PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Highly Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. 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 going to the toilet. 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.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Strong oxidizing agent! Mix only with water. Do not mix this product with any other chemicals, including any other pool chemicals of any kind, such as other disinfection or “shock” pool products. Always add product to large quantities of water to dissolve product. Do not pour water into product. Use only a clean, dry utensil made of metal or plastic each time product is taken from the container. Do not add this product to any dispensing device containing remnants of any other product or pool chemical. Such use may cause violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. Contamination with moisture, acids, organic matter, other chemicals (including, but not limited to cleaning chemicals and other pool chemicals), petroleum or paint products or other easily combustible materials may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases and possible violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. If product becomes contaminated or decomposes do not reseal container. If possible isolate container in open air or well-ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water, if necessary, to fully dissolve product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal, or cleaning of equipment.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: 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 materials before discarding this container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate 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 nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or place in trash collection.

LIMITED WARRANTY: The Manufacturer warrants, for a period of 1 year from purchase, that when this Product is stored and used, all in accordance with label directions, it will be fit for its intended purpose. THE MANUFACTURER EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES. TO THE EXTENT THIS DISCLAIMER IS PROHIBITED BY APPLICABLE LAW ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES ON THIS PRODUCT ARE LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE DURATION OF THIS WARRANTY. IF THIS PRODUCT fails to conform to this Limited Warranty, the Manufacturer will refund your purchase price or furnish you with replacement product, at Manufacturer’s option. This is the Manufacturer’s sole liability and in no event will Manufacturer be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages. To make a claim under this Limited Warranty, contact the store/dealership where you purchased this Product. This Limited Warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other legal rights which vary from state to state.
Kills Bacteria, Controls Algae,
Destroys Organic Contaminants

- For use in standard 2 ¾-inch aerobic treatment systems.
- For wastewater treatment systems.
- Slow release.
- This product provides a steady source of available chlorine.
- This product does not contain aluminum stearate.
- Consistent chlorine dose.
- Not for swimming pool use.
- Not for use in Accu-Tab® chlorinators.
- Not for use in Accu-Tab® systems.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER
Do not mix with any other chemicals, including any other pool chemicals of any kind.
Mixing with other chemicals could cause a fire or explosion.
Always add product to large quantities of water to fully dissolve product.
Do not pour water into product, always add product to water.
Do not use with stabilized chlorine or bromine tablet chemical feeders.
See additional precautionary statements on back label.

FIRST AID
Contact 1-304-455-6882 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 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 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.

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.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Active Ingredient:
Calcium Hypochlorite ................................................. 73%
Other Ingredients: .......................................................... 27%
Total: ..................................................................................100%
Minimum 70% Available Chlorine

Manufactured by
Axiall, LLC
1000 Abernathy Road NE
Suite 1200
Atlanta, GA 30328
Emergency Telephone Number: 1-304-455-6882
DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

SEWAGE TREATMENT USES

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, to ensure that chlorinated effluent has been reduced to or below the maximum permitted by the controlling regulatory jurisdiction.

On the average, satisfactory disinfection of secondary wastewater 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, 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 coliform 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.
4. Effluent Slime Control: Apply a 100 to 1,000 ppm available chlorine solution at a location which will allow complete mixing. Prepare this solution by mixing 2 to 19 oz. of this product with 100 gallons of water. Contact is evident, apply a 15 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare this solution by mixing 0.3 oz. of this product with 100 gallons of water.
5. Septic Tanks: To fill a residential, or small scale wastewater treatment chlorinator, remove tubes holding tablets, if applicable, and fill as follows:
   1. Remove caps and rinse tubes. Clean with water.
   2. Fill each tube to top, one tablet at a time.
   3. Tablets must lie flat, or tubes will clog.
   4. Replace caps and install tubes so they rest in channel in floor of chlorinator.
   5. See Manufacturer’s chlorinator brochure for additional instructions.

NOTE: This product degrades with age. Use a chlorine test kit and increase dosage, as necessary, to obtain the required level of available chlorine.

B.O.D. Reduction: B.O.D., or Biochemical Oxygen Demand, is the quantity of oxygen required to oxidize the polluting substance to a biologically inert material. As little as 1 ppm of chlorine may bring about a reduction of 2 to 3 ppm in B.O.D. Calcium hypochlorite for this purpose may be added at virtually any point in the system. To achieve maximum results in terms of desirable aerobic action and retardation of anaerobic decomposition, hypochlorination should be complete. The treatment will still be of value, however, even if the amount of calcium hypochlorite applied is less than the total amount which could be utilized.

