748-300 11/12/2003 119

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

OFFICE OF
PREVENTION, PESTICIDES
AND TOXIC SUBSTANCES

NOV 12 2003

Donna L. Butler
PPG Industries, Inc.
One PPG Place - 8 North
Pittsburgh, PA. 15272

SUBJECT: August 26, 2003 Amendment Application
PPG Calcium Hypochlorite Tablets
EPA Registration 748-300

Dear Ms. Butler:

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable with the following conditions:

Your First Aid statement must be rewritten in the following order: Eyes, Skin, Swallowed, Inhaled. The first two lines after the First Aid heading pertaining to emergency phone assistance must be removed from the beginning and placed at the bottom.

On page 3 delete the word Interim.

On page 4 change word deliver to delivery.

According to your cover letter, your PPG Chlorinator instruction manuals and the Calcium Hypochlorite brochure were not changed.

A copy of your conditionally approved stamped label is enclosed. You must submit a finished clean copy to this Office for our files. If you have any questions regarding this letter, please contact Tom Luminello of my staff at (703) 308-8075.

Sincerely yours,

Robert S. Brennis
Product Manager (32)
Regulatory Management Branch II
Antimicrobial Division (7510-C)

Enclosure

Dry Chlorinating Tablets for Industrial and Potable Water Treatment Applications

*** Controls bacteria and algae growth.**
***Convenient & easy to use with the PPG Chlorinator**

EPA Reg. No. 748-300
EPA Est. No. 2312-PA-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: *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.* **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 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 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. **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. **Note to physician,** probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

NET WT. 100 lbs. (45 kg)

Manufactured by
PPG INDUSTRIES, INC.
One PPG Place
Pittsburgh, PA 15272

Emergency Telephone Number: 1-304-843-1300
PPG Toll-Free Hotline: 1-800-245-2974

[08/26/03 pending EPA update]

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:
NOV 12 2003
...
...under EPA Reg. No.
748-300

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 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.

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Pesticide,
Products
748-300

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 6000 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 ~~Interim~~ Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

Delete

INDIVIDUAL 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.

INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS
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.

OTHER CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE USES:
Calcium Hypochlorite is also used in the sanitization of water systems, municipal water mains, sewage and industrial waste treatment, pulp bleaching, sanitization in the food industry, restaurants, dairies, and hospitals, odor and taste control in potable water systems, algae control in industrial cooling water systems, and general industrial sanitization. For specific literature on these and other accepted uses, write to: PPG Industries, Inc., One PPG Place, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania 15272.

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delivery

SWIMMING POOL USE INSTRUCTIONS:

How to adjust the PPG 70 Calcium Hypochlorite Tablets:

This product is designed to be dispensed using the *PPG Chlorinator*. To decrease tablet deliver rate: Reduce water flow through the chlorinator. To increase tablet delivery rate: Increase water flow through the chlorinator. Do not throw the tablets directly into the pool or allow tablets to contact plastic or steel pool linings.

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
Total Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$	Weekly	80-100 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 1-3 ppm, total alkalinity 80-100 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 continuous operation of your recirculation equipment. Balance the water by making certain the pool water parameters for pH, total alkalinity and water hardness are at their proper levels. Check and adjust stabilizer to proper level. Shock treat the pool. Follow label directions of the product used. Repeat the treatment until minimum 1 ppm free chlorine has been established. Do not enter the water until the free chlorine residual is less than 4.0 ppm. Begin routine chlorination.

Routine chlorination:

Maintain total alkalinity, pH, water hardness and stabilizer concentration at their proper levels. Fill chlorinator with this product. Adjust flow control valve to initial setting described in the Instruction Manual. Adjust tablet delivery, as needed, to maintain a 1-3 ppm free available chlorine residual.

Actual number of tablets and flow adjustments required to maintain the desired free chlorine residual will vary with the amount of pool water, sunlight, water temperature, bather load, stabilizer concentration and other factors. Use a DPD test kit daily to determine and maintain the proper free chlorine residual. Do not use an OTO test kit.

