

SANITIZATION OF POROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD - Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean 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. 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 oz. 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. Rinse equipment with water after treatment.

SPRAY/FOG METHOD - Pre-clean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 600 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 1 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 with a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare a 200 ppm sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. 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 oz. 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, 1 oz. 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 - Pre-clean all surfaces after use. Prepare a 600 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution of sufficient size by thoroughly mixing the product in a ratio of 1 oz. 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.

DISINFECTING OF NONPOROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD - Prepare a disinfecting solution by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. 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 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, 1 oz. 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 sanitizer to drain. Do not rinse equipment with water after treatment.

SANITIZATION OF POROUS NON-FOOD CONTACT SURFACES

RINSE METHOD - Prepare a sanitizing solution by thoroughly mixing 1 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of water to provide approximately 600 ppm available chlorine by weight. Clean 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 oz. 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 1 oz. 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.

Surfaces wet 62

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS

In EPA Letter Dated 12-5-82

1258-1063

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 1258-1063

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SEWAGE WASTEWATER EFFLUENT TREATMENT

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

In the average, satisfactory disinfection of secondary wastewater effluent can be obtained when the chlorine residual is 1.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact. Although the chlorine residual is the critical 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 uniform 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 on 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 30 minute contact time. A reasonable average of residual chlorine is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact time.

DISINFECTION OF DRINKING WATER (EMERGENCY/PUBLIC/INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS)

PUBLIC SYSTEMS: Mix a ratio of 10% of this product to 4000 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.

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 10% of this product into 40 gallons of water. After covering the well, pour the sanitizing solution into the well through both the pipe(s) casing 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 10% 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. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

INDIVIDUAL WATER SYSTEMS: 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 10 gallons of water. One grain is approximately the size of the letter "O" in this sentence. Allow the treated water to stand for 10 minutes. Properly treated water should have a slight chlorine odor. If not, repeat dosage and allow the water to stand an additional 10 minutes. The treated water can then be made palatable by pouring it between

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21.7 RECIRCULATING COOLING WATER SYSTEMS 10.8

10.8 21.7 SLUG FEED METHOD - Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 10 to 20 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Repeat until control is achieved.

2.2 Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 2 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

21.7 10.8 INTERMITTENT FEED METHOD - Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 10 to 20 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown.

2.2 Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 2 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain a 1 ppm residual. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

21.7 10.8 CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD - Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 10 to 20 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine.

1.1 Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment level by starting a continuous feed of 2 oz. of this product per 1,000 gallons of water lost by blowdown to maintain a 1 ppm residual. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

1.1 1.1 DISQUETS OR TABLETS - Initially slug dose the system with 10 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 2 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

LAUNDRY SANITIZERS

Household Laundry Sanitizers

1.1 1.1 IN SOAKING SUDS - Thoroughly mix 1 Tbs. of this product to 10 gallons of wash water to provide 200 ppm available chlorine. Add soap or detergent and immerse laundry for at least 11 minutes prior starting the wash/rinse cycle.

1.1 1.1 IN WASHING SUDS - Thoroughly mix 1 Tbs. of this product to 10 gallons of wash water containing clothes to provide 200 ppm available chlorine. Next - 1/2 soap or detergent and start the wash/rinse cycle.

Commercial Laundry Sanitizers

1.1 1.1 Wet fabrics or clothes should be spin 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.

FARM PREMISES

2.2 2.2 Remove all animals, poultry, and feed from premises, vehicles, and enclosures. Remove all litter and manure from floors, walls and surfaces of barns, pens, stalls, crates and other facilities occupied or transverse by animals or poultry. Empty all troughs, racks and other feeding and watering appliances. Thoroughly clean all surfaces with soap or detergent and rinse with water. To disinfect, saturate all surfaces with a solution of at least 1000 ppm available chlorine for a period of 10 minutes. A 1000 ppm solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 2 oz. of this product with 10 gallons of water. Immerse all rollers, pipes and other types of equipment used in handling and restraining animals or poultry, as well as the cleaned forks, shovels and scrapers used for removing litter and manure. Ventilate buildings, pens, boats and other closed spaces. Do not reuse livestock or poultry or employ equipment until chlorine has been dissipated. All treated feed racks, hampers, troughs, automatic feeders, fountains and waterers must be rinsed with hot water before reuse.

