



Chemicals

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

GRANULES

FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS AND SWIMMING POOL USE.

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated
748-239
JAN 14 1983

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the pesticide
registered under EPA Reg. No.

BACTERICIDE • ALGAEICIDE • BLEACH

ACTIVE INGREDIENT : Calcium Hypochlorite
INERT INGREDIENTS
65% AVAILABLE CHLORINE

DANGER! KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN!

PRACTICAL TREATMENT (FIRST AID)

- EYE OR SKIN CONTACT: Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and eye contact, get immediate medical attention. If skin irritation occurs, get medical attention.
- INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If signs of irritation or discomfort occur, take immediately to a hospital or p
- SWALLOWING: If conscious, drink large quantities of water and any common cooking (vegetable) oil if available. Do immediately to a hospital or physician. If vomiting occurs, administer additional water. If unconscious, or in co take immediately to a hospital. Do not attempt to induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious pers

HAZARDS TO HUMANS
AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER! HIGHLY CORROSIVE • CAUSES SKIN AND EYE DAMAGE • MAY BE FATAL IF SWALLOWED • IRRITATING
AND THROAT

Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Avoid breathing dust. Remove and wa
contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

ppc
INDUSTRIES

NE
10
45



ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not discharge into lakes, streams, ponds or public waters unless in accordance with NPDES Permit. For guidance, contact the regional office of EPA (RQ 100 lbs/45.4kg) UN1748.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT! MIX ONLY WITH WATER. USE ONLY A CLEAN, DRY UTENSIL MADE OF METAL OR PLASTIC EACH TIME CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE IS TAKEN FROM THE CONTAINER. 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.

$$\begin{array}{r} \dots 65\% \\ \dots 35\% \\ \hline \dots 100\% \end{array}$$

- Keep 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.
- Use only a clean, dry utensil made of metal or plastic each time Calcium Hypochlorite is taken from the container.
- Do not reuse container. Residual material remaining in empty drum can react to cause fire. Thoroughly flush empty container with water then destroy by placing in trash collection.
- 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.

Manufactured by:
PPG Industries, Inc.
Barberton, OH
EPA Reg. No.
EPA Est. No. 740-QH-1

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER, PPG INDUSTRIES, INC.,
NATRIUM, WV. (304) 843-1300

L10A-2F-982A

1. Do not induce vomiting. Take
in convulsions
person.

TING TO NOSE
ad wash
NET CONTENTS
100 POUNDS
45.4 KILOGRAMS

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DANGER
KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Calcium hypochlorite is a dry granular material in free form which is a source of available chlorine. It provides a rapid source of a chlorine containing disinfectant which protects the pool against the growth of bacteria and algae to help keep the pool in a sanitary condition.

TREATING NEWLY FILLED POOLS

Adjust the total alkalinity, pH, water hardness, and stabilizer concentrations (if applicable) of your pool water to the levels recommended in the table below following the procedures outlined in your pool test kit. Continue operation of your filtration equipment. Shock treat the pool by adding 20 oz. of calcium hypochlorite for every 10,000 gallons of water. Wait at least 4 hours, preferably overnight, then vacuum the pool bottom. Determine the free chlorine residuals using your test kit. If no residual is found, superchlorinate by adding 10 oz. of calcium hypochlorite for every 10,000 gallons of water, wait 30 minutes then retest. Repeat the treatment until a free chlorine residual is established. When a free chlorine residual is established adjust the free chlorine residual to 1.5 ppm and the pH to the level recommended below or the values required by local regulation. Once a free chlorine residual is established, one ounce of calcium hypochlorite (2 level tbsp.) added to 10,000 gallons of water will raise the free chlorine residual about .5 ppm. Do not enter the water until the free chlorine residual is less than 3.0 ppm.

REGULAR TREATMENT FOR POOLS IN USE

<u>Variable</u>	<u>Test/Adjust Frequency</u>	<u>Recommended Level</u>
1. pH	Daily	7.2 to 7.6
2. Free Chlorine Residual	Daily	1 to 1.5 ppm in unstabilized pools 1.5 ppm minimum in stabilized pools
3. Total Alkalinity	Weekly	50 to 100 ppm in concrete pools 125 to 150 ppm in vinyl, fiberglass, or painted pools
4. Stabilizers (Cyanuric Acid)	Monthly	20 to 60 ppm
5. Water hardness	Monthly	200 ppm minimum

The total alkalinity, pH, water hardness, and stabilizer concentration should be adjusted as recommended, following the procedures outlined in your pool test kits. The total quantity of calcium hypochlorite needed to maintain the proper free chlorine residual varies with temperature, sunlight, bathing load, stabilizer concentration, airborne contaminants and other factors. Therefore actual dosages should be based on the free chlorine residuals as determined using the test kit.