Odor Control: The most offensive odor encountered in sewage treatment is due to hydrogen sulfide. It is caused by the sulfate-splitting bacteria normally present in sewage. Hydrogen sulfide can be very effectively controlled by calcium hypochlorite hypochlorination of the fresh sewage, which destroys the sulfide-producing bacteria. If the treatment of fresh sewage is not practical, calcium hypochlorite may be added at any point where the odors become objectionable. The amount required will, however, be increased, as the available chlorine in calcium hypochlorite will react not only with hydrogen sulfide, but also with other bacteria and organic material. For a sulfide reduction of 1 ppm, from 8 to 10 ppm of available chlorine probably will be required.

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.

For additional directions for use, including Service Bulletins, visit www.axiall.com/calciumhypochloriteuse.
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Highly Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. 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, using tobacco, or going to the toilet. 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.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Strong oxidizing agent! Mix only with water. Do not mix this product with any other chemicals, including any other pool chemicals of any kind, such as other disinfection or “shock” pool products. Always add product to large quantities of water to dissolve product. Do not pour water into product. Use only a clean, dry sterile made of metal or plastic each time product is taken from the container. Do not add this product to any dispensing device containing remnants of any other product or pool chemical. Such use may cause violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. Contamination with moisture, acids, organic matter, other chemicals (including, but not limited to cleaning chemicals and other pool chemicals), petroleum or paint products or other easily combustible materials may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases and possible violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. If product becomes contaminated or decomposes do not reseal container. If possible isolate container in open air or well-ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water, if necessary, to fully dissolve product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal, or cleaning of equipment.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: 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 materials before discarding this container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsewater 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 nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or place in trash collection.

LIMITED WARRANTY: The Manufacturer warrants, for a period of 1 year from purchase, that when this Product is stored and used, all in accordance with label directions, it will be fit for its intended purpose. THE MANUFACTURER EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES. TO THE EXTENT THIS DISCLAIMER IS PROHIBITED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES ON THIS PRODUCT ARE LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE DURATION OF THIS WARRANTY. If this Product fails to conform to this Limited Warranty, the Manufacturer will refund your purchase price or furnish you with replacement product, at Manufacturer’s option. This is the Manufacturer’s sole liability and in no event will Manufacturer be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages. To make a claim under this Limited Warranty, contact the store/dealership where you purchased this Product. This Limited Warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other legal rights which vary from state to state.
Kills Bacteria, Controls Algae, Destroys Organic Contaminants

- For use in standard 2 5/8-inch aerobic treatment systems.
- For wastewater treatment systems.
- Slow release.
- This product provides a steady source of available chlorine.
- This product does not contain aluminum stearate.
- Consistent chlorine dose.
- Not for swimming pool use.
- Not for use in Accu-Tab® chlorinators.
- Not for use in Accu-Tab® systems.

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN**

**DANGER**

Do not mix with any other chemicals, including any other pool chemicals of any kind.

Mixing with other chemicals could cause a fire or explosion.
Always add product to large quantities of water to fully dissolve product.
Do not pour water into product, always add product to water.
Do not use with stabilized chlorine or bromine tablet chemical feeders.
See additional precautionary statements on back label.

**FIRST AID**

Contact 1-304-455-6882 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 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 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.

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.

**Note to Physician:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

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**Active Ingredient:**
Calcium Hypochlorite ...................................................... 73%

**Other Ingredients:** ............................................................... 27%

**Total:** .......................................................................................100%

Minimum 70% Available Chlorine

**NET WT. 27.50 lbs.** (12.47 kg)
STOP! DO NOT MIX with other products or pre-dissolve before use.

¡ALTO! NO MEZCLE con otros productos o disuelva previamente antes de su uso.

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED UN2880 RQ

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
1-304-455-6882
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 WATER SYSTEMS

Public Systems: Mix a ratio of 1 ounce of this product into 40 gallons of water. Before feeding this solution with a hypochlorinator until a free available chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm and no more than 0.8 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 Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS

Dug Wells: Upon completion 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.

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.

