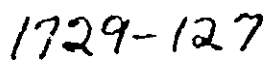


Calcium Hypochlorite Granules For Swimming Pool Use

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EPA EST. NO. 1729-GA-1

HYDROTECH®
A Subsidiary of Great Lakes Chemical Corporation

DANGER!

**CONTAMINATION MAY CAUSE FIRE!
MIX ONLY INTO WATER.
SEE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS AND
FIRST AID INFORMATION ON SIDE PANEL**

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
 For people, polyethylene can irritate the eyes, nose, throat, and skin. It is not fatal if swallowed. Domestic animals, such as chickens, can suffer if they breathe in the vapors. Polyethylene is not flammable, but it can burn with heat and light. When ignited, it produces a thick, black smoke that is irritating to the eyes, nose, and throat. Polyethylene is not toxic to humans or domestic animals. It is not absorbed by the skin, and it is not absorbed by the lungs. It is not absorbed by the stomach, and it is not absorbed by the intestines. It is not absorbed by the liver, and it is not absorbed by the kidneys. It is not absorbed by the heart, and it is not absorbed by the brain. It is not absorbed by the muscles, and it is not absorbed by the bones. It is not absorbed by the blood, and it is not absorbed by the lymphatic system. It is not absorbed by the reproductive system, and it is not absorbed by the endocrine system. It is not absorbed by the immune system, and it is not absorbed by the nervous system. It is not absorbed by the respiratory system, and it is not absorbed by the circulatory system. It is not absorbed by the digestive system, and it is not absorbed by the excretory system. It is not absorbed by the integumentary system, and it is not absorbed by the musculoskeletal system. It is not absorbed by the sensory system, and it is not absorbed by the motor system. It is not absorbed by the reproductive system, and it is not absorbed by the endocrine system. It is not absorbed by the immune system, and it is not absorbed by the nervous system. It is not absorbed by the respiratory system, and it is not absorbed by the circulatory system. It is not absorbed by the digestive system, and it is not absorbed by the excretory system. It is not absorbed by the integumentary system, and it is not absorbed by the musculoskeletal system. It is not absorbed by the sensory system, and it is not absorbed by the motor system.

[illegible][illegible]

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

[illegible]

READ THE FREE AUTHORITY STATEMENTS BEFORE
USE

INITIAL CHLORINE
pool water, 10
20g for each
the chlorine re
parts per mil
1 mg/kg) is a
the residual

ROUTINE CHECK
3.4 oz of H₂O (100 ml), or an equivalent amount, whether the product is a liquid or a solid, is placed in a 100-ml (1000-cm³) of water as a solution. The surface of the water is checked for any visible change.

MAINTENANCE
72 76 to
to 2000
to 2000
to 2000

STABILIZED

SHOCK

STORAGE AND DISPOS

the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are under 15 years of age is expected to increase from 1.1 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people aged 65 and over is expected to increase from 250 million to 450 million. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion. The number of people aged 15 and over is expected to increase from 3.5 billion to 4.5 billion.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS:

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGERS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS:
Hazard: highly corrosive. Can burn skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not handle with bare hands. Wear goggles or face shield and use rubber gloves and only thoroughly clean, dry utensils when handling. Irritating to nose and throat. Avoid breathing dust and fumes. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

FIRST AID (Practical Treatment) IF ON SKIN: Brush off excess chemical and flush skin with cold water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention. IF INHALED: Remove person to fresh air. Get immediate medical attention. IF IN EYES: Flush with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention. IF SWALLOWED: Give bread soaked in milk, followed by large amounts of water. If person is conscious and vomiting, place on left side with head lower than hips. Get immediate medical attention.

CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Danger: strong oxidizing agent. Mix only into water. Contamination may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat. Reaction of hazardous gases, and possible fire and explosion. Avoid any contact with flame or burning material, such as a lighted cigarette. Do not contaminate with moisture and age related organic matter chemicals including organic solvents, alcohols, most phosphorus based oil products, greases, and plastic stabilizers, soap products, paint products, solvents, acids, vinegar, beverages, oils, petroleum, kerosene, or any other foreign matter. Do not use for tendering patients.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS The project site is located in an area that contains no known environmental hazards. No hazardous materials, equipment or debris will be used.

