (FAC) level of 0.5-1.0 ppm is obtained, as determined by use of a reliable test kit. To maintain a FAC of 0.5-1.0 ppm, add 7-14 tablets (1-2 ounces) of this product per 10,000 gallons of water, daily or as needed. This product should be added to the system at a point where adequate flow is maintained.

EGG PROCESSING PLANTS

To clean egg shells, spray with a solution containing 12 tablets (2 ounces) of this product per 40 gallons of water (100 ppm available chlorine) at 90°F to 120°F. Spray-rinse the cleaned eggs with warm potable water. Only clean, whole eggs can be used for sanitizing. Dirty, cracked or punctured eggs cannot be sanitized.

To destain egg shells, immerse the eggs in a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine at 90°F to 120°F. After destaining, the eggs must be cleaned by spraying with an acceptable cleaner. Follow with potable water rinse.

REFERENCE LABEL

4 of 5

To sanitize clean shell eggs intended for food or food products, spray with a solution of 12 tablets (2 oz.) per 40 gallons of water (providing 100 ppm available chlorine). The solution must be equal to or warmer than the eggs, but not to exceed 130°F. Wet eggs thoroughly and allow to drain. Eggs that have been sanitized with this chlorine compound may be broken for use in the manufacture of egg products without prior potable water rinse. Eggs must be reasonably dry before casing or breaking. The solution must not be reused for sanitizing eggs.

All egg cups, breaking knives, trays and other equipment that come into contact with "off" eggs should be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized. First, clean all equipment. Before placing aback in use, spray with a solution containing 12 tablets (2 oz.) per 40 gallons of water (100 ppm available chlorine). Allow surfaces to drain thoroughly before contact with egg products. To sanitize egg freezers and dryers (tanks, pipelines and pumps), use the spray (or fog) method of treatment. This procedure is generally used to sanitize large, non-porous surfaces that have already been freed of physical soil.

Prepare a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine. Apply spray heavily to all surfaces the eggs will touch. All treated surfaces, corners and turns should be thoroughly sprayed. Allow at least a one minute contact time before draining. Allow equipment to drain adequately before contact with eggs.

Methods of Application of Solutions of This Product: All sanitizing solutions should be freshly prepared. Solutions should be tested during use to make sure the concentration does not drop below the recommended level. Keep in properly labeled containers to protect against contamination. Unused solutions should be discarded.

Method of Sanitizing Equipment: This method is commonly used to sanitize closed systems, such as fluid milk cooling and handling equipment. It is also appropriate for sanitizing weigh tanks, coolers, short-time pasteurizers, pumps, homogenizers, filters, sanitary piping and fittings, and bottle and can fillers. For mechanical operations, prepared solutions cannot be reused for sanitizing but may be used for other purposes, such as cleaning. For manual operations, fresh sanitizing solutions must be prepared at least daily or more often if the solution becomes diluted or soiled.

First, clean all equipment thoroughly, immediately after use. Remove all gross food particles and soil by a preflush or prescrape and, when necessary, presoak treatment. Wash surfaces or objects with a good detergent or compatible cleaner, followed by a potable water rinse before application of the sanitizing solution. Then place back in operating position.

Prepare a solution containing 12 tablets (2 oz.) to 40 gallons of water (100 ppm available chlorine) in a volume sufficient to fill the equipment. Allow a 10% excess for waste.

Pump the solution through the system until it is filled and air excluded. Close final drain valves and hold under pressure for one minute to insure proper contact with all surfaces. Then drain the solution and allow to air dry.

Spray Method of Sanitizing Equipment: The spray (or fog) method is generally used to sanitize large, non-porous surfaces that have already been freed of physical soil. It is appropriate for batch pasteurizers, holding tanks, weigh tanks, tank trucks and cars, vats, tile walls, ceilings and floors.

Prepare solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine. If possible, use pressure spraying or fogging equipment designed to resist chlorine-containing solutions (e.g., rubber-coated, plastic or stainless steel). When using any other kind of spraying equipment, be sure to empty and rinse thoroughly with fresh water immediately after treatment.

Apply spray or fog heavily to all surfaces the product will touch. All treated surfaces, corners and turns should be thoroughly sprayed. Allow at least a one minute contact time before draining. Allow excess solution to drain off thoroughly and air dry, then place in service.

General Rinse Method: This product containing 100 ppm available chlorine will sanitize plant floors, walls and ceilings, and also control odors in refrigerated areas and drain platforms.

Flush or swab surfaces generously with the solution. After one minute contact time allow solution to drain thoroughly and then air dry.

**DIRECTIONS FOR SANITIZING HARD, NON-POROUS SURFACES,
DISHES, GLASSES, FOOD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS,
DAIRY AND BREWERY EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS**

This product is an effective sanitizing agent. Treatment with this product throughout food and beverage processing and food handling operations can help insure the quality and safety of the final product.

Hand Washing of Items:

1. Remove all gross food particles and soil by a preflush or prescrape and, when necessary, presoak treatment. Wash surfaces or objects with a good detergent or compatible cleaner, followed by a potable water rinse before application of the sanitizing solution.
2. Prepare a sanitizing solution by dissolving 3 tablets of this product in 10 gallons of water. This will give a solution containing 100 ppm free available chlorine (FAC).
3. Place equipment, utensils, dishes, glasses, etc. in the solution or spread the solution over the surface to be sanitized.
4. Allow to stand at least one minute, drain the excess solution from the surface and allow to air dry.
5. Fresh sanitizing solution must be prepared at least daily or more often if the solution becomes diluted or soiled.

Machine Washing of Items:

1. Remove all gross food particles and soil by a preflush or prescrape and, when necessary, presoak treatment. Wash surfaces or objects with a good detergent or compatible cleaner, followed by a potable water rinse before application of the sanitizing solution.
2. Dissolve 3 tablets of this product in 10 gallons of water to obtain a solution having a FAC of 100 ppm.
3. Add the solution to the feed tank of immersion or spray type machines which can provide at least one minute contact time for sanitizing dishes, glasses, food processing equipment or utensils. Allow to drain and air dry before use.
4. The sanitizing solution should be used promptly. Prepared solutions cannot be reused for sanitizing but may be used for other purposes, such as cleaning.

REFERENCE LABEL

POULTRY HOUSES

The problem of odor control in poultry houses is not completely solved by normal cleaning practices. The regular use of an efficient bactericide and deodorant is strongly recommended and often required by health authorities.

Remove all 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 transversed by 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 30 tablets with 10 gallons of water.

Immerse all types of equipment used in handling and restraining poultry, as well as the cleaned forks, shovels and scrapers used for removing litter and manure.

Ventilate buildings, cars, boats or other closed spaces. Do not house poultry or employ equipment until chlorine has been dissipated.

All treated feed racks, mangers, troughs, automatic feeders, fountains and waterers must be thoroughly scrubbed with soap or detergent and then rinsed with potable water before reuse.

MILK HANDLING AND PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

For use on dairy farms and in plants processing milk, cream, ice cream and cheese.

Rinse milking machines utensils and all equipment with cold water to remove excess milk. Clean and rinse prior to sanitizing.

To sanitize, spray or rinse all precleaned surfaces with a solution of 3 tablets of this product to 10 gallons of water, to obtain a 100 ppm available chlorine solution. Allow adequate draining before contact with dairy products.

REFERENCE LAOCEL