74831-20005 05/29/2012 1/12

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

May 29, 2012

Yiran Mao
Agent for Jianghan Salt & Chemical Complex
c/o Ponda International
752 Middlefield Road
Palo Alto, CA 94031

Subject: Super Chlor
EPA Registration Number: 74831-20005
Letter Date: April 18, 2012
EPA Receipt Date: April 20, 2012

Dear Ms. Mao:

The label amendment, submitted in connection with registration under section of the federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable.

Proposed label amendment:

- Update Directions for Use booklet to exactly conform to 1986 Sodium & Calcium Hypochlorite Reregistration Standard.
- Update Precautionary Statements, First Aid, and Storage & Disposal language as per PR Notice 98-10 and 2007-4.

General Comments:

A stamped accepted copy of the label is enclosed for your record. This amendment and a copy of this letter have been placed in this product's file for future reference. Should you have any questions or comments concerning this letter, please contact Eliza Blair via email at *blair.eliza@epa.gov* or by telephone at (703) 308-7279.

Sincerely,

Monisha Harris
Product Manager (32)
Regulatory Management Branch II
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)

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SUPER CHLOR

Net Wt. 88 lbs. (40 kg.)

OXIDIZING AGENT 5.1

Granular Calcium Hypochlorite

Active Ingredient:

Calcium Hypochlorite.....65%

Other Ingredients.....35%

Total.....100%

EPA Reg. No. 74831-20005

EPA Est.74831-CHN-1

UN NO. 2880

Made by Jianghan Salt & Chemical Complex, Qianjiang, Hubei, China

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 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. **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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor,or going for treatment. You may also contact 1-800-222-1222 for emergency medical treatment information.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

See additional precautions.

ACCEPTED

MAY 29 2012

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide, Act as amended, for the pesticide, registered under EPA Reg. No. 74831-20005

DIRECTION FOR USE

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

Swimming Pool Water Disinfection

For a new pool or spring start-up, super-chlorinate with 10 to 20 oz. of this 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, 2 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. In stabilized pools 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 10 to 20 oz. of this 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 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 0.6 oz. of this product per 1,000 gallons, while filter is running to obtain a 3.0 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.

Other Calcium Hypochlorite Uses

Calcium Hypochlorite is also used for industrial purposes such as:

- Sanitation of drinking water systems (algae and bacteria control) (Except in New York State)
- Treatment of waste water effluents (textile and paper mills, tanneries, petrochemical plants, etc.)
- Sanitation in the food industries
- Algae control in commercial and industrial cooling systems

For further information on industrial uses refer to the Directions for Use booklet

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Keep this product in a tightly closed container, when not in use, store in cool, dry, and well-ventilated area away from heat and open flame. Retie polyethylene liner after each use and keep container tightly closed. In case of decomposition or spill, isolate container in open area if possible and flood with large amounts of water to dissolve all material before discarding this container in trash.

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 EPA Regional Office for guidance. The disposal methods are incinerations or chemical treatment in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations, DO NOT put product, spilled products, or filled or partially filled containers into the trash or waste compost. Contact with incompatible material could cause a reaction and fire. Neutralize material to a non-oxidizing state for safe disposal.

Container Handling and Disposal

Container Handling: Nonrefillable rigid container/drum. Do not re-use or refill this container. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its end and tip it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or if allowed by state and local authorities by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals

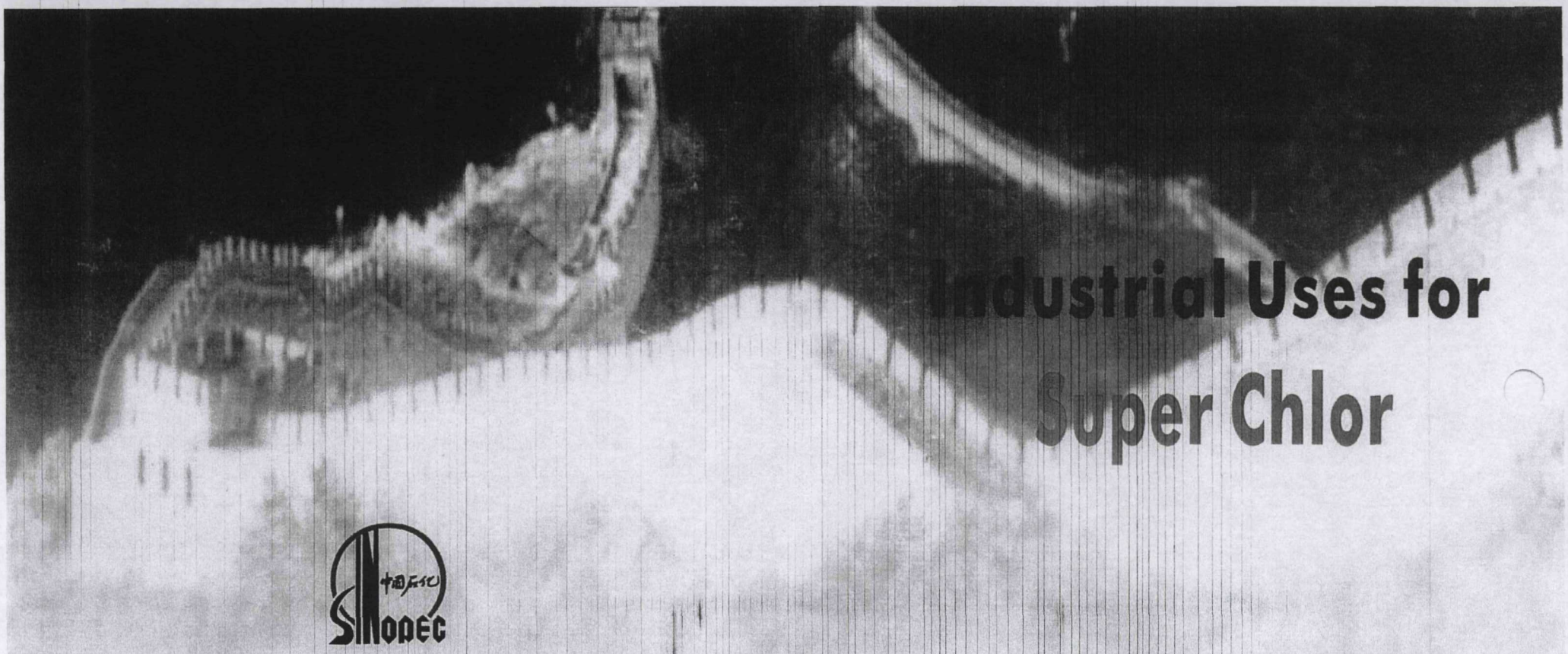
Danger: Highly Corrosive. Causes skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear goggles or safety glasses and rubber gloves when handling this product. Irritating to nose and throat. Avoid breathing dust. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

Environmental Hazards

This product is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge into lakes,streams, ponds or other waters unless in accordance with requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System(NPDES)Permit.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 U.S.Environmental Protection Agency.

Physical or Chemical Hazards

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT Mix only with water. Use clean dry utensils. Do not add this product to any dispensing device containing remnants of any other product. Such use may cause a violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. Contamination with moisture, organic matter or other chemicals will start a chemical reaction and generate heat, chlorine gas (and possible fire and explosion). In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseal container. If possible, isolate container in open air or well-ventilated area. Flood area with large volumes of water, if necessary.



Industrial Uses for Super Chlor

Granular Calcium Hypochlorite
Active Ingredient:

Calcium Hypochlorite	65%
Other Ingredients	35%
Total	100%

752 Middlefield Rd ., Palo Alto,CA94301
Tel: (650) 326-6906 Email:yiran@comcast.net

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Industrial Use

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is 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.

Pesticide Storage: Keep this product in a tightly closed container, when not in use, store in cool, dry, and well-ventilated area away from heat and open flame. Retie polyethylene liner after each use and keep container tightly closed. In case of decomposition or spill, isolate container in open area if possible and flood with large amounts of water to dissolve all material before discarding this container in trash.

Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or reinstate 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 EPA Regional Office for guidance. The disposal methods are incinerations or chemical treatment in accordance with Federal, State and Local regulations, DO NOT put product, spilled products, or filled or partially filled containers into the trash or waste compost. Contact with incompatible material could cause a reaction and fire. Neutralize material to a non-oxidizing state for safe disposal.

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Swimming Pool Disinfection

For a new pool or spring start-up, superchlorinate with 10 to 20 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 2 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. In stabilized pools maintain a residual of 1.0 to 15 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 10 to 20 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.

Winterizing Pools

While water is still clear and clean, apply 0.6 oz of product per 1,000 gallons, while filter is running, to obtain a 3 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by 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 0.5 oz, of product per 500 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 this product.

To maintain the water, apply 0.5 oz. of product per 500 gallons of water over the surface to maintain a chlorine

concentration of 5 ppm. After each use shock treat with 1.5 oz. of this product per 500 gallons of water to control odor and algae. During extended periods of disuse, add 1.5 oz. of product per 500 gallons of water to maintain a 3 ppm chlorine concentration.

Hubbard and Immersion Tanks
(Not For Use In California)

Add 0.5 oz. of this product per 100 gallons of water before patient use to obtain a chlorine residual of 25ppm, as determined by a suitable test kit. Adjust and maintain the water pH to between 7.2 and 7.6. After each use drain the tank. Add 0.5 oz. to a bucket of water and circulate this solution through the agitator of the tank for 15 minutes and then rinse out the solution. Thoroughly clean tank and dry with clean cloths.

Hydrotherapy Tanks

Add 1 oz or this product per 1,000 gallons of water to obtain a chlorine residual of 1 ppm, as determined by a suitable chlorine test kit. Do not enter pool until the chlorine residual is below 3 ppm. Adjust and maintain the water pH to between 7.2 and 7.6. Operate pool filter continuously. Drain pool weekly and clean before refilling.

Sanitization of Nonporous Food Contact Surfaces

Rinse Method

Use a solution of 100 ppm available chlorine 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 ensure 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 40 gallons of water, if no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight.

Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, thoroughly base all surfaces 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. Sanitizer used in automated systems may be used for general cleaning but may not be re-used for sanitizing purposes.

Immersion Method

Use a solution of 100 ppm available chlorine 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 ensure 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 40 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product with 20 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. Sanitizer 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 a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution equal to 110% of volume capacity of the equipment by mixing ratio of 1 oz. of product with 20 gallons of water. Pump solution through the system until flow is obtained at all extremities, the system is completely filled with sanitizer and all air is removed from the system. Close drain valves and hold under pressure for at least 2 minutes to ensure 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. Rinse system with potable water prior to use.

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 a ratio of 1 oz. of product with 20 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 10 minutes to ensure 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. Rinse system with potable water prior to use.

Spray/Fog Method

Preclean all surfaces after use. Use a 200 ppm available chlorine solution to control bacteria, mold and fungi and a 600 ppm solution in control bacteriophage. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing a ratio of 1 oz. of product with 20 gallons of water. Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing a ratio of 3 oz. of product with 20 gallons of water. Use spray or fogging equipment that can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray/fog equipment with potable water after use. Thoroughly spray or fog 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 solution.

Sanitization of Porous Food Contact Surfaces

Rinse Method

Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 3 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, thoroughly rinse all surfaces with the sanitizing solution, maintaining contact with the sanitizer for at least 2 minutes. Rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of water.

Immersion Method

Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 3 oz. of this product with 20 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. Rinse equipment with water after treatment. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of water.

Spray/Fog Method

Preclean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 600 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing a ratio of 3 oz of product with 20 gallons of water. Use spray or fogging equipment that can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray/fog equipment with potable water after use. Thoroughly spray or fog 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 1 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of water.

