

INDUCLOR



DEC 1993

748-239

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE GRANULES

MINIMUM 65% AVAILABLE CHLORINE

BACTERICIDE • ALGAECIDE • BLEACH

FOR INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS and swimming pool use

EPA Reg. No. 748-WV-1
(E.C. 791001)

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER!

See additional precautionary statements on back panel.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Calcium Hypochlorite

INERT INGREDIENTS

67%
33%



Manufactured by
PPG Industries, Inc.
One PPG Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15222

NET WT.
100 lbs.
(45 kg)

PRACTICAL TREATMENT (First Aid)

- EYE OR SKIN CONTACT:

Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes, while removing contaminated clothing and shoes. For 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 physician.

- SWALLOWING:

If swallowed, if conscious, drink large quantities of water and any common cooking (vegetable) oil, if available. Do not induce vomiting. Take immediately to a hospital or physician. If vomiting occurs, administer additional water. If unconscious, or in convulsions, take immediately to a hospital. Do not attempt to induce vomiting or give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

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EPA Reg. No. 748-239

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 flowing form which contains a minimum of 65% 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.

HOW TO APPLY CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Calcium Hypochlorite is best added to the pool as a solution. Dissolve the required quantity of Calcium Hypochlorite in a plastic pail or bottle using 1 gallon of water to dissolve every 2 oz. (4 level tsp.) 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.

REGULAR TREATMENT FOR POOLS IN USE

Maintain pool water parameters in the ranges recommended below or at levels required by local 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
1. pH	Daily	7.2 to 7.8
2. Free Chlorine Residual	Daily	1 to 1.5 ppm in unstabilized pools, 1.5 ppm minimum in stabilized pools
3. Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	Weekly	50-100 ppm in plaster pools, 125-150 ppm in non-plaster pools
4. Stabilizers (Cyanuric Acid)	Monthly	20 to 50 ppm
5. Water Hardness as CaCO ₃	Monthly	200 ppm minimum

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 1.5 ppm (parts per million) free chlorine residual has been established. Do not enter the water until the free chlorine residual is 3.0 ppm or less. Make certain the pool water parameters listed in the prior table are in their proper ranges.

Routine Chlorination:

The pH, total alkalinity, water hardness, and stabilizer concentration should be maintained at values recommended in the prior table. Subsequently, add 3-4 oz. of Calcium Hypochlorite (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 Calcium Hypochlorite required to maintain the desired free chlorine residual will vary with sunlight, water temperature, bather load, stabilizer concentration, iron, 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. (2 level tsp.) of Calcium Hypochlorite to 5,000 gallons of water will raise the free chlorine residual approximately 1.0 ppm.

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. Adjust pH between 7.2 and 7.4 prior to superchlorinating. Add 5 oz. of Calcium Hypochlorite to every 5,000 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 period of heavy use 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. Adjust pH between 7.2 and 7.4 prior to shocking. Add 10 oz. of Calcium Hypochlorite to every 5,000 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, 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.

Third: For rectangular or square pools: Multiply length (ft) x width (ft) x average depth (ft) x 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 sanitization. For specific literature on these and other accepted uses, write to the address on front label.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER:

Highly Corrosive • Causes Skin and Eye Damage • May Be Fatal If Swallowed • Irritating to Nose and Throat
Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Avoid breathing dust. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse.

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 the EPA.

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.

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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 public waters unless this product is specifically identified and addressed in an NPDES permit. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

0234



CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED
UN2880 RQ

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
NATRIUM, WV U.S.A. (304) 843-1300

**STORAGE
AND DISPOSAL**
READ BEFORE USING

well ventilated

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.

Waste 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.

L45D-591B-81

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CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

BACTERICIDE • ALGAEICIDE •
BLEACH • SANITIZER •
WATER TREATING AGENT
FOR SWIMMING POOLS
AND INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

A MULTIPURPOSE
CHEMICAL FOR
DISINFECTION AND
SANITIZING

AND POTABLE WATER APPLICATIONS

AGRICULTURE

AQUACULTURE

BEVERAGE PLANTS

FOOD PROCESSING
PLANTS

INSTITUTIONAL,
COMMERCIAL
AND HOME USES

DEC 17 1993

FOR WATER SANITIZATION
AND SEWAGE TREATMENT

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PREPARING CALCIUM
HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTIONS

[Handwritten signature]

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE

Calcium Hypochlorite is Effective

PPG calcium hypochlorite is a dry, white, free-flowing, granular material. In solution with water, it is used as a general disinfectant to destroy bacteria, algae, fungi, and other microorganisms through the process of chlorination. Chlorination is recognized and widely accepted as the standard method of disinfecting drinking water and as a sanitizer in a variety of food processing, commercial, institutional, and domestic applications.

Calcium Hypochlorite is Efficient

PPG calcium hypochlorite is efficient, easy to use and handle. Solutions can be prepared quickly for on the spot use from the economical drums and convenient pails and jugs provided by PPG. PPG markets granular calcium hypochlorite under the names Pittclor® and Inductor™ and tableted calcium hypochlorite as ^{PPG,} Pittabs® and Inductor Tablets. All are high quality calcium hypochlorite products containing a minimum of 65% available chlorine.

Any of these products may be used for the applications described in this brochure provided directions are followed and this brochure is in the possession of the user at the time of application.

Calcium Hypochlorite Is Economical

PPG calcium hypochlorite does the job without waste and without the need for elaborate equipment. Stored in clean, dry sealed containers, in a cool dry place it remains chemically stable and retains a high available chlorine content for a long period. And, leading distributors sell PPG calcium hypochlorite in quantities and at prices which make it economical for both small and large users.

For additional product information, refer to PPG's calcium hypochlorite MSDSs, available upon request.

Note: Calcium Hypochlorite refers to the following products:
Pittclor® EPA Reg. No. 748-217
Inductor™ EPA Reg. No. 748-239
Pittabs® EPA Reg. No. 748-138
Inductor™ - EPA Reg. No. 748-217
Inductor™ Tablets EPA Reg. No. 748-217

PPG Calcium Hypochlorite
Tablets, EPA Reg. No. 748-295

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PRECAUTIONS AND SAFETY MEASURES

Calcium hypochlorite is a stable chemical when properly stored and handled. However, it is highly corrosive and a strong oxidizing agent. Calcium hypochlorite is not flammable, but in the presence of contaminants or other chemicals, it can cause fire or explosion.

Everyone who handles calcium hypochlorite must be completely familiar with proper handling, storage, and use procedures as well as first aid emergency procedures in case of accident.

Note: The U.S. Department of Transportation regulates transportation of calcium hypochlorite as "hazardous material". As serious penalties can be imposed for violation of DOT regulations, everyone who transports these products should be informed of these regulations and follow them.

HANDLING AND STORAGE

Before using calcium hypochlorite, read all label directions on the container. All handling and storage directions on the container must be followed to ensure accident-free use of the chemical.

Do not slide or drop calcium hypochlorite containers. Store the chemical in its original container in a cool, dry place. Be sure the calcium hypochlorite container is tightly closed when not in use. Keep calcium hypochlorite away from heat sources, sparks, open flames, and lighted tobacco products.

In case of fire, drench with water. Since calcium hypochlorite supplies oxygen, attempts to smother the fire with a wet blanket, carbon dioxide or dry chemical extinguisher are ineffective.

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 public waters unless this product is specifically identified and addressed in an NPDES permit. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Calcium hypochlorite may produce severe chemical burns. Wear eye protection, gloves and protective clothing when using this product. Do not breathe dust or fumes.

Be sure to wash your hands after handling calcium hypochlorite.

Use only a clean, dry scoop made of metal or plastic each time calcium hypochlorite is taken from the container. Add calcium hypochlorite only to water. A fire or explosion may result if calcium hypochlorite is mixed with other chemicals, contaminated with acids, or brought into contact with any other easily combustible materials such as oil, kerosene, gasoline, paint products and any other organic materials.

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. Use the solution immediately as directed.

Do not reuse empty calcium hypochlorite containers. They should be rinsed with water, then disposed of.

Environmental Hazard
Calcium hypochlorite may produce chemical burns in animals and is toxic to fish. Do not introduce calcium hypochlorite into lakes, streams, ponds, or public waters unless in accordance with NPDES permit.

FIRST AID

Eye or Skin Contact: Flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes while removing clothing if it is contaminated. For eye contact, or if skin irritation occurs, get immediate medical attention.

Inhalation: Remove person(s) affected to fresh air. If signs of irritation or discomfort occur, take the person to a hospital or physician immediately.

