

DIRECTIONS FOR 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 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 residual chlorine 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 ppm.

"CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE NEEDED TO ADD AN EQUIVALENT OF 0.6 PPM AVAILABLE 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 is found, additions of Calcium Hypochlorite according to the above table should be continued until this residual is reached.

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 needed. 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 5 to 10 ppm. It should be done at night or during periods when the pool is not in use. Additions of one ounce of Calcium Hypochlorite per 1,000 gallons are usually sufficient for superchlorination.

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.

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE GRANULAR

70% A

BACTERICIDE • ALGAECIDE • FOR TREATING

ACTIVE INGREDIENT . . . Calcium Hypochlorite . . . 70% INERT INGREDIENT

DANGER! KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
MAY BE FATAL OR HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED
STRONG OXIDANT
MAY PRODUCE SEVERE CHEMICAL BURNS
FIRE MAY RESULT FROM CONTACT WITH HEAT, ACIDS, OR
COMBUSTIBLE MATTER

- Do not get on skin or in eyes.
- In case of skin and eye contact, flush with plenty of water.
- If skin irritation persists, get medical attention.

ANTIDOTE: EXTERNAL — Wash thoroughly with water. For eyes, get prompt
INTERNAL — Give milk, water, or egg whites. CALL PHYSICIAN



PPG INDUSTRIES, Inc.
Chemical Division
One Gateway Center
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222

Made

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE TABLETS



70% Available Chlorine

• ALGAECIDE • FOR TREATING POOL WATER

INGREDIENT . . . Calcium Hypochlorite . . . 70% INERT INGREDIENTS . . . 30%

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DPC
INDUSTRIES, Inc.
Chemical Division
Gateway Center
Pittsburgh, Pa. 15222

Made at Barberton, Ohio, U.S.A.

U.S.D.A. Reg. No. 748-205

DO NOT SKID OR DROP

IMPORTANT STORAGE AND HANDLING INFORMATION—READ BEFORE USING

- Store Calcium Hypochlorite 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.
- Fire may result if Calcium Hypochlorite is contaminated by small amounts of foreign materials such as tobacco, beverages, paint products, soaps, cleaners, oil, kerosene, rags, paper, vinegar and most other chemicals, organic or combustible materials.
- Use only a clean, dry scoop made of metal or plastic each time Calcium Hypochlorite is removed from the container.
- In case of fire, drench with water. Calcium Hypochlorite supplies oxygen, therefore, attempts to smother fire with wet blankets, carbon dioxide or dry chemical fire extinguisher are ineffective.
- Wash hands after handling.
- Do not re-use empty container. Destroy when empty.

NET CONTENTS 100 POUNDS

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REGISTERED
July 10, 1970
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTER
ED UNDER NO. 748-205

748-205 C

70% A

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