L6ZINU HYPOCHLORITE

AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS HAZARDS TO HUMANS **PRECAUTIONARY** STATEMENTS

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store this product in a cool dry area, away from direct sunlight and heat to avoid deterioration. Do not contaminate food deterioration. Do not contaminate food Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Hamful if inhaled. Avoid breathing vapors. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before DANGER: CORROSIVE

of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representaints at the nearest EPA Regional Office for or feed by storage, disposal, or cleaning or equipment. In case of spill, flood areas with large quantities of water. Product or rinsates that cannot be used should a sanitary sewer.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide be diluted with water before disposal in wastes may be hazardous. Improper mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federa Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed disposal of excess pesticide, spray

> eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before

NON-REFILLABLE CONTAINER. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer CONTAINER HANDLING

Do not return until strong odors have dissipated. Wash thoroughly after handling.

ventilated areas as soon as possible

eyes, on skin, or clothing. Do not breath vapor, mist, or gas. Use only with adequate ventilation. Vacate poorly

Wear safety glasses or goggles or face shield and rubber gloves. Do not get in

PRECAUTIONS

for recycling if available.
CLEAN CONTAINER PROMPTLY
AFTER EMPTYING
Triple Rinse: If container has a capacity greater than five (5) gallons, triple rinse

> This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or

ENVIRONMENTAL

Fill the container 1/4 full with water.
Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the as follows: Empty remaining contents container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two into application equipment or a mix tank. other variets unless in accordance with the requirements of a hallond Pollutant the requirements of a hallond Pollutant Dischage Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting puttor to the discharge of the permitting profus to the discharge effluent containing his product to sawer systems without perviously notifying the local sawage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact State Maker Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store missale for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begin to drip. Repeat this If the container has a capacity of five (5) gallons or less, triple rinse as follows. application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Empty the remaining contents into more times.

> Mix only with water according to label directions. Mixing this product with chemicals (e.g. ammonia, acids, delergents, etc.) or organic matter (e.g. urine, feces, etc.) will result in the release of potentially poisonous vapor which may be harmful and may even cause

AGENT

PHYSICAL CHEMICAL STRONG OXIDIZING

POCHLORITE 12.5% SODIUM

Active Ingredient:

Inert Ingredients_____87.5% Sodium Hypochlorite _____12.5%

Available Chlorine 11.9%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER

FIRST AID

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eyes. Call a poison control center or docto 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 poison control or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For emergency medical information, call your Poison Control Center at 1-800-222-1222 (24 hours).

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

EPA Establishment Number 0148-TN-001 EPA Reg. No. 148-1288-58111

P.O. BOX 430 CONWAY, AR 72033 Distributed By:

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Degrades with age and exposure to sunlight and heat. Use a test kit and increase dosage as necessary to obtain required level of available chlorine SEWAGE AND WASTEWATER EFFLUENT TREATMENT. The disinfection of sewage must be evaluated by determining the total number of collinom bacteria and/or lead and/orm bacteria seement with wist Probable Number (MPP) procedure, of the chlorinated effluent that 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 in disinfection, the importance of correlation chlorine residual with bacterial kill must be emphasized. The MPN of the effluent, which is directly related to the water quality standrafs requirements, should be the final and primary standard and the chlorine residual should be considered an operating standard. chlorine residual is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact. Although the chlorine residual is the critical factor

valid only to the extent verified by the coliform quality of the effluent.
The following are oritical factors affecting wastewated usfaintection.
In Mixing. It is impeative 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

 Contact: Upon flash mixing, the flow through the system must be maintained.
 DosageResidual Control: Successful disinfection is extremely dependent on response to fluctuating choicine demand for 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 of contact time.

COOLING TOWER/EVAPORATIVE CONDENSER WATER SLUG FEED METHOD - Initial Dose

When system is noticeably found, apply \$2 to 104 ft. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to ordain from \$6.00 per available choine. Repeat until control satisfies. Subsequent Dose. When microbial control is evident, add 11 ft. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to ordain from the interest and 11 ft. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system is noticeably found. The mantain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Badly founds systems must be deamed before treatment is begun.

The EMNITTENT FEED METHOD. Initial Dose. When the system is noticeably founds a paging in the system is noticeably founds for 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 50 to 10 ppm available founds. All oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system incrobial control is evident, add or 11,3,14, or 115) that initial dose when microbial control is evident, add or 11,3,14, or 115) that initial dose when half for 13,14, or 115) of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown. Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add or 11,0,000 gallons of water in the system and seep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Apply half for 13,14, or 15) of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown. Badly fouled systems must be deamed before treatment is begun.

Or. Of this product per 1,0,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Subsequent Dose. When system is ordered by 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine solved before treatment level by starting a continuous feed of 11,0 to 2 of this product per 1,000 gallons of water the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine solved before treatment is begun.

water, and in carcass wash water at concentrations up to 50 parts per million calculated as available chlorine must be dispensed at a constant and uniform level and the method or system must be such that a controlled rate is maintained. Thoroughly mrt, 1.c. or this product in 200 gallons of water for water to make a sannizing solution of 5 ppm available chlorine, or 10 ft. cs. in 200 gallon of water for 50 ppm available chlorine. MEAT AND POULTRY PLANTS For use in Federally inspected meat and poultry plants. Chlorine may be present in processing water of meat and poultry plants at concentrations up to 5 parts per million (ppm) calculated as available chlorine. Also, chlorine may be present in poultry chiller intake

DETCO INDUSTRIES SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS Net Contents: 5 gal