If Swallowed: ^{drink} If ~~the person is~~ ^{swallowed} conscious, give large quantities of water, to ~~drink followed by any com-~~ ~~mon vegetable cooking oil, if avail-~~ ~~able.~~ Do not induce vomiting. If vomiting occurs, administer additional water. Take the person immediately to a hospital or physician. If the person is unconscious, or in convulsions, do not attempt to induce vomiting or give anything by mouth. Get medical attention immediately.

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AGRICULTURAL USES:

Farm Buildings and Enclosures

Regularly clear all livestock, poultry, and other animals, as well as their feed from premises, enclosures, vehicles, etc. Clean all litter and manure from floors, walls and surfaces of facilities occupied or traversed by animals or poultry. Empty all troughs and other feeding and watering devices. Thoroughly clean all surfaces with soap or detergent and rinse with water. Disinfect by saturating all surfaces with a solution of at least 1000 ppm available chlorine (see Preparing Calcium Hypochlorite Solutions) for a period of 10 minutes. Also, immerse all halters, ropes, cages, and other equipment used in handling and restraining animals or poultry, the cleaned forks, shovels and scrapers used for removing litter and manure in this solution. Ventilate the buildings, vehicles and closed spaces. Do not rehouse livestock or poultry or reemploy equipment until chlorine has been dissipated. Disinfected feed racks, automatic feeders, fountains and waterers must be rinsed with potable water before reuse.

Poultry Plants

Calcium hypochlorite solutions will control odors and bacterial growth in poultry feeding and dressing plants. Poultry feeding areas, dropping boards, feeding troughs and watering fountains should receive regular treatment with solutions containing 5000 ppm available chlorine.

Spray or flush dropping boards and feeding troughs thoroughly with the solution.

Watering fountains should be rinsed with this solution. In float control fountains, treat poultry drinking water with 1 oz. of calcium hypochlorite by using a gravity feeder. In refillable fountains, treat poultry drinking water by adding 1 oz. of calcium hypochlorite for every 1000 to 5000 gallons of poultry drinking water.

Clean poultry dressing areas for a period of 10 minutes regularly before treatment. Immediately after, disinfect by spraying the walls, tables, floors and ceilings with a solution containing 5000 ppm available chlorine.

Clean equipment and utensils should be ~~disinfected~~ ^{sanitized} by rinsing with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. ~~After immersing for 2 minutes, rinse all surfaces with potable water.~~ ^{for a period of 2 minutes.}

Harvested Potatoes

To help control and reduce the spread of organisms which cause soft rot, sanitize potatoes after cleaning and prior to storage by spraying with a solution containing 500 ppm available chlorine at a dosage of 1 gallon of sanitizing solution per ton of potatoes. Spray the solution over the potatoes as they enter storage on a conveyor line. Provide tumbling action during this treatment.

Harvested Sweet Potatoes

To control and reduce the speed of soft rot-causing organisms in water and on sweet potatoes (*Ipomoea batatas*), spray potatoes with a 150 to 500 ppm solution for 2 to 5 minutes.

If a dip is used, monitor the solution hourly and add enough calcium hypochlorite to the solution to maintain the 150 to 500 ppm level. Or, change the solution hourly (or as frequently as necessary) to prevent the available chlorine level from dropping too low.

Mushrooms

To control bacterial blotch (*Pseudomonas tolosii*), apply a 100 to 200 ppm solution prior to watering mushroom production surfaces. The first application should begin when pins form, and thereafter between breaks on a need basis depending on the occurrence of bacterial blotch. Calcium hypochlorite may be applied directly to pins to control small infection foci. Apply 1.5 to 2.0 oz. per square foot of growing space.

12-15-91
Description: PPG Calcium Hypochlorite
DIR: C-3426
File: "PPG-1"
Type: CAP
Date: October 14, 1991

Customer Correction: 12-16-91

Bee Cells and Boards (Not Applicable in California)

Immerse leafcutting bee cells and bee boards in a solution containing 1 ppm available chlorine for 3 minutes to disinfect. Allow cells to drain for 2 minutes and dry for 4 to 5 hours, or until no chlorine odor can be detected. This solution is made by thoroughly mixing ¼ tsp. of calcium hypochlorite in 200 gallons of water. Bee domiciles are disinfected by spraying with a 0.1 ppm solution until all surfaces are thoroughly covered. Allow the domicile to dry until chlorine odor has dissipated before placing in use.

Harvested Fruits

Calcium hypochlorite solutions containing 25 ppm available chlorine can reduce harmful bacteria and improve the keeping properties of fruit. First, clean all fruit in wash tank. Then, prepare a 25 ppm available chlorine solution. Soak the fruit for two minutes in the solution, then rinse with potable water. *in a second wash tank*

Harvested Vegetables

First, remove surface soils and debris from vegetables in a wash tank. After draining, disinfect by submerging vegetables in a second wash tank for two minutes while circulating a 25 ppm available chlorine solution. After this washing, spray rinse with fresh calcium hypochlorite solution, rinse with potable water and then package.

Seeds

Bacterial spot (*Xanthomonas vesicatoris*) on pimentos seeds may be controlled by initially removing moist seeds from ripe fruits. To control surface fungi and bacteria on tomato seeds, initially wash seeds, then immediately soak seeds in 39,000 ppm solution for 15 minutes with continuous agitation. After treatment, rinse seeds in potable water for 15 minutes. Dry seeds to normal moisture. Make this solution by mixing 8 oz. of this product with 1 gallon of water.

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AQUACULTURAL USES:

Fish Ponds

Remove all fish from ponds prior to treatment. Thereafter, thoroughly mix 20 oz. of calcium hypochlorite for each 10,000 gallons of pond water. Repeat the treatment if the available chlorine level is below 1 ppm after 5 minutes. Return fish to the pond after the available chlorine level reaches zero.

Fish Pond Equipment

Clean all physical soil from equipment prior to treatment. Soak equipment in a solution of 200 ppm available chlorine. Porous equipment should soak for one hour.

Maine Lobster Ponds

Remove lobster, seaweed, etc. from ponds prior to treatment. Drain the pond and thoroughly mix 75 pounds of calcium hypochlorite to each 10,000 gallons of pond water. Apply evenly so that all barrows, gates, rocks, and dam are treated with the product. Permit high tide to fill the pond and then close gates. Allow water to stand 2 to 3 days until the available chlorine level reaches zero. Open the gates and allow 2 tidal cycles to flush the pond before returning lobsters to the pond.

Conditioning Live Oysters (Not Applicable In California)

Mix 1 oz. of this product completely with each 10,000 gallons of water at 50 to 70 degrees F. Expose the oysters to this solution for at least 15 minutes, monitoring the available chlorine level to be sure it does not fall below 0.05 ppm. Repeat the entire process if the available chlorine level drops below 0.05 ppm or the temperature falls below 50 degrees F.

Control of Scavenger Fish in Hatchery Ponds

Prepare a 200 ppm solution. Pour into drained pond potholes and repeat if necessary. Do not replace desirable fish into refilled ponds until chlorine residual has dropped to 0 ppm, as determined by a test kit.

Boat Hulls (Not Applicable in California)

To control slime on boat hulls, sling a plastic tarp under the boat, retaining enough water to cover the fouled bottom area. Do not allow additional water to enter enclosed area. This envelope should contain approximately 500 gallons of water for a 14 foot boat. Add 3.5 oz of calcium hypochlorite to the enclosed water to obtain a 35 ppm available chlorine concentration. Leave immersed for 8 to 12 hours. Repeat if necessary. Do not discharge the solution until the free chlorine level has dropped to 0 ppm, as determined by a ~~swimming-pool~~ test kit.

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BEVERAGE PLANTS: Breweries

Calcium hypochlorite solutions enable breweries to prevent bacterial growth and assure the purity and fresh taste of their products on a continuing basis.

As a general sanitizer, calcium hypochlorite is doubly effective because of its dissolving action on beer stone, proteins, slime, yeast, and other matter commonly found in brewery lines, tanks, hoses, etc.

To prepare a stock cleaning and sanitizing solution, add 5 pounds of calcium hypochlorite to three gallons of warm water in a 20-gallon container. Introduce 3 pounds of soda ash and stir until dissolved. Dilute this mixture with cold water to make 15 gallons of solution, then add 5 pounds of PPG Pels[®] caustic soda beads. Stir to dissolve and allow to stand. When diluted 1-to-10 with water, this solution is an excellent cleaner/sanitizer for piping and equipment, steel, tile and concrete vats.

Filter Pulp:

Calcium hypochlorite solutions sanitize and remove colloidal deposits and coloring matter on wood pulp being used as a filtering agent, thereby restoring maximum efficiency.