DIRECTIONS FOR POOL USE

There is a growing body of literature on the effects of the Internet on the social and cultural lives of young people. We have already seen how the Internet has changed the way in which young people communicate with each other. It has also changed the way in which they access information and entertainment. The Internet has become a central part of their lives, and it is important to understand its impact on their social and cultural lives. This paper will explore the effects of the Internet on the social and cultural lives of young people, and will discuss the challenges and opportunities that it presents.

READ THE PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS BEFORE
USE

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep the product dry. If it gets wet, then store where it will stay dry. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat or open flame. Do not use in the presence of open flame or other sources of heat, and do not store with large quantities of water. Do not use when it is too hot to touch, and do not use if you experience difficulty breathing or other respiratory symptoms. Do not use empty containers or dispose of them as trash or in the trash. Do not use in areas where children, pets, or people with respiratory problems are likely to be present.

INITIAL CHLORINATION For initial chlorination of any pool water, add 1 oz. Hy-Chlor 65 for each 1,000 gallons (20g for each 3m³). Allow 5 minutes to dissolve and then test the chlorine residual with a pool test kit and if below 1.0 ppm (parts per million) (1 mg/kg) repeat this dosage until 1.0 ppm (1 mg/kg) is obtained. Pool should not be entered until chlorine residual reads 1.0-3.0 ppm (1-3 mg/kg).

ROUTINE CHLORINATION DOSAGE: Subsequently add 3.4 oz. of Hy-Chlor 65 per 5,000 gallons (90-110g per 20m³) daily, or as often as needed to maintain 1.0 ppm (1 mg/kg) whether the pool is in use or not. Use a test kit frequently to determine chlorine residual. If any chlorine residual is present it is possible to increase the residual in pool water by 1.0 ppm (1 mg/kg) by using 1 oz. per 5,000 gallons (30g per 20m³) of water. For best results add Hy-Chlor 65 Granular as a solution (1 oz. in 2 qts. of water) (30g in 2L) to the pool water or scatter the granular material directly over the pool surface. **CAUTION:** Always add Hy-Chlor 65 as a solution to vinyl-lined, fiberglass and pools painted other than white.

MAINTENANCE OF pH pH should be maintained in the 7.2-7.6 range. Use any product available for this purpose, both as directed on the label. Maintaining 1.0 ppm (parts per million) mg. cyclohexanecarboxal and a 7.2-7.6 pH range will result in clear, sparkling water.

STABILIZED POOLS If cyanuric acid is used to stabilize available chlorine, follow label directions for that product. Always maintain free chlorine residual at 1.0-1.5 ppm (1.0-1.5 mg/l) as determined by test kit. Add 3 oz. of Hy-Chlor 65 per 10,000 gallons (70 lb for each 30m³) every other day or as often as needed to maintain 1.0-1.5 ppm (1.0-1.5 mg/l) chlorine residual. To control algae during the pool season, superchlorinate every two weeks at the rate of 1 oz. Hy-Chlor 65 per 1,000 gallons (25 g for each 3m³) of water when the average afternoon temperature is below 80 °F (27 °C) and whenever water when the temperature is at or 80 °F (27 °C). Pool should not be entered until chlorine residual reads 1.0-3.0 ppm (1.3-3.8 mg/l).

SHOCK TREATMENT OR SUPERCHLORINATION If the effluent is not treated to a point where the maximum allowable chlorine dose, based on the maximum chlorine demand, is 4 mg for 1 mg of organic carbon. A chlorine dose of 10 to 15 mg of chlorine per mg of organic carbon, depending on the quality of water, is sufficient to destroy the organic carbon and to cycle phosphorus. Excess chlorine is removed in the treatment stage made 1 to 30 ppm (1.3 to 3.9 mg/l).

