MP-38

FOR INSTITUTIONAL AND INDUSTRIAL USES.
DO NOT STORE IN OR ABOUT DWELLINGS.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT
Sodium hypochlorite......................................... 32.5%
OTHER INGREDIENTS........................................... 67.5%
TOTAL.......................................................... 100%

EPA Reg. No. S50-198 711898
See side panel for additional precautionary statements.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

FIRST AID

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 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 immediately for treatment advice.

IF IN EYES:
Hold eyes 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 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 anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a Poison Control Center or doctor, or going for treatment.

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

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 within one month of receipt. Use a chlorine test kit and increase dosage, as necessary, to obtain the required level of available chlorine.

SANITIZATION OF NONPOROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD: Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 2.0 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 sanitizes for at least 2 minutes. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD: Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 2 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the sanitizing solution, maintaining contact with the sanitizes for at least 2 minutes. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

SPRAY/FOG METHOD: Premix all surfaces after use. Prepare a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing this product in a ratio of 2.0 oz. per 10 gallons of water. Use spray or fogging equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Prior to using equipment, thoroughly spray or fog all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Leave area for at least 2 hours.

DISINFECTION OF NONPOROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD: Prepare a disinfecting solution by thoroughly mixing 6.0 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the disinfecting solution, maintaining contact with the solution for at least 10 minutes. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD: Prepare a disinfecting solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 6.0 fl. oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment in normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the disinfecting solution for at least 10 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not use equipment with water after treatment.

SEWAGE & WASTEWATER EFFICIENT TREATMENT

The discharge of sewage must be evaluated by determining that the total number of coliform bacterial and/or fecal coliform bacteria, as determined by the Most Probable Number (MPN) procedure, of the chlorinated effluent has been reduced to or below the maximum permitted by the controlling regulatory jurisdiction. On the average, satisfactory reduction 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 controlling chlorine residual with bacterial kill must be emphasized. The MPN of the effluent, which is directly related to the water quality standards, 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 intimately and completely 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. Dispense/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 about 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes of contact time.

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

PUBLIC SYSTEMS: Mix a ratio of 1.0 fl. oz. of this product per 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 not less than prescribed by the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS: DOG WATER: Upon completion of the cleaning (rinse) wash the interior of the casing (cylinder) with a 100 ppm available chlorine solution using a stiff brush. This solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 1.0 fl. oz. of this product into 110 gallons of water. After covering the well, pour the sanitizing solution into the well through both the pipe above the opening and the pipe. 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: GRILLED, DRIVEN, & BOILED WATER: Run pump until water is free of turbidity as possible. Pour a 100 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution into the well. This solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 1.0 fl. oz. of this product into 10 gallons of water. Add 6 to 10 gallons of clean, chlorinated water to the well in order to force the sanitizer into the rock formation. Wash the exterior of the pump cylinder with the sanitizer. Deep 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 erratic for introduction of the sanitizer into the well. Consult your local Health Department for further details.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION: When boiling of water for 1 minute is not practicable, 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 into a clean container and add 1 drop of this product to 20 gallons of water. Allow the treated water to stand for 10 minutes. Properly treat the treated water before treating it for a period of 15 minutes. The treated water can then be made potable by pouring it between clean containers several times.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS

SERVICES: ALEGO CONTROL: Hypochlorinated stream feeding the reservoir. Suitable feeding points should be selected on each stream at least 50 feet upstream from the points of entry into the reservoir.

MAINS: Thorough flush section to be sanitized by discharging by hydrants. Permit a water flow of at least 7.5 feet per minute to continue under pressure while injecting this product by means of a hypochlorinator. Stop water flow when 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 chlorineization is complete, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water.

NEW TANKS, BASINS, ETC.: Remove all physical soil from surfaces. Place 20 fl. oz. of this product per each 5 cubic feet of working capacity (500 ppm available chlorine). Fill to working capacity and allow to stand for at least 4 hours. Drain and flush with potable water and return to service.

