OCT 20 1975

...SECTICIDE
...NTICIDE ACT
...ON REGISTER-

freeStyle®

Net Contents 100 Lbs.

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE GRANULAR 65

bactericide • algaecide • for treating pool water

WARNING! KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED
STRONG OXIDANT. MAY PRODUCE CHEMICAL BURNS. DO NOT GET ON SKIN OR IN EYES. DO NOT USE AMMONIA OR OTHER BOWL CLEANERS WITH THIS PRODUCT. TO DO SO WILL RELEASE HAZARDOUS GASES.

FIRST AID In case of skin and eye contact, flush with plenty of water. If skin irritation persists get medical attention. For eyes, get medical attention Internal – Give milk, water, or egg whites. Call Physician Immediately

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS. This product is toxic to fish. Treated effluent should not be discharged where it will drain into lakes, streams, ponds, or public water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes Apply this product only as specified on this label

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Calcium Hypochlorite	65%
INERT INGREDIENTS	35%
	100%

65% AVAILABLE CHLORINE

ACCEPTED
148-1203
OCT 20 1975

FreeStyle

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE GRANULAR 65

DIRECTIONS FOR USE [illegible] the amount required by local regulation. To determine chlorine residual you must have a chlorine test kit.

Quantity of Calcium Hypochlorite Needed. The total quantity of calcium hypochlorite needed to establish the proper chlorine residual varies with temperature, sunlight, bathing load, airborne contaminants and other factors. Chlorine is consumed when it attacks bacteria and other living organisms in water. Therefore dosages of calcium hypochlorite needed for any particular pool should be in accordance with the following table and repeated until 0.6 ppm chlorine residual is obtained as determined by a test kit. The chlorine residual test should be run at least once a day and dosages repeated as needed to maintain a level of 0.6 to 1.0 ppm chlorine residual.

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE NEEDED TO ADD AN EQUIVALENT OF 0.6 PPM RESIDUAL CHLORINE

GALLONS OF WATER	GRANULAR OUNCES	TABLESPOONS
500	0.06	0.1
1 000	0.12	0.2
5 000	0.60	1.0
10 000	1.20	2.0
25 000	3.00	5.0

Regular Treatments. Regular additions of calcium hypochlorite are usually made at night after swimmers have left the water. The following morning before the pool is used, chlorine residual should be checked. If less than the required 0.6 to 1.0 ppm chlorine residual is found, additions of calcium hypochlorite according to the above table should be repeated until this residual is reached. The test should be repeated during the day and calcium hypochlorite added to maintain the proper chlorine residual of 0.6 to 1.0 ppm.

Method of Application. To treat a pool, dissolve the calcium hypochlorite in water in a plastic container; use one gallon of water for each ounce of calcium hypochlorite required. Pour this solution into the pool while walking around it.

Superchlorination to Control Algae. Superchlorination is the best method for combating the growth of algae and other microorganisms and must be done at least once a week. This intensive treatment requires that the chlorine residual be increased to the range of 3.5 to 5.0 ppm. It should be done at night or during periods when the pool is not in use. Additions of .75 to 1.0 ounces of calcium hypochlorite per 1 000 gallons of water are usually sufficient for superchlorination.

Treating Newly Filled Pools and Pools at the Beginning of a Season. Before use, treat the pool water with 10 ounces of calcium hypochlorite per 10 000 gallons of water. After 30 minutes test chlorine residual with test kit. If no residual is found, repeat the treatment. If a chlorine residual exists but is below 0.6 ppm, add 1.2 ounces of calcium hypochlorite for every 10 000 gallons of water. Final chlorine residual should be 0.6 to 1.0 ppm or the amount required by local regulations.

The Need for pH and Alkalinity Control. Maintaining the proper pH and alkalinity of the pool water is exceedingly important to minimize 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 [illegible] a reddish brown color may develop. Consult your swimming pool dealer for corrective measures.

DO NOT SKID OR DROP

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE IMPORTANT STORAGE AND HANDLING INFORMATION — READ BEFORE USING

- Keep calcium hypochlorite in original container in a cool dry place.
- Keep container closed when not in use.
- Keep away from heat sources, sparks, open flames and lighted tobacco products.
- [illegible] hypochlorite [illegible] from the container.
- Add material [illegible] water.
- May cause fire [illegible] mixed with other chemicals.
- Fire may result if contaminated with acids or easily combustible material such as [illegible] products [illegible] organic material.
- [illegible]
- Wash hands [illegible]
- [illegible]

NOTICE [illegible]

T-H 9-75 **DISTRIBUTED BY:** THOMPSON HAYWARD CHEMICAL COMPANY **KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66110**