

748-296

05/20/2004

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EPA MASTER LABEL COPY

PPG 70 CAL HYPO GRANULES

Dry Chlorinating Granules
for Swimming Pools or Industrial Applications
Bactericide – Algicide
Water Treating Agent – Bleach – Sanitizer
Lowest Residue – Fast Dissolving

EPA Reg. No. 748-296
EPA Est. No. 748-WV-1

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Calcium Hypochlorite. . . . 73%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: 27%
Minimum 70% Available Chlorine

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN DANGER

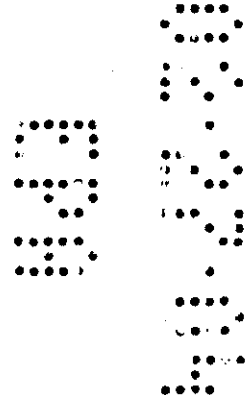
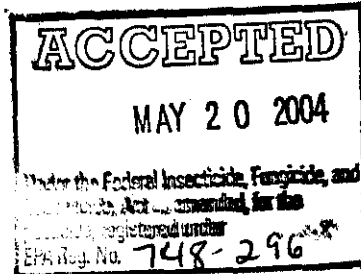
Do not mix with other chemicals.
Do not add water to product – Add product to water
See additional precautionary statements on back label.

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.

[02/24/04 pending EPA update]



**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.

[NOTE to EPA: The following PPE information is required to be on the product label only when the agricultural use instructions (pages 13-14 of this master label) are on the label]

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

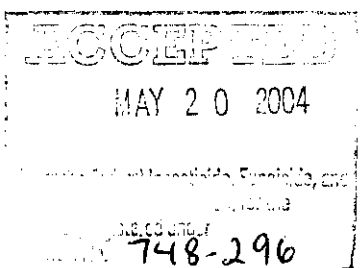
- A. Goggles or face shield
- B. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- C. Waterproof gloves
- D. Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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 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.



HANDY REFERENCE GUIDE FOR SOLUTIONS:

- * 1 lb. (16 ounces) of calcium hypochlorite in 80,000 gallons of water is 1 ppm available chlorine.
 - * 1.25 lbs. (20 ounces) of calcium hypochlorite in 100 gallons of water is 1,000 ppm available chlorine.
 - * 6.25 lbs. (100 ounces) of calcium hypochlorite in 50 gallons of water is a 1% solution (10,000 ppm available chlorine).
- (1 ounce of calcium hypochlorite equals approximately 2 level tablespoons)

[SWIMMING POOL USE DIRECTIONS:]

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 that contains a minimum of 70% 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 using 1 gallon of water to dissolve every 2 ounces (4 level tbsp.). **NOTE: Never add water to product. Always add product to large quantities of water.** 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
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 form 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 listed above are in their proper ranges.

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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 ounces of this product (1-2 ounces 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 this product required to maintain the desired free chlorine residual will vary with sunlight, water temperature, bathing load, stabilizer concentration, water balance, 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 ounce (2 level tbsp.) of this product to 5,000 gallons of water will raise the free chlorine residual approximately 1.0 ppm.

ADDITIONAL HELPFUL HINTS 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 Calcium Hypochlorite to every 5,000 gallons of water. **NOTE: Never add water to product. Always add product to large quantities 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 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 one pound of this product to every 16,500 gallons of water. **NOTE: Never add water to product. Always add product to large quantities 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.

Proper Water Balance 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. Stabilizer (cyanuric acid) slows 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.

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[INDUSTRIAL USE DIRECTIONS:]

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

DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER (Potable Water):

PUBLIC SYSTEMS: Mix a ratio of 1 ounce of this product to 6,000 gallons of water. Begin feeding this solution with a hypochlorinator 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 water frequently with a chlorine test kit. Bacteriological sampling must be conducted at a frequency no less than that prescribed by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS:

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 40 gallons of water. After covering the well, pour the sanitizing solution into the well through both the pipe sleeve opening and the pipeline. Wash the exterior of the pump cylinder also with the sanitizing solution. Start pump and pump water until strong odor of chlorine in water is noted. Stop pump and wait 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 & Bored Wells - Run pump until 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 40 gallons of water. Add 5 to 10 gallons of clean, chlorinated water to the well in order to force the sanitizer into the rock formation. Wash the exterior of pump cylinder with the sanitizer. Drop pipeline into well, start pump and pump water until strong odor of chlorine in water is noted. Stop 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.

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.

EMERGENCY DISINFECTION: When boiling of water for 1 minute is not practical, water can be made potable by using this product. 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 this product 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 for several times.