Calcium hypochlorite should be added to the pool water daily or as often as needed to maintain the desired free chlorine residual, preferably in the evening or when the pool is not in use. As much as 8 oz. of calcium hypochlorite (2 oz. in stabilized pools) per 10,000 gallons of water may be required each day to maintain the desired free chlorine residual. For smaller changes in free chlorine residual once a free chlorine residual is present the addition of 1 oz. (2 level tbsp.) of calcium hypochlorite per 10,000 gallons of water will raise the free chlorine residual about .5 ppm. Readjust the pH after all calcium hypochlorite additions. Do not enter the water until the free chlorine residual is less than 3.0 ppm.

HOW TO APPLY CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Calcium hypochlorite is best added to the pool as a solution. Predissolve the required quantity of calcium hypochlorite in a plastic pail or bottle using 1 gallon of water to dissolve every 2 oz. (4 level tbsp.) of calcium hypochlorite. Allow the mixture to settle and decant off the clear solution into a plastic sprinkling can and use the clear solution for treatment. Calcium hypochlorite may also be added to the pool by broadcasting the dry granules over the pool water surface. No one should be in the pool when chemicals are being added.

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 which could build up in the pool water. Add 10 oz. of calcium hypochlorite to every 10,000 gallons of water. Maintain operation of your pump and filter. 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 3.0 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. Add 20 oz. of calcium hypochlorite to every 10,000 gallons of water. Maintain operation of your pump and filter. 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 3.0 ppm or less as measured using your test kit.

Need for Control of pH, Alkalinity, Water Hardness, and Use of Stabilizer

Maintaining the proper pH, alkalinity, and water hardness is necessary to obtain proper disinfection 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. The use of a stabilizer is recommended in all outdoor pools (not recommended in indoor pools) to cut chemical costs and ensure the maintenance of proper free chlorine residuals

required for satisfactory disinfection. Follow carefully the directions given with the product when using a stabilizer. Kits for testing 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 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 X width X average depth X 7.5 = Capacity of pool in gallons

For circular pools: Multiply diameter X diameter X average depth X 5.9 = Capacity of pool in gallons

For oval pools: Multiply long axis X short axis X average depth 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 sanitization. For specific literature on these and other accepted uses, write to PPG Industries, Inc., One Gateway Center, Pittsburgh, PA 15222.

<p style="text-align: center;">U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS REGISTRATION DIVISION (WH-567) WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460</p> <p>NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: <input type="checkbox"/> REGISTRATION <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> REREISTRATION <i>(Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act)</i></p>	EPA REGISTRATION NO.	DATE OF ISSUANCE
	TERM OF ISSUANCE	
	NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT	
NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT (Include ZIP code)		
<p>NOTE: Changes in labeling formula differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above U.S. EPA registration number.</p> <p>On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby Registered/Reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.</p> <p>A copy of the labeling accepted in connection with this Registration/Reregistration is returned herewith.</p> <p>Registration is in no way to be construed as an endorsement or approval of this product by this Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.</p> <p>1. The registrant shall submit to the Administrator a copy of the label for the pesticide within 30 days of the date of registration or reregistration.</p> <p>2. The registrant shall submit to the Administrator a copy of the label for the pesticide within 30 days of the date of registration or reregistration.</p> <p>3. The registrant shall submit to the Administrator a copy of the label for the pesticide within 30 days of the date of registration or reregistration.</p> <p>4. The registrant shall submit to the Administrator a copy of the label for the pesticide within 30 days of the date of registration or reregistration.</p> <p>5. The registrant shall submit to the Administrator a copy of the label for the pesticide within 30 days of the date of registration or reregistration.</p> <p>6. The registrant shall submit to the Administrator a copy of the label for the pesticide within 30 days of the date of registration or reregistration.</p> <p>7. The registrant shall submit to the Administrator a copy of the label for the pesticide within 30 days of the date of registration or reregistration.</p> <p>8. The registrant shall submit to the Administrator a copy of the label for the pesticide within 30 days of the date of registration or reregistration.</p> <p>9. The registrant shall submit to the Administrator a copy of the label for the pesticide within 30 days of the date of registration or reregistration.</p> <p>10. The registrant shall submit to the Administrator a copy of the label for the pesticide within 30 days of the date of registration or reregistration.</p>		
<input type="checkbox"/> ATTACHMENT IS APPLICABLE		
SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL		DATE