Wash the wood pulp filter mass in the usual manner. Shut off washer water flow after washing. Add ~~4~~^{0.4} oz. of calcium hypochlorite for each 10 gallons of water in the washer to remove colloidal deposits. Run the washer ~~with solution~~ for 60 minutes. If a washer is not used, soak the pulp in water containing ~~4~~^{0.4} oz. of calcium hypochlorite per 10 gallons of water. Remove pulp after letting stand for 10-15 minutes at 150 degrees F.

Fermenting Tubs — Cyprus:

Clean and rinse the tub thoroughly to remove all traces of oil, then fill with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution to sanitize. Allow to stand 10-12 hours.

False Bottoms:

Sanitize false bottoms by covering them with warm water and broadcasting one pound of dry calcium hypochlorite for every 4 gallons of water used. Allow to stand 20 minutes.

Washing Equipment:

Sanitize the washing equipment by first thoroughly cleaning to ~~remove physical soil~~, then flushing all surfaces with calcium hypochlorite solution containing 200 ppm available chlorine.

Malting Areas:

Floors and walls around malt tanks should be thoroughly washed once a week to prevent mold formation and odor. After cleansing, flush both floors and walls with a solution containing 0.25% available chlorine.

Aging Cellars:

Spray the concrete walls of aging cellars regularly with a calcium hypochlorite solution of 0.5% available chlorine to destroy existing mold and mildew and prevent odor.

Pasteurizers:

Slime and odors that develop in pocket-type pasteurizers can be controlled with regular use of a 1% available chlorine solution fed into the pasteurizer water supply by a hypochlorinator. A feed rate which provides a dosage of 0.5 to 1.0 ppm available chlorine at the overflow is required for optimum results. After draining and cleaning pasteurizers, the hypochlorinator should be used to provide fresh refill water with the proper chlorine residual.

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Grain Steep Tanks:

Calcium hypochlorite is a highly effective sanitizer in controlling mold growth in humid malt house conditions. Steep tanks should be *cleaned* washed lightly with water first, then sprayed with a 1.5 to 2.0% available chlorine solution. Allow to stand 30 minutes.

The walls of concrete germination compartments should also be *cleaned* washed lightly and treated as above.

The perforated metal floors of germination compartments should be sprayed with high pressure water and then covered at a rate of 0.15 oz. of dry calcium hypochlorite per square foot of wet floor. (A clean, dry, uncontaminated broadcaster or spreading device may be used effectively.) Allow the coating to stand for 30 minutes; *rinse* thoroughly with potable water before putting equipment in service.

for thorough cleaning

OK leave in

Water Supplies:

Calcium hypochlorite solutions containing 1% available chlorine will properly sanitize plant water used to the production of beer.

The calcium hypochlorite solution should be introduced into the water supply by a hypochlorinator. An available chlorine residual of ~~0.2~~ 0.2 ppm must be maintained throughout the system at all times. Be sure to dechlorinate the water before it is used to process beer.

0.2 to 0.6

Carbonated Beverage Plants

Water Supplies:

Available plant water supplies used in the production of carbonated beverages may be properly sanitized by introducing a solution of 1% available chlorine. The solution should be introduced by a hypochlorinator and adjusted to supply an available chlorine residual of *0.2 to 0.6* ppm at all times.

Be sure to dechlorinate the water before it is used to process beverages.

0.2 to 0.6

Manufacturing Equipment:

The use of calcium hypochlorite is a reliable and economical way to sanitize equipment and control the quality and taste of carbonated beverages.

Clean surfaces before treatment

Before bottling operations start up, feed a 200 ppm available chlorine solution through all pumps, lines, and fillers to eliminate bacteria. After each bottling operation, thoroughly spray syrup tanks with a 200-300 ppm available chlorine solution, let stand for 30 minutes.

200-300

Cider Plants

Even when stored under cold conditions, sweet cider is particularly susceptible to fungus growth, which causes spoilage. As a preventive, sanitize each cask with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution before use. Clean thoroughly first, then rinse each cask with the solution.

for a period of 2 minutes

Wineries

Plant Sanitization:

Calcium hypochlorite will sanitize and prevent contamination in wineries to insure product quality. Following each run, clean the entire plant area and its equipment. Immediately before the next run, *sanitize* ~~disinfect~~ with calcium hypochlorite as follows:

Rinse nonporous wall surfaces, floors and equipment with a calcium hypochlorite solution containing *500-200* 500 ppm available chlorine. Let stand 10 minutes.

500-200

Porous surfaces (wood, concrete, etc.) should be scrubbed or sprayed with a 1000 ppm available chlorine solution. Let stand 10 minutes.

Storage vessels, fermenting vats, casks, presses and grape crushers should be cleaned of physical soil thoroughly before treatment. Rinse or spray with a calcium hypochlorite solution containing 200 ppm available chlorine. Let stand 10 minutes.

Sanitize bottles and corks by immersing them for 5 minutes in a tank containing 200 ppm available chlorine.

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Mold Control:

Mold growth should be treated on discovery with calcium hypochlorite to prevent further spreading.

Spray the affected surfaces with a calcium hypochlorite solution providing 0.5% available chlorine. Heavy growth may require scrubbing and/or repeated applications.

Storage and Filling Tanks:

Disinfect storage and filling tanks with calcium hypochlorite to maintain a high level of product quality.

After a run and before refilling tanks, they should be thoroughly sanitized with calcium hypochlorite.

Wooden tanks should be filled with calcium hypochlorite solutions containing 600 ppm available chlorine. Solutions should stand for an hour and the tanks rinsed with potable water before refilling.

Nonporous tanks should be filled with calcium hypochlorite solutions containing 250 ppm available chlorine. Let stand 15 minutes, then flush.

Unused tanks and vats should be kept sanitized with calcium hypochlorite. Fill each with water and dry calcium hypochlorite to obtain a residual of approximately 15 ppm available chlorine. Test every week and repeat treatment if residual falls below 2 ppm.

Press Cloths:

Press cloths contaminated with bacteria or organic matter must be treated with calcium hypochlorite solutions to neutralize microorganisms and prevent spreading.

After use, wash cloths thoroughly, then soak as follows: For every 100 pounds dry weight of the cloth, add 2 oz. dry calcium hypochlorite to 60 gallons of water. Soak for 15 minutes.

Grape Juice Plants

Sanitize equipment and problem areas of grape juice plants using the same treatment procedures recommended for wineries.

For wooden or nonporous tanks, first preclean then fill with calcium hypochlorite solutions containing 600 ppm available chlorine. Solutions should stand for at least 10 minutes then rinse tanks with potable water for a period of 2 minutes immediately before refilling.

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Job No.: 99856

Client: Geyer Printing

Description: PPG Calcium Hypochlorite

Dick: G-5426

File: "PPG-2"

Type: CAP

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FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS:

Egg Breaking Operations

Calcium hypochlorite solutions will control bacteria on contaminated eggs and sanitize equipment and areas used in egg breaking operations.

Food Egg Product Sanitization:

Thoroughly clean all eggs. Prepare a 200 ppm available chlorine solution using warm water.

(Temperature should not exceed 130 degrees F.) Spray the warm sanitizer over eggs so that they are thoroughly wetted. Allow the eggs to dry before casing or breaking. Do not apply a potable water rinse. The solutions should not be reused to sanitize eggs.

Cups, breaking knives, trays and any other equipment that comes in contact with "off" eggs should be thoroughly cleaned and sanitized. Clean all equipment with washing powder and rinse with clear water. Immediately prior to placing back in use, spray with a calcium hypochlorite solution containing 50 to 200 ppm available chlorine.

Sanitize egg freezers and dryers, tanks, pipelines, pumps, etc. using a spray method treatment. This method is generally used to sanitize large, nonporous surfaces already free of physical soil.

Prepare a calcium hypochlorite solution containing 200 ppm available chlorine. If possible, use pressure spraying or fogging equipment designed for use with hypochlorite solutions (plastic, rubber coated, or stainless steel.) When using other types of spraying equipment, be sure to empty and rinse thoroughly with fresh water immediately after use.

Spray or fog all surfaces eggs will touch thoroughly. Allow excess solution to drain off, then place in service.

Food Egg Product Disinfection:

In egg breaking rooms, all equipment and surfaces should be deodorized and disinfected with solutions of calcium hypochlorite. After cleaning, and just prior to using, spray, wipe, or rinse tables, stools, walls and floors with a calcium hypochlorite solution containing 1000 ppm available chlorine. Let stand 2 minutes. *Rinse surfaces with potable water.*

Fish Processing Plants

Calcium hypochlorite solutions will control the growth of bacteria and microorganisms which occur in fish processing plants.

