OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY AND POLLUTION PREVENTION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

July 15, 2025

Michele Lussos
Regulatory Manager/Consultant
Spin SA de CV c/o Ag-Chem Consulting
Electronic Transmittal: michele@ag-chem.com

Subject: Notification per PRN 98-10 – Notification to Correct Typographical Error
Product Name: Provichlor
EPA Registration Number: 98354-1
Received Date: 4/21/2025
Action Case Number: 00653827

Dear Michele Lussos:

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

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

Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company’s website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under the Federal Insecticide Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and is subject to review by the Agency. If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to sell or distribute under FIFRA section 12(a)(1)(E). 40 CFR 156.10(a)(5) 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. 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.

If you have any questions, please contact Jack Hall by email at hall.john.j@epa.gov.

Sincerely,

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

Provichlor ™ ’’ Tablet

Active Ingredient:	
Sodium Dichloro-s-Triazinetrione	60.7 %
Trichloro-s-Triazinetrione	34.5 %
Other Ingredients:	4.8 %
Total	100 %

Available Chlorine: 65% minimun

Net Content: *[73mm tablet {130g}]*

[27 to 29 tablets per cartridge { about 3.4lb}]

EPA Reg. No. 98354-1 EPA Est. No. ***98354-MEX-1***

Keep Out of Reach of Children
DANGER

Do not mix with any other chemicals.
Mixing with other chemicals could cause a fire or explosion.
Always add product to large quantities of water to fully dissolve product.
Do not pour water into product, always add product to water

[For additional uses see attached pamphlet]
[See pamphlet for additional Directions for Use]

Manufacture by:
SPIN SA de CV
Alta Tension #98 Bodega 15, Col Molino de Rosas
Alvaro Obregon Ciudad de México CP. 01470,
México,
Telephone: +52 (55) 5593 0447
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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
Hazards to Humans & Domestic Animals

DANGER: Corrosive: Causes irreversible eye damage. Harmful if swallowed, inhaled or absorbed through skin. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wear goggles or face shield. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash separately before reuse.

FIRST AID

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor or going for treatment. [You may also call 1-800-222-1222 {or other appropriate number} for emergency medical treatment advice.]	
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 Swallowed	Immediately call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. Have person drink large amounts of water if able to swallow. Avoid alcohol. 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.
If on Skin or Clothing	Take off contaminated clothing. Immediately rinse skin with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.	

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

Environmental Hazards

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or 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 sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

[NOTE TO EPA: The following Optional Marketing Claims and Symbols may be added to the product label:]

[Disinfectant], [Bactericidal], , [Fungicidal], [Sanitizer], [Cleanser]
Kills Bacteria, Controls Algae, Destroys Organic Contaminants
Safe [Appropriate] for Poultry, Cattle, Equine, Sheep Swine, Livestock Drinking Water [Consumption]
Human Drinking Water Disinfectant
Potable / Industrial Water Chlorination
This product provides a steady source of available chlorine.
Convenient, easy to use with the Provichlor Chlorinators.
Controls odor
Controls water molds
Kills Iron bacteria
Oxidizes iron for easier removal
Controls slime production
Reduces BOD
Beverage/Bottling Plants
Mold/mildew/fungus control
Stop! Do not mix with other products or pre-dissolve before use
For Domestic Use
Not for Export

Provichlor™ Tablets
Disinfects floors, walls and other hard nonporous surfaces including walls, floors, tables, chairs, countertops, bathroom fixtures, sinks, shelves, racks, carts, refrigerators, coolers, glazed tile, linoleum, vinyl, glazed porcelain, plastic (such as polypropylene and polyethylene), stainless steel, or glass.

This product is designed for use in amusement parks, breweries, beverage and food processing plants, schools, hospitals, nursing homes, hotels, child care centers, restaurants, spas, hot tubs, veterinary clinics, zoos, milk processing facilities, dairy farms, farms, poultry premises, poultry hatcheries, and livestock quarters, office buildings, industrial facilities, homes, camp sites, marine and recreational vehicles, kennels, boarding facilities, laboratories, lab animal facilities.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

Note: Bracketed [ ] information is optional text. {*Bracketed Text*} is for administrative purposes only and will not appear on the printed label.

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

Read entire label and use strictly in accordance with precautionary statements and directions.

DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER

PUBLIC SYSTEMS

Feed 1 ounce of this product per 6,000 gallons of water. Begin feeding this solution with a chlorinator until a free available chlorine residual of at least 0.2 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.

NEW FILTER SAND:

Apply 16 ounces 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 TANKS, BASINS, ETC.

Remove all physical soil from surfaces. Place 4 ounces 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.

MAINS

Thoroughly flush section to be sanitized and disinfected 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 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 WELLS

Flush the casing with a 50 ppm available chlorine solution of water containing 1 ounce of this product for each 100 gallons of water. The solution should be pumped or fed by gravity into the well after thorough mixing with agitation. The well should stand for several hours or overnight under chlorination. It may then be pumped until a representative raw water sample is obtained. Bacterial examination of the water will indicate whether further treatment is necessary.