Sanitization of Nonporous Non-Food Contact Surfaces

Rinse Method

Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use thoroughly rinse all surfaces 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, 1 oz. of this product with 20 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 no rinse equipment with water after treatment

Spray/Fog Method

Preclean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing a ratio of 1 oz. of product with 20 gallons of water. Use spray or fogging equipment that can resist hypochlorite solutions. Prior to using equipment, thoroughly spray or fog all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours.

Disinfection of Nonporous Non-Food Contact Surfaces

Rinse Method

Prepare a disinfecting solution by thoroughly mixing 3 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use all surfaces thoroughly with the disinfecting solution, maintaining contact with the solution for at least 10 minutes. Do net 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 3 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prior to use immerse equipment in the disinfecting solution for at least 10 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

Sanitization of porous Non-Food Contact Surfaces

Rinse Method

Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 3 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use thoroughly rinse all surfaces 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 3 oz of this product with 20 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/Fog Method

After cleaning, sanitize non-food contact surfaces with 600 ppm available chlorine by thoroughly mixing a ratio of 3 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of water. Use spray or fogging equipment that can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray/fog equipment with potable water after use. Prior to using equipment, thoroughly spray or fog all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours.

Sewage and Wastewater Effluent Treatment

The disinfection of sewage and 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, if 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:
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.
Contacting: Upon flash mixing, the flow through the system must be maintained.
Dosage/Residual Control: Successful disinfection is extremely dependent on a 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.

Sewage and Wastewater Treatment
Effluent Slime Control

Apply a 100 to 1,000 ppm available chlorine solution at a location that will allow complete mixing. Prepare this solution by mixing 2 to 20 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 0.3 oz. of this product with 100 gallons of water.

Filter Beds - Slime Control

Remove filter from service, drain to a depth of 1 ft above filter sand, and evenly add over the surface 16 oz. of product per 20 sq. ft. Wait 30 minutes before draining water to a level that is even with the top of the filter. Wait for 4 to 6 hours before completely draining and backwashing filter.

Disinfection of Drinking Water
(Except In New York State)
Emergency/Public/Individual Systems
Public Systems

Mix a ratio of 1 oz of this product to 6,000 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 further details

Individual Systems - Dug Wells

Upon completion of the casing (lining) wash the interior of the casing (lining) with a 100 ppm available chlorine solution using a stiff brush. This solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product with 40 gallons of water. After covering the well, pour the sanitizing solution into the well through both the pipesleeve opening and the pipeline. Also wash the exterior of the pump cylinder with the sanitizing solution. Start pump and pump water until strong odor of chlorine in water is noted. Stop pump and wait at least 24 hours. After 24 hours, flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

Individual Water Systems - Drilled, Driven and Bored Wells

Run pump until water is as free from turbidity as possible. Pour a 100 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution into the well. This solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product with 40 gallons of water. Add 5 to 10 gallons of clean, chlorinated water to the well in order to force the sanitizer to the rock formation. Wash the exterior of the pump cylinder with the sanitizer. Drop pipeline into well, start pump and pump water until strong odor of chlorine in water is noted. Stop pump and wait at least 24 hours. After 24 hours, flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. Deep wells with high water levels may necessitate the use of special methods for introduction of the sanitizer into the well. Consult your local Health Department for further details.

Individual Water Systems - Flowing Artesian Wells

Artesian wells generally do not require disinfection. If analyses indicate persistent contamination, the well should be disinfected. Consult your local Health Department for details.

Emergency Disinfection

When boiling of water for 1 minute is not practical, water can be made potable by using this product. Prior to addition of the sanitizer, remove all suspended material by filtration or by allowing it to settle to the bottom. Decant the clarified, contaminated water to a clean container and add 1 grain of this product to 1 gallon of water. One grain is approximately the size of the letter 'O" in this sentence. 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 several times between clean containers.

Public Water Systems

(Except In New York State)

Reservoirs - Algae Control

Hypochlorinate streams feeding the reservoir. Select suitable feeding points 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 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.

New Tanks, Basins, Etc.

Remove all physical soil from surfaces. Place 4 oz. of this product for each 5 cubic feet of working capacity (500 ppm available chlorine). Fill to working capacity and allow to stand at least 4 hours. Drain and flush with potable water and return to surface.

