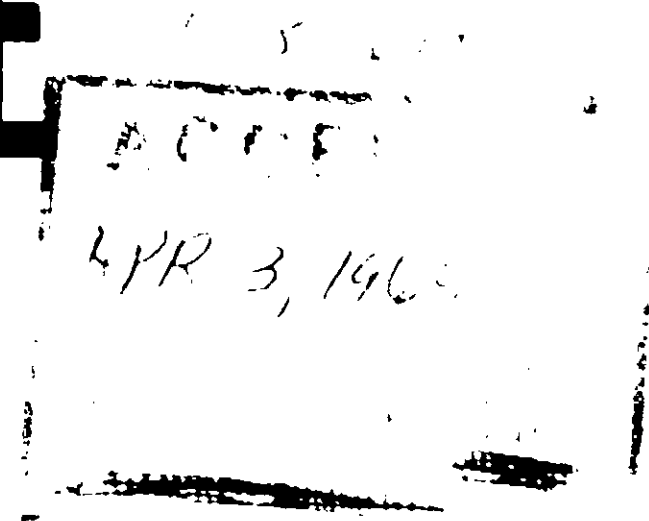


# CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

## GRANULAR



ACTIVE INGREDIENT-CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE ..... 70%  
 INERT INGREDIENTS ..... 30%  
 70% AVAILABLE CHLORINE

### DIRECTIONS FOR SWIMMING POOL USE

To insure the proper water sanitation, maintain a chlorine residual of 0.6 to 1.0 parts per million (ppm) of the amount required by local regulation. To determine chlorine residual you should have a chlorine test kit which may be obtained from your swimming pool dealer.

The addition of CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE to swimming pool water with temperature, sunlight, and organic contaminants, and bacteria. Treatment at night after the swimmers have left the pool offers an opportunity to give the pool water with chlorine treatment for better control of algae. The chlorine treatment often required for superchlorination can be obtained by adding one cup of CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE or two quarts of stock CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE solution (see directions for preparing) for preparing a stock CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE solution.

The chlorine residual at night treatment may prove sufficient. Chlorine residual may be low during the day. If smaller additions of CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE to the pool water may not be required. However, the pool water should be checked daily. If the chlorine residual is low, the pool should be treated with smaller amounts of CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE. It is recommended that you add smaller amounts of CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE to the pool water daily to maintain a chlorine residual of 0.6 to 1.0 parts per million (ppm) of the amount required by local regulation.

**CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE NEEDED TO ADD EQUIVALENT OF 0.6 PPM AVAILABLE CHLORINE**

Gallons of water	Granular Ounces	Calcium Hypochlorite Tablespoons	Stock Calcium Hypochlorite Solution
100	1.4	1	1 1/2 quarts
200	2.8	2	3 quarts
300	4.2	3	4 1/2 quarts
400	5.6	4	6 quarts
500	7.0	5	7 1/2 quarts
600	8.4	6	9 quarts
700	9.8	7	10 1/2 quarts
800	11.2	8	12 quarts
900	12.6	9	13 1/2 quarts
1000	14.0	10	15 quarts

For intermediate or larger size pools, use the appropriate multiple of pool capacity as gallons. For example, in a 75,000 gallon pool use 3 times the recommended dosage for the 25,000 gallon pool, that is, 9 ounces of CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE.

### SUPERCHLORINATION AND ALGAE CONTROL

Superchlorinating, the best method for combating the growth of algae, requires an increase in the CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE dosage five to ten times the amount in the table left. A regular program of superchlorinating at least once a week, preferably at night while the pool is not in use, is necessary for effective algae control.

### THE NEED FOR pH AND ALKALINITY CONTROL

Maintaining the proper pH and alkalinity of the pool water is exceedingly important in minimizing eye and skin irritation. The proper pH range with CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE is 7.2 to 7.6 and should be checked daily with a pH test kit. A total alkalinity of 50 to 100 ppm is recommended and should be checked daily with an alkalinity test kit. Alkalinity and pH are decreased with acid and increased with an alkaline solution.

### SWIMMING POOL WATER PROBLEMS

As local water supplies vary in hardness and certain metallic content, cloudiness or a reddish brown color may develop. Consult your swimming pool dealer for corrective measures.

**WARNING! STRONG OXIDANT**  
**FIRE MAY RESULT FROM CONTACT WITH HEAT, ACIDS, ORGANIC OR COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS**

- Do not get in eyes.
- May cause chemical burns.
- Avoid contact with skin and clothing.
- In case of contact, wash skin with water, for eyes, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.

### STORAGE AND HANDLING

Store in a cool, dry place away from heat. Must be kept away from grease, gasoline, paint, acid and other chemicals. Keep away from sulfuric acid, sodium bisulfate, and sodium sulfite. Keep in a well-ventilated area. When handling, wear a dust mask and safety glasses. Wash hands after handling. Do not use in confined spaces when empty.

**WARNING: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**POISON**

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

ANTIDOTES

**EXTERNAL:** Wash with water.

**INTERNAL:** Drink milk or raw egg white. Follow with emetic (tablespoon of mustard in glass of water). CALL PHYSICIAN.

Because CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE contains more than 10% available chlorine, Federal Law requires the container to be labelled "Poison." However, water treated with CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE as directed is not considered a poison.

### OTHER USES

#### GENERAL SANITATION

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE is a convenient and economical way to use chlorine as an effective germicide and deodorant.

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE solutions of various strengths are used in the home, dairies and dairy farms, food serving establishments, bars, hospitals and in many industries where disinfection and cleanliness are essential.