Contact your local Health Department for further details.

EXISTING EQUIPMENT:

Remove equipment from service, thoroughly clean surfaces of all physical soil. Sanitize by placing 4 ounces 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 1 ounce of this product for each 5 gallons of water (approximately 1000 ppm available chlorine). After drying, flush with water and return to service.

RESERVOIR – BACTERIA CONTROL: Contamination of reservoirs is an ever-present possibility. In order to keep reservoir water bacteriologically acceptable, it is necessary to test regularly and chlorinate sufficiently to maintain a residual of 0.2 ppm free available chlorine. This is equivalent to 1.2 ounces of this product per 30,000 gallons of water after chlorine demand has been satisfied. Where contamination is caused by overflowing streams, establish chlorinating stations upstream of the reservoir. Chlorinate the inlet water until the entire reservoir attains a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual as determined by a chlorine test kit. Where contamination is from surface drainage, apply sufficient product directly to the reservoir to attain a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual in all parts of the reservoir. Daily testing should be accomplished away from the water inlet. If samples must be taken near the inlet, allow them to stand at least 20 minutes before testing. Also, remember that chlorine demand will be higher during periods of heavy rainfall and extreme dryness or heat. Continuous feeding of product at the input source is usually the most effective means of maintaining an adequate chlorine residual. When applying product to surface water, take care to reach all parts of the reservoir with equal amounts of the product so that distribution is complete and equal throughout.

RESERVOIRS: ALGAE CONTROL
Rapid algae growth in reservoirs is an indication of increased chlorine demand. When algae become a problem, special action is necessary. Continuous chlorination is the most effective method for destroying algae, however, slug treatment can also be effective. There are several methods of treatment. One of these is to chlorinate steams feeding the reservoir. Suitable chlorine feeding points should be selected on each stream at least 50 yards upstream from the points of entry into the reservoir.

Add this product at the following rates:

Initial Dose: When the system is noticeably fouled, add this product at the rate of 1 to 6 ounces per 10,000 gallons to achieve 0.5-1.5 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit. Repeat dosage until residual is achieved.

Subsequent Dose: When control is evident, add this product at the rate of 0.3 to 2.0 ounces per 10,000 gallons to maintain 0.2-0.5 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit

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 0.9 ounce of this product into 40 gallons of water. After covering the well, pour the sanitizing and disinfecting solution into the well through both the pipe sleeve opening and the pipeline. Wash the exterior of the pump cylinder also with the sanitizing and disinfecting 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.

Drilled, Driven & Bored Wells:
Run pump until water is as free from turbidity as possible. Pour a 100 ppm available chlorine sanitizing disinfecting solution into the well. This solution can be made by dissolving 0.9 ounce of this product into 40 gallons of water. Add 5 to 10 gallons of clean, chlorinated water to the well in order to force the sanitizer disinfectant into the rock formation. Wash the exterior of pump cylinder with the sanitizer disinfectant. 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 and disinfectant into the well. Consult your local Health Department for further details.

After the initial treatment, feed product into the intake line of the well pump. This also helps keep any filters free of slime.Automatic chlorinating equipment for this purpose is readily available and easy to use. If it is not possible to locate a feed at the intake line, feed product anywhere in the well pump discharge line. Feed sufficient product to produce a free chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm after a 20-minute contact period. Regular testing is necessary and a record of test readings should be kept.

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 further details. After initial treatment, follow the practice of maintaining a free chlorine residual of 0.2 ppm in the water outlets after a minimum 20minute contact period as directed previously.

Private Storage Tanks:
Bacteria Control: Contamination of tanks is an ever-present possibility. In order to keep potable tank water bacteriologically acceptable, it is necessary to test regularly and chlorinate sufficiently to maintain a residual of 0.2 ppm free available chlorine. This is equivalent to 0.2 ounces of this product per 5000 gallons of water after chlorine demand has been satisfied. Where contamination is caused by water supply sources, establish chlorinating stations upstream of the tank. Chlorinate the inlet water until the entire tank attains a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual as determined by a chlorine test kit. Daily testing should be accomplished away from the water inlet. If samples must be taken near the inlet, allow them to stand at least 20 minutes before testing. Also, remember that chlorine demand may be higher during periods of heavy rainfall and extreme dryness or heat. Continuous feeding of this product at the input source is usually the most effective means of maintaining adequate chlorine residual. When applying this product to the water surface in the tank, take care to reach all parts of the tank with equal amounts of the product so that distribution is complete and equal throughout.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION

This product is recommended for disinfecting raw or pre-treated (settled, coagulated and/or filtered) water supplies intended for use as drinking water for humans and domestic animals on an emergency basis as defined in 40 CFR, Part 165-179.