New Filter Sand

Apply 16 oz. of this product for each 150 to 200 cubic feet of sand. The action of the product dissolving as the water passes through the bed will aid in sanitizing new sand.

New Wells

Flush the casing with a 50 ppm available chlorine solution of water containing 1 oz. of this product for each 100 gallons of water. Pump or feed by gravity the solution into the well after thorough mixing with agitation. Allow the well to stand for several hours or overnight under chlorination. Then pump the well until a representative raw sample is obtained. Bacterial examination of the water will indicate whether further treatment is necessary.

Existing Equipment

Remove equipment from service and thoroughly clean surfaces of all physical soil. Sanitize by placing 4 oz. of this product for each 5 cubic feet capacity (approximately 500 ppm available chlorine). Fill to working capacity and let stand at least 4 hours. Drain and place in service. If the previous treatment is not practical, surfaces may be sprayed will a solution containing 1 oz. of this product for each 5 gallons of water (approximately 1,000 ppm available chlorine). After drying, flush with water and return to service.

Emergency Disinfection After Floods

(Except In New York State)

Wells

Thoroughly flush contaminated casing with a 500 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare this solution by mixing 1 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 50ppm 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 4 oz. of product per 5 cu. ft. of water to obtain 500 ppm available chlorine, as determined by a suitable test kit. After 24 hours drain, flush and return to service. If the previous method is not suitable, spray or flush the equipment with a solution containing 1 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 16 oz of this product for each 150 to 200 cubic feet of sand. When the filter is severely contaminated, distribute additional product over the surface at the rate of 16 oz. per 20 sq. ft. Allow water to stand at a depth of 1 foot above the surface of the filter bed for 4 to 24 hours. When filter beds can

be backwashed of mud and silt, apply 16 oz. of this product per each 50 sq. ft, allowing the water to stand at a depth of 1 foot above the filter sand. After 30 minutes drain water to the level of the filter. Drain after 4 to 8 hours 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 Fires

(Except In New York State)

CROSS CONNECTIONS OR EMERGENCY CONNECTIONS

Set up a chlorine feed system near the intake of the untreated water supply. Add 0.75 ounces of this product per 1,000 gallons of water until a chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm (as measured by a chlorine test kit) at the point where the untreated supply enters the regular distribution system.

Emergency Disinfection After Droughts

Supplementary Water Supplies

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

Water Shipped In by Tanks, Tank Care, Trucks, Etc.

Thoroughly clean all containers and equipment. Spray a 500 ppm available chlorine solution and rinse with potable water after 5 minutes. This solution is made by mixing 1 oz. of this product for each 5 gallons of water. During the filling of the containers, dose with sufficient amounts of this product to provide at least a 0.2 ppm chlorine residual. Use a chlorine test kit.

Emergency Disinfection After Main Breaks

(Except In New York State)

Mains

Flush out mud and soil before assembly of the repaired section. 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

(Except In New York State)

Slug Feed Method

Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 10 to 20 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain a 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Repeat until control is achieved.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 2 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of the wafer 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 10 to 20 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain a 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 2 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 10 to 20 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain a 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine.

Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment level by starting a continuous feed of 1 oz. of this product per 3,000 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 10 oz. of this product per 10.000 gallons of water in the system. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 2 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.

Laundry Sanitizer

Household Laundry Sanitizer

In Soaking Suds

Thoroughly mix 1 tbsp. of this product in 10 gallons of wash water to provide 200 ppm available chlorine. Wait 5 minutes, then add soap or detergent. Immerse laundry for at least 11 minutes prior to starting the wash/rinse cycle.

In Washing Suds

Thoroughly mix 1 tbsp. of this product in 10 gallons of wash water to provide 200 ppm available chlorine. Wait 5 minutes, then add soap or detergent and start the wash cycle.

