



U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Pesticide Programs
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)
1200 Pennsylvania Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20460

EPA Reg. Number:

102875-2

Date of Issuance:

2/20/26

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE:

Registration
 Reregistration
(under FIFRA, as amended)

Term of Issuance:

Unconditional

Name of Pesticide Product:

STATUS CHLOR 5.25%

Name and Address of Registrant (include ZIP Code):

Georgia Anastasiou
Capacity Chemical LLC
Electronic Transmittal: georgia@lewisharrison.com

Note: Changes in labeling differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Antimicrobials Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby registered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or recommendation of this product by the Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is unconditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA section 3(c)(5) provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration/registration review of your product when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.

Signature of Approving Official:

Jake McFarley, Senior Regulatory Advisor
Regulatory Management Branch I
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Date:

2/20/26

2. Make the following label changes before you release the product for shipment:
 - Revise the EPA Registration Number to read, "EPA Reg. No. 102875-2."
3. Submit one copy of the revised final printed label for the record before you release the product for shipment.

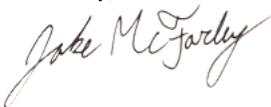
Should you wish to add/retain a reference to the company's website on your label, then please be aware that the website becomes labeling under FIFRA and is subject to review by the Agency. See FIFRA section 2(p)(2). If the website is false or misleading, the product would be misbranded and unlawful to 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.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA section 6. Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions. A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records. Please also note that the record for this product currently contains the following CSFs:

- Basic CSF dated 5/3/2024
- Alternate CSF 1 dated 5/3/2024
- Alternate CSF 2 dated 5/3/2024
- Alternate CSF 3 dated 5/3/2024

If you have any questions, please contact LaShonda Bunch at Bunch.LaShonda@epa.gov.

Sincerely,



Jake McFarley, Senior Regulatory Advisor
Regulatory Management Branch I
Antimicrobials Division (7510P)
Office of Pesticide Programs

Enclosure: Master Label

STATUS CHLOR 5.25%

For Commercial/Industrial Users Only

Not For Residential/Household Users.

Does Not Contain Child Resistant Packaging

{Note to Reviewer: sizes sold in containers greater than 7.5 gallons by volume that meet the size exemption under 40 CFR§ 157.24 (a)(2) will not include the above language for CRP}

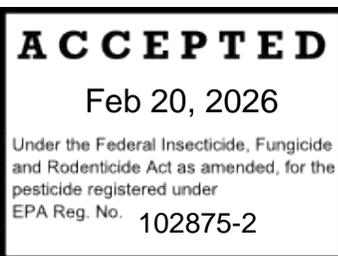
ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sodium Hypochlorite..... 5.25%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....94.75%

Total.....100.00%

Available Chlorine 5%



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Does Not Contain Child Resistant Packaging

{Note to Reviewer: sizes sold in containers greater than 7.5 gallons by volume that meet the size exemption under 40 CFR§ 157.24 (a)(2) will not include the above language for CRP}

DANGER

{Note to Reviewer: In accordance with 40 CFR 156.68(d), all first aid statements, as prescribed, will appear on the front panel of the product label.}

FIRST AID

IF in Eyes:

- Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes
- Remove contact lenses if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice

If on Skin or clothing:

- Take off contaminated clothing
- Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes
- Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice

If Swallowed:

- Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice
- Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow
- Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or a doctor
- Do not give any thing by mouth to an unconscious person

If Inhaled:

- Move person to fresh air.
- If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible.
- Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.

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

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

(See additional precautions on on [side] [back] panel)

Manufactured by:
Capacity Chemical, LLC
8512 Hwy 33
Westley, CA 95387

EPA REG NO. 102875- *not yet assigned*

EPA EST NO:

NET CONTENTS: 1 & 6 gallons; Drums (14 gal, 30 gal, 55 gal) totes (110, gal 275 gal, 330 gals) and pails (1-13 gals), tank/rails

EPA Label 2/20/2026

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. CORROSIVE. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Avoid breathing dust or spray mist. Wear goggles or face shield. Coveralls worn over long-sleeved shirt and long pants, socks, chemical-resistant footwear, and chemical-resistant gloves. 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 before reuse. Prolonged or frequently repeated skin contact may cause allergic reactions in some individuals.

