



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, DC 20460

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

January 4, 2022

Kevin Kutcel
Authorized Representative
AquaPulse Chemicals
1230 E. 5th Street
Oxnard, CA 93030

Subject: Label Amendment – Addition of Agricultural Uses and Container Disposal and Handling Information
Product Name: APC Aqua-Chlor Sodium Hypochlorite (12.5%)
EPA Registration Number: 91877-1
Received Date: 04/06/2020
Action Case Number: 00219312

Dear Mr. Kutcel:

The amended label referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA), as amended, is acceptable. This approval does not affect any conditions that were previously imposed on this registration. You continue to be subject to existing conditions on your registration and any deadlines connected with them.

A stamped copy of your labeling is enclosed for your records. This labeling supersedes all previously accepted labeling. Pursuant to 40 CFR 156.10(a)(6) you must submit one copy of the final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment with the new labeling. In accordance with 40 CFR 152.130(c), you may distribute or sell this product under the previously approved labeling for 18 months from the date of this letter. After 18 months, you may only distribute or sell this product if it bears this new revised labeling or subsequently approved labeling. “To distribute or sell” is defined under FIFRA section 2(gg) and its implementing regulation at 40 CFR 152.3.

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 FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. See FIFRA section 2(p)(2). 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) lists 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, FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(B). 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 Assurance.

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Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. If you have any questions, please contact Melanie Bolden by phone at (202) 566-0674, or via email at Bolden.Melanie@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Demson Fuller, for". The signature is written in a cursive style.

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

Enclosure

APC Aqua-Chlor SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (12.5%)

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
 SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE..... 12.5%
 OTHER INGREDIENTS: 87.5%
 TOTAL INGREDIENTS: 100.0%
 Total available chlorine is 11.9%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

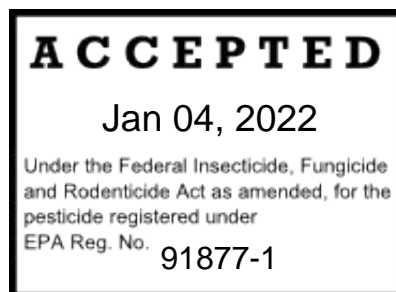
Please see additional precautionary language and
 Directions for Use inside booklet.

Manufactured by:
AquaPulse Chemicals, LLC
1230 E. 5th Street
Oxnard, CA 93030

EPA REG. NO. 91877-1

EPA EST. NO. 91877-CA-1
 91877-CA-2

NET CONTENTS: O 32 oz. O 1 Gallon O 2.5 Gallons
 O 5 Gallons O 15 Gallons O 15 Gallons O 30 Gallons
 O 55 Gallons O 275 Gallons O 330 Gallons



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. 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 a 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 mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
For emergency information call the National Pesticide Information center at 1-800-858-7378 or the Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.	
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS & DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. 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. Avoid breathing vapors. Vacate poorly ventilated area as soon as possible. Do not return until strong odors have dissipated.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- A. Goggles or face shield
- B. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- C. Waterproof gloves
- D. Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water.

Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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.) will release chlorine gas which is irritating to eyes, lungs and mucous membranes.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARD: This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, ponds, streams, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

READ THE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS BEFORE USE

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

NOTE: This product degrades with age. Use a chlorine test kit and increase dosage, as necessary, to obtain the required level of available chlorine.

CLEANING FORMULATIONS, BLEACHING, & NON-PESTICIDE CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

This product may be used for cleaning formulations, bleaching and non-pesticide chemical manufacturing. Only specifically designed handling and dispensing equipment must be used in accordance with manufacturer's instructions and according to operating instructions or product formulations defined by the use facility.

SWIMMING POOL WATER DISINFECTION - Do not reenter pool with a chlorine residual above at 4 ppm due to risk of bodily harm.

For a spring start-up or new pool, super chlorinate with 52 to 104 fl. oz. of product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine by weight. Use a test kit to check the level of available chlorine. Adjust and maintain pool water pH to 7.2 to 7.6. Adjust and maintain the alkalinity of the pool to between 50 to 100 ppm.

For pool maintenance, add manually or by a feeder device 11 fl. 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 must 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.

Super chlorinate the pool every 7 days or as necessary with 52 to 104 fl. 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 enter treated pool 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 pool within 24 hours prior to discharge.

Winterizing Pools - Apply 3 fl. oz. of product per 1000 gallons while water is still clear and clean and keep filter running to obtain 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 manufacturer's instructions.