PULP AND PAPER MILL PROCESS WATER SYSTEMS

21.7 10.8 SLUG FEED METHOD - Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply 10 to 20 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain from 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Repeat until control is achieved.

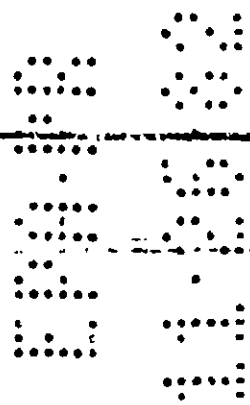
ACCEPTED with COMMENTS in EPA Letter Dated:

DEC 29 1982

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the product registered under EPA #

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with COMMENTS
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DEC 29 1982

Under the Federal Insecticide,
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act
as amended, for the products
registered under EPA Reg. No.
1258-1003

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add ^{2.7} 2 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

^{10.8} ^{21.7} ~~INTERMITTENT FEED METHOD~~ - Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply ¹⁰ 10 to ²⁰ 20 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add ^{2.7} 2 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 1 ppm residual. Apply half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of this initial dose when half (or 1/3, 1/4, or 1/5) of the water in the system has been lost by blowdown. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

^{10.8} ^{21.7} ~~CONTINUOUS FEED METHOD~~ - Initial Dose: When system is noticeably fouled, apply ¹⁰ 10 to ²⁰ 20 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system to obtain 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine.

^{2.2} Subsequent Dose: Maintain this treatment level by starting a continuous feed of ² 2 oz. of this product per 1,000 gallons of water lost by blowdown to maintain 1 ppm residual. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

~~GRANULES OR TABLETS~~ - Initially slug dose the system with 10 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

Subsequent Dose: When microbial control is evident, add 2 oz. of this product per 10,000 gallons of water in the system daily, or as needed to maintain control and keep the chlorine residual at 1 ppm. Badly fouled systems must be cleaned before treatment is begun.

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AGRICULTURAL USES

POST-HARVEST PROTECTION - Potatoes can be sanitized after cleaning and prior to storage by spraying with a sanitizing solution at a level of 1 gallon of sanitizing solution per ton of potatoes. Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product to 10 gallons of water to obtain 500 ppm available chlorine.

Disinfect leafcutting bee cells and bee boards by immersion in a solution containing 1 ppm available chlorine for 1 minute. Allow cells to drain for 2 minutes and dry for 4 to 5 hours until no chlorine odor can be detected. This solution is made by thoroughly mix 1/4 tsp. of this product to 200 gallons of water. The bee domicile is disinfected by spraying with a 0.1 ppm solution until all surfaces are thoroughly wet. Allow the domicile to dry until all chlorine odor has dissipated.

POOD EGG SANITIZATION - Thoroughly clean all eggs. Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product with 20 gallons of warm water to produce a 200 ppm available chlorine solution. The sanitizer temperature should not exceed 110°F. Soak the wash sanitizer so that the eggs are thoroughly wetted. Allow the eggs to thoroughly dry before casing or breaking. Do not apply a potable water rinse. The solution should not be re-used to sanitize eggs.

FRUIT & VEGETABLE WASHING - Thoroughly clean all fruits and vegetables in a wash tank. Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product in 200 gallons of water to make a sanitizing solution of 25 ppm available chlorine. After draining the tank, submerge fruit or vegetables for 2 minutes in a second wash tank containing the recirculating sanitizing solution. Spray rinse vegetables with the sanitizing solution prior to packaging. Rinse fruit with potable water only prior to packaging.