Scrub all surfaces thoroughly with hot water and washing powder to remove all physical soil before treatment.

Hard or Nonporous Surfaces:

Calcium hypochlorite solutions containing ~~300 to 600~~ ⁶⁰⁰ ppm available chlorine will disinfect ~~smooth wood~~ ^{smooth wood, hard wood} metal, or synthetic surfaces (new boxes or tabletops; conveyor belts or machines). Flood surfaces with calcium hypochlorite solution for 2 to 5 minutes. Let stand for 2 minutes. *Rinse all surfaces with potable water.*

Soft or Porous Surfaces:

Calcium hypochlorite solutions containing ~~1000 to 5000~~ ⁶⁰⁰ ppm available chlorine will ~~disinfect~~ ^{sanitize} soft or porous surfaces (worn tables, old boxes, concrete floors and walls). Flood surfaces with calcium hypochlorite solution for 2 to 5 minutes. Let stand 2 minutes. *Rinse all surfaces with potable water.*

Rinse with 200 ppm available chlorine solution for a period of 2 minutes.

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Pecan Cracking and Bleaching

Calcium hypochlorite solutions can be used both to control bacteria in pecans and also to bleach the shells in preparation for dyeing. Calcium hypochlorite solutions containing 1000 ppm available chlorine reduce bacteria in pecans without affecting the taste. Prior to cracking and shelling, soak the pecans in the solutions for at least 10 minutes. Remove and let the pecans age for 24 hours to allow for softening of the meat. Following this, the pecans will crack more uniformly and the entire nut may be removed more easily.

Solutions containing 5000 ppm available chlorine effectively bleach pecan shells. Before bleaching, wash the pecans in a rotary cleaner. Rinse, drain, and soak the pecans in a 2% sulfuric acid bath at 27 degrees to 32 degrees C (80 to 90 degrees F) for one minute. Afterward, place them in the calcium hypochlorite solution for 4 to 8 minutes. When the pecans are bleached white, drain and wash in a 1% sulfuric acid bath at 27 to 32 degrees C. After drying, they are ready to be dyed.

Canneries

Hot, freshly-packed cans are often cooled by immersion in cold water. This creates a partial vacuum in the container which may allow the cooling water to enter through seams or pin holes. If bacteria are present in the water, contents may become contaminated and spoil.

Calcium hypochlorite solutions providing 1% available chlorine should be fed into cooling tanks or channels by an elevated tank to provide a concentration of 2 ppm available chlorine. The flow may be controlled with a noncorroding valve or a pinch-stop on a rubber hose.

Feed points should be located to provide uniform distribution of solution throughout the entire system. Long and narrow tanks may require the solution to be fed at two points to insure proper distribution.

Test the cooling water for available chlorine. If a residual of 2 ppm is present throughout the system, the water is properly sanitized.

Test for available chlorine every hour until dosage requirements are established. Thereafter, check every 2 or 3 hours to ascertain that an available chlorine residual of 2 ppm is maintained throughout the cooling system.

Water Supplies:

One percent chlorine solutions will effectively purify the water supply in canneries. Feed the solution into the water supply by a hypochlorinator on the intake side of the pump. An available chlorine residual of 0.1 to 0.2 ppm must be maintained throughout the water distribution system to assure adequate purification. Regular testing should be initiated to assure proper chlorine residuals are present at all times.

0.2 to 0.6

Wastes:

Solutions containing 1000 ppm available chlorine control odors from dry food waste disposed in dumps or collecting points. Accumulations of waste should be sprayed or soaked with calcium hypochlorite solution daily to eliminate odors.

Calcium hypochlorite solutions applied by continuous treatment to maintain a residual of 15 to 25 ppm will control odors in food waste being removed by water suspension.

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Meat Processing Plants

An effective general sanitizer or disinfectant, calcium hypochlorite solutions also provide odor control in meat processing plants.

Killing Rooms:

Disinfect the entire killing room with calcium hypochlorite solution to prevent the contamination of meat and the development of offensive odors.

Scrub all walls and floors completely. Spray thoroughly with a solution containing 5000 ppm available chlorine.

Drains and traps through which blood passes should be flushed thoroughly with water and flushed with solution containing 5000 ppm available chlorine. Allow this solution to stand overnight, then flush.

Inedible Rooms:

Solutions containing 1000 ppm available chlorine will properly disinfect inedible rooms, prevent odors, and improve the handling qualities of hides and other marketable items.

Thoroughly clean inedible rooms on a regular basis. After cleaning, spray tank house, the press rooms, and the hide rooms generously with the calcium hypochlorite solution.

Edible Rooms:

Calcium hypochlorite solutions containing 1000 ppm available chlorine will disinfect and control bacteria in refrigerating, curing, and processing areas to prevent taste and color problems in products.

Thoroughly clean all edible rooms on a regular basis. After cleaning, room surfaces and equipment should be sprayed well with solution. ~~After spraying, let stand 6 minutes, then rinse all equipment thoroughly with potable water.~~ *1000 ppm for 10 minutes.*

Equipment and Utensils:

To prevent contamination, sanitize all equipment and utensils that come in contact with meat with a solution containing 200 ppm available chlorine. Clean equipment and utensils thoroughly, removing all fat and grease. Spray or rinse with solution. Let stand 2 minutes.

Rinse with 200 ppm available chlorine solution for a period of 2 minutes.

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Locker Rooms, Elevator Pits, and Toilets:

Disinfect and deodorize locker rooms, elevator pits, and toilets with a calcium hypochlorite solution containing 5000 ppm available chlorine.

Locker rooms, shower rooms, toilets, urinals, and drains should be cleaned, then sprayed or flushed with the solution on a regular basis. After treatment, let stand 10 minutes, then rinse exposed surfaces with potable water to prevent corrosion.

Add 1 level tablespoon of calcium hypochlorite to the residual water of toilet bowls and swab.

Dairy Industries

Creameries, Ice Cream Factories, Cheese Factories, and Milk Plants:

Calcium hypochlorite solutions provide an effective, economical, method of sanitizing processing equipment and problem areas in creameries, ice cream factories, cheese factories, and milk plants.

To prevent contamination of the product, apply calcium hypochlorite solutions to every surface it will touch.

Pressure Sanitizing Equipment:

Pressure is commonly used to sanitize closed systems, such as fluid milk cooling and handling equipment. The pressure method is also appropriate for sanitizing weigh tanks, coolers, short-time pasteurizers, pumps, homogenizers, fillers, sanitary piping and fittings, and bottle and can fillers.

Immediately after use, clean all equipment thoroughly, then place back in operating position.

Prepare a sufficient amount of a calcium hypochlorite solution containing 200 ppm available chlorine to fill the equipment. (Allow a 10% excess for waste.)

Pump the calcium hypochlorite solution through the system until it is filled and air is excluded. Close final drain valves and hold the system under pressure for 2 minutes to insure proper contact with all surfaces. Drain the solution.

Spray Sanitizing Equipment:

A spray (or fog) method is generally used to sanitize large, non-porous surfaces which have been freed of physical soil. It is appropriate for batch pasteurizers, holding tanks, weigh tanks, tank trucks and cars, vats, tile walls, ceilings and floors.

and thoroughly cleaned.

Prepare a solution containing 200 ppm available chlorine. Use pressure spraying or fogging equipment designed to resist hypochlorite solutions (rubber-coated, plastic, or stainless steel). When using other types of spraying equipment, empty and rinse thoroughly with fresh water immediately following treatment.

Heavily spray or fog all surfaces the product will contact. All surfaces, corners and turns should be thoroughly coated. Allow excess solution to drain off, then place in service.

Water Supplies:

Calcium hypochlorite solutions containing 1% available chlorine will disinfect water supplies ~~in dairy used in the plants, to safeguard the quality of the product.~~ The solution should be prepared using the following procedure:

used in the production of dairy products.

Mix 3¾ pounds of calcium hypochlorite into a 30-gallon plastic container ½ full of warm water. Add 3 pounds of light soda ash, stir thoroughly and dilute to 30 gallons. Add this solution to the water supply and let stand 20 minutes. The water supply has been sanitized when a 0.2 ppm of available chlorine is present.

General Sanitizing:

Sanitize plant floors, walls and ceilings, and control odors in refrigerated areas and on drain platforms with a 1000 ppm calcium hypochlorite solution.

Flush or swab surfaces generously with solution. Allow to stand 2 minutes.