The source of the water to be treated may be a river, lake, well, cistern or similar system.
To obtain the desired disinfectant results, the water to be treated should be clear and free of dirt and organic debris. If the source of the water is cloudy and contains dirt and organic debris, the water should be held in holding tanks or ponds, treated with coagulating agents and filtered to remove the dirt and organic debris.

Dissolve 0.1 ounce of this product in 50 gallons of water to obtain a concentration of 10 ppm (mg/L) of available chlorine. Let the water stand for one hour before using. A residual of 1 ppm (mg/L) of available chlorine, as measured by a reliable test kit, should be maintained in the water to ensure disinfection. The treated water can then be made palatable by pouring it between clean containers for several times.

Preparation of Stock Solution –
Dissolve proper amount of this product to produce a 6,000 ppm available chlorine stock chlorine solution.

(approximately 10 grams or 1/3 ounce) into 1 liter of water. Add 20 drops of this stock solution for each liter of water to be treated. The stock solution should be prepared fresh weekly.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER FLOODS:

WELLS - flush contaminated casing with a 500 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare this solution by mixing 1 ounce of this product with 10 gallons of water. Backwash the well to increase yield and reduce turbidity, adding sufficient chlorinating solution to the backwash to produce a 10 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a chlorine test kit. After the turbidity has been reduced and the casing has been treated, add sufficient chlorinating solution to produce a 50 ppm available chlorine residual. Agitate the well water for several hours and take a representative water sample. After 24 hours flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. It may then be pumped until a representative raw water sample is obtained. Bacterial examination of the water will indicate whether further treatment is necessary. Retreat well if water samples are biologically unacceptable. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

RESERVOIRS - In case of contamination by overflowing streams, establish chlorinating 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 ounces of product per 5 cubic feet 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 ounce of this product for each 5 gallons of water (1000 ppm available chlorine). Allow water to stand for 2 to 4 hours, then flush and return to service.

FILTERS When the sand filter needs replacement, apply 16 ounces of this product for each 150 to 200 cubic feet of sand. When the filter is severely contaminated, additional product should be distributed over the surface at the rate of 16 ounces per 20 square feet. Water should 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 ounces of this product per each 50 square feet, 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. After 4 to 6 hours, drain and proceed with normal backwashing.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM - Flush repaired or replaced section with water. Establish a chlorinating station and apply sufficient product until a consistent available chlorine residual of at least 10 ppm (as measured by a chlorine test kit) remains after a 24 hour retention time.
Prepare this solution by mixing 1 ounce of this product with 500 gallons of water.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER FIRES:

CROSS CONNECTIONS OR EMERGENCY CONNECTIONS - Set up a chlorine feed system near the intake of the untreated water supply. Add 1 ounce 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 DROUGHT:

SUPPLEMENTARY WATER SUPPLIES - A chlorine feed system should be set up on the supplementary water line. This product should be added at 0.1 to 0.6 ounces per 1,000 gallons until a minimum chlorine residual of 0.2 ppm (as measured by a chlorine test kit) is achieved. The water should be held for 20 minute before use.

WATER SHIPPED IN BY TANKS, TANK CARS, 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 0.5 ounce 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:

MAINS – Before assembly of the repaired section, flush out mud and soil. Permit a water flow of at least 2.5 feet per minute to continue under pressure while injecting this product by means of a 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.

POULTRY, SWINE, CATTLE, LIVESTOCK DRINKING WATER DISINFECTION

This product can be used as a disinfectant for the drinking water of poultry, swine, cattle and other livestock. If the water supply is badly fouled, then add 5 ppm available chlorine to the water supply. This solution is made by mixing 1 ounces of this product per 1000 gallons of water. After 24 hours the addition rate can be reduced to 1 ppm available chlorine . This solution is made by mixing 0.2 ounces of this product per 1000 gallons of water. If the microbiological content of the water is eliminated, the concentration of available chlorine can be reduced to 0.5 ppm. If the microbiological control is not adequate at 1 ppm available chlorine, then add 1.5 ppm available chlorine to the livestock drinking water.

FILTRATION DEVICES
This product is for use in filtration devices (water purification systems and its cartridges). Its purpose is to clean membranes, such as reverse osmosis membranes of fouling contaminants.
One dose of product is necessary to achieve cleaning of fouling contaminants. Product should be used following the manufacturer's instructions.

One dose: Add 3 ppm available chlorine, Add 0.7 ounces of this product to 1000 gallons of water, to the system water. Repeat this dosage, if necessary, until a free available chlorine level of 0.5 – 1.0 ppm is obtained, as determined by use of a reliable test kit.

SEWAGE WASTE WATER SYSTEMS

Effluent Treatment:

Note: Bracketed [ ] information is optional text. {*Bracketed Text*} is for administrative purposes only and will not appear on the printed label.

This product is intended for the control of bacteria, fungi and algae in sewage waste water systems. This product provides disinfection of primary, secondary and tertiary waste water treatment systems.