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Helpful aids in swimming pool care:

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.

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 (feet) x width (feet) x average depth (feet) x 7.5 = capacity of pool in gallons. For circular pools: Multiply diameter (feet) x diameter (feet) x average depth (feet) x 5.9 = capacity of pool in gallons. For oval pools: Multiply long axis (feet) x short axis (feet) x average depth (feet) 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.

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SANITIZATION OF NONPOROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES:

RINSE METHOD - A 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 drop below 50 ppm. Prepare a 100 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 40 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, rinse all 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 the solution or add sufficient product 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 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 drop below 50 ppm. Prepare a 100 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 40 gallons of water. If no test kit is available, prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment in the normal manner. 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 the solution or add sufficient product to reestablish 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 by mixing the product in a ratio of 1 ounce product with 20 gallons of water. Pump solution through the system until full flow is obtained at all extremities, the system is completely filled with the sanitizer and all air is removed from the system. Close drain valves and hold under pressure for at least 2 minutes to insure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove some cleaning solution from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. Repeat entire cleaning/sanitizing process if effluent contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine.

CLEAN-IN-PLACE METHOD - Thoroughly clean equipment after use. Prepare a volume of 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution equal to 110% of volume capacity of the equipment by mixing the product in a ratio of 1 ounce product with 20 gallons of water. Pump solution through the system until full flow is obtained at all extremities, the system is completely filled with the sanitizer and all air is removed from the system. Close drain valves and hold under pressure for at least 10 minutes to insure contact with all internal surfaces. Remove some cleaning solution from drain valve and test with a chlorine test kit. Repeat entire cleaning/sanitizing process if effluent contains less than 50 ppm available chlorine.

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 ounce product with 20 gallons of water. Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 3 ounces 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.

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SANITIZATION OF POROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES:

RINSE METHOD - Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing 3 ounces of this product with 20 gallons of water. Clean surfaces in the normal manner. Rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the 600 ppm solution, maintaining contact for at least 2 minutes. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 20 gallons of water. Prior to using equipment, rinse all surfaces with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. Do not rinse and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD - Prepare a 600 ppm solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 3 ounces of this product with 20 gallons of water. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 2 ounces of this product with 10 gallons of water. Prior to using, immerse equipment in the 200 ppm sanitizing solution for at least 2 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse and do not soak equipment overnight.

SPRAY/FOG METHOD - Preclean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 600 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 3 ounces 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 with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 20 gallons of water.

SANITIZATION OF NONPOROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES:

RINSE METHOD - Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in the 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 with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD - Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 1 ounce of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 200 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the sanitizing solution for at least 2 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

SPRAY/FOG METHOD - Preclean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 200 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 1 ounce product with 20 gallons of water. Use spray or fogging equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Prior to using equipment, thoroughly spray or fog all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours.

DISINFECTION OF NONPOROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES:

RINSE METHOD - Prepare a disinfecting solution by thoroughly mixing 3 ounces of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in the normal manner. Prior to use, rinse all surfaces thoroughly with the disinfecting solution, maintaining contact with the solution for at least 10 minutes. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD - Prepare a disinfecting solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank, 3 ounces of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the disinfecting solution for at least 10 minutes and allow the solution to drain. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

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...the Federal Insecticide
... 749-300

SANITIZATION OF POROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES:

RINSE METHOD - Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 3 ounces of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment surfaces in the 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 with water after treatment and do not soak equipment overnight.

IMMERSION METHOD - Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing, in an immersion tank. 3 ounces of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean equipment in the normal manner. Prior to use, immerse equipment in the sanitizing solution for at least 2 minutes and allow the sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

SPRAY/FOG METHOD - After cleaning, sanitize non-food contact surfaces with 600 ppm available chlorine by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 3 ounces of this 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. Prior to using equipment, thoroughly spray or fog all surfaces until wet, allowing excess sanitizer to drain. Vacate area for at least 2 hours.

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With COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

NOV 12 2008

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