Controlling Mold and Mildew:

Destroy mold and nonresidual mildew that often grows in cheese-aging rooms, storage rooms, and other areas with a calcium hypochlorite solution of 5000 ppm available chlorine.

precleaned

Brush or spray all walls, floors, ceilings, and shelves with the solution. Then, rinse all metal surfaces immediately to prevent corrosion.

Wastes:

Calcium hypochlorite solutions containing 15 to 25 ppm available chlorine provide disinfection and odor control of dairy plant waste.

An overflow-type retention basin, flume or outfall of sufficient length is necessary to provide required contact time and mixing. For continuous treatment, calcium hypochlorite is introduced by a hypochlorinator capable of feeding the solution in proportion to waste flow. The hypochlorinator should be located near the point where waste leaves the plant building, followed by baffles for agitation.

Batch waste should be impounded and treated with calcium hypochlorite solution which provides a residual of 15 to 25 ppm available chlorine.

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INSTITUTIONAL, COMMERCIAL, AND HOME USES:

Sanitizing Nonporous Food Contact Surfaces

Rinse Method:

A calcium hypochlorite solution of 100 ppm available chlorine may be used in the sanitizing solution if a chlorine test kit is available. Solutions containing an initial concentration of 100 ppm available chlorine must be tested and adjusted periodically to insure that the available chlorine does not fall below 50 ppm. If a test kit is not available, prepare a sanitizing solution to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight.

Thoroughly scrub all surfaces with an approved cleaner, followed by a potable water rinse before sanitization. Prior to use, rinse surfaces thoroughly with the sanitizing solution, maintaining contact with the sanitizer for at least 2 minutes. If solution contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine, as determined by a suitable test kit, either discard or add sufficient dry calcium hypochlorite to reestablish a 200 ppm residual. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight. Sanitizers used in automated systems may be used for general cleaning but may not be reused for sanitizing purposes.

Immersion Method:

A calcium hypochlorite solution of 100 ppm available chlorine may be used in the sanitizing solution if a chlorine test kit is available. Solutions containing an initial concentration of 100 ppm available chlorine must be tested and adjusted periodically to insure that the available chlorine does not fall below 50 ppm. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight.

Thoroughly scrub all surfaces with an approved cleaner, followed by a potable water rinse before sanitization. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the sanitizing solution for at least 2 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. If solution contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine, as determined by a suitable test kit, either discard or add sufficient dry calcium hypochlorite to re-establish a 200 ppm residual. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

Sanitizers used in automated systems may be used for general cleaning but may not be reused for sanitizing purposes.

Flow/Pressure Method:

Disassemble equipment and thoroughly clean after use. Assemble equipment in operating position prior to use. Prepare a volume of a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution equal to 110% of volume capacity of the equipment. Pump solution through the system until a full flow is obtained in all extremities and the system is completely filled with the sanitizer. Close drain valves and hold under pressure for at least 2 minutes to insure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove some solution from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. If effluent contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine, repeat the process.

Clean-In-Place Method:

Thoroughly clean the equipment after use. Prepare a volume of a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution equal to 110% of volume capacity of the equipment. Pump the solution through the system until full flow is obtained at all extremities and the system is completely empty of air and filled with the sanitizer. Close drain valves and hold under pressure for at least 10 minutes to insure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove some solution from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. If effluent contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine, repeat the process.

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Spray/Fog Method:

Preclean all surfaces after use. Use a 200 ppm available chlorine solution to control bacteria, mold or fungi and a 600 ppm solution to control bacteriophage. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 1 oz. product with 20 gallons of water. Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 3 oz. product with 20 gallons of water. Use spray or fogging equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray/fog equipment with potable water after use. Thoroughly spray or fog all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours. Prior to using equipment, rinse all surfaces treated with a 600 ppm solution with a 200 ppm solution.

Sanitizing Porous Food Contact Surfaces

Rinse Method:

Prepare a solution of approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Preclean surfaces in the normal manner and immediately rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the sanitizing solution, maintaining contact with the sanitizer for at least two minutes. Prior to using the equipment, rinse all surfaces with 200 ppm available chlorine solution. Do not rinse and do not soak equipment overnight.

Immersion Method:

Prepare a sanitizing solution of approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean the equipment in a normal manner. Prior to using, immerse equipment in a 200 ppm sanitizing solution for at least two minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse and do not soak equipment overnight.

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Spray/Fog Method:

Preclean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 600 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution. Use spray or fogging equipment which resists hypochlorite solutions. Thoroughly spray or fog all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate the area for at least 2 hours. Prior to using the equipment, rinse all surfaces with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution.

Sanitizing Nonporous Non-Food Contact Surfaces Rinse Method:

Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Immediately rinse all surfaces thoroughly with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution, maintaining contact for at least 2 minutes. Do not rinse after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

Immersion Method:

Clean the equipment in normal manner. Immediately immerse in a 200 ppm available chlorine solution for at least 2 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse after treatment.

Spray/Fog Method:

Preclean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. Use spray or fogging equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Immediately spray or fog all surfaces thoroughly, then allow excess solution to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours.

Sanitizing Porous Non-Food Contact Surfaces

Rinse Method:

Prepare a sanitizing solution of approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean the surfaces in a normal manner. Prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the sanitizing solution, maintaining contact with the sanitizer for at least 2 minutes. Do not rinse equipment after treatment. Do not soak equipment overnight.

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Prepare a sanitizing solution of approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean the equipment in a normal manner. Prior to use, immerse the equipment in the sanitizing solution for at least 2 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse equipment after treatment.

Spray/Fog Method:

After cleaning, sanitize non-food contact surfaces with a solution containing 600 ppm available chlorine. Use spray or fogging equipment which resist hypochlorite solutions. Prior to using the equipment, thoroughly spray or fog all surfaces until wet, allowing the excess sanitizer solution to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours.

Disinfecting Nonporous Non-Food Contact Surfaces

Rinse Method:

Prepare a disinfecting solution of approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in a normal manner. Immediately, prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the disinfecting solution, maintaining contact with the solution for at least 10 minutes. Do not rinse after treatment. Do not soak equipment overnight.

Immersion Method:

Prepare a disinfecting solution of approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean the equipment in a normal manner. Immediately, prior to use, immerse the equipment in the disinfecting solution for at least 10 minutes and allow the sanitizer solution to drain. Do not rinse the equipment after treatment.

**Sanitization
General Disinfection**

Calcium hypochlorite solutions of 1000 ppm available chlorine will sanitize floors, walls, and ceilings, and control odors in refrigerated areas and on drain platforms.

Flush or swab surfaces thoroughly with the solution. Let stand 2 minutes, hose or rinse all metal surfaces with potable water.

Clean surfaces before treatment.

Controlling Mold or Mildew

Calcium hypochlorite solutions containing 5000 ppm available chlorine will destroy mold and non-residual mildew that grow in storage rooms and other areas. *all precleaned*

Brush or spray walls, floors, ceilings, and shelves with the solution. Rinse all metal surfaces immediately to prevent corrosion.

Bathrooms

Calcium hypochlorite solutions containing 5000 ppm available chlorine will sanitize and deodorize toilets, shower rooms, urinals, drains, and other bathroom facilities.

Toilets, shower rooms, urinals, and drains should be cleaned and sprayed or flushed with the calcium hypochlorite solution on a regular basis. After treatment, let stand 10 minutes and rinse exposed metal surfaces with potable water to prevent corrosion.

For toilet bowls, add 1 tablespoon of dry calcium hypochlorite to the residual water and swab.

Sanitizing Dialysis Machines

Flush dialysis equipment thoroughly with water prior to sanitizing. Thoroughly dissolve 7 oz. of this product in 60 gallons of water to obtain at least a 600 ppm available chlorine solution. Use this solution in the hemodialysate system immediately allowing a minimum contact time of 15 minutes at 20 degrees C. Thereafter, drain the system of the sanitizing solution and thoroughly rinse with potable water. Discard and do not reuse the spent sanitizer. Rinsate must be monitored with a suitable test kit to insure that no available chlorine remains in the system.

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Calcium hypochlorite solutions are recommended for decontaminating single and multipatient hemodialysate systems. Calcium hypochlorite has been shown to be an effective disinfectant (virucide, fungicide, bactericide, pseudomonicide) when tested by AOAC and EPA test methods. Calcium hypochlorite may not totally eliminate all vegetative microorganisms in hemodialysate delivery systems due to their construction and/or assembly, but can be relied upon to reduce the number of microorganisms to acceptable levels when used as directed. This product should be used in a disinfectant program which includes bacteriological monitoring of the hemodialysate delivery system. Calcium hypochlorite is not recommended for use in hemodialysate or reverse osmosis (RO) membranes.

