



UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF PREVENTION, PESTICIDES AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

Donna L. Butler

SEP 2 3 2003

PPG Industries, Inc.
One PPG Place - 8 North
Pittsburgh, PA. 15272

SUBJECT: June 24, 2003 Amendment Application

Pittabs

EPA Registration 748-138

Dear Ms. Butler:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following conditions:

Your First Aid statement must be rewritten in the following order: Eyes, Skin, Swallowed, Inhaled. The first two lines after the First Aid heading pertaining to emergency phone assistance must be removed from the beginning and placed at the end.

Under Helpful Aids on page 4 change the upper pH range from 7.4 to 7.6.

A copy of your conditionally approved stamped label is enclosed. You must submit a finished clean copy to this Office for our files. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Tom Luminello of my staff at (703) 308-8075.

Sincerely yours,

Robert S. Brennis

Product Manager (32)

Regulatory Management Branch II Antimicrobial Division (7510-C)

Enclosure

CONCURRENCES									
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EPA Form 1320-14 (1/00)			2-i1 Rt R				OFFICIAL FILE COPY		

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PITTABS

Calcium Hypochlorite Tablets or Dry Chlorinating Tablets for Industrial Applications and Swimming Pool Use Water Treating Agent - Bactericide - Algaecide - Bleach

EPA Reg. No. 748-138 EPA Est. No. 748-WV-1

Minimum 65% Available Chlorine

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER

Do not mix with other chemicals.

Do not add water to product – Add product to water

See additional precautionary statements on back label.

FIRST AID: Contact 1-304-843-1300 or your poison control center for 24-hour emergency medical treatment information. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. 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 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. 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 swallowed, call 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 doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. Note to physician, probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

more to bottom

Manufactured by PPG INDUSTRIES, INC. One PPG Place

[∴ Pittsburgh, PA 15272

Emergency Telephone Number: 1-304-843-1300

NET WT. 100 lbs. (45 kg)

[6/24/2003 pending EPA update]

With COMMENTS to Late Letter Dated:

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Under the Federal Insecticities
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and the pesticide,
regions and EPA Reg. No.

748-138

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS - HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS -

DANGER - Highly Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye and skin damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, or using tobacco. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. May be Fatal if swallowed. Irritating to Nose and Throat. Avoid breathing dust.

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. Never add water to product. Always add product to large quantities of water. Use only a clean, dry utensil made of metal or plastic each time product is taken from the container. Do not mix with any other chemicals. Do not add this product to any dispensing device containing remnants of any other product. Such use may cause violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. Contamination with moisture, acids, organic matter, other chemicals, or easily combustible materials such as petroleum or paint products may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases and possible generation of a fire or explosion. In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseal container. If possible isolate container in open air or well-ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water, if necessary.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL: Keep in original container in a cool, dry, well-ventilated place. Keep container closed when not in use. Keep away from heat sources, sparks, open flames and lighted tobacco products. Container Disposal - Do not reuse container. Residual material remaining in empty container can react to cause fire. Thoroughly flush empty container with water then destroy by placing in trash collection. Pesticide Disposal - Wastes resulting from the use of this product may be disposed of on site or at an approved waste disposal facility. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal. In Case of Fire - Drench with water. Calcium hypochlorite supplies oxygen; therefore, attempts to smother fire with a wet blanket, carbon dioxide, or a dry chemical extinguisher are ineffective. In Case of Spill or Leak - Use extreme caution. Contamination may cause fire or violent reaction. If fire or reaction occurs in area of spill, douse with plenty of water. Otherwise sweep up spilled material, using a clean, dry shovel and broom and dissolve spilled material in water. Then immediately use solution as directed.

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS m EPA Letter Dated:
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DIRECTIONS FOR USE. It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

Pittabs calcium hypochlorite tablets for swimming pools, containing 65% available chlorine, are designed to dissolve slowly (up to 5 hours) and provide a steady source of available chlorine in swimming pools. This product helps to control the growth of algae and effectively kills many bacteria, thus helping to keep the pool in a sanitary condition. Four tablets weight approximately 1 oz. (28 g). One standard U.S. measuring cup (240 cm³) equals approximately 7 oz. (200 g) of tablets.

HOW TO APPLY: For best results use a dissolving basket, a floating feeder, or add the tablets to a plastic leaf strainer in the surface skimmer. Do not permit tablets to contact plastic or steel pool linings. Do not throw the tablets directly into the pool. Superchlorination or shock treatment is best accomplished using fast dissolving granular calcium hypochlorite rather than calcium hypochlorite tablets. To use this product for shocking or superchlorination, it is best to predissolve the tablets in water (8 tablets in 1 gallon of water) and use the solution or put the tablets in the skimmer with the recirculation system running and allow at least 5 hours for the tablets to dissolve.

REGULAR TREATMENT FOR POOLS IN USE:

Maintain pool water parameters in the ranges recommended below or at levels required by location regulations. Obtain and make use of a pool test kit to measure pH, free chlorine residual, total alkalinity, water hardness, and cyanuric acid concentration.