[For drip irrigation and/or rice seed use:]

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE): Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- Goggles or face shield
- Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- Waterproof gloves
- 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.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. DISCHARGE DIRECTIONS FOR INDUSTRIAL/COMMERCIAL POOL, SPA, AND HOT TUB USES - Before draining a treated pool, spa, or hot tub, contact your local sanitary sewer and storm drain authorities and follow their discharge instructions. Do not discharge treated pool or spa water to any location that flows to a gutter, storm drain or natural water body unless discharge is allowed by state and local authorities.

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.

{Note to Reviewer: The following is for use only on marketplace labels that include the directions "Disinfection of Drinking Water (Emergency/Public/Individual Systems)."}

Drinking Water Disinfection

The following practices help to minimize degradant formation in drinking water disinfection:

- It is recommended to minimize storage time.
- It is recommended that the pH solution be in the range of 11-13.
- It is recommended to minimize sunlight exposure by storing in opaque containers and / or in a covered area. Solutions should be stored at lower temperatures. Every 5°C reduction in storage temperature will reduce degradant formation by a factor of two.
- Dilution significantly reduces degradant formation. For products with higher concentrations, it is recommended to dilute hypochlorite solutions with cool, softened water upon delivery, if practical for the application.

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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal or cleaning of equipment.

Pesticide Storage: Store this product in a cool dry area, away from direct sunlight and heat to avoid deterioration. In case of spill, flood areas with large quantities of water.

Pesticide Disposal: Product or rinsates that cannot be used should be diluted with water before disposal in a sanitary sewer or other approved disposal facility.

[For Institutional uses only, nonrefillable container]

Container Handling: Nonrefillable Container: Do not reuse this container to hold materials other than pesticides or dilute pesticides (rinsate). Do not reuse or refill this container. Clean container promptly after emptying. To clean the container before final disposal, triple or pressure rinse. Follow Pesticide Disposal instructions for rinsate disposal. Offer for recycling if available or reconditioning if appropriate or place in trash.

[For Institutional uses only, refillable container]

Container Handling: Refillable container. Refill this container with bleach only. Do not re-use this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. Cleaning before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. To clean the container before final disposal, triple or pressure rinse. Follow Pesticide Disposal instructions for rinsate disposal. Offer for recycling if available or puncture and dispose of in a sanitary landfill.

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.

SWIMMING POOL WATER DISINFECTION

For a new pool or spring start-up, superchlorinate with 122 to 244 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. Adjust and maintain pool water pH to between 7.2 to 7.6. Adjust and maintain the alkalinity of the pool to between 50 to 100 ppm.

To maintain the pool, add manually or by a feeder device 25 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 should maintain a residual of 1.0 to 1.5 ppm available chlorine. Test the pH, available chlorine residual and alkalinity of the water frequently with appropriate test kits. Frequency of water treatment will depend upon temperature and number of swimmers.

Every 7 days, or as necessary, superchlorinate the pool with 122 to 244 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 reenter pool until the chlorine residual is between 1.0 to 3.0 ppm.

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

WINTERIZING POOLS – While water is still clear & clean, apply 8 fl. oz. of product per 1000 gallons, while filter is running, to obtain a 3 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a suitable test kit. Cover pool, prepare heater, filter and heater components for winter by following manufacturers' instructions.

SPAS, HOT-TUBS, IMMERSION TANKS, ETC.

SPAS/HOT-TUBS – Apply 13 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.

To maintain the water, apply 13 fl. oz. of product per 1000 gallons of water over the surface to maintain a chlorine concentration of 5 ppm.

After each use, shock treat with 20 fl. oz. of this product per 500 gallons of water to control odor and algae.

During extended periods of disuse, add 8 fl. oz. of product daily per 1000 gallons of water to maintain a 3 ppm chlorine concentration.

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 3 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 5 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 re-used 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 3 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 5 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 re-used for sanitizing purposes.

FLOW/PRESSURE METHOD – Disassemble equipment and thoroughly clean after use. Assemble equipment in operating position prior to use. Prepare a volume of a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution equal to 110% of volume capacity of the equipment by mixing the product in a ratio of 5 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 5 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/sanitizing process if effluent contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine.

