

748-239

10-24-2003

1/4

INDUCLOR

**Calcium Hypochlorite Granules
for Industrial Applications and Swimming Pool Use
Water Treating Agent - Bactericide - Algaecide - Bleach**

EPA Reg. No. 748-239

EPA Est. No. 748-WV-1

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Calcium Hypochlorite... 68%**OTHER INGREDIENTS: 32%****Minimum 65% Available Chlorine****KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN****DANGER****Do not mix with other chemicals.****Do not add water to product - Add product to water****See additional precautionary statements on back label.**

FIRST AID: If in eyes, hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. If on skin or clothing, take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. If swallowed, call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. If inhaled, move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Note to physician, probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. *Contact 1-304-843-1300 or your poison control center for 24-hour emergency medical treatment information. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.*

**Manufactured by
PPG INDUSTRIES, INC.
One PPG Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15272
Emergency Telephone Number: 1-304-843-1300**

NET WT. 100 lbs. (45 kg)**10/16/03 pending EPA update**

ACCEPTED

OCT 24 2003

748-239

2/4

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS -

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS -

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

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

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

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

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

This product is a dry granular material in free flowing form that contains a minimum of 65% available chlorine. It provides a rapid source of a chlorine containing disinfectant that protects the pool against the growth of bacteria and algae to help keep the pool in a sanitary condition.

HOW TO APPLY: This product is best added to the pool as a solution. Predissolve the required quantity of this product in a plastic pail or bottle using 1 gallon of water to dissolve every 2 oz. (4 level tbsp.) of product. Allow the mixture to settle and decant off the clear solution into a plastic sprinkling can and use the clear solution for treatment. This product 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.

ACCEPTED

OCT 24 2003

748-239

2/4

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

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

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

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

Routine Chlorination: The pH, total alkalinity, water hardness, and stabilizer concentration should be maintained at the proper levels. Subsequently add 3-4 oz. of this product (1-2 oz. in stabilized pools) per 5,000 gallons of water daily or as often as needed to maintain the desired free chlorine residual whether the pool is in use or not. Actual dosages of product required to maintain the desired free chlorine residual will vary with sunlight, water temperature, bathing load, stabilizer concentration, and other factors. Use a test kit frequently to determine and maintain the proper free chlorine residual. For small changes in free chlorine residual once a free chlorine residual is detected, the addition of 1 oz. (2 level tbsp.) of this product 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 that could build up in the pool water. Adjust pH between 7.2 and 7.6 prior to superchlorinating. Add 5 oz. of this product 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 usage or when water temperatures are above 80° F and once every two weeks in residential pools receiving normal usage. Do not enter the pool until the free chlorine residual has dropped to 4.0 ppm or less.

Shock Treatment: Shocking is recommended when certain pool water quality problems such as visible signs of algae growth, noxious odors, or other unusual water quality problems develop. Adjust pH between 7.2 and 7.6 prior to shocking. Add 10 oz. of this product 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 4.0 ppm or less as measured using your test kit.

ACCEPTED

OCT 24 2003

748-239

4/4

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

How to Determine the Capacity of Your Pool:

First: Approximate the average depth in feet by adding the depth at the deep end to the depth at the shallow end and divide the total by two.

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

ACCEPTED

OCT 24 2003

748-239