Disinfection of Effluents: Disinfection does not occur instantaneously. A suitable detention basin must be provided to expose the sewage effluent to the effects of this product for a sufficient period of time (usually a minimum of 15 minutes)

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

Whenever possible, control disinfection by laboratory checks. Disinfection can be achieved when the chlorine residual (after 15 – 30 minutes contact time) is between 0.6 and 1.0 ppm. Experience with different types of treated sewage may eventually establish a relationship between the residual chlorine content of the final effluent and the contact time necessary to ensure the desired bacteriological results. Once this relationship is established, the residual chlorine content and contact time may then become the controlling factors for operation. Perform occasional bacteriological checks as a safeguard.

In cases where sewage is to be temporarily disinfected before being diluted in a body of water, the following conditions will usually provide satisfactory protection against receiving waters' pollution:

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

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

The disinfection of sewage 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 to ensure that the chlorinated effluent has been reduced to or below the maximum permitted by the controlling regulatory jurisdiction.

On the average, satisfactory disinfection of secondary wastewater effluent can be obtained when the chlorine residual is 0.5-0.6 ppm after 15 minutes contact. Although the chlorine residual is the critical factor in disinfection, the importance of correlating chlorine residual with bacterial kill must be emphasized. The MPN of the effluent, which is directly related to the water quality standards requirements, should be the final and primary standard and the chlorine residual should be considered an operating standard valid only to the extent verified by the coliform quality of the effluent.

The following are critical factors affecting wastewater disinfection:

1. Mixing: It is imperative that the product and the wastewater be instantaneously and completely flash mixed to assure reaction with every chemically active soluble and particulate component of the wastewater.
2. Contacting: Upon flash mixing, the flow through the system must be maintained.

3. Dosage/Residual Control: Successful disinfection is extremely dependent on response to fluctuating chlorine demand to maintain a predetermined, desirable chlorine level.

Slime Control - When ponding of the filters is excessive, stoppage of the distributing filter can occur. The continual feeding of a chlorinating solution into the effluent at a point above the filter nozzles will clean the filter satisfactorily. Dosages will depend on the amount of excess slime accumulated on the nozzles and filter stone. Add 10 ppm available chlorine into the effluent at a point above the filter nozzles. Prepare this solution by mixing 1 ounce of this product with 500 gallons of water. Repeat as necessary until the desired cleaning has been achieved. To maintain the system, intermittently apply a solution of this product to the dosing tanks, just ahead of the filter. The amount and frequency of the dosage needed to give satisfactory continuous operation of the trickling filters depends on the severity of the microbiological problem.

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

Septic Tanks: (Small Wastewater Treatment Plants)

To fill a residential, or small scale wastewater treatment chlorinator, remove tubes holding tablets, if applicable, and fill as follows:

1. Remove caps and rinse tubes. Clean with water.
2. Fill each tube to top, one tablet at a time.
3. Tablets must lie flat, or tubes will clog.
4. Replace caps and install tubes so they rest in channel in floor of chlorinator.
5. See Manufacturer's chlorinator brochures for additional instructions.

Check output of chlorinator with a suitable chlorine test kit. Adjust dosage, as necessary, to obtain the required level of available chlorine

Biological Oxygen Demand (B.O.D.)
B.O.D., or Biochemical Oxygen Demand, is the quantity of oxygen required to oxidize the polluting substance to a biochemically inert material. As little as 1 ppm of chlorine may bring about a reduction of 2 to 3 ppm in B.O.D. Product for this purpose may be added at virtually any point in the system. To achieve maximum results in terms of desirable aerobic action and retardation of anaerobic decomposition, chlorination should be complete. The treatment will still be of value, however, even if the amount of product applied is less than the total amount which could be utilized.

For BOD Reduction: Apply the product solution to the effluent until a substantial residual is obtained. Apply at a point that will permit 10 – 20 minute contact time prior to discharging effluent into the stream. A dosage that leaves a residual available chlorine of about 0.2 ppm after a contact time of at least 10 minutes will afford a reduction of about 1/3 of the effluents B.O.D.
Where more permanent or greater B.O.D. reduction is necessary dosing to high available chlorine residuals is recommended.

Coagulation and Sedimentation: A great deal of the finer divided suspended matter and most of the

colloidal matter in sewage does not readily respond to plain sedimentation. The job of removing substantial portions of this kind of matter is usually accomplished either by chemical precipitation, by filtration or by the use of both processes. Research has proven that pre-chlorination will improve sedimentation and coagulation in sewage treatment operations.

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

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

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

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

Badly fouled systems should be cleaned prior to initializing treatment. Initially, treat by adding enough product to provide 10 ppm available chlorine (2 ounces of this product per 1000 gallons of water) as a shock dosage and circulate it thoroughly through the system.

Maintenance Dosage: Add 1 to 3 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water daily or as needed to obtain available chlorine reading of 0.5 to 1.0 ppm.

Other water condition factors, such as pH, must be controlled as specified by the equipment manufacturer.