Commercial Laundry Sanitizer

Wet fabrics or clothes should be spun dry prior to sanitization. Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product with 20 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, vehicles and enclosures. Remove all litter and manure from floors, walls and surfaces of barns, pens, stalls, chutes and other facilities occupied or trans-versed 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 2 oz of this product with 10 gallons of water. Immerse all halters, ropes and other types of equipment used in handling and restraining animals or poultry, as well as the cleaned forks, shovels and scrapers used for removing litter and manure. Ventilate buildings, cars boats and other closed spaces. DO not house livestock or poultry or employ equipment until chlorine has been dissipated. All feed racks, mangers, troughs, automatic feeders, fountains and waters 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 10 to 20 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 2 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 10 to 20 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain a 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 2 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 bean lost by blowdown. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Continuous Feed Method

Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 10 to 20 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain a 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine.
Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment level by starting a continuous feed of 2 oz. of this product per 1,000 gallons of water lost by blowdown to maintain a 1ppm residual. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Briquettes or Tablets

Initially slug dose the system with 10 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.
Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 2 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.

Agricultural Uses

Post-Harvest Protection

Sanitize potatoes after cleaning and prior to storage. Spray potatoes with a sanitizing solution at a level of 1 gallon of sanitizing solution per ton of potatoes. Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product to 10 gallons of water to obtain 500 ppm available chlorine.
Disinfect leaf-cutting bee cells and bee boards by immersion in a solution containing 1 ppm available chlorine for 3 minutes. Allow cells to drain for 2 minutes and dry for 4 to 5 hours or until no chlorine odor can be detected. This solution is made by thoroughly mixing ¼ tsp. of this product to 200 gallons of water. Disinfect the bee domicile by spraying it with a 0.1 ppm solution until all surfaces are thoroughly wet. Allow the domicile to dry and all chlorine odor to dissipate.

Food Egg Sanitization

Thoroughly clean all eggs. Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of warm water to produce a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. The sanitizer temperature should not exceed 130°F. Spray the warm sanitizer so that the eggs are thoroughly wetted. Allow the eggs to thoroughly dry before casing or breaking. Do not apply potable water rinse. Do not reuse the solution for sanitization.

Fruit and Vegetable Washing

Thoroughly clean all fruits and vegetables in a wash tank. Thoroughly mix 1 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.

Seeds

To control bacterial spot (Xanthomonas vesticatoris) on Pimento seeds, initially remove moist seeds from ripe fruits. To control surface fungi and bacteria on Tomato seeds initially wash seeds, immediately soak seed n a 39,000 ppm solution (8 oz. of this product in 1 gallon of water) for 15 minutes with continuous agitation. After treatment, rinse seeds in potable water for 15 minutes. Dry seeds to normal moisture.

Mushrooms

To control bacterial blotch (Pseudomonas tolassii), use a 100 to 200 ppm solution prior to watering mushroom production surfaces. This solution may be made by mixing 0.2 to 0.4 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. First application should begin when pins form, and thereafter, between breaks on a as needed basis depending on the occurrence of bacterial blotch. This product may be applied directly to pins to control small infection foci. Apply 1.5 to 2.0 oz. per sq. ft. of growing space.

Post-Harvest Roots

To control and reduce the spread of soft rot-causing organisms in water and on sweet potatoes (Ipomoea batatas), spray or dip the potatoes with a 150 to 500 ppm solution for 2 to 5 minutes. Thoroughly mix 0.3 to 1.0 oz. of this product per 10 gallons of water to obtain this solution. Monitor the chlorine concentration and change the solution after one hour or as needed.

Aquacultural Uses

Fish Ponds

Remove fish from ponds prior to treatment. Thoroughly mix 20 oz. of this product to 10,000 gallons of water to obtain a 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 1 oz. of this product to 20 gallons of water to obtain 200 ppm available chlorine. Soak porous equipment for one hour.

Maine Lobster Ponds

Remove lobsters, seaweed, etc. from ponds prior to treatment. Drain the pond. Thoroughly mix 1,200 oz. of this product to 10,000 gallons of water to obtain at least a 600 ppm available chlorine. Apply so that all barrows, gates, rock and dam are treated with product. Permit high tide to fill the pond and then close the gates. Allow water to stand for 2 to 3 days until available chlorine level reaches zero. Open gates and allow two tidal cycles to flush the pond before returning lobsters to pond.