After the initial treatment, feed calcium hypochlorite into the intake line of the well pump. This also helps keep any filters free of slime. Automatic hypochlorinating equipment for this purpose is readily available and easy to use. To keep it in good condition, locate it away from the intake line. Feed calcium hypochlorite in the intake line of the well pump. This also helps keep any filters free of slime. Automatic hypochlorinating equipment for this purpose is readily available and easy to use.

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. After initial treatment, follow the practice of maintaining a free chlorine residual of 0.2 ppm to 0.8 ppm in the water outlets after a minimum 20-minute contact period as directed previously.

SEWAGE TREATMENT USES

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, to ensure that chlorinated effluent has been reduced to or below the maximum permitted by the controlling regulatory jurisdiction.

On the average, satisfactory disinfection of secondary wastewater 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, 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 coliform 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 flush mixed to assure reaction with every chemically active soluble and particulate component of the wastewater.

2. Contacting: Upon flush 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 residual of chlorine is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact time.

Effluent Slime Control: There are many procedures to consider: filtration, contact stabilization tanks, biological treatment, disinfection, and the use of chlorine dioxide. The chlorine dioxide treatment process involves the use of calcium hypochlorite. Calcium hypochlorite is a strong oxidizing agent that can effectively control slime. Calcium hypochlorite is effective in controlling slime because it reacts with hydrogen sulfide, iron, and manganese, as well as other bacteria and organic material. For a sulfide reduction of 1 ppm, from 8 to 10 ppm of available chlorine probably will be required.

Aid in Flocculation: The value of calcium hypochlorite’s available chlorine as an aid in flocculation is due primarily to its oxidizing power—a property which is of particular value in sewage treatment because there is almost no oxygen in sewage. Hypochlorination with calcium hypochlorite is particularly helpful when iron salts are used as the primary flocculant. Ferric iron, in the absence of oxygen, tends to revert to ferrous iron, which is of little value as a precipitant. Calcium hypochlorite supplies sufficient oxygen to retard or prevent this change. It should be used just before the primary flocculant in a proportion of 3 to 5 ppm.

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 “D” 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.

For additional directions for use, including Service Bulletins, visit www.axiall.com/calciumhypochloriteuse.
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Highly Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. 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, using tobacco, or going to the toilet. 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.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Strong oxidizing agent! Mix only with water. Do not mix this product with any other chemicals, including any other pool chemicals of any kind, such as other disinfection or “shock” pool products. Always add product to large quantities of water to dissolve product. Do not pour water into product. Use only a clean, dry utensil made of metal or plastic each time product is taken from the container. Do not add this product to any dispensing device containing remnants of any other product or pool chemical. Such use may cause violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. Contamination with moisture, acids, organic matter, other chemicals (including, but not limited to cleaning chemicals and other pool chemicals), petroleum or paint products or other easily combustible materials may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases and possible violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. If product becomes contaminated or decomposes do not reseal container. If possible isolate container in open air or well-ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water, if necessary, to fully dissolve product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal, or cleaning of equipment.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: 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 materials before discarding this container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate 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.
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CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ⅛ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling if available or place in trash collection.

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WASTEWATER TABLETS

USE TABLETS WITH O3
TO ACHIEVE SANITIZATION

er treatment chlorinators
Kills Bacteria, Controls Algae, Destroys Organic Contaminants

- For use in standard 2 5/8-inch aerobic treatment systems.
- For wastewater treatment systems.
- Slow release.
- This product provides a steady source of available chlorine.
- This product does not contain aluminum stearate.
- Consistent chlorine dose.
- Not for swimming pool use.

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER
Do not mix with any other chemicals, including any other pool chemicals of any kind.
Mixing with other chemicals could cause a fire or explosion.
Always add product to large quantities of water to fully dissolve product.
Do not pour water into product, always add product to water.
Do not use with stabilized chlorine or bromine tablet chemical feeders.
See additional precautionary statements on back label.

FIRST AID
Contact 1-304-455-6882 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 in Eyes: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present,
FIRST AID
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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 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.

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.

Note to Physician: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Active Ingredient:
Calcium Hypochlorite ...................................................... 73%
Other Ingredients: ............................................................... 27%
Total: ....................................................................................... 100%
Minimum 70% Available Chlorine

NET WT. 43.50 lbs. (19.73 kg)
STOP! DO NOT MIX with other products or pre-dissolve before use.

¡ALTO! NO MEZCLE con otros productos o disuelva previamente antes de su uso.