This product should be added to the system at a point where adequate flow is maintained. Variation in water temperature, chlorine demand, and flow rate will affect the product dissolution rate. Warmer seasons may require an increase of available chlorine.

Chlorination can serve an important role in control of Legionella bacteria in cooling water towers. A concentration of 2 ppm free available chlorine has been shown to be capable of killing free Legionella pneumophila bacteria. Legionella bacteria can, however, survive chlorination when shielded inside amoebae, other protozoa or slime, so it is important to have an overall Legionella control strategy that includes controlling the growth of these other organisms and microbial communities and limiting the supply of micronutrients that sustain such microbial growth. Regular chlorination can help to limit the supply of assimilable organic carbon (AOC) in the water. These specifications are based on best practices from the industry, but are presumptive in nature. Provichlor tablets have not been tested for effectiveness against Legionnaires Disease Bacteria (LDB). There is no evidence that chemical treatment will control the growth of LDB under actual operating conditions, reduce transmission of LBD, or prevent Legionnaires' Disease.

FOOD AND BEVERAGE PROCESSING AND FOOD HANDLING OPERATIONS

This product is recommended for sanitizing all types of hard, nonporous equipment and utensils used in food processing and canning plants, bottling plants, breweries, fish processing plants, meat and poultry processing plants, milk handling and processing plants, stores, restaurant and institutional dining establishments. Use a 100 ppm available chlorine solution to sanitize previously cleaned processing and packaging equipment. Prepare this solution by mixing 0.9 ounces of this product with 40 gallons of water.

Prepare a fresh solution weekly when using closed containers (spray bottles). Prepare a fresh solution daily when using open containers (buckets) or if solution becomes diluted. All treated equipment that will contact food, feed, or drinking water must be rinsed with potable water before reuse.

Allow at least a one minute contact time before draining. Allow adequate draining and rinse with potable water before contact with beverages.

Pasteurizers -To control the growth of bacteria in brewery pasteurizers, clean badly fouled systems before treatment. When the system is noticeably fouled, add 3 ppm available chlorine to system water. Add 0.63 ounces of this product per 1000 gallons of water. Repeat this dosage if necessary until the free available chlorine level is 0.5 – 1.0 ppm, as determined by use of a reliable test kit. To maintain a free available chlorine residual of 0.5 – 1.0 ppm, add 1 to 2.1 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water daily as needed. Add this product to the system at a point where adequate flow is maintained.

MILK HANDLING AND PROCESSING EQUIPMENT

This product can be used on dairy farms and in plants processing milk, cream, ice cream and cheese.Rinse milking machines, utensils and all equipment with cold water to remove excess milk. Clean and rinse prior to sanitizing. To sanitize, spray or rinse all precleaned surfaces with 100 ppm available chlorine solution. Add 0.9 ounces of this product per 40 gallons of water. Allow adequate draining before contact with dairy products.

It is important to clean out large deposits of milk or other organic matter before sanitizing. A sharp decline in the available chlorine content of the sanitizer following circulation through milk processing equipment is usually regarded as evidence of inadequate cleaning of the equipment and should be promptly investigated.

EGG PROCESSING PLANTS

Wash eggs promptly after gathering. Water with an iron content in excess of 2 ppm shall not be used unless equipment capable of removing the excess iron is installed on the water system. Wash water temperature must be 90°F or higher. Maintain the wash water at a temperature which is at least 20°F warmer than the temperature of the eggs to be washed.

To clean egg shells, spray with a 90°F to 120°F solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine solution. To prepare a 100 ppm solution; Add 0.9 ounces of this product per 40 gallons of water.
Clean and destain egg shells prior to sanitizing. Spray-rinse the cleaned eggs with warm potable water. Only clean, whole eggs may be sanitized. Dirty, cracked or punctured eggs must not be sanitized.

To destain egg shells, immerse the eggs in a 90°F to 120°F solution, it must be at least 20°F warmer than

the eggs with a minimum solution temperatura of 90°F, containing 100 ppm available chlorine. Prepare this solution by mixing 0.9 ounces of this product per 40 gallons of water. After destaining, the eggs must be cleaned by spraying with an acceptable cleaner. Follow with a potable water rinse. Total elapsed time in the destainer solution may not exceed 5 minutes.

Destainer solution must be replaced daily or whenever it becomes dirty. Destaining is to be done after initial washing has been completed. It is recommended that all eggs be shell protected after they have been destained.

To sanitize clean shell eggs intended for food or food products, spray with a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine. Prepare this solution by mixing 0.9 ounces of this product per 40 gallons of water. The solution must be equal to or warmer than the eggs, but not to exceed 130°F. Wet eggs thoroughly and allow to drain. Eggs that have been sanitized with this chlorine compound may be broken for use in the manufacture of egg products without a prior potable water rinse. Eggs must be reasonably dry before casing or breaking. The solution must not be reused for sanitizing eggs.