Consult the guidelines for hemodialysate systems which are available from the Hepatitis Laboratories, CDC, Phoenix, AZ 85021.

Asphalt or Wood Roofs and Sidings

To control fungus and mildew, first remove all physical soil by brushing and hosing with clean water. Then apply a 5000 ppm available chlorine solution. Mix 1 oz. of this product per gallon of water and brush or spray roof or siding. After 30 minutes standing time, rinse by hosing with clean water.

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Job No.: 09850

Client: Geyer Printing

Description: PPG Calcium Hypochlorite

Disk: C-5426

File: "PPG-5"

Type: CAP

Date: October 14, 1991

WATER SANITATION AND SEWAGE TREATMENT:

WATER SYSTEMS, General

Chlorination is the recognized and accepted method of treating water supplies throughout the world. Whether chlorination is achieved by a continuous feeding of gaseous chlorine into water or by the regular addition of granular calcium hypochlorite, the chlorinating, sanitizing action is the same. When added to water, both gaseous chlorine and granular calcium hypochlorite form hypochlorous acid. Hypochlorous acid thoroughly destroys microorganisms by penetrating their cell walls and attacking the exposed internal structure.

The concentration of hypochlorous acid in water — expressed as "percent available chlorine" — determines its germicidal strength.

"Chlorine demand" is the amount of chlorine required to destroy bacteria and other organic matter presently existing in water. The available chlorine remaining after "chlorine demand" is satisfied is referred to as "Free Residual Chlorine". Free residual chlorine provides protection against new contamination. The amount of free residual chlorine present in a quantity of water is usually expressed in "parts per million (ppm)" of free, available chlorine.

Regular and accurate testing of water supplies to determine the amount of free residual chlorine is extremely important. It should be carried out on a continuing, systematic basis as this is the only way to accurately determine the free residual chlorine and, therefore, the purity and acceptability of the water.

Although calcium hypochlorite serves municipalities and commercial users in many ways, its most important function is in water sanitation. In large cities with proportionately large water consumption requirements, chlorination is most often achieved through a continuous-feed gaseous chlorine system. In smaller communities where water consumption requirements do not justify the need for gaseous chlorine equipment, granular calcium hypochlorite is most often used —

To treat surface water supplies
Such as reservoirs, to destroy bacteria and algae, and to correct algae problems associated with water works equipment and filters.

To sanitize wells
Calcium hypochlorite may be used to sanitize wells initially and provide continuous treatment.

To sanitize new mains and equipment
All new water mains as well as new processing and distribution equipment for drinking water should be thoroughly sanitized with intensive treatments of calcium hypochlorite before use.

As emergency water supply treatment
Calcium hypochlorite is always ready to supply quick, effective chlorination of new or supplementary water supplies when fire, flood, drought or other emergencies disrupt or contaminate regular sources.

To treat sewage effluent
The use of calcium hypochlorite in conjunction with other environmentally sound practices to maintain clean rivers and streams has grown with our ecological awareness. Today, it is widely used to reduce Biological Oxygen Demand, control odors, treat effluent and aid in sewage coagulation.

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All water intended for human consumption should be chlorinated. Although calcium hypochlorite can be used at any stage in the water purification process, turbid water should be clarified first.

Large water systems using continuously fed gaseous chlorine, as well as smaller systems which use granular calcium hypochlorite as their primary treatment, often also stock calcium hypochlorite for special purposes, such as destroying sudden algae growth, treatment of mains, conditioning of filters and for emergency chlorination.

It is important to remember that any water supply, large or small, can be contaminated by seepage or carelessness and treatment must take place immediately upon its discovery.

RESERVOIRS

Bacteria control

Contamination of reservoirs is an ever-present possibility. Most frequently, it is caused by careless persons or seepage from ground contamination. In order to keep reservoir water bacteriologically acceptable, it is necessary to test regularly and chlorinate sufficiently to maintain a residual of 0.2 ppm free available chlorine. This is equivalent to 1.2 ounce of calcium hypochlorite per 30,000 gallons of water after chlorine demand has been satisfied.

Where contamination is caused by overflowing streams, establish hypochlorinating stations upstream of the reservoir. Chlorinate the inlet water until the entire reservoir attains a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual as determined by a chlorine test kit. Where contamination is from surface drainage, apply sufficient calcium hypochlorite directly to the reservoir to attain a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual in all parts of the reservoir.

Daily testing should be accomplished away from the water inlet. If samples must be taken near the inlet, allow them to stand at least 20 minutes before testing. Also, remember that chlorine demand will be higher during periods of heavy rainfall and extreme dryness or heat.

Continuous feeding of calcium hypochlorite at the input source is usually the most effective means of maintaining an adequate chlorine residual.

When applying granular calcium hypochlorite to surface water, take care to reach all parts of the reservoir with equal amounts of the product so that distribution is complete and equal throughout.

Algae control

Rapid algae growth in reservoirs is an indication of increased chlorine demand. When algae become a problem, special action is necessary. There are several methods of treatment. One of these is to hypochlorinate streams feeding the reservoir. Suitable feeding points should be selected on each stream at least 50 yards upstream from the point of entry into the reservoir.

Continuous chlorination is usually effective in destroying algae where a sufficient amount of sanitizer is fed to produce a chlorine residual of 0.2 to 0.5 ppm free available chlorine. Where continuous feeding is not possible, scheduled, intermittent feeding should be practiced. In doing so, broadcast calcium hypochlorite over the surface of the reservoir evenly, taking special care to treat shallows and edges. As it descends, the product dissolves, distributing a chlorinating action to all depths.

Introduce a sufficient amount of calcium hypochlorite to provide a residual of from 0.2 to 1.5 ppm for up to 24 hours.

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Job No. 00850

Client: Geyer Piping

Description: PPG Calcium Hypochlorite

Disk: C-3926

File: "PPG-6"

Type: CAP

Date: October 14, 1991

Customer Corrections: 12-16-91

Public wells

Before using, flush the casing with a 50 ppm available chlorine solution (1 ounce of calcium hypochlorite for each 100 gallons of water). The solution should be pumped or fed by gravity into the well and thoroughly mixed and agitated. The well should stand overnight or for twelve hours under chlorination. It may then be pumped until bacterial examination of a representative raw water sample will indicate whether further treatment is necessary.

After the initial treatment, begin feeding a 1% available chlorine solution of this product with a hypochlorinator, as directed above, until a free available chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm and no more than 0.6 ppm is attained throughout the distribution system. Check the water frequently with a chlorine test kit. Bacteriological sampling must be conducted at a frequency no less than that prescribed by the National Interim Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

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Private Wells

Dug Wells — Upon completion of the casing (lining), wash the interior of the casing (lining) with a 100 ppm available chlorine solution using a stiff brush. This solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product into 50 gallons of water. After covering the well, pour the sanitizing solution into the well through both the pipe-sleeve opening and the pipeline. Also, wash the exterior of the pump cylinder with the sanitizing solution. Start the pump and pump water until a strong odor of chlorine in the water is noted. At this point, stop the pump and allow it to stand at least 24 hours. After 24 hours, flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

Drilled, Driven, and Bored Wells — Run the pump until the water is as free from turbidity as possible. Pour a 100 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution into the well. This solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product into 50 gallons of water. Add 5 to 10 gallons of clean, chlorinated water to the well to force the sanitizer into the rock formation. Wash the exterior of the pump cylinder with the sanitizer. Drop the pipeline into the well, start the pump and pump water until a strong odor of chlorine in the water is noted. At this point, stop the pump and wait at least 24 hours. After 24 hours, flush well until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. Deep wells with high water levels may necessitate the use of special methods for introduction of the sanitizer into the well. Consult your local Health Department for further details.

WATER MAINS

New and Newly Cleaned Reservoirs

New or recently cleaned reservoirs must be completely disinfected with calcium hypochlorite before use. Spray all parts and surfaces with a 0.5% — 5000 ppm solution. (1 ounce calcium hypochlorite to 1 gallon of water.) When the reservoir is filled, chlorinate as described above. Note: As a safety precaution, do not store calcium hypochlorite solution. When mixed, use immediately.

Newly installed water mains or those which have been repaired must be disinfected before being put into service as they are contaminated by construction conditions. Completely flush the section to be sanitized. Allow a water flow of 2.5 feet or more per second to continue under pressure while introducing a 1% available chlorine solution with a hypochlorinator. Continue injecting this solution until a 50 ppm free available chlorine reading is obtained at the distant end of the new section after a 24-hour retention period. Afterward, flush the heavily chlorinated water free of the system. (Refer to page 00 for preparation of the 1% solution.)