NEW FILTER SAND: Apply 80 fl. oz. of this product per each 150 to 200 cubic feet of sand. The action of the product disinfecting the water passes through the bed and will in sanitizing the new sand.

NEW WELLS: Flush the casing with a 50 ppm available chlorine solution of water containing 5 fl. oz. of this product for each 100 gallons of water. The solution 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. Bacteriological examination of the water will indicate whether further treatment is necessary.

EXISTING EQUIPMENT: Remove equipment from service, thoroughly clean surfaces of all physical soil. Sand by placing 21 fl. oz. of this product per each 5 cubic feet capacity approximately 100 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 1,000 available chlorine). After drying, flush with water and return to service.

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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 time. When chlorination is completed, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water.

COOLING TOWER/EVAPORATIVE CONDENSER WATER

SLUG FEED METHOD: Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 52 to 104 fl. oz. of 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Repeat until control is achieved.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 11 fl. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

INTERMITTENT FEED METHOD: Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 52 to 104 fl. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 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 daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. 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 52 to 104 fl. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine.

Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment level by starting a continuous feed of 1 fl. oz. 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.

PULP AND PAPER MILL PROCESS WATER SYSTEMS

SLUG FEED METHOD: Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 52 to 104 fl. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Repeat until control is achieved.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 11 fl. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

INTERMITTENT FEED METHOD: Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 52 to 104 fl. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 11 fl. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. 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 52 to 104 fl. oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine.

Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment level by starting a continuous feed of 1 fl. oz. 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.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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. Product or rinsates that cannot be used should be diluted with water before disposal in a sanitary sewer. Do not reuse container but place in trash collection. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal, or cleaning of equipment.

Non-fillable container: Do not reuse or refill the container. Offer for recycling if available. Clean container promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into 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 recaps for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinseate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Precautionary Statements

Hazard to humans and domestic animals

DANGER: Corrosive. May cause severe skin and eye irritation or chemical burns to human skin. Causes eye damage. Wear safety glasses or goggles and rubber gloves when handling this product. Wash after handling. Avoid breathing vapors. Vacate poorly ventilated areas as soon as possible. Do not return until strong odors have dissipated.

Environmental hazards: This product 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 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.) in organic matter (e.g., urine, feces, etc.) will release chlorine gas, which is irritating to eyes, lungs and mucous membranes.

Container advice

Keep container closed

Handling: Always wear protective clothing including goggles, rubber gloves and apron. Wear respiratory protection if local exhaust ventilation is inadequate. Vent container frequently, and more often in hot weather, to relieve pressure. Loosen closure cautiously when opening and replace closure after each withdrawal. Do not use pressure to empty since the container is not a pressure vessel. Wash thoroughly after handling.

Empty Containers: The empty container retains product vapor and residue. Never add any chemicals to this empty container because violent and dangerous reactions may occur. Follow all label warnings even after the container is empty.

Emergency response

For emergency assistance involving chemicals call CHEMTREC® day or night at 1-800-424-9300.

In case of fire: Use water spray, dry chemical, or CO2. Do not use a direct water stream. Use water spray to cool nearby containers exposed to fire. Firefighters should wear self-contained breathing apparatus.

In case of spill: Wear protective equipment including rubber boots, rubber gloves, rubber apron, chemical goggles, and respiratory protection. Flush small spills into waste treatment system with lots of water. For large spills, contain, neutralize with dilute sodium bicarbonate, flush neutralized material to waste treatment system with lots of water. Avoid contact with acids. Do not use combustible materials, such as saw dust to absorb spills. Comply with all governmental regulations on reporting releases.

Keep out of reach of children, irresponsible persons, and pets.

For additional information, see Material Safety Data Sheet.

Not for Resale

Made in the U.S.A. • <5173LABR><0001A

NSF 55

Certified to NSF/ANSI 60
Maximum Use Level for Potable Water: 60 mg/L

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