Thoroughly clean and sanitize all egg cups, breaking knives, trays and other equipment that come into contact with "off-spec" eggs. First, clean all equipment. Before placing back in use, spray with a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine. Prepare this solution by mixing 0.9 ounces of this product per 40 gallons of water. Allow surfaces to completely drain before contact with egg product. To sanitize egg freezers and dryers (tanks, pipelines and pumps), use the spray method of treatment (see Sanitizing Application Methods section). This procedure is generally used to sanitize large, nonporous surfaces that have already been cleaned of physical soil.

Prepare a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine. Prepare this solution by mixing 0.9 ounces of this product per 40 gallons of water. Heavily apply spray to all surfaces the eggs will touch. Thoroughly spray all treated surfaces, corners and turns. Allow at least a one minute contact time before draining. Allow equipment to drain adequately before contact with eggs.

SANITIZING HARD, NONPOROUS SURFACES, DISHES, GLASSES, FOOD PROCESSING EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS, DAIRY AND BREWERY EQUIPMENT AND UTENSILS

Prepare a 100 ppm solution; prepare this solution by mixing 0.9 ounces of this product per 40 gallons of water. Prepare a fresh solution weekly when using closed containers (spray bottles). Prepare a fresh solution daily when using open containers (buckets) or if solution becomes diluted. All treated equipment that will contact food, feed, or drinking water must be rinsed with potable water before reuse.

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

Handwashing of Items

1. Remove all gross food particles and soil by a preflush or prescrape and, when necessary, presoak treatment. Wash surfaces or objects with a good detergent or compatible cleaner, followed by a potable water rinse before application of the sanitizing solution.
2. Prepare a 100 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution. Prepare this solution by mixing 0.9 ounces of this product per 40 gallons of water.
3. Place equipment, utensils, dishes, glasses, etc. in the solution or apply the use solution to surfaces using a cloth, sponge, or coarse sprayer.
4. Allow to stand at least one minute, drain the excess solution from the surface and allow to air dry.

5. Fresh sanitizing solution must be prepared at least daily or more often if the solution becomes diluted or soiled.

Machine Washing of Items

1. Remove all gross food particles and soil by a preflush or prescrape and, when necessary, presoak treatment. Wash surfaces or objects with a good detergent or compatible cleaner, followed by a potable water rinse before application of the sanitizing solution.
2. Prepare a 100 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare this solution by mixing 0.9 ounces of this product per 40 gallons of water.
3. Add the solution to the feed tank of immersion or spray type machines that can provide at least one minute contact time for sanitizing dishes, glasses, food processing equipment or utensils. Allow to drain and air dry before use.
4. Promptly use the sanitizing solution. Prepared solutions cannot be reused for sanitizing but may be used for other purposes, such as cleaning.

EQUIPMENT CARBONATED BEVERAGE PLANTS

ANIMAL HOUSING FACILITIES (Including Poultry Houses, Swine Confinement Facilities, Veterinary Clinics, Zoos and Farms

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

Remove all poultry or animals and feeds from premises, trucks, vehicles, coops, crates and enclosures. Remove all litter and manure or droppings from floors, walls and surfaces of barns, pens, stalls, chutes and other facilities and fixtures occupied or traversed by animals or poultry. Empty all troughs, racks and other feeding and watering appliances. Thoroughly clean all surfaces with soap or detergent and rinse with water. To disinfect, saturate all surfaces with a 1,300 ppm available chlorine solution for a period of five minutes. Prepare this solution by mixing 13.5 ounces per 50 gallons of water. Immerse all halters, ropes, and other types of equipment used in handling and restraining animals or poultry, as well as forks, shovels, and scrapers used for removing litter and manure. Ventilate buildings, cars, boats, coops and other closed spaces. Do not house livestock or poultry or employ equipment until treatment has been absorbed, set or driedand chlorine has been dissipated. Thoroughly scrub all treated feed racks, mangers, troughs, automatic feeders, fountains and waterers with soap or detergent and rinse with potable water before reuse.

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

Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the areas during application. For any requirements specific to your State or Tribe, consult the agency responsible for pesticide regulation

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.

SHOE AND BOOT BATH SANITIZER [Not applicable in California]

To prevent cross contamination into treated animal areas and the packaging and storage areas of food plants. Shoe and Boot baths containing one inch of freshly made 100 ppm available chlorine should be placed at all entrances to buildings, hatcheries and at all the entrances to the production and packaging rooms. Prepare this solution by mixing 0.9 ounces of this product per 40 gallons of water. Scrape waterproof shoes and boots, and place into solution for at least one minute [60 seconds] prior to entering area. Change the sanitizing solution in the bath at least daily or sooner if solution appears diluted or dirty.

SANITIZATION OF NONPOROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

General Rinse Method -Prepare solutions containing 100 ppm available chlorine to sanitize plant floors, walls and ceilings, and also control odors in refrigerated areas and drain platforms. This solution can be made by mixing 0.9 ounces of this product per 40 gallons of water. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Generously flush or swab surfaces with the solution. After one minute contact time allow solution to drain and then air dry.