Forty-eight hours after the initial treatment, test the water supply again for bacteria and chemicals. If results are unsatisfactory, maintain a 0.4 ppm free chlorine residual in the main until test samples are acceptable for two successive days.

Note: Keep out trench water and other contaminants from new mains by capping the pipe ends before lowering them into place.

WELLS

Municipal authorities often help the residents of rural areas, particularly dairy farmers, safeguard their water supplies as any disease originating there could easily spread throughout the community.

Since the contamination of well water, even from deep wells, is always possible, it too should be chlorinated. The most effective method of doing so is to feed calcium hypochlorite into the intake line of the pump. This also helps keep the filter free of slime. Automatic hypochlorization equipment for this purpose is readily available and easy to use.

If it is not possible to locate a feed at the intake line, feed calcium hypochlorite anywhere in the pump discharge line. Feed sufficient calcium hypochlorite to produce a free chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm and no more than 0.6 ppm after a 20-minute contact period.

Regular testing is necessary and a record of test readings should be kept.

New wells must be treated.

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After the initial treatment feed calcium hypochlorite into the intake line of the well pump. This also helps keep any filters free of slime.

Automatic hypochlorization equipment for this purpose is readily available and easy to use.

If it is not possible to locate a feed at the intake line, feed calcium hypochlorite anywhere in the well pump discharge line. Feed sufficient calcium hypochlorite to produce a free chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm and no more than 0.6 ppm after a 20-minute contact period.

Regular testing is necessary and a record of test readings should be kept.

Flowing Artesian Wells — Artesian wells generally do not require disinfection. If analyses indicate persistent contamination, the well should be disinfected. Consult your local Health Department for further details.

After the initial treatment, follow the practice of maintaining a free chlorine residual of 0.2 ppm to 0.6 ppm in the water outlets after a minimum 20 minute contact period as directed previously.

PRIVATE STORAGE TANKS

Bacteria control

Contamination of tanks is an ever-present possibility. In order to keep *potable* tank water bacteriologically acceptable, it is necessary to test regularly and chlorinate sufficiently to maintain a residual of 0.2 ppm free available chlorine. This is equivalent to 0.2 ounces of calcium hypochlorite per 5,000 gallons of water after chlorine demand has been satisfied.

Where contamination is caused by water supply sources, establish hypochlorinating stations upstream of the tank. Chlorinate the inlet water until the entire tank attains a 0.2 ppm available chlorine residual as determined by a chlorine test kit.

Daily testing should be accomplished away from the water inlet. If samples must be taken near the inlet, allow them to stand at least 20 minutes before testing. Also, remember that chlorine demand may be higher during periods of heavy rainfall and extreme dryness or heat.

Continuous feeding of calcium hypochlorite at the input source is usually the most effective means of maintaining an adequate chlorine residual.

When applying granular calcium hypochlorite to the water surface in the tank, take care to reach all parts of the ~~reservoir~~ *tank* with equal amounts of the product so that distribution is complete and equal throughout.

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TREATMENT PLANTS

Granular calcium hypochlorite may be used as a sanitizer in water treatment plants when the system is too small to require gas chlorination equipment or to supplement well or reservoir chlorination.

Treatment plants also rely on granular calcium hypochlorite to aid in algae control. As algae may be the source of many objectionable odors, cause mud balls and slime in filters, pipes and pumps, as well as reduce pipeline capacity, its control through chlorination is an important factor.

The presence of algae is often indicated by a slimy, gelatinous film on the inside of pumps, lines, and mixers, etc. It may be eliminated by adding a sufficient quantity of calcium hypochlorite to the forebay or pump well to obtain a 5.0 to 10.0 ppm residual chlorine reading after 20 minutes contact time.

The dosage necessary to provide this reading will vary with conditions, i.e.-hot weather will increase the need for treatment. It should be controlled by actual test.

New tanks, basins, etc.

Remove all physical soil from the surfaces. Introduce 4 ounces of calcium hypochlorite for each 5 cubic feet of working capacity (500 ppm available chlorine). Fill to working capacity and allow the solution to stand for at least 4 hours. Drain and flush with potable water and return to service.

New filter sand

Apply 16 ounces of calcium hypochlorite for each 150 to 200 cubic feet of sand. The action of the product dissolving as the water passes through the bed will aid in sanitizing the new sand.

Existing equipment

Remove the equipment from service and thoroughly clean all physical soil from surfaces. Sanitize by introducing 4 ounces of this product for each 5 cubic feet of capacity (approximately 500 ppm available chlorine). Fill to working capacity and let the solution stand at least 4 hours. Drain and place in service. If the previous treatment is not practical, surfaces may be sprayed with a solution containing 1 ounce of this product for each 5 gallons of water (approximately 1000 ppm available chlorine). After drying, flush with water and return to service.

Cooling tower and heat exchange surface

A clogged or fouled system should be mechanically cleaned to remove all physical soil prior to beginning treatment. Initially, treat by adding enough calcium hypochlorite to provide 10 ppm available chlorine (2 ounces per 1000 gallons) as a shock dosage and circulate it thoroughly through the system.

Then, for continuous preventive control of algae and slime growth, regularly add enough calcium hypochlorite to the recirculation system to maintain a 1.0 ppm free chlorine residual.

Other water condition factors, such as pH, should be controlled as recommended by the equipment manufacturer.

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EMERGENCY DISINFECTION

Emergency Uses

Acts of nature or the failure of man-made equipment may jeopardize a community's water supply at any time. Flood waters may contaminate reservoirs and wells; drought may dry up water supplies; fire or power failures may interrupt the operation of pumping or purification facilities; mains may break; and unknown sources can pollute water. All of these emergencies demand prompt action by responsible authorities. Many communities keep standby supplies of calcium hypochlorite ready to meet such problems. It can be stored in closed containers for reasonably long periods without appreciable loss of its effectiveness. When needed, calcium hypochlorite solutions can be quickly prepared to meet many requirements and may be applied to water with feeders or added manually.

During emergencies, calcium hypochlorite may be used to chlorinate water supplies which have been contaminated, or to purify new sources of water quickly and dependably.

Wells

Thoroughly flush the contaminated casing with a 500 ppm available chlorine solution. (Mix 1 ounce of the product with 10 gallons of water.) Backwash the well to increase yield and reduce turbidity, adding sufficient chlorinating solution to the backwash to produce a 10 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a chlorine test kit. After the turbidity has been reduced and the casing has been treated, add sufficient chlorinating solution to produce a 50 ppm available chlorine residual. Agitate the well water for several hours and take a representative water sample. Re-treat the well if water samples are biologically unacceptable.

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Basins, tanks, flumes, etc.

Thoroughly clean all equipment, then apply 4 ounces of calcium hypochlorite per 5 cubic feet of water to obtain 500 ppm available chlorine, as determined by a suitable test kit. After 24 hours, drain, flush, and return to service. If the previous method is not suitable, spray or flush the equipment with a solution containing 1 ounce of this product for each 5 gallons of water (1000 ppm available chlorine). Allow to stand 2 to 4 hours, flush and return to service.

Filters

When sand filters need replacement, apply 16 ounces of calcium hypochlorite for each 150 to 200 cubic feet of sand. Where the filter is severely contaminated, additional calcium hypochlorite should be distributed over the surface at the rate of 16 ounces per 20 square feet. Water should stand at a depth of 1 foot above the surface of the filter bed for 4 to 24 hours. Where filter beds can be backwashed of mud and silt, apply 16 ounces of calcium hypochlorite per each 50 square feet, allowing the water to stand at a depth of 1 foot above the filter sand. After 30 minutes, drain the water to the level of the filter. After 4 to 6 hours, drain and proceed with normal backwashing.

Distribution System

Flush the repaired or replaced section with water. Establish a hypochlorinating station and apply sufficient product until a consistent available chlorine residual of at least 10 ppm remains after a 24-hour retention time. Use a chlorine test kit.

Cross connections or emergency connections

Hypochlorination or gravity feed equipment should be set up near the intake of the untreated water supply. Apply sufficient product to give a chlorine residual of at least 0.1 to 0.2 ppm at the point where the untreated supply enters the regular distribution system. Use a chlorine test kit.

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Supplementary water supplies

Gravity or mechanical hypochlorite feeders should be set up on a supplementary line to dose the water to a minimum chlorine residual of 0.2 ppm after a 20-minute contact time. Use a chlorine test kit.

Water shipped in by tanks, tank cars, trucks, etc.