SPAS/HOT-TUBS - Apply 5 fl. oz. of product per 1000 gallons of water to obtain a free available chlorine concentration of 5 ppm, as determined by a suitable chlorine test kit. Adjust and maintain pool water pH to between 7.2 and 7.8. Some oils, lotions, fragrances, cleaners, etc. may cause foaming or cloudy water as well as reduce the efficiency of the product. Re-entry into treated spas/hot tubs is prohibited at levels above 5 ppm due to risk of bodily harm. To maintain the water, apply 5 fl. oz. of product per 1000 gallons of water over the surface to maintain a chlorine concentration of 6 ppm. After each use, shock treat with 8 fl. oz. of this product per 500 gallons of water to control odor and algae. Re-entry into treated spas/hot tubs is prohibited at levels above 5 ppm due to risk of bodily harm. During extended periods of disuse, add 3 fl. oz. of product daily per 1000 gallons of water to maintain a 3 ppm chlorine concentration.

HUBBARD AND IMMERSION TANKS - (Not Approved for Use in California) Add 5 fl. oz. of this product per 200 gallons of water before patient use to obtain a chlorine residual of 25 ppm, 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 5 fl. 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. Clean tank thoroughly and dry with clean cloths.

HYDROTHERAPY TANKS - Add 1 fl. oz. of this product per 1000 gallons of water to obtain a chlorine residue of 1 ppm, as determined by a suitable chlorine test kit. Pool must not be entered 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 - 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 ensure that the available chlorine does not drop below 50 ppm. Prepare a 100 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 2 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. If solution contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine, as determined by a suitable test kit, either discard the solution or add sufficient product to reestablish a 200 ppm residual. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight. Sanitizers used in automated systems may be used for general cleaning but may not be reused for sanitizing purposes.

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 ensure that the available chlorine does not drop below 50 ppm. Prepare a 100 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 2 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. 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 reused 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 the product in a ratio of 2 fl. oz. product with 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 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.

CLEAN-IN-PLACE METHOD - Thoroughly clean equipment after use. Prepare a volume of a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution equal to 110% of volume capacity of the equipment by mixing the product in a ratio of 2 fl. oz. product with 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 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.

SPRAY METHOD - Pre-clean 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 the product in a ratio of 2 fl. oz. product with 10 gallons of water. Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 6 fl. oz. product with 10 gallons of water. Use spray 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 solution.

SANITIZATION OF POROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD - Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing 6 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 2 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Prior to using equipment, rinse all surfaces with a 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, 6 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 2 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 and do not soak equipment overnight.

SPRAY METHOD - Pre-clean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 600 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 6 fl. oz. product with 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 2 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 2 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, 2 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 - Pre-clean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 2 fl. oz. product with 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 disinfecting solution by thoroughly mixing 6 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, 6 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 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 6 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 equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD - Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 6 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, nonfood contact surfaces with 600 ppm available chlorine by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 6 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Use spray equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray equipment with potable water after use. Vacate area for at least 2 hours.

SEWAGE & WASTEWATER EFFLUENT TREATMENT

The disinfection of sewage effluent must be evaluated by determining the total number of coliform bacteria and/a 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 waste water 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 bacteria kill must be emphasized. The MPN of the effluent, which is directly related to the water quality standards requirements, must be the final and primary standard and the chlorine residual must be considered an operating standard valid only to the extent verified by the coliform quality of the effluent.

The following are critical factors affecting waste water disinfection.

- 1. Mixing:** It is imperative that the product and the waste water be instantaneously and completely flash mixed to assure reaction with every chemically active soluble and particulate component of the waste water.
- 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 must 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,

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 10 to 100 fl. 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 3 fl. 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 add 80 fl. oz. of product per a 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 for 4 to 6 hours before completely draining and backwashing filter.

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

PUBLIC SYSTEMS: Mix a ratio of 1 fl. oz. of this product to 100 gallons of water. Begin feeding this solution with a hypo-chlorinator until 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 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 1 fl. oz. of this product into 10 gallons of water. After covering the well, pour the sanitizing solution into the well through both the pipe sleeve 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. Contact 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 1 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 1 drop of this product to 20 gallons of water. Allow the treated water to stand for 30 minutes. Properly treated water must 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 for several times.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

RESERVOIRS-ALGAE CONTROL: Hypo-chlorinate streams feeding the reservoir. Suitable feeding points must 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 2.6 feet per minute to continue under pressure while injecting this product by means of a hypo-chlorinator. 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.