AGRICULTURAL USES

FISH PONDS - Remove fish from ponds prior to treatment. Thoroughly mix 20 oz. of this product to 10,000 gallons of water to obtain 10 ppm available chlorine. Add more product to the water if the available chlorine level is below 1 ppm after 5 minutes. Return fish to pond after the available chlorine level reaches zero.

FISH POND EQUIPMENT - Thoroughly clean all equipment prior to treatment. Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product to 20 gallons of water to obtain 200 ppm available chlorine. Porous equipment should soak for one hour.

RAISE LOBSTER POND - Remove lobsters, seaweed etc. from ponds prior to treatment. Drain the pond. Thoroughly mix 200 oz. of this product to 10,000 gallons of water to obtain at least 600 ppm available chlorine. Apply so that all burrows, spaces, rock and dam are covered with product. Permit high tide to fill the pond and then close gates. Allow water to stand for 2 to 3 days until the available chlorine level reaches zero. Open gates and allow 2 tidal cycles to flush the pond before returning lobsters to pond.

CONDITIONING LIVE OYSTERS - Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product to 10,000 gallons of water at 50 to 70°F to obtain 0.5 ppm available chlorine. Expose oysters to this solution for at least 15 minutes, monitoring the available chlorine level so that it does not fall below 0.05 ppm. Repeat entire process if the available chlorine level drops below 0.05 ppm or the temperature falls below 50°F.

1.6 SANITIZATION OF DIALYSIS MACHINES

Flush equipment thoroughly with water prior to using this product. Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product to 60 gallons of water to obtain at least 600 ppm available chlorine. Immediately use this product in the hemodialysate system allowing for a minimum contact time of 15 minutes at 20°C. Drain system of the sanitizing solution and thoroughly rinse with 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.

This product is recommended for recontaminating single and multipatient hemodialysate systems. This product has been shown to be an effective disinfectant (bactericide, fungicide, bacteriostats, pneumococidal) when tested by CDC and EPA test methods. This product 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. This product is NOT recommended for use in hemodialysate or reverse osmosis (RO) membranes.

Consult the guidelines for hemodialysate systems which are available from the Hepatitis Center, CDC, Division, HP 45021.

ACCEPTED with COMMENTS in EPA Letter Dated:

DEC 29 1982

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, this product is registered under EPA Reg. No. 1258-1063

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U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY OFFICE OF PESTICIDES PROGRAMS REGISTRATION DIVISION (WH-567) WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460	EPA REGISTRATION NO. 1258-1063	DATE OF ISSUANCE DEC 29 1982
	TERM OF ISSUANCE	
	NAME OF PESTICIDE PRODUCT Disinfectant	

NOTICE OF PESTICIDE: REGISTRATION REREGISTRATION
 (Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended)

NAME AND ADDRESS OF REGISTRANT (Include ZIP code)
 Olin Corporation
 275 So. Winchester Ave.
 P.O. Box 30-275
 New Haven, CT 06511

NOTE: Changes in labeling formula differing in substance from that accepted in connection with this registration must be submitted to and accepted by the Registration Division prior to use of the label in commerce. In any correspondence on this product always refer to the above U.S. EPA registration number.

On the basis of information furnished by the registrant, the above named pesticide is hereby Registered/Reregistered under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act.

A copy of the labeling accepted in connection with this Registration/Reregistration is returned herewith.

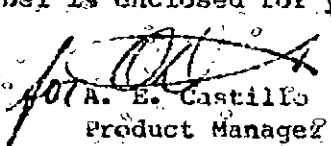
Registration is in no way to be construed as an indorsement or approval of this product by this Agency. In order to protect health and the environment, the Administrator, on his motion, may at any time suspend or cancel the registration of a pesticide in accordance with the Act. The acceptance of any name in connection with the registration of a product under this Act is not to be construed as giving the registrant a right to exclusive use of the name or to its use if it has been covered by others.