PUBLIC WATER SYSTEMS:

Reservoirs – Algae Control – Hypochlorinate streams feeding the reservoir. Suitable feeding points should be selected on each stream at least 50 yards upstream from the points of entry into the reservoir.

Mains – Thoroughly flush section to be sanitized by discharging from hydrants. Permit a water flow of at least 2.5 feet per minute to continue under pressure while injecting this product by means of a hypochlorinator. Stop water flow when a chlorine residual test of 50 ppm is obtained at the low pressure end of the new main section after a 24 hour retention time. When chlorination is completed, the system must be flushed free of all heavily chlorinated water.

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New Tanks, Basins, etc. – Remove all physical soil from surfaces. Place 4 ounces of this product for each 5 cubic feet of working capacity (500 ppm available chlorine). Fill to working capacity and allow to stand for at least 4 hours. Drain and flush with potable water and return to surface.

New Filter Sand – Apply 16 ounces of this product 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.

New Wells – Flush the casing with a 50 ppm available chlorine solution of water containing 1 ounce of this product for each 100 gallons of water. The solution should be pumped or fed by gravity into the well after thorough mixing with agitation. The well should stand for several hours or overnight under chlorination. It may then be pumped until a representative raw water sample is obtained. Bacterial examination of the water will indicate whether further treatment is necessary.

Existing Equipment – Remove equipment from service, thoroughly clean surfaces of all physical soil. Sanitize by placing 4 ounces of this product for each 5 cubic feet capacity (approximately 500 ppm available chlorine). Fill to working capacity and let 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 1,000 ppm available chlorine). After drying, flush with water and return to service.

OTHER USES:

Calcium Hypochlorite is approved for use in a broad range of industrial, municipal, and institutional applications, including those listed below. For specific literature on these and other accepted uses, please write to the address on the front of the label.

Water Systems:

- * Emergency Disinfection of Water Systems after Floods, Fires, Droughts, and Water Main Breaks
- * Sewage and Wastewater Effluent Treatment
- * Sewage and Wastewater Treatment
- * Cooling Tower/Evaporative Condenser Water Treatment
- * Pulp and Paper Mill Process Water System
- * Swimming Pool Water Disinfection
- * Disinfection of Spas, Hot-Tubs, Immersion Tanks, etc.

Surfaces:

- * Sanitization of Nonporous Food Contact Surfaces
- * Sanitization of Porous Food Contact Surfaces
- * Sanitization of Nonporous Non-Food Contact Surfaces
- * Disinfection of Nonporous Non-Food Contact Surfaces
- * Sanitization of Porous Non-Food Contact Surfaces

Food and Agricultural:

- * Farm Premises
- * Agricultural Uses (post-harvest protection of potatoes and roots, bee cells and boards, food egg cleaning, fruit and vegetable washing, seeds, and mushrooms)
- * Aquacultural Uses (fish ponds and equipment, Maine lobster ponds, conditioning live oysters, control of scavengers in fish hatchery ponds)
- * Food Processing Plants

Miscellaneous

- Laundry Sanitizers (household and commercial)
- Sanitization of Dialysis Machines
- Asphalt of Wood Roofs and Sidings
- Boat Bottoms
- Artificial Sand Beaches

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Commodity Fruit & Vegetable Sanitizing Solutions:

Table of Recommended Levels and Use Dilutions for Available Chlorine

Commodity	Usage Dilution dry oz. added to 250 gal. of water	(ppm) Available Chlorine	Contact Time
Apple	7.7 - 10.3	150 - 200	45-90 sec.(dump tank) 5-15 sec. (spray)
Artichoke	5.1 - 7.7	100 - 150	5-15 sec. (spray)
Asparagus	6.4 - 7.7	125 - 150	5-15 sec. (spray) 20-30 min.(hydrocooler)
Brussels Sprouts	5.1 - 7.7	100 - 150	5-15 sec. (spray)
Carrots	5.1 - 10.3	100 - 200	1-5 min. (dump tank) 1-5 min. (flume)
Cauliflower	15.4 - 20.5	300 - 400	5-15 sec. (spray)
Celery	5.1 - 5.7	100 - 110	5-15 sec. (spray)
Cherry	3.9 - 5.1	75 - 100	5-15 sec. (spray)
Chopped Cabbage ¹	4.1 - 5.1	80 - 100	5-15 sec. (spray)
Chopped Lettuce ¹	4.1 - 5.1	80 - 100	5-15 sec. (spray)
Citrus Fruits	1.3 - 10.3	40 - 75 30 - 50 100 - 200	5-15 sec. (spray) 2-3 min. (dump tank) 3-5 min. (drench)
Cucumbers	15.4 - 18.0	300 - 350	5-15 sec. (spray)
Green Onions	3.9 - 6.2	75 - 120	5-15 sec. (spray)
Melons	5.1 - 7.7	100 - 150 30 - 75	5-15 sec. (spray) 20-30 min.(hydrocooler)
Peaches, Nectarines and Plums	2.6 - 5.1	50 - 100	5-15 sec. (spray)
Pears (without buffer)	10.3 - 15.4	200 - 300	2-3 min. (dump tank)
Peppers	15.4 - 20.5 5.1 - 6.9	300 - 400 100 - 135	5-15 sec. (spray) 2-5 min. (dump tank)
Potatoes	3.3 - 6.4	65 - 125	2-5 min.(dump tank)(30-100ppm) 2-5 min. (flume)(200-300ppm) 5-30 sec.(spray)(100-200ppm)
Radishes	5.1 - 7.7	100 - 150	5-15 sec. (spray)
Stonefruit	1.5 - 3.9	30 - 75	20-30 min. (hydrocooler)
Tomatoes	15.4 - 18.0	300 - 350	2-3 min (tank)(200-350 ppm) 5-15 sec.(spray)(100-150ppm)

Note: 1. After treatment the adhering water must be removed by a centrifugation process.

FOOD PROCESSING

For use in federally inspected meat and poultry plants.

Chlorine potable water treatment compounds.

Chlorine may be present in processing water of meat and poultry plants at concentrations up to 5 parts per million calculated as available chlorine. Also, chlorine may be present in poultry chiller intake water, and in carcass wash water at concentrations up to 50 parts per million calculated as available chlorine. Chlorine must be dispensed at a constant and uniform level and the method or system must be such that a controlled rate is maintained.

Cooling and retort water treatment compounds.

Chemical agents may be added to water used to cook and cool containers of meat and poultry products to prevent staining of containers and to control corrosion and deposit formation on surfaces of processing equipment. The amount used should be the minimum sufficient for the purpose.

Calcium hypochlorite solutions providing 1% available chlorine should be fed into 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 water for available chlorine. If a residual of 2 ppm is present throughout the system, the water is properly sanitized.

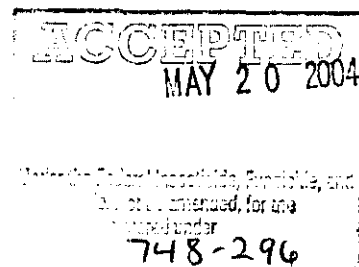
Test for available chlorine every hour until dosage requirements are established. Thereafter, check every 2 or 3 hours to ascertain that an available chlorine residual of 2 ppm is maintained throughout the system.

Compounds for treating boilers, steam lines, and/or cooling systems where neither the treated water nor the steam produced may contact edible products. This does not include compounds added to water used to cook and cool containers of meat and poultry products.

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 preventative 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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Shell Egg Cleaning

Wash eggs promptly after gathering. Water with an iron content in excess of 2 ppm shall not be used unless equipment capable of removing the excess iron is installed on the water system. Wash water temperature should be 90°F or higher. Maintain the wash water at a temperature which is at least 20°F warmer than the temperature of the eggs to be washed. Spray rinse washed eggs with warm potable water containing an approved sanitizing compound. Eggs should be reasonably dry before casing or breaking.

Shell Egg Destainers

The destainer solution must be at least 20°F warmer than the eggs with a minimum solution temperature of 90°F. Total elapsed time in the destainer solution may not exceed 5 minutes. Eggs are to be re-washed and spray rinsed after destaining. Destainer solution should be replaced daily or whenever it becomes dirty. Destaining is to be done after initial washing has been completed. It is recommended that all eggs be shell protected after they have been destained.

AUNDRY SANITIZERS

Household Laundry Sanitizers - In Soaking Suds - thoroughly mix 1 tbsp. of this product to 10 gallons of wash water to provide 200 ppm available chlorine. Wait 5 minutes, then add soap or detergent. Immerse laundry for at least 11 minutes prior to starting the wash/rinse cycle. - In Washing Suds - thoroughly mix 1 tbsp. of this product to 10 gallons of wash water containing clothes to provide 200 ppm available chlorine. Wait 5 minutes then add soap or detergent and start the wash/rinse cycle.