#### WATER, SEWAGE AND INDUSTRIAL WASTES TREATMENT

A stock CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE solution (see directions for preparing) is used as an auxiliary or continuous treatment in water, sewage, industrial wastes and cooling systems. The rate of feed should be adjusted to satisfy the chlorine demand and to maintain proper chlorine residual as specified by Governmental regulations. CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE is used to protect against the growth of algae in reservoirs, to disinfect distributing water mains and to condition filters.

#### COMMERCIAL LAUNDRIES

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE is a general bleach with germicidal and deodorant properties. When using detergents, first prepare a stock CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE solution (see directions for preparing).

Allow the solution to settle. Use two quarts of solution for each 100 pounds (dry weight) of load in the washer. With common fatty soaps, convert the stock CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE solution to sodium hypochlorite in order to prevent the formation of insoluble soaps. To prepare 30 gallons of a 1% sodium hypochlorite solution, add 3 3/4 pounds CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE to a 30 gallon non-metallic vessel containing 15 gallons of lukewarm water and stir. Add water to the 30 gallon level and continue to stir until thoroughly mixed. Then add three pounds of soda ash and continue to stir. Allow to settle until solution is clear. Use two quarts of solution to each 100 pounds of dry wash.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR PREPARING STOCK CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTION

To prepare a stock of CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE solution containing 1% available chlorine (10,000 ppm) dissolve two ounces of CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE per one gallon of water. Use a crock or other non-metallic vessel in preparing or storing solutions.

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE	LUKEWARM WATER
1 3/4 pounds	10 gallons
3 3/4 pounds	30 gallons
5 pounds	40 gallons

**T-H**

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 INERT INGREDIENTS.....30%

70% AVAILABLE CHLORINE

**DIRECTIONS FOR SWIMMING POOL USE**

For effective pool water sanitation, maintain a chlorine residual of 0.6 to 1.0 parts per million (ppm) or the amount required by local regulation. To determine your chlorine residual, you should have a chlorine test kit which may be obtained from your swimming pool dealer.

The quantity of CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE to use will vary with temperature, sunlight, bathing load, airborne contaminants and other factors. Treatment at night after the swimmers have left the pool offers an opportunity to provide the pool water with "intensive" treatment for better control of algae. This intensive treatment, often referred to as superchlorination, can be accomplished by adding one ounce of CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE or two quarts of stock CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE solution (see table under "Other Uses" for preparing stock CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE solution) per 1,000 gallons of water.

The above intensive night treatment may provide sufficient chlorine residual the following day so that smaller additions of CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE to the pool water may not be required. However, the pool water should be checked for a chlorine residual before using the pool the next day. If the test indicates absence of chlorine, add smaller amounts of CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE (shown in table below) to provide an adequate chlorine level to combat germs entering the water during the swimming period.

**CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE NEEDED TO ADD EQUIVALENT OF 0.6 PPM AVAILABLE CHLORINE**

Gallons of water	Granular Ounces	Calcium Hypochlorite Tablespoons	Stock Calcium Hypochlorite Solution
500	0.06	0.1	1/4 pint
1,000	0.12	0.2	1/2 pint
5,000	0.60	1.0	1 1/4 quarts
10,000	1.20	2.0	2 1/2 quarts
25,000	3.00	5.0	6 1/4 quarts

For intermediate or larger size pools, use the appropriate multiple of pool capacity as gallons. For example, in a 75,000 gallon pool use 3 times the recommended dosage for the 25,000 gallon pool, that is, 9 ounces of CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE.

**SUPERCHLORINATION AND ALGAE CONTROL**

Superchlorinating, the best method for combating the growth of algae, requires an increase in the CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE dosage five to ten times the amount in the table (left). A regular program of superchlorinating at least once a week, preferably at night while the pool is not in use, is necessary for effective algae control.

**THE NEED FOR pH AND ALKALINITY CONTROL**

Maintaining the proper pH and alkalinity of the pool water is exceedingly important in minimizing eye and skin irritation. The proper pH range with CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE is 7.2 to 7.6 and should be checked daily with a pH test kit. A total alkalinity of 50 to 100 ppm is recommended and should be checked daily with an alkalinity test kit. Alkalinity and pH are decreased with acid and increased with an alkali such as soda ash.

**SWIMMING POOL WATER PROBLEMS**

As local water supplies will vary in hardness and certain metallic content, cloudiness or a reddish brown color may develop. Consult your swimming pool dealer for corrective measures.

**WARNING! STRONG OXIDANT  
 FIRE MAY RESULT FROM CONTACT WITH HEAT,  
 ACIDS, ORGANIC OR COMBUSTIBLE MATERIALS**

- Do not get in eyes.
- Avoid contact with skin and clothing.
- In case of contact, wash skin with water; for eyes, flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes and GET MEDICAL ATTENTION.
- May cause chemical burns.

**STORAGE AND HANDLING**

Store containers in a cool, dry place away from heat, combustible materials, oil, grease, gasoline, paint, acid and other chemicals such as aluminum sulfate and sodium bisulfate. Keep material in original container, which should be closed when not in use. Use only a clean, dry measuring device. Wash hands after handling. Do not reuse container. Destroy when empty.

**WARNING: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN  
 POISON**

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED

**ANTIDOTES**

**EXTERNAL:** Wash with water.

**INTERNAL:** Drink milk or raw egg white. Follow with emetic (tablespoon of mustard in glass of water). CALL PHYSICIAN.

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**GENERAL**

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE is an efficient and economical disinfectant and deodorant.

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE is available in various strengths for home, dairies, serving establishments and in many institutions and clean

**WATER TREATMENT INDUSTRIAL**

A stock CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE solution (see directions) can be used as an alternative treatment in wastewater and cooling towers. The chlorine dioxide produced should be used in proper chlorine dosage by Governmental agencies against the growth of algae in reservoirs, to disinfect mains and to

**COMMERCIAL**

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE is a bleach with germicidal properties. When first prepared a