NEW TANKS, BASINS, ETC. - Remove all physical soil from surfaces. Place 20 fl. oz. of this product for 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 80 fl. 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 the new sand.

NEW WELLS - Flush the casing with a 50 ppm available chlorine solution of water containing 5 fl. oz. of this product for each 100 gallons of water. The solution must be pumped or fed by gravity into the well after thorough mixing with agitation. The well must stand for several hours or overnight under chlorination. It may then be pumped until a representative raw water sample is obtained. Bacteria 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 21 fl. 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 with a solution containing 6 fl. oz. of this product for each 5 gallons of water (approximately 1000 ppm available chlorine). After drying, flush with water and return to service.

COOLING TOWER/EVAPORATIVE CONDENSER WATER SLUG FEED

METHOD -Initial dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 52 to 104 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 11 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 52 to 104 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 blow down.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 11 fl. 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 blow down. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD - Initial dose: when system is noticeably fouled, apply 52 to 104 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 1fl. oz. of this product per 1,000 gallons of water lost by blow down to maintain a 1 ppm residual. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

AGRICULTURAL 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 tons of potatoes. Thoroughly mix 1 fl. oz. of this product to 2 gallons of water to obtain 500 ppm available chlorine.

BEE CELLS AND 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 for 4 to 5 hours or until no chlorine odor can be detected. This solution is made by thoroughly mixing 1 Tsp. of this product to 100 gallons of water. The bee domicile is disinfected by spraying with a 0.1 ppm solution until all surfaces are thoroughly wet. Allow the domicile to dry until all chlorine odors have dissipated.

FOOD EGG SANITIZATION - Thoroughly clean all eggs. Thoroughly mix 2 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of warm water to produce a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. The sanitizer temperature must 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 a potable water rinse. The solution must not be reused to sanitize eggs.

FRUIT & VEGETABLE WASHING — Thoroughly clean all fruits and vegetables in a wash tank. Thoroughly mix 5 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 vegetable with the sanitizing solution prior to packaging. Rinse fruit with potable water only prior to packaging

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. 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.

IRRIGATION WATER CONVEYANCE SYSTEMS To aid in maintaining water-emitting devices and preventing irrigation water distribution system reduced performance from suspended solids, magnesium and calcium precipitation, manganese-iron oxides and sulfides, algae, bacteria, and slime.

General Instructions: Apply this product only to center pivot, lateral move, side-wheel roll, solid set, hand move, traveler, big gun, end tow, Low Energy Precision Application Systems, or micro-irrigation systems (e.g., surface or subsurface drip emitters and micro-spray). Do not apply this product to any other type of irrigation system. Crop injury, lack of effectiveness, or illegal pesticide residues in the crop may result from use inconsistent with dosage instructions.

The injection apparatus and irrigation system must be properly calibrated and maintained. Questions about calibration and maintenance should be directed to State Cooperative Extension Specialists, equipment manufacturers, or other experts.

Do not connect an irrigation system (including greenhouse systems), while using this product to treat the system, to a public water system unless the prescribed safety devices for public water systems are in place and are properly functioning. A person knowledgeable of the system and responsible for its operation, or someone under the direct supervision of the responsible person, must start up or shut down the system and make any necessary adjustments including calibration.

Specific Irrigation System Requirements: The system must contain a functional check valve, vacuum relief valve, and low pressure drain appropriately located on the irrigation pipeline to prevent water source contamination from backflow. The pesticide injection pipeline must contain a functional, automatic, quickclosing check valve to prevent the flow of fluid back towards the injection pump. The pesticide injection pipeline must also contain a functional, normally closed, solenoid-operated valve located on the intake side of the injection pump and connected to the system interlock to prevent fluid from being drawn from the supply tank when the irrigation system is either automatically or manually shut down. The system must contain functional interlocking controls, (e.g., pressure switch or flow meter) to automatically shut off the pesticide injection pump when the water pump motor stops or, in cases where there is no water pump, when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. The irrigation mainline or water pump must include a functional pressure switch that will stop the water pump motor when the water pressure decreases to the point where pesticide distribution is adversely affected. Systems must use a metering pump, such as a positive displacement injection pump (e.g., piston or diaphragm pump) effectively designed and constructed of materials that are compatible with pesticides and capable of being fitted with a system interlock. Irrigation systems connected to a public water system must contain a functional, reduced-pressure zone, backflow preventer (RPZ) or the functional equivalent, in the water supply line upstream from the point of pesticide introduction. As an alternative to the RPZ, the water from a public water system should be discharged into a reservoir tank prior to pesticide introduction. There shall be a complete physical break (air gap) between the outlet end of the fill pipe and the top or overflow rim of the reservoir tank of at least twice the inside diameter of the fill pipe. **Substituted Devices:** Alternative technology referenced in USEPA's "List of Alternative Chemigation Safety Equipment" may be substituted for specific backflow prevention devices. Please note: State chemigation rules may necessitate protective measures in addition to those specified hereinabove.