SPRAY METHOD – Preclean 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 5 fl. oz. product with 10 gallons of water. Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 15 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 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 15 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 5 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, 15 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 5 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 – Preclean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 600 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 15 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 5 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, 5 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 – Preclean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 5 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 15 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, 15 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment in this normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the disinfecting solution for at least 10 minutes and allow the disinfecting solution 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 15 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, 15 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, sanitize non-food 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/fog equipment with potable water after use. Prior to using equipment, thoroughly spray all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. 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/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 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 quantity of the effluent.

The following are critical factors affecting wastewater disinfection.

1. **Mixing:** It is imperative that the product and the wastewater be instantaneously and completely flash mixed to assure reaction with every chemically active soluble and particulate component of the wastewater.
2. **Contacting:** Upon flash mixing, the flow through the system must be maintained.
3. **Dosage/Residual Control:** Successful disinfection is extremely dependent on response to fluctuating chlorine demand to maintain a predetermined, desirable chlorine level. Secondary effluent should contain 0.2 to 1.0 ppm chlorine residual after a 15 to 30 minute contact time. A reasonable average of residual chlorine is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact time.

SEWAGE AND WASTEWATER TREATMENT

EFFLUENT SLIME CONTROL – Apply a 100 to 1000 ppm available chlorine solution at a location which will allow complete mixing. Prepare this solution by mixing 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 5 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 190 fl. oz. of product per 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 3 fl. oz. of this product to 100 gallons of water. Begin feeding this solution with a hypochlorinator until a free available chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm and no more than 0.6 ppm is attained throughout the distribution system. Check water frequently with a chlorine test kit. Bacteriological sampling must be conducted at a frequency no less than that prescribed by the National 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 3 fl. oz. of this product into 10 gallons of water. After covering the well, pour the sanitizing solution into the well through both the pipesleeve 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. Consult 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 3 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 should be disinfected. Consult your local Health Department for further details.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION – When boiling 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 should have a slight chlorine odor, if not, repeat dosage and allow the water to stand an additional 15 minutes. The treated water can then be made palatable by pouring it between clean containers for several times.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

RESERVOIRS – ALGAE CONTROL: Hypochlorinate streams feeding the reservoir. Suitable feeding points should 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 2.5 feet per minute to continue under pressure while injecting this product by means of a hypochlorinator. Stop water flow when a chlorine residual test of 50 ppm is obtained at the low pressure end of the new main section after a 24 hour retention time. When chlorination is completed, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water.

NEW TANKS, BASINS, ETC. – Remove all physical soil from surfaces. Place 48 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 190 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 13 fl. oz. 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.

EXISTING EQUIPMENT – Remove equipment from service, thoroughly clean surfaces of all physical soil. Sanitize by placing 50 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 5 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.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER FLOODS

WELLS – Thoroughly flush contaminated casing with a 500 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare this solution by mixing 13 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Backwash the well to increase yield and reduce turbidity, adding sufficient chlorinating solution to the backwash to produce a 10 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a chlorine test kit. After the turbidity has been reduced and the casing has been treated, add sufficient chlorinating solution to produce a 50 ppm available chlorine residual. Agitate the well water for several hours and take a representative water sample. Retreat well if water samples are biologically unacceptable.

RESERVOIRS – In case of contamination by overflowing streams, establish hypochlorinating stations upstream of the reservoir. Chlorinate the inlet water until the entire reservoir obtains a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a suitable chlorine test kit. In case of contamination from surface

drainage, apply sufficient product directly to the reservoir to obtain a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual in all parts of the reservoir.

BASINS, TANKS, FLUMES, ETC. – Thoroughly clean all equipment, then apply 48 fl. oz. of product per 5 cu. ft. of water to obtain 500 ppm available chlorine, as determined by a suitable test kit. After 24 hours drain, flush, and return to service. If the previous method is not suitable, spray or flush the equipment with a solution containing 13 fl. oz. of this product for each 5 gallons of water (1000 ppm available chlorine). Allow to stand for 2 to 4 hours, flush and return to service.

FILTERS – When the sand filter needs replacement, apply 190 fl. oz. 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 190 fl. oz. per 20 sq. ft.. 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 190 fl. oz. of this product per each 50 sq. ft., allowing the water to stand at a depth of 1 foot above the filter sand. After 30 minutes, drain water to the level of the filter. After 4 to 6 hours drain, and proceed with normal backwashing.

DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM – Flush repaired or replaced section with water. Establish a hypochlorinating station and apply sufficient product until a consistent available chlorine residual of at least 10 ppm remains after a 24 hour retention time. Use a chlorine test kit.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER FIRES

CROSS CONNECTIONS OR EMERGENCY CONNECTIONS – Hypochlorination or gravity feed equipment should be set up near the intake of the untreated water supply. Apply sufficient product to give a chlorine residual of at least 0.1 to 0.2 ppm at the point where the untreated supply enters the regular distribution system. Use a chlorine test kit.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION AFTER DROUGHTS

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

WATER SHIPPED IN BY TANKS, TANK CARS, TRUCKS, ETC. – Thoroughly clean all containers and equipment. Spray a 500 ppm available chlorine solution and rinse with potable water after 5 minutes. This solution is made by mixing 5 fl. oz. of this product for each 10 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 hypochlorinator. Stop water flow when a chlorine residual test of 50 ppm is obtained at the low pressure end of the new main section after a 24- hour retention of time. When chlorination is completed, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water.

COOLING TOWER/EVAPORATE CONDENSER WATER

SLUG FEED METHOD – Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 122 to 244 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 25 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 122 to 244 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 blowdown.

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 blowdown. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD – Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 122 to 244 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 3 fl. oz. of this product per 1,000 gallons of water lost by blowdown to maintain a 1 ppm residual. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

LAUNDRY SANITIZERS

Commercial Laundry Sanitizers

Wet fabrics or clothes should be spun dry prior to sanitization. Thoroughly mix 5 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to yield 200 ppm available chlorine. Promptly after mixing the sanitizer, add the solution into the prewash prior to washing fabrics/clothes in the regular wash cycle with a good detergent. Test the level of available chlorine if solution has been allowed to stand. Add more of this product if the available chlorine has dropped below 200 ppm.

FARM PREMISES

Remove all animals, poultry, and feed from premises, vehicles, and enclosures. Remove all litter and manure from floors, walls, and surfaces of barns, pens, stalls, chutes and other facilities occupied or transversed by animals or poultry. Empty all troughs, racks, and other feeding and watering appliances. Thoroughly clean all surfaces with soap or detergent and rinse with water. To disinfect, saturate all surfaces with a solution of at least 1000 ppm available chlorine for a period of 10 minutes. A 1000 ppm solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 13 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Immerse all halters, ropes and other types of equipment used in handling and restraining animals or poultry, as well as the cleaned forks, shovels and scrapers used for removing litter and manure. Ventilate buildings, cars, boats, and other closed spaces. Do not house livestock or poultry or employ equipment until chlorine odor has been dissipated. All treated feed racks, mangers, troughs, automatic feeders, fountains and waterers must be rinsed with potable water before reuse.

PULP AND PAPER MILL PROCESS WATER SYSTEMS

SLUG FEED METHOD – Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 122 to 244 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 25 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 122 to 244 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 blowdown.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 25 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 blowdown. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD – Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 122 to 244 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 3 fl. oz. of this product per 1,000 gallons of water lost by blowdown to maintain a 1 ppm residual. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 25 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.

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.

Disinfectant leafcutting 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 mix 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 odor has dissipated.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS

<p>Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirement for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Workers Protection Standard. The Restricted-Entry Interval (REI) is 0 days when using this product. There are no posting or notification requirements when using this product. Personal Protective Equipment must be worn as described under the “Precautionary Statements” section of this label.</p>
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DRIP IRRIGATION - This product is to be applied through drip/trickle sprinkler irrigation systems only for agricultural crops and only where this manner of use will not cause crop damage. The plugging of drip irrigation emitters is a universal problem that will cause a lack of water application uniformity. One of the primary causes of emitter plugging is the proliferation of bacteria and algae within the lines and emitters of a drip irrigation system. This product is an additive that controls both algae and bacterial growth resulting in a uniform distribution of water. The amount of this product required for injection into the irrigation water to supply a desired dosage in ppm can be calculated by the following equation:

$I = (0.006) (\text{ppm desired}) (\text{system flow rate in gallons per minute}) / (\text{bleach strength})$

With a chlorine test kit, determine the residual chlorine at the emitter farthest from the injection pump. The residual chlorine should be between 1.0 ppm and 2.0 ppm with a water pH of 7.2 - 7.6.