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED UN2880 RQ

EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
1-304-455-6882

Certified to NSF/ANSI 60
**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 WATER SYSTEMS**

Public Systems: Mix a ratio of 1 ounce of this product to 6,000 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 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 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.

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.

After the initial treatment, feed calcium hypochlorite into the intake line of the well pump. This also helps keep any filters free of slime. Automatic hypochlorinating equipment for this purpose is readily available and easy to use. If it is not possible to locate a feed at the intake line, feed calcium hypochlorite anywhere in the well pump discharge line. Feed sufficient calcium hypochlorite to produce a free chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm and no more than 0.5 ppm after a 20-minute contact period. Regular testing is necessary and a record of test readings should be kept.

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. After initial flows, flow into Artesian wells are commonly treated with calcium hypochlorite to control effluent slime and maintain a free available chlorine residual of 0.2 to 0.6 ppm. The solution is made by thoroughly mixing 1 ounce of this product into 40 gallons of water and adding 5 to 10 gallons of clean, chlorinated water to the well. The well pump is started, and the well is flushed until the strong odor of chlorine in water is noted. The well is then allowed to sit for 24 hours before flushing until all traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

**Effluent Slime Control:** Apply a 100 to 1,000 ppm available chlorine solution at a location which will allow complete mixing. Prepare this solution by mixing 2 to 19 oz. of this product with 100 gallons of water. Once control is evident, apply a 15 ppm available chlorine solution. Prepare this solution by mixing 0.3 oz. of this product with 100 gallons of water.

**Filter Beds – Slime Control:** Remove the filter from service, drain it to a level that is even with the top of the filter. Wait for 4 to 6 hours before completely draining and backwashing the filter. To fill a residential, or small scale wastewater treatment chlorinator, remove tubes holding tablets, if applicable, and fill as follows:
1. Remove caps and rinse tubes. Clean with water.
2. Fill each tube to top, one tablet at a time.
3. Tablets must lie flat, or tubes will clog.
4. Replace caps and install tubes so they rest in channel in floor of chlorinator.
5. See Manufacturer’s chlorinator brochures for additional instructions.

**NOTE:** This product degrades with age. Use a chlorine test kit and increase dosage, as necessary, to obtain the required level of available chlorine.

**B.O.D. Reduction:** B.O.D., or Biochemical Oxygen Demand, is the quantity of oxygen required to oxidize the polluting substance to a biochemically inert material. As little as 1 ppm of chlorine may bring about a reduction of 2 to 3 ppm in B.O.D. Calcium hypochlorite for this purpose may be added at virtually any point in the system. To achieve maximum results in terms of desirable aerobic action and retardation of anaerobic decomposition, hypochlorination should be complete. The treatment will still be of value, however, even if the amount of calcium hypochlorite applied is less than the total amount which could be utilized.

**Odor Control:** The most offensive odor encountered in sewage treatment is due to hydrogen sulfide. It is caused by the sulphate-splitting bacteria normally present in sewage. Hydrogen sulfide can be effectively controlled by calcium hypochlorite hypochlorination of the fresh sewage, which destroys the sulfide-producing bacteria. If the treatment of fresh sewage is not practical, calcium hypochlorite may be added at any point where the odors become objectionable. The amount required will, however, be increased, as the available chlorine in calcium hypochlorite will react not only with hydrogen sulfide, but also with other bacteria and organic material. For a sulfide reduction of 1 ppm, from 8 to 10 ppm of available chlorine probably will be required.

**Aid in Flocculation:** The value of calcium hypochlorite’s available chlorine as an aid in flocculation is due primarily to its oxidizing power – a property which is of particular value in sewage treatment because there is almost no oxygen in sewage. Hypochlorination with calcium hypochlorite is particularly helpful when iron salts are used as the primary flocculant. Ferric iron, in the absence of oxygen, tends to revert to ferrous iron, which is of little value as a precipitant. Calcium hypochlorite supplies sufficient oxygen to retard or prevent this change. It should be used just before the primary flocculant in a proportion of 3 to 5 ppm.
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. After initial treatment, follow the practice of maintaining a free chlorine residual of 0.2 ppm to 0.6 ppm in the water outlets after a minimum 20-minute contact period as directed previously.

SEWAGE TREATMENT USES

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, to ensure that chlorinated effluent has been reduced to or below the maximum permitted by the controlling regulatory jurisdiction.

On the average, satisfactory disinfection of secondary wastewater 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