Parameter	Test Frequency	Recommended Level		
рН	Daily	7.2 to 7.6		
Free Chlorine Residual	Daily	1 to 3 ppm in unstabilized pools. 2 to 4 ppm minimum in stabilized pools.		
Total Alkalinity as CaCO₃	Weekly	60-120 ppm		
Stabilizer (Cyanuric Acid)	Monthly	20 to 50 ppm		
Water Hardness as CaCO₃	Monthly	200 ppm minimum		

[or instead of the above paragraph and table, use the following paragraph format on smaller packages:

Maintain pool water parameters as follows: adjust pH to 7.2-7.6, free chlorine residual 1-4 ppm, total alkalinity 60-120 ppm, stabilizer 20-50 ppm, and water hardness at 200 ppm minimum. Obtain and make use of a pool test kit to measure the levels.]

Initial Chlorination: Begin operation of your recirculation equipment. Superchlorinate the pool following the directions given below for superchlorination. Wait at least 4 hours, preferably overnight, then vacuum the pool bottom. Determine the free chlorine residual using your test kit. If no residual is found, superchlorinate again. Wait 30 minutes then retest. Repeat the treatment until a minimum of 1.5 ppm (parts per million) free chlorine residual has been established. Do not enter the water until the free chlorine residual is 4.0 ppm or less. Make certain the pool water parameters described above are in their proper ranges.

Routine Chlorination: The pH, total alkalinity, water hardness, and stabilizer concentration should be maintained at the proper levels. Subsequently add 3-4 oz. of this product (1-2 oz. in stabilized pools) per 5,000 gallons of water daily or as often as needed to maintain the desired free chlorine residual whether the pool is in use or not. Actual dosages of product required to maintain the desired free chlorine residual will vary with sunlight, water temperature, bathing load, stabilizer concentration, and other factors. Use a test kit frequently to determine and maintain the proper free chlorine residual. For small changes in free chlorine residual once a free chlorine residual is detected, the addition of 1 oz. of this product to 5,000 gallons of water will raise the free chlorine residual approximately 1.0 ppm.

with COMMENTS m SPA Letter Dated:

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HELPFUL AIDS IN SWIMMING POOL CARE

Superchlorination: Superchlorination is recommended to combat the growth of algae and other microorganisms and to destroy unfiltered organic contamination that could build up in the pool water. Adjust pH between 7.2 and 7.4 prior to superchlorinating. Add 5 oz. (20 tablets) of this product to every 5,000 gallons of water. Maintain operation of your pump and filter and allow five hours for the tablets to dissolve. Treatment should be done at night or during a period when the pool is not in use. Superchlorinate at least once per week during periods of heavy usage or when water temperatures are above 80°F and once every two weeks in residential pools receiving normal usage. Do not enter the pool until the free chlorine residual has dropped to 4.0 ppm or less.

Shock Treatment: Shocking is recommended when certain pool water quality problems such as visible signs of algae growth, noxious odors, or other unusual water quality problems develop. Adjust pH between 7.2 and 7.4 prior to shocking. Add 10 oz. (40 tablets) of this product to every 5,000 gallons of water. Maintain operation of your pump and filter. Allow five hours for the tablets to dissolve and repeat if necessary. Treatment should be done at night or during a period when the pool is not in use. Do not enter the pool until the free chlorine residual has dropped to 4.0 ppm or less.

Need for Control of pH, Total Alkalinity, Water Hardness, and Use of Stabilizer: Maintaining the proper pH, total alkalinity, and water hardness is necessary to obtain proper water balance, and help avoid problems such as cloudy water, scaling, corrosion and swimmer discomfort. Stabilizers such as cyanuric acid slow down the rate at which chlorine is destroyed by sunlight. Follow carefully the directions given with the product when using a stabilizer. Kits for testing free chlorine, pH, total alkalinity, water hardness, and cyanuric acid concentration are an integral part of a proper program for controlling the quality of your pool water. The kits are inexpensive and available from most pool chemical dealers.

How to Determine the Capacity of Your Pool:

First:

Approximate the average depth in feet by adding the depth at the deep end to the

depth at the shallow end and divide the total by two.

Then:

For rectangular or square pools: Multiply length (ft) x width (ft) x average depth

(ft) \times 7.5 = capacity of pool in gallons.

For circular pools: Multiply diameter (ft) x diameter (ft) x average depth (ft) x 5.9 =

capacity of pool in gallons.

For oval pools: Multiply long axis (ft) x short axis (ft) x average depth (ft) x 5.9 =

capacity of pool in gallons.

NOTE: If pool has sloping sides, multiply total gallons calculated by 0.85 to arrive at the capacity of your pool.

OTHER USES:

Calcium Hypochlorite is also used in the sanitization of water systems, municipal water mains, sewage and industrial waste treatment, pulp bleaching, sanitization in the food industry, restaurants, dairies, and hospitals, odor and taste control in potable water systems, algae control in industrial cooling water systems, and general industrial sanitizations. For specific literature on these and other accepted uses, write to the address on the front label.

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