NOTE: This calculation, when applied to clean water which is free of amine nitrogen and organic nutrients, will give a result close to the actual product injection rate required. In actual practice, however, contaminants in the water may consume the product such that the available chlorine concentration is less than expected from the calculation. To correctly establish the product dose setting required, it is necessary to measure the available chlorine at the end of the treated increment in the field and adjust the dose setting until the desired available chlorine concentration is obtained. Only experience can establish the actual injector settings required to provide the desired level of available chlorine at the end of the farthest lateral.

Injection should be started during irrigation, near the end of the irrigation sequence, but early enough to establish the desired available chlorine concentration throughout the system being treated. Apply the product upstream of the filter to help keep the filter clean. Allow sufficient time to achieve a steady reading.

If the irrigation water has high levels of nutrients causing bacterial, algae, or other bio-fouling that reduces system performance, continuous use of this product may be necessary. The recommended level of free residual chlorine for continuous feed is 1 to 2 ppm, measured at the end of the farthest lateral using a good quality test kit for free chlorine (also called “free residual” or “free available” chlorine).

Periodic shock treatments at a higher chlorine rate of up to 20 ppm free residual may be appropriate where bacteria and/or algae clogging and build-up are not managed by maintaining a continuous residual. The frequency of the shock application depends upon the frequency and extent of bio-clogging.

Bringing concentrations to as much as 100 ppm total available chlorine, is recommended for reclaiming low-volume irrigation systems if clogged by algae and bacterial slimes. Deliver 100 ppm in the drip system and monitor the free chlorine residual at the end of the farthest lateral. As soon as it is established that the free residual reading is between 10 and 20 ppm, shut the system down and leave it undisturbed for up to 24 hours. Then flush all sub-mains and laterals with fresh water. Sodium Hypochlorite will not dissolve or remove scale or inorganic sediment fouling.

DO NOT apply when fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides are being injected since they will consume the available chlorine and may produce toxic reaction products. Shut down the feed as soon as the irrigation water is switched to the next irrigation sector. Leave the treated water residing in the section which has been shut down. If its source water is connected to a potable water system, the irrigation water system must contain a functional reduced-pressure-principle back-flow prevention device approved by your state Department of Health, appropriately situated to prevent contamination of the potable water system. This device must be certified operational by an agent authorized for making certifications by the state Department of Health.

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES - Certain plants, including various species of trees, flowers, shrubs, agronomic crops, fruits and vegetables are adversely affected by chlorinated irrigation. The use of this product can impact the growth, appearance and health of the plants.

Begonias, geraniums and other ornamental plant species are known to be sensitive to continuous chlorination at levels of 1-2 ppm free chlorine. Plant species such as tomato, lettuce, broccoli, and petunia are sensitive to periodic chlorination levels of 10-20 ppm free chlorine.

If uncertain of a plant's tolerance, consult an agronomist or a support agency such as your local University Extension Service or your local agent of the US Department of Agriculture or use an alternate method to remove bio-fouling from the irrigation system.

FOOD EGG SANITIZATION – Thoroughly clean all eggs. Thoroughly mix 5 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of warm water to product a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. The sanitizer temperature should not exceed 130° F. Spray the warm sanitizer so that the eggs are thoroughly wetted. Allow the eggs to thoroughly dry before casing or breaking. Do not apply a potable water rinse. The solution should not be re-used to sanitize eggs.

FRUIT & VEGETABLE WASHING – Thoroughly clean all fruits and vegetables in a wash tank. Thoroughly mix 13 fl. 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 packing. Rinse fruit with potable water only prior to packaging.

AQUACULTURAL USES

FISH PONDS – Remove fish from ponds prior to treatment. Thoroughly mix 244 fl. oz. of this product to 10,000 gallons of water to obtain 10 ppm available chlorine. Add more product to the water if the available chlorine level is below 1 ppm after 5 minutes. Return fish to pond after the available chlorine level reaches zero.

FISH POND EQUIPMENT – Thoroughly clean all equipment prior to treatment. Thoroughly mix 5 fl. oz. of this product to 10 gallons of water to obtain 200 ppm available chlorine. Porous equipment should soak for one hour.

