ACTIVE INGREDIENT: CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE ............................................. 68%
OTHER INGREDIENTS: ........................................................................... 32%
TOTAL: .................................................................................................. 100%
MINIMUM AVAILABLE CHLORINE .................................................... 65%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER
Contamination or improper use may cause intense fire, explosion, or the release of toxic gases. Do not allow product to contact any foreign matter, including other water treatment products. If product is exposed to small amounts of water, it can react violently to produce heat and toxic gases and spatter. Do not mix this product with a small amount of water. Only add directly to your pool. Do not add water to this product. Add only into water. Do not remove floater or other dispensing device from water for more than five minutes if it contains tablets or tablet residue, highly corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if swallowed.

Read all precautionary statements on back panel before use.

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 a 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 a 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 mouth-to-mouth if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice.
Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment.
NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.
IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL: 1-800-654-4091.

Net Wt. 100 lbs. (45.4 kg.)
DIRECTIONS FOR USE: It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

READ ALL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS BEFORE USE.

SWIMMING POOLS:
HOW TO USE: Do not allow this product to contact other water treatment products. One tablet weighs 20 grams (3/4 ounce). Add the recommended dosage of this product during evening hours while the filter pump is running. You can measure the product in two ways: Use the clean, dry scoop provided or count the number of tablets added. Do not use any other scoop. Do not use scoop for any other purpose.

You may place the product into your pool in the following ways:
1. Use a floating dispenser or feeder designed for this product. Use only one feeder or floaters or one that have previously contained only this product. Floating dispenser or feeder must be free of all other water treatment products before adding recommended amount of this product.
2. Use the skimmer. Skimmer basket must be free of all other water treatment products before adding recommended amount of this product.
3. Do not reuse floaters or feeders from other brands of dry chlorinator tablets.

Do not throw tablets directly into pool or use in any chlorinating device that has been used with other chlorinating compounds.

WATER BALANCE: For best product performance, swimmer comfort and crystal clear water, maintain pH in the 7.2-7.6 range. Maintain total alkalinity in the 60-100 parts per million (ppm) range. Maintain calcium hardness above 200 ppm. Use a reliable test kit that measures all these ranges. Use Pool Care Products to make adjustments. Follow label directions for each product.

ROUTINE CHLORINATION: For best results, see Water Balance section above before treatment. Throughout the pool season, adjust and maintain pH to 7.2-7.6.

FOR POOLS STABILIZED USING STABILIZER CONDITIONER: Add 3-4 ounces (4 to 5 tablets) per 10,000 gallons every other day or as often as needed to maintain the free available chlorine residual at 1-4 ppm. Follow “HOW TO USE” directions on this package.

SANITATION OF NONPOROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES
SPRAY 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. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser and test kit, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved; or using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 600 ppm is achieved. Use spray equipment which can resist hypochlorite solutions. Always empty and rinse spray equipment with potable water after use. Thoroughly spray 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.

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.

On the average, satisfactory disinfection of secondary waste water effluent can be obtained when the chlorine residual is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact. Although the chlorine residual is the 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, must be the final and primary standard and the chlorine residual must be considered an operating standard valid only to the extent verified by the coliform quality of the effluent.

The following are critical factors affecting waste water disinfection:
1. Mixing: It is imperative that the product and the waste water be instantaneously and completely mixed to assure reaction with every chemically active solute and particulate component of the waste water.
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 must 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—Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser and test kit, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 0.2 – 0.6 ppm is achieved. 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 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. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser and test kit, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 100 ppm is achieved. 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.

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, 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 one gallon of water to 1 gallon of water to 1 gallon of water. The dilution shall approximately be the size of the letter "o" in this sentence. Allow the treated water to stand for 30 minutes. Properly treated water must 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:

RESEARCH & ALGAE CONTROL: Hypochlorinate streams feeding the reservoir. Suitable feeding points must be selected on each stream at least 80 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 of 50 ppm is obtained at the low pressure end of the main section after a 24-hour retention time. When chlorination is completed, the system must be flushed of all heavily chlorinated water.

NEW WELLS—Flush the casing with the casing available chlorine solution. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser and test kit, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 50 ppm is achieved. The solution must be pumped or fed by gravity into the well after thorough mixing with agitation. The well must 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.

FARM PREMISES

Remove all domestic animals, poultry, and feed from premises, vehicles, and enclosures. Remove all litter and manure from floors, walls, and surfaces of barns, pens, stalls, chutes and other facilities occupied or traversed by animals or poultry. Empty all troughs, racks and chicken feeding and watering apparatus. 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. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1000 ppm is achieved. Immerse all hoppers, ropes 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, cars, booms and other close spaces. Do not house livestock or poultry or employ equipment until chlorine has been dissipated. All treated feed racks, mangers, troughs, automatic feeders, fountains and waterers must be rinsed with potable water before reuse.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS:

DANGER—Highly corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Irritating to nose and throat.

• Open container in a well ventilated area. Avoid breathing dust and fumes.
• Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. When handling this product, wear goggles, protective clothing and rubber gloves. Do not use bare hands. For additional protection wear long sleeves and long pants.
• Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, smoking tobacco, or using the toilet.
• Only use utensils that are thoroughly clean and dry.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS:

If product is exposed to small amounts of water, it can react violently to produce heat and toxic gases and spatter. Do not add water to this product. Add only into water.

• Do not allow to become wet or damp before use.
• Do not remove float or other dispensing device from water for more than five minutes if it contains tablets or tablet residue.

Can react with other materials, including other water treatment products, to cause intense fire, explosion, and the release of toxic gases.

• Keep all foreign matter, including other water treatment products, away from this product.
• Do not use this product in a float or feeder that has been used with any other product.
• Do not allow this product to contact other water treatment products. If used with a skimmer, make sure skimmer is completely clean and free of residue from other water treatment products before putting this product in a skimmer.

Exposure to heat can cause this product to rapidly decompose, leading to intense fire, explosion, and the release of toxic gases.

• Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Strong oxidizing agent. This product can increase fire intensity. Keep away from heat and from flame and burning material (like a lighted cigarette).

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS—This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, ponds, streams, estuaries, oceans, or public 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 sewers systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

STORAGE & DISPOSAL:

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

Pesticide Storage:

Keep this product 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 materials before discarding this container.

Pesticide Disposal:

Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinse is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable rigid container. Do not re-use or refill this container. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinse into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or purerate and dispose of in trash in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

EMERGENCY HANDLING: In case of contamination or decomposition—Do not reuse container. Immediately remove container to an open and well-ventilated outdoor area by itself. Flood with large amounts of water. Dispose of the container and any remaining contaminated material in an approved landfill area.