Commercial Laundry Sanitizers - Wet fabrics or clothes should be spun dry prior to sanitization. Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of water to yield 200 ppm available chlorine. Promptly after mixing the sanitizer, add the solution into the prewash prior to washing fabrics/clothes in the regular wash cycle with a good detergent. Test the level of available chlorine, if solution has been allowed to stand. Add more of this product if the available chlorine level has dropped below 200 ppm.

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[NOTE to EPA: The PPE information noted above will be applied to the product label only when these agricultural use instructions are on the label.]

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS:

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirement for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Workers Protection Standard.

The Restricted-Entry Interval (REI) is 0 days when using this product.

There are no posting or notification requirements when using this product.

Personal Protective Equipment should be worn as described under the "Precautionary Statements" section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF BACTERIA, ALGAE, SLIME BUILD-UP AND CLOGGING IN SPECIFIED IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

PPG Calcium Hypochlorite Granules may be mixed with water to produce a chlorine solution. Always add Cal-Hypo granules to water; never add water to granular product. To produce a 0.5% available chlorine solution, add 1.03 dry oz. of 68% nominal Cal-Hypo to one (1) gallon of water (for 73% nominal Cal-Hypo, add 0.96 dry oz.). This solution may then be fed by gravity, or a metering pump to the irrigation system water to achieve the desired available chlorine strength in the water. The Application Rates section provides the levels of free residual chlorine needed to prevent or address bio-fouling occurring in drip/trickle irrigation systems. When utilizing a metering pump, refer to the instruction manual for varying the output of the pump.

This product is to be applied through drip/trickle sprinkler irrigation systems only for agricultural crops only where is manner of use will not cause crop damage.

APPLICATION RATES

If the irrigation water has high levels of nutrients causing bacterial, algal, or other bio-fouling that reduces system performance, continuous use of this product may be necessary. The recommended level of free residual chlorine for continuous feed is 1 to 2 ppm, measured at the end of the farthest lateral using a good quality test kit for free chlorine (also called "free residual" or "free available" chlorine).

Periodic shock treatments at a higher available chlorine rate of up to 20 ppm free residual may be appropriate where bacteria and/or algae clogging and build-up are not managed by maintaining a continuous residual. The frequency of the shock application depends upon the frequency and extent of bio-clogging.

Superchlorination, bringing concentrations to as much as 100 ppm total available chlorine, is recommended for reclaiming low-volume irrigation systems if clogged by algae and bacterial slimes. Set the metering pump to deliver 100 ppm in the drip system and monitor the free chlorine residual at the end of the farthest lateral. As soon as it is established that the free residual reading is between 10 and 20 ppm, shut the system down and leave it undisturbed for up to 24 hours. Then flush all submains and laterals with fresh water. Superchlorination will not dissolve/remove scale or inorganic sediment fouling.

*Note: To correctly establish the dose setting required, it is necessary to measure the free chlorine concentration (ppm) at the end of the treated increment in the field and adjust the dose setting until the desired free chlorine concentration is obtained. This is because contaminants in the water may consume available chlorine resulting in a concentration that is less than the concentration desired as specified above. Only experience can establish the actual metering pump settings required to provide the amount of free chlorine at the end of the farthest lateral (and consequent treatment of the irrigation system). Normally the treatment level at the end of the farthest lateral will be 1 – 2 ppm free chlorine.

GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Chlorination should be started during irrigation, near the end of the irrigation sequence, but early enough to establish the desired free chlorine concentration throughout the system being treated.

Apply this product upstream of the filter to help keep the filter clean.

Determine the level of free chlorine as described above, using a free chlorine test kit. Allow sufficient time to achieve a steady reading.

DO NOT apply this product when fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides are being injected since they will consume the available chlorine and may produce toxic reaction products.

Shut down the product feed as soon as the irrigation water is switched to the next irrigation sector. Leave the treated water residing in the section that has been shut down.

Refer to the metering pump use instructions as needed.

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES

Certain plants, including various species of trees, flowers, shrubs, agronomic crops, fruits and vegetables are adversely affected by chlorinated irrigation. The use of this product can impact the growth, appearance and health of the plants.

Begonias, geraniums and other ornamental plant species are known to be sensitive to continuous chlorination at levels of 1-2 ppm free chlorine. Plant species such as tomato, lettuce, broccoli, and petunia are sensitive to periodic chlorination levels of 10-20 ppm free chlorine.

If uncertain of a plant's tolerance, consult an agronomist or a support agency or use an alternate method to remove io-fouling from the irrigation system.