Spray Method of Sanitizing Equipment - The spray method is generally used to sanitize large, nonporous surfaces that have already been freed of physical soil. It is appropriate for batch pasteurizers, holding tanks, weigh tanks, tank trucks and cars, vats, tile walls, ceilings, and floors. Clean all surfaces after use. Prepare a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine by mixing 0.9 ounces of this product per 40 gallons of water. Use a 200 ppm available chlorine solution to control bacteria, mold or fungi and a 600 ppm solution to control bacteriophage. Use pressure spraying equipment designed to resist chlorine-containing solutions (e.g. rubber-coated, plastic or stainless steel). When using any other kind of spraying equipment, always empty and thoroughly rinse the spray equipment with potable water immediately after treatment.
Apply spray heavily to all surfaces the product will touch. Thoroughly spray all treated surfaces, corners and turns until wet. Allow at least a one minute contact time before draining. Allow excess solution to drain and air dry then place in service. Vacate area for at least two hours.

Pressure Method of Sanitizing Equipment - This method is commonly used to sanitize closed systems, such as fluid milk cooling and handling equipment. It is also appropriate for sanitizing weigh tanks, coolers, short-time pasteurizers, pumps, homogenizers, fillers, sanitary piping and fittings, and bottle and can fillers. For mechanical operations, prepared solutions cannot be reused for sanitizing but may be used for other purposes, such as cleaning. For manual operations, fresh sanitizing solutions must be prepared at least daily or more often if the solution becomes diluted or soiled. First, disassemble and thoroughly clean all equipment immediately after use. Remove all gross food particles and soil by a preflush or prescrape and, when necessary, presoak treatment. Wash surfaces or objects with a good detergent or compatible cleaner, followed by a potable water rinse before application of the sanitizing solution. Then place back in operating position. Prepare a solution containing 100 ppm available chlorine in a volume equal to 110% of capacity. This solution can be made by mixing 0.9 ounces of this product per 40 gallons of water. Pump the solution through the system until full flow is obtained at all extremities, the system is completely filled with the sanitizer and air has been removed. Close final drain valves and hold under pressure for one minute to ensure proper contact with all surfaces. Remove a portion of the cleaning solution from the drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. Repeat entire cleaning/sanitizing process if effluent contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine.

POOLS

When used as directed, this product is effective as a swimming pool water disinfectant. The dosage necessary for your pool will change considerably depending upon those factors that burden the

disinfection system. Some of the factors that will vary the required dosages are water temperature, bather load, exposure to windblown debris, thunder or rain storms and length of filtration cycle. Ensure all pool equipment is working properly. Backwash the filter system following manufacturer's directions.

Adjust pH to between 7.2-7.6. Add stabilizer to establish a minimum level of 30-40 ppm to reduce degradative effects of sunlight upon the chlorine residual. Check for metals. Before using this product, add stain and scale inhibitor to prevent staining of pool surface due to metals. When using other products as outlined in the directions for this product, always follow directions on those products.

Start up and Newly Filled Pools - Before using this product, make sure that the filtration system is clean and operating properly. Adjust the pH of the water to the range of 7.2-7.6 using suitable products and a reliable test kit. Adjust the alkalinity of the water to a minimum of 125 ppm (mg/L), based on the test kit reading.

To initially achieve 1-3 ppm available chlorine, add 0.6 oz. product per 1,000 of water. Regular use of a test kit is necessary to determine when it is necessary to add another dose of this product to maintain a residual of 1-3 ppm available chlorine in the pool water. After use of this product it is recommended that a preventative algae treatment be added on a weekly basis.

Super chlorination -The pool water should be superchlorinated or shocked every seven days or whenever the combined chlorine level is above 0.5 ppm (mg/L). Combined chlorine is the difference between total and free chlorine, as measured by a suitable test kit. Add a sufficient amount of an appropriate shock product directly to the surface of circulating water to raise the available chlorine level to 5-6 ppm (mg/L), based on test kit readings. If the combined chlorine reading is not below 0.5 ppm (mg/L), repeat the shock treatment described above.

For example, the addition of 1 ounce of product so per 1,000 gallons of water will provide approximately 5 ppm (mg/L) of available chlorine. If the combined chlorine reading is not below 0.5 ppm (mg/L) and the water has not been restored to its normal clarity, repeat the shock treatment described above.

Reentry -Reentry into treated swimming pools is prohibited above levels of 3 ppm of chlorine due to risk of bodily injury.

GREENHOUSE FOOD CROP

Use this product in greenhouses and/or mushroom houses to eliminate bacteria from premises and equipment.

Solution Preparation: Thoroughly mix 0.9 ounces of this product for every 40 gallons of water to prepare a 100 ppm (mg/L) sanitizing solution. Test solutions with an initial concentration of 100 ppm (mg/L) available chlorine using a reliable chlorine test kit and adjust periodically to ensure that the available chlorine remains above 50 ppm (mg/L). If the available chlorine level falls below 50 ppm (mg/L), either discard the solution or add more product to raise the available chlorine level by 50 ppm (mg/L) and maintain a 100 ppm (mg/L) solution strength.