MAINE LOBSTER PONDS – Remove lobsters, seaweed, etc. from ponds prior to treatment. Drain the pond. Thoroughly mix 6,200 fl. oz. of this product to 10,000 gallons of water to obtain at least 600 ppm available chlorine. Apply so that all barrows, gates, rock and dam are treated with product. Permit high tide to fill the pond and then close gates. Allow water to stand for 2 to 3 days until the available chlorine level reaches zero. Open gates and allow 2 tidal cycles to flush the pond before returning lobsters to pond.

CONDITIONING LIVE OYSTERS – Thoroughly mix 12 fl. oz. of this product to 10,000 gallons of water at 50 to 70° F to obtain 0.5 ppm available chlorine. Expose oysters to this solution for at least 15 minutes, monitoring the available chlorine level so that it does not fall below 0.05 ppm. Repeat entire process if the available chlorine level drops below 0.05 ppm or the temperature falls below 50° F.

CONTROL OF SCAVENGERS IN FISH HATCHERY PONDS – Prepare a solution containing 200 ppm of available chlorine by mixing 5 fl. oz. of product with 10 gallons of water. Pour into drained potholes. Repeat if necessary. Do not put desirable fish back into refilled ponds until chlorine residual has dropped to 0 ppm, as determined by as test kit.

SANITIZATION OF DIALYSIS MACHINES

Flush equipment thoroughly with water prior to using this product. Thoroughly mix 15 fl. oz. of this product to 10 gallons of water to obtain at least 600 ppm available chlorine. Immediately use this product in the hemodialysate system allowing for a minimum contact time of 15 minutes at 20° C. Drain system of the sanitizing solution and thoroughly rinse with water. Discard and DO NOT reuse the spent sanitizer. Rinsate must be monitored with a suitable test kit to ensure that no available chlorine remains in the system.

This product is recommended for decontaminating single and multipatient hemodialysate systems. This product has been shown to be an effective disinfectant (virucide, fungicide, bactericide, pseudomonicide) when tested by AOAC and EPA test methods. This product may not totally eliminate all vegetative microorganisms in hemodialysate delivery systems due to their construction and/or assembly, but can be relied upon to reduce the number of microorganisms to acceptable levels when used as directed. This product should be used in a disinfectant program which includes bacteriological monitoring of the hemodialysate delivery system. This product is NOT recommended for use in hemodialysate or reverse osmosis (RO) membranes.

Consult the guidelines for hemodialysate systems which are available from the Hepatitis Laboratories, CDC, Phoenix, AZ 85021.

ASPHALT OR WOOD ROOFS AND SIDINGS

To control fungus and mildew, first remove all physical soil by brushing and hosing with clean water, and apply a 5000 ppm available chlorine solution. Mix 13 fl. oz. of this product per gallon of water and brush or spray roof or siding. After 30 minutes, rinse by hosing with clean water.

BOAT BOTTOMS

To control slime on boat bottoms, sling a plastic tarp under boat, retaining enough water to cover the fouled bottom area, but not allowing water to enter enclosed area. This envelope should contain approximately 500 gallons of water for a 14 foot boat. Add 43 fl. oz. of this product to this water to obtain a 35 ppm available chlorine concentration. Leave immersed for 8 to 12 hours. Repeat if necessary. Do not discharge the solution until the free chlorine level has dropped to 0 ppm, as determined by a swimming pool test kit.

ARTIFICIAL SAND BEACHES

To sanitize the sand, spray a 500 ppm available chlorine solution containing 12 fl. oz. of this product per 10 gal. of water at frequent intervals. Small areas can be sprinkled with a watering can.

CLEANING FORMULATIONS, BLEACHING, & NON-PESTICIDE CHEMICAL MANUFACTURING

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

CHLORINE DOSAGE IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE TREATMENT