Application/Dosage Instructions: Before chlorination is undertaken, a water quality analysis should be performed to quantify inorganic solids such as sand and silt; organic solids such as algae, bacteria, and slime; dissolved solids such as iron, sulfur, sodium chlorides, and calcium; and pH of the water. If the pH is above 7.5, acidification of the water is recommended for chlorination to be effective. The application concentration and application frequency should be based on the water analysis. To determine injection rates referenced below, use the following formula:

Dosage Calculation: For Injection Rate in Gallons per Hour using Positive Displacement Pumps use this formula $IR = (0.006 \times Q \times C) / P$ where

IR = Injection Rate, Q = Irrigation System Flow Rate (gal/min), C = Desired Concentration of Available Chlorine(ppm), and P = Concentration of Product Solution (percent)

CONTINUOUS FEED: Inject the required amount of this product into the irrigation system to obtain 1 to 5 ppm available chlorine, until a concentration of 1 to 2 ppm of free (residual) chlorine can be measured at the distant end of the irrigation distribution system. Use a chlorine test kit. Example: Using a positive displacement pump injection system with an Irrigation flow rate (Q) of 100 gallons per minute (gpm), for a desired Concentration (C) of 5 ppm available chlorine (with 1 to 2 ppm residual chlorine measured at distant end of irrigation system), and concentration of this product solution (P) is 12.5: Inject 0.24 gallon (30 ounces) per hour (IR) of this product.

SYSTEM MAINTENANCE: At the end of the irrigation cycle, inject the required amount of this product into the system to attain 10 to 20 ppm available chlorine for the length of time required to fill the entire system with this solution. When chlorination is completed, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water. Example: Using a positive displacement pump injection system with an Irrigation flow rate (Q) of 100 gallons per minute (gpm), for a desired Concentration (C) of 15 ppm available chlorine, and Concentration of this Product solution (P) is 12.5: Inject 0.72 gallon (92 ounces) per hour (IR) of this product.

SHOCK TREATMENT: One to two times each month, at the end of the irrigation cycle, inject the required amount of this product into the system to attain 20 to 30 ppm available chlorine for the length of time required to fill the entire system with this solution. When chlorination is completed, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water. Example: Using a positive displacement pump injection system with an Irrigation flow rate (Q) of 100 gallons per minute (gpm), for a desired Concentration (C) of 25 ppm available chlorine, and Concentration of this Product solution (P) is 12.5: Inject 1.2 gallons (154 ounces) per hour (IR) of this product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Keep product dry in its original, tightly closed container when not in use. Store container in a cool dry, well-ventilated area away from heat or open flame. Storage area should be locked and inaccessible to children.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide Wastes are extremely 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.

FOR CONTAINERS 5 GALLONS OR SMALLER

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Non-refillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling, if available. Triple rinse container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Fill container ¼ full with water and recap. Agitate vigorously. Follow Pesticide Disposal instructions for rinsate disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning. If not available, puncture and dispose in sanitary landfill.

FOR CONTAINERS 5 GALLONS OR SMALLER

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with APC Aqua-Chlor Sodium Hypochlorite (12.5%) only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing the container. To clean the container before final disposal, empty the remaining contents into the application equipment or a mix tank. Agitate vigorously or recirculate water with the pump for 2 minutes. Dispose of rinsate as pesticide waste. Repeat this rinsing procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill, or by incineration, or by procedures allowed by state and local authorities.

FOR CONTAINERS LARGER THAN 5 GALLONS:

CONTAINER HANDLING: REFILLABLE CONTAINERS. Tank Cars and Tank Trucks: Refill with bleach or triple or pressure rinse empty tank car or tank truck to remove bleach residues before filling with other product. Drums, Totes, and Intermediate Bulk Containers (IBC): Refill with bleach only. Triple or pressure rinse nonrefillable or cracked refillable containers and offer for recycling, reconditioning or disposal. Dispose of residue rinsates in a sanitary sewer or other approved disposal facility.

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