This product is conditionally registered in accordance with FIFRA sec. 3(c)(7)(A), provided that you:

1. Submit and/or cite all data required for registration/reregistration of your product under FIFRA sec. 3(c)(5) when the Agency requires all registrants of similar products to submit such data.
2. Add the phrase "EPA Registration No. 1258-1063" to your label before you release the product for shipment.
3. Submit five (5) copies of your final printed labeling before you release the product for shipment. Refer to the A-79 Enclosure for a further description of final printed labeling.

If these conditions are not complied with, the registration will be subject to cancellation in accordance with FIFRA sec. 6(e). Your release for shipment of the product constitutes acceptance of these conditions.

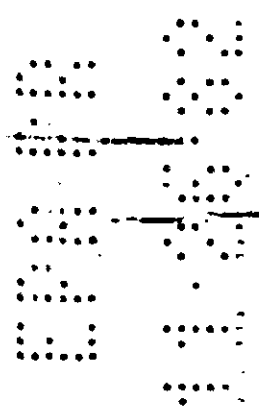
A stamped copy of the label is enclosed for your records.


 A. E. Castillo
 Product Manager (32)
 Disinfectants Branch
 Registration Division (23-7670)

ATTACHMENT IS APPLICABLE

SIGNATURE OF APPROVING OFFICIAL	DATE
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GRANULAR-60

Contains 60% Calcium Hypochlorite
Inert Ingredients 40%

40% ↓

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT (FIRST AID)

IF CONTACT WITH EYES OCCURS, flush with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

IF CONTACT WITH SKIN, brush off excess chemical and flush skin with cold water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

IF SWALLOWED, feed bread soaked in milk, followed by olive oil or cooking oil. Call a physician immediately.

(See additional precautions on side panel.)

NET WT. 25 LBS.

CLAY CORPORATION
175

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

DEC 23 1962

1258-1063

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ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
in EPA Letter Dated

Under the provisions of the
Federal Insecticide, Fungicide,
and Rodenticide Act, this
product is registered under the
provisions of the Act.

1258-1063

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

HARMFUL: Corrosive. Causes skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling this product. Irritating to nose and throat. Avoid breathing dust. Rinse and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not discharge into lakes, streams, ponds or public waterways unless in accordance with a DDES permit. For guidance, contact the regional office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

~~Chlorine must be allowed to dissipate from treated pool water before discharge. Do not make any chlorine application within 24 hours of discharge.~~

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT: Mix only with water. Use clean dry utensils. Do not add this product to any dispensing device containing remnants of any other product. Such use may cause a violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. Contamination with moisture, organic matter or other chemicals will start a chemical reaction and generate heat, chlorine gas (and possible fire and explosion). In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseal container. If possible, isolate container in open air or well ventilated area. Flood area with large volumes of water, if necessary.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

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

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep this product dry in a tightly closed container, when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from heat or open flame. In case of decomposition, isolate container (if possible) and flood area with large amounts of water to dissolve all material before discarding this container. Place this container in trash collection, dispose in approved landfill area, or bury in a safe place.

SWIMMING POOL WATER DISINFECTION

For a new pool or spring start-up, superchlorinate with 10.8 to 21.7 oz. of product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine by weight. Check the level of available chlorine with a test kit. Adjust and maintain pool water pH to between 7.2 to 7.6. Adjust and maintain the alkalinity of the pool to between 50 to 100 ppm.

To maintain the pool, add manually or by a feeder device 2.2 oz. of this product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield an available chlorine residual between 0.5 to 1.0 ppm by weight. Stabilized pools should maintain a residual of 1.0 to 1.5 ppm available chlorine. Test the pH, available chlorine residual and alkalinity of the water frequently with appropriate test kits. Frequency of water treatment will depend upon temperature and number of swimmers.

Every 7 days, or as necessary, superchlorinate the pool with 10.8 to 21.7 oz. of product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine by weight. Check the level of available chlorine with a test kit. Do not reenter pool until the chlorine residual is between 1.0 to 3.0 ppm.

At the end of the swimming pool season or when water is to be treated from the pool, chlorine must be allowed to dissipate from treated pool water before discharge. Do not chlorinate the pool within 24 hours prior to discharge.

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