DECCO  Cerexagri Inc.

AGCLOR® 310

A solution of Sodium Hypochlorite for control of organisms causing decay of apples, asparagus, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, citrus, cucumbers, lettuce, mushrooms, nectarines, onions, peaches, pears, peppers, potatoes, prunes, quinces, and radishes after harvest.

Active Ingredient:
Sodium hypochlorite ........................................ 12.5%
Other Ingredients .................................................. 87.5%
TOTAL ................................................................. 100.0%
1.2 lbs Available Chlorine/Gallon

EPA Reg. No. 2792-62       EPA Est. No. 2792-CA-1
Net Contents: 55 Gallons

DANGER

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

FIRST AID

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

If 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 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.

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.

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBERS:
CHEMTREC: 800-424-9300
MEDICAL: 303-623-5716
Rocky Mountain Poison Control Center

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Probably mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Corrosive, may cause severe skin irritation or chemical burns to broken skin. Causes eye damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling this product. Wash thoroughly after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing promptly. Avoid breathing vapors and mist. Use with adequate ventilation. Vacate poorly ventilated areas as soon as possible. Do not return until odors have dissipated.

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 local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS: STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT: Mix only with water according to label directions. Mixing this product with gross filth such as feces, urine, etc., or with ammonia, acids, detergent, toilet bowl cleaners, rust removers, vinegar, or other chemicals may release hazardous gases irritating to eyes, lungs, and mucous membranes.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
NOTICE TO USER: It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL
Agchlor degrades with age. Storage at temperature above 70°F increases breakdown. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from direct sunlight.

In case of spill, flood with large quantities of water. Rinse empty container thoroughly with water and either return it to the manufacturer or discard by placing in trash collection. Product or rinsate that cannot be used, should be diluted with water and disposed of in a sanitary sewer. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal, or cleaning of equipment.
APPLICATION: For recommended concentration of available chlorine for various commodities to be treated see table on right panel. To obtain a 100 ppm solution of chlorine, add 0.75 gallons of AGCLOR to 1,000 gallons of water. Use of DECCO BUFFER 311 to control pH is highly recommended (0.75 gallons).

For other application rates, use appropriate dilutions.

For citrus canker quarantine:
Use of AGCLOR at 200 ppm at pH 6.0 to 7.5 is achieved by adding 1.5 gallons of AGCLOR to 1,000 gallons of water along with 1.5 gallons of DECCO BUFFER 311. Apply for two minutes using a suitable spray or dip tank treatment.

NOTE: This product degrades with age. Monitoring chlorine level and increasing dosage, as necessary, is recommended to obtain the required level of available chlorine. Since chlorine reacts readily with dirt and other organic matter in dip tanks, the concentration should be checked at least three to four times each day by use of colorimetric or titrimetric kit. Once opened, use the entire contents of the container within 30 days.

FOR THE SANITATION 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 insure that the available chlorine does not drop below 50 ppm. Prepare a 100 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product with 10 gallons water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 2 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.
Recommended levels of chlorine:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Commodity</th>
<th>ppm of available chlorine to use</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apple</td>
<td>150-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artichokes</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asparagus</td>
<td>125-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brussels Sprouts</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carrots</td>
<td>100-200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cauliflower</td>
<td>300-400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cherry</td>
<td>75-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celery</td>
<td>100-110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chopped Cabbage $^2$</td>
<td>80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chopped Lettuce $^2$</td>
<td>80-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cucumbers</td>
<td>300-350</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Green Onions</td>
<td>75-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lemon and Grapefruit</td>
<td>40-50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melons $^5$</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mushrooms $^3$</td>
<td>100-120</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oranges (in drencher)</td>
<td>20-30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peaches, Nectarines &amp; Plums</td>
<td>50-100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pears (without buffer)</td>
<td>200-300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Peppers $^{1,4}$</td>
<td>300-400</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potatoes $^{1,4}$</td>
<td>65-125</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Radishes</td>
<td>100-150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stone fruits (Hydrocooler)</td>
<td>30-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tomatoes</td>
<td>300-350</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTE:**

1. Concentration given for use in flow through washer systems only.
2. After treatment, the adhered moister must be removed by a centrifugation process.
3. After treatment with the chlorinated water, the mushrooms must be treated with an approved anti-oxidant to prevent browning.
4. For treating peppers in a dump tank use 100-135 ppm Cl$_2$;
   - For treating potatoes in a pit system use 100-150 ppm Cl$_2$;
   - For treating tomatoes in a dump tank system use 70-120 ppm Cl$_2$.
5. For Hydrocooler use 10 ppm.
WARRANTY AND DISCLAIMER

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