Available Chlorine Required in Treatment Water

COMMODITY	TREATMENT METHOD	AVAILABLE CHLORINE TO APPLY (ppm)	COMMENTS
Apples	Dump Tank	100 – 150	Submerge the apples for a minimum of 45 seconds. Do not exceed 90 seconds contact time in dump tank or flume. Spray until thoroughly wet.
	Flume	30 – 50	
	Spray	100 – 150	
Artichokes	Spray	100 – 150	Spray until thoroughly wet.
Asparagus	Spray	100 – 150	Spray until thoroughly wet. Hydrocool for 20 – 30 minutes.
	Hydrocooler	125 – 150	
Brussels Sprouts	Spray	100 – 150	Spray until thoroughly wet.
Cabbage (Chopped)	Spray	80 – 100	Spray until thoroughly wet. After treatment, the adhering moisture must be removed by centrifuging.
Carrots	Dump Tank	100 – 200	Remove the carrots from dump tank or flume after 1 – 5 minutes contact time. Spray until thoroughly wet.
	Flume	100 – 200	
	Spray	50 – 100	
Cauliflower	Spray	300 – 400	Spray until thoroughly wet.
Celery	Spray	100	Spray until thoroughly wet.
Cherries	Spray	75 – 100	Spray until thoroughly wet.
Cucumbers	Spray	300 – 350	Spray until thoroughly wet.
Garlic	Spray	75 – 100	Spray until thoroughly wet. Remove from tank after 2 – 5 minutes contact.
	Tank	75 – 150	
Grapefruits	Spray	40 – 75	Spray until thoroughly wet. Drench for 3 – 5 minutes. For citrus quarantine treatment, use 200 ppm of available chlorine at pH 6.0 – 7.5 in drench tank.
	Drench	100 – 150	
Lemons	Dump Tank	30 – 50	Immerse in dump tank for 2 - 3 minutes.
Lettuce (chopped)	Spray	80-100	Spray for 5 – 15 seconds. After treatment, the adhering moisture must be removed by centrifuging.
Melons (All varieties)	Hydrocooler	30-75	Hydrocool for 20 – 30 minutes. Spray until thoroughly wet.
	Spray	100 – 150	
Mushrooms	Spray	100 – 200	After treatment with the chlorinated water, mushrooms must be treated with 0.2% sodium bisulfate (anti-oxidant) to prevent browning.
Onion (Dry)	Spray	75 – 150	Spray until thoroughly wet. Remove from tank after 2 – 3 minutes contact time.
	Tank	75 – 150	

CHLORINE DOSAGE IN FRUIT AND VEGETABLE TREATMENT

Available Chlorine Required in Treatment Water

COMMODITY	TREATMENT METHOD	AVAILABLE CHLORINE TO APPLY (ppm)	COMMENTS
Onions (Green)	Spray	75 – 120	Spray until thoroughly wet.
Oranges	Drench Spray	100-200 40-75	Drench for 3 – 5 minutes. Spray until thoroughly wet.
Nectarines	Hydrocooler Spray	30 – 75 50 – 100	Hydrocool for 20 -30 minutes. Spray until thoroughly wet.
Peaches	Hydrocooler Spray	30 – 75 50 – 100	Hydrocool for 20 – 30 minutes. Spray until thoroughly wet.
Pears	Dump Tank	200 – 300	Remove from tank after 2 – 3 minutes contact time.
Peppers	Spray	300 – 400	Spray until thoroughly wet.
Pineapples	Spray Drench Dump Tank	100 – 150 40 – 100 30 – 100	Spray until thoroughly wet. Drench for 3 – 5 minutes. Remove from tank after 2 – 3 minutes contact time. Potable water rinse is not required for pineapple.
Plums	Hydrocooler Spray	30 – 75 50 – 100	Hydrocool for 20 – 30 minutes. Spray until thoroughly wet.
Potatoes	Dump Tank Flume Spray	30-100 200-300 100-200	Remove from tank and flume after 2 – 5 minutes contact time. Spray until thoroughly wet.
Potatoes (White)	Spray	500-600	This concentration of chlorine should be used only if bleaching of potatoes is desirable. Spray until thoroughly wet on cleaned potatoes.
Radishes	Spray Tank	100 – 150 10 – 25	Remove from tank after 1 – 1 1/5 minutes contact time. Spray until thoroughly wet.
Spinach	Spray	75 – 150	Spray until thoroughly wet.
Stone Fruit	Hydrocooler	30 – 75	Hydrocool for 20 – 30 minutes.
Tomatoes	Tank Spray	300 – 350 100 – 150	Remove after 2 – 3 minutes of contact time in the tank. Spray until thoroughly wet.
Yams	Tank	100 – 200	Remove after 2 – 3 minutes of contact time in the tank.