Thoroughly clean all containers and equipment. Spray with a 500 ppm available chlorine solution and rinse with potable water after letting stand 5 minutes. This solution is made by mixing 1 ounce of calcium hypochlorite for each 5 gallons of water. During the filling of the containers, dose with sufficient amounts of this product to provide at least a 0.2 ppm chlorine residual. Use a chlorine test kit.

Individual Water Supplies

Where boiling of water for 1 minute is not practical, water can be made potable by using calcium hypochlorite. Prior to addition of the sanitizer, remove all suspended material by filtration or by allowing it to settle to the bottom. Decant the clarified, contaminated water to a clean container and add 1 grain of calcium hypochlorite to 1 gallon of water. One grain is approximately the size of the letter "O" in this sentence. Allow the treated water to stand for 30 minutes. Properly treated water should have a slight chlorine odor, if not, repeat dosage and allow the water to stand an additional 15 minutes. The treated water can then be made palatable by pouring it between clean containers several times.

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SEWAGE TREATMENT

B.O.D. reduction

B.O.D., or Biochemical Oxygen Demand, is the quantity of oxygen required to oxidize the polluting substance to a biochemically inert material. As little as 1 part per million of chlorine may bring about a reduction of 2 to 3 ppm in B.O.D. Calcium hypochlorite for this purpose may be added at virtually any point in the system.

To achieve maximum results in terms of desirable aerobic action and retardation of anaerobic decomposition, hypochlorination should be complete. The treatment will still be of value, however, even if the amount of calcium hypochlorite applied is less than the total amount which could be utilized.

Odor control

The most offensive odor encountered in sewage treatment is due to hydrogen sulfide. It is caused by the sulphate-splitting bacteria normally present in sewage.

Hydrogen sulfide can be very effectively controlled by calcium hypochlorite hypochlorination of the fresh sewage, which destroys the sulfide-producing bacteria. If the treatment of fresh sewage is not practical, calcium hypochlorite may be added at any point where the odors become objectionable. The amount required will, however, be increased, as the available chlorine in calcium hypochlorite will react not only with hydrogen sulfide, but also with other bacteria and organic material.

For a sulfide reduction of 1 ppm, from 8 to 10 ppm of available chlorine probably will be required.

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~~Description: PPG Calcium Hypochlorite~~

~~Disk: O-5426-~~

~~File: "PPG-J"~~

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~~Date: October 14, 1991 . . .~~

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Disinfection of sewage and wastewater effluent

Although every effort is usually made to locate treatment plants where effluent will not be the cause of problems, safe practice dictates that it should be treated to destroy harmful bacteria. Calcium hypochlorite has proven to be an effective and dependable means of destroying harmful bacteria in effluent. The amount required depends on the type of sewage to be treated. Raw sewage may require as much as 30 ppm available chlorine, while secondary treated sewage may need as little as 3 ppm.

The disinfection of sewage effluent must be evaluated by determining the total number of coliform bacterial and/or fecal coliform bacteria, as determined by the Most Probable Number (MPN) procedure, of the chlorinated effluent. This must be reduced to or below the maximum permitted by the controlling regulatory jurisdiction.

On the average, satisfactory disinfection of secondary wastewater effluent can be obtained when the chlorine residual is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact. Although chlorine residual is the critical factor in disinfection, the importance of correlating chlorine residual with bacterial kill must be emphasized. The MPN of the effluent, which is directly related to the water quality standards requirements, should be the final and primary standard and the chlorine residual should be considered an operating standard valid only to the extent verified by the coliform quality of the effluent.

The following are critical factors affecting wastewater disinfection:

1. **Mixing:** It is imperative that the product and the wastewater be instantaneously and completely flash mixed to assure reaction with every chemically active soluble and particulate component of the wastewater.
2. **Contacting:** Upon flash mixing, the flow through the system must be maintained.
3. **Dosage/Residual Control:** Successful disinfection is extremely dependent upon response to fluctuating chlorine demand to maintain a predetermined, desirable chlorine level. Secondary effluent should contain 0.2 to 1.0 ppm chlorine residual after a 15-to-20 minute contact time. A reasonable average of residual chlorine is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact time.

Effluent slime control

Apply a 100 to 1000 ppm available chlorine solution at a location which will allow complete mixing. Prepare this solution by mixing 2 to 20 ounces of calcium hypochlorite with 100 gallons of water. Once control is evident, apply a 15 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare this solution by mixing 0.3 ounce of the product with 100 gallons of water.

Filter beds — slime control

Remove the filter from service, drain it to a depth of 1 foot above the filter sand, and add 16 ounces of calcium hypochlorite per 20 square feet evenly over the surface. Wait 30 minutes before draining water to a level that is even with the top of the filter. Wait for 4 to 6 hours before completely draining and backwashing the filter.

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Aid in coagulation

The value of calcium hypochlorite's available chlorine as an aid in coagulation is due primarily to its oxidizing power — a property which is of particular value in sewage treatment because there is almost no oxygen in sewage.

Hypochlorination with calcium hypochlorite is particularly helpful when iron salts are used as the primary coagulant. Ferric iron, in the absence of oxygen, tends to revert to ferrous iron, which is of little value as a precipitant. Calcium hypochlorite supplies sufficient oxygen to retard or prevent this change. It should be used just before the primary coagulant in a proportion of 3 to 5 ppm.

SWIMMING POOLS

Pool water chlorination

Calcium hypochlorite provides a simple, effective method of treatment for chlorinating swimming pool water. Its use is especially suited to indoor pools. For best results, it is introduced in controlled quantities into the recirculated water. Automatic feed equipment for this purpose is readily available.

Pool accessory equipment

The possibility for the spread of infectious diseases is heightened wherever bathers gather. To provide proper and effective preventive care, calcium hypochlorite should be used to inexpensively destroy harmful bacteria on swimming pool premises and equipment, including shower rooms, floors and walkways, restroom facilities, diving boards, ladders, etc.

Note: As this product is toxic to fish and other aquatic life, treated water should not be discharged where it will drain into streams, rivers, lakes, or public waters.

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PREPARING CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE SOLUTIONS

SERVICE

Each of the applications described in this brochure requires a specific concentration of solution measured in parts per million (ppm) or percent available chlorine. To prepare the proper strength solution, follow these simple directions:

1. Use a clean, non-metallic container free of grease, oil, or residue.
2. Add granular calcium hypochlorite to lukewarm water.
3. Stir for three to five minutes.
4. Use immediately.

NOTE: As a safety precaution, prepare only the amount of solution needed. Never store a calcium hypochlorite solution.

The technical service staff of PPG Industries is available for consultation on handling, storage, and the use of calcium hypochlorite and on swimming pool care in general.

The statements and methods presented about the products mentioned herein are based upon the best available information and practices known to PPG Industries at the present time, but are not representations of performance, results, or comprehensiveness of such data.

The products mentioned herein, if not used properly, can be hazardous. PPG Industries recommends that anyone using and/or handling the products mentioned herein thoroughly read and understand the directions and precautionary information appearing on the product label before using the product.

The products mentioned herein, as all potentially hazardous materials, must be kept out of the reach of children.

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE MEASUREMENT EQUIVALENTS

Dry Weight	Household Measurement*
1/6 ounce	1 level teaspoon
1/2 ounce	1 level tablespoon
1 ounce	2 level tablespoons
8 ounces	16 level tablespoons (1 cup)

*These household measurement equivalents are only approximate values given for the user's convenience.

The following table indicates the amount of calcium hypochlorite needed to make various quantities of solution containing from 5 to 10,000 ppm available chlorine.

Available Chlorine (ppm*)	Weight of Calcium Hypochlorite Required to Make Solution							
	1 gallon		10 gallons		50 gallons		100 gallons	
	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.	lbs.	oz.
5	0	0.001	0	0.01	0	0.05	0	0.10
10	0	0.002	0	0.02	0	0.10	0	0.21
25	0	0.005	0	0.05	0	0.26	0	0.51
50	0	0.01	0	0.10	0	0.51	0	1.03
100	0	0.02	0	0.21	0	1.03	0	2.05
150	0	0.03	0	0.31	0	1.54	0	3.08
200	0	0.04	0	0.41	0	2.05	0	4.11
300	0	0.06	0	0.62	0	3.08	0	6.16
500	0	0.11	0	1.03	0	5.13	0	10.27
600	0	0.12	0	1.23	0	6.16	0	12.32
1000	0	0.21	0	2.05	0	10.26	1	4.53
2500 (.25%)	0	0.51	0	5.13	1	9.66	3	3.32
5000 (.5%)	0	1.03	0	10.26	3	3.32	6	6.65
10,000 (1%)	0	2.05	1	4.53	6	6.65	12	13.29

*Parts available chlorine per million parts of water.

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