

DIRECTIONS

Blue Cross Shock Treatment is designed for rapid control of algae and for superchlorination at time of pool opening.

FOR CONTROL OF ALGAE

These quick dissolving granules will destroy most strains of unsightly algae within 24 hours. Dead algae will come to rest at the pool floor. Remove by vacuuming frequently.

DOSAGE: In pools without stabilizer — if algae develops with resulting greenish color and slimy feeling, Shock Treatment is necessary. Apply 2 ounces per 1000 gallons of water by broadcasting granules directly across the surface of the pool. Before allowing swimmers to re-enter pool, check chlorine residual using appropriate test kit.

DO NOT use pool until chlorine level drops below 2.0 ppm. If algae persists, repeat the treatment.

Continue application of regular maintenance chlorine per directions on regular chlorine container label. Test pH frequently. Always maintain pH between 7.2 — 7.6.

In pools stabilized with cyanuric acid or with chlorine concentrate, periodic superchlorination is necessary to control algae. Superchlorinate by adding one ounce of Blue Cross Shock Treatment per 1000 gallons of water every 7 days when the average pool temperature is above 80°F, or one oz. per 1000 gallons every 14 days when the average pool water temperature is below 80°F.

AT TIME OF POOL OPENING —

Superchlorinate to satisfy initial chlorine demand of raw water. Apply one ounce of Shock Treatment for each 1000 gallons of water. After superchlorination, maintain chlorine residual at 0.6 to 1.0 ppm by using a suitable chlorine test kit and following directions on regular chlorine container label. Test pH frequently. Always maintain pH between 7.2 — 7.6 as determined by test kit.

Manufactured by:
Blue Cross Chemical Co.
Div. of Zarov Chemical Co.
Maywood, Ill. 60153



**SHOCK
TREATMENT**

**FOR RAPID CONTROL
OF ALGAE**

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Calcium Hypochlorite 70%
INERT INGREDIENTS: 30%
TOTAL: 100%

EPA Reg. No. 8772-12

**DANGER: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
SEE OTHER WARNING ON BACK LABEL**

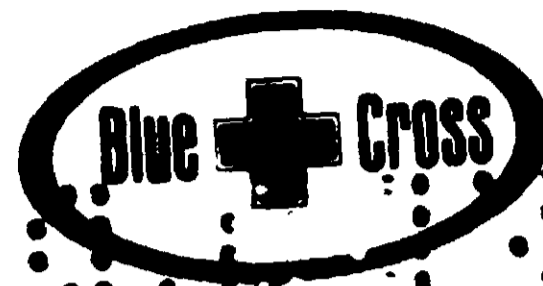
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DANGER. FATAL OR HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED. MAY PRODUCE SEVERE CHEMICAL BURNS. DO NOT ALLOW CONTACT WITH EYES, SKIN, MUCOUS MEMBRANES, OR CLOTHING. STRONG OXIDIZER. CONTACT WITH OTHER MATERIAL MAY CAUSE FIRE OR EXPLOSION.

Keep from contact with clothing and other combustible materials, Remove and wash contaminated clothing promptly. While Blue Cross Shock Treatment by itself is not a combustible material, it must not be mixed or contaminated with any foreign material such as household products, soap products, paint products, solvents, acids, pool chemicals, vinegar, beverages, oils, pine oil, dirty rags, etc. Contamination or mixing with these types of chemicals and products may result in fire and the fire can be of great intensity. Prevent any burning material such as a lighted cigarette from falling into product. Drench fires with water. Flush spilled product with water. Dispose of spilled product by flushing with large amounts of water. Keep in a cool dry place in original container. Always replace cap after use. Wash empty container thoroughly with water and discard. Do not reuse empty container.

This product is toxic to fish. Treated effluent should not be discharged where it will drain into lakes, streams, ponds, or public water. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

ANTIDOTE:

External - flood skin or eyes with plenty of water for 15 minutes. If irritation to skin persists, get medical attention.

For eyes - call a physician immediately.

Internal - drink large quantities of water or milk. Follow with milk of magnesia, vegetable oil, or beaten eggs. Call physician immediately.

ACCEPTED
 8772-12 July 11, 1974
 UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE ACT AND RESIDENT CODE ACT
 FOR ECONOMIC PEST CONTROL
 UNDER NO. 8772-12 SUBJECT
 ATTACHED COMMENTS.

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DIRECTIONS:

AT THE TIME OF POOL OPENING

An initial treatment of Pool Shock will satisfy the chlorine demand of raw water, and will destroy dormant algae that may have accrued during the months when the pool was not in use. After superchlorinating with Pool Shock, establish the pH of the water as indicated by testing with an appropriate test kit. The proper pH range between 7.2 and 7.6 should be maintained at all times. If the pH is not within this range, adjust by applying the appropriate pH salt as needed. Apply a pH Decreaser to reduce the pH, or a pH Increaser to raise the pH. Test pH frequently.

REGULAR SEASON-LONG APPLICATION

If algae develops with resulting greenish color and slimy feel to the water, apply Pool Shock as recommended on the Dosage Chart on this label. If algae persists, repeat dosage.

After each treatment test for residual chlorine, using an appropriate test kit. Wait until chlorine levels drop below 2.0 ppm before allowing swimmers to reenter the pool.

In pools stabilized with cyanuric acid, maintain a chlorine residual of 1.0 ppm to 1.5 ppm (in stabilized pools).

Superchlorinate every seven days when the average pool temperature is above 80° F, and every fourteen days when the average pool temperature is below 80° F.

Note: Liquid Pool Shock (sodium hypochlorite) degrades with age. Compensate for loss of chlorine by increasing dosage as needed to maintain required level of chlorine residual.

SHOCK TREATMENT (SUPERCHLORINATION)

	POOL CAP. In Gallons
10,000	48 oz. (1½ qts)
20,000	96 oz. (3 qts)
30,000	1 gal. + 1 qt.
40,000	1½ gal.
75,000	2 gal. + 1 qt.
100,000	2½ gal.

ACCEPTED
Sept 17, 1974
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDES ACT
EPA REG. NO. 8772-13
EPA REG. NO. 8772-13