Conditioning Live Oysters

Thoroughly mix t oz. of this product to 10,000 gallons of water at 50 to 70°F to obtain a 0.5 ppm available chlorine. Expose oysters to this solution for at least 15 minutes, monitoring the available chlorine level so that it does not fall below 0.05 ppm. Repeat entire process if the available chlorine level drops below 0.05 ppm or the temperature fails below 50° F.

Control of Scavengers in Fish Hatchery Ponds

Prepare a solution containing 200 ppm of available chlorine by mixing 0.5 oz. of product with 10 gallons of water. Pour into drained pond potholes. Repeat if necessary. Do not put desirable fish back into refilled ponds until chlorine residual has dropped to 0 ppm, as determined by a test kit.

Sanitization of Dialysis Machines

This product is not to be used as a terminal sterilant/high level disinfectant on any surface or instrument that (1) is introduced directly into the human body, either into or in contact with the bloodstream or normally sterile areas of the body, or (2) contact intact mucous membranes but which does not ordinarily penetrate the blood barrier or otherwise enter normally sterile areas of the body. This product may be used to preclean or decontaminate critical or semi-critical medical devices prior to sterilization or high level disinfection.

Flush equipment with water prior to using this product. Thoroughly mix 7 oz. of this product with 60 gallons of water to obtain at least a 500 ppm available chlorine. Immediately use this product in the hemodialysate system allowing for a minimum contact time of 15 minutes at 20°F. Drain system of the sanitizing solution and thoroughly rinse with water. Discard and DO NOT reuse the spent sanitizer. Rinsate must be monitored with a suitable test kit to ensure that no test available chlorine remains in the system.

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

Asphalt or Wood Roofs and Sidings

To control fungus and mildew, first remove all physical soil by brushing and hosing with clean water, and apply a 5000 ppm available chlorine solution. Mix 1 oz. of this product per gallon of water and brush or spray roof or siding. After 30 minutes, rinse by hosing with clean water.

Boat Bottoms

To control slime on boat bottoms, sling a plastic tarp under boat retaining enough water to cover the fouled bottom area, but not allowing water to enter enclosed area. This envelope should contain approximately 500 gallons of water for a 14 foot boat. Add 3.5 oz. of this product to this water to obtain a 35 ppm available chlorine concentration. Leave immersed for 8 to 12 hours. Repeat if necessary. Do not discharge the solution until the free chlorine level has dropped to 0 ppm, as determined by a suitable test kit.

Artificial Sand Beaches

To sanitize the sand, spray at frequent intervals a 500 ppm available chlorine solution containing 0.1 oz. of this product per gallon of water. Small areas can be sprinkled with a water can.

Food Processing Plants

Poultry Drinking Water

Spray or flush with a solution containing 1 oz. of this product for every gallon of water. Treat poultry drinking water to a dosage of 1 to 5 ppm available chlorine by adding 1 to 5 oz. of this product per 1,000 gallons of water.

Fish Filleting

Place eviscerated and de-gilled fish removed from the fishing vessel in a wash tank of sea or fresh water that has been treated with enough product to produce a chlorine residual of 25 ppm, as determined by a test kit. Remove fish from treated water 24 to 48 hours before filleting. After scaling, wash the fish again in a 25 ppm solution to prepare them for filleting.

Pecan Cracking and Dyeing

Prepare a 1,000 ppm available chlorine solution by adding 1 oz. of this product for each 5 gallons of water to obtain a 1,000 ppm available chlorine content. Soak for a minimum of 10 minutes. After removal, age pecans for 24 hours. Before bleaching, place pecans in a rotary cleaner and wash, drain, then soak in a 2% sulfuric acid bath at 80 to 90° F for 1 minute. Transfer pecans to a solution containing 100 oz. of this product for each 100 gallons of water (5,000 ppm). After 4 to 8 minutes, drain and wash in a 1% sulfuric acid bath at 80 to 90° F, then dry.