Rinse Or Spray Method: Clean equipment surfaces as usual and rinse with potable water. If necessary, remove gross filth and heavy soil from surfaces using a pre-scrape, pre-flush and, when needed, a pre-soak treatment. Before using equipment, thoroughly rinse all surfaces with the sanitizing solution and maintain

contact with the sanitizer for at least 2 minutes. Do not rinse treated equipment with water. Do not allow equipment to soak overnight. Use the same solution in the feed tanks of spray type machines, allowing at least one minute contact time to sanitize equipment.

Immersion Method: Clean equipment as usual. Before use, immerse equipment in the sanitizing solution for a minimum of 2 minutes. Allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse treated equipment with water. Do not allow equipment to soak overnight.

Storage and Disposal
Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.
Pesticide Storage: Keep product dry in tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat or open flame.
Pesticide Disposal: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency, or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

{for tablets in plastic container}
Container Disposal: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available. Thoroughly rinse empty container with water to dissolve all material before discarding in trash or recycling.

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

WARRANTY
Seller warrants that this product conforms to its chemical description and is reasonably fit for the purposes stated on the label when used in accordance with label directions under normal conditions of use, but to the extent consistent with applicable law, neither this warranty nor any other warranty of MERCHANTABILITY OR FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE, expressed or implied, extends to the use of this product contrary to label instructions, or under abnormal conditions, or under conditions not reasonably foreseeable to Seller, and Buyer assumes the risk of any such use.

Note: Bracketed [ ] information is optional text. {*Bracketed Text*} is for administrative purposes only and will not appear on the printed label.

Appendix Delivery System Description

PROVITAB 3 Chlorinator

Automated Chlorination System

Model 2C Chlorinator

Model 4C Chlorinator

Model 8C Chlorinator

Model 12C Chlorinator

Model 16C Chlorinator

Model 20C Chlorinator

Model 24C Chlorinator

Model 28C Chlorinator

DESCRIPTION

The PROVITAB 3 chlorinator is a device that provides the Chlorine concentration necessary for any type of water system in a controlled manner. It is used with the Provichlor Tablets.

The chlorinator's operating system consists of regulating the flow of water that enters into the equipment this water flow comes from a branch line of the main water supply which requires chlorination. The water that comes into contact with the PROVICHLOR TAB 3® tablets dissolves them, providing the necessary Chlorine.

INSTALLATION

Select the most convenient place to install the PROVITAB 3® chlorinator, preferably on the closets place to the chlorination point. It is important that when set the equipment, make sure that it is well leveled so that the wear of your tablets is uniform in each of the cartridge cases. Read the chlorinator Manual.

OPERATION MODE

Make sure the chlorinator feed gate valve located after the flow meter is in the closed position.

Remove the seal at the bottom of the cartridges (Fig.1) and Place the PROVICHLOR TAB 3® cartridges into the chlorinator.

Make sure that the cartridge cases have entered correctly until they touch the bottom base.
Adjust the flow of water that will get into the chlorinator, opening or closing the supply valve until the desired reading is obtained on the flowmeter.

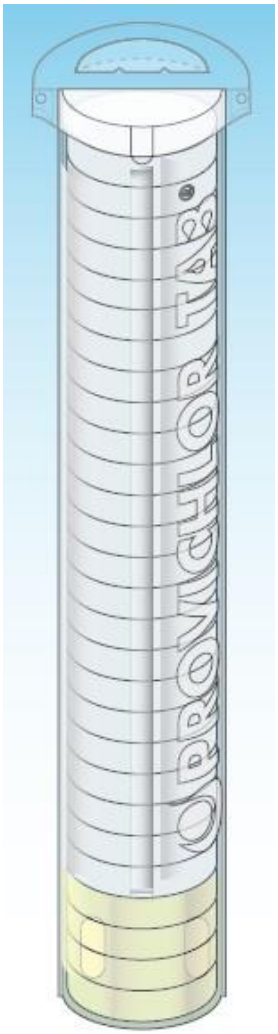
For adjust the chlorine concentration, take the Free Chlorine reading in the process water at different

points, use your colorimeter and DPD Reagent No.1. Regulate again by adjusting the valve, opening or closing as needed, until the desired parts per million (ppm) of Chlorine is obtained.

RECOMMENDATIONS

PROVITAB 3 chlorinator equipment are specially designed to work only with Provichlor tablets. Particular care must be taken not use any other type of product, as this may cause a strong chemical reaction and even the risk of fire or explosion.

Protect your equipment from bad weather and the reach of children. Close the chlorinator with a key every time you finish installing the cartridge to avoid misuse of the product. Read the chlorinator manual.



(Fig. 1)

Serial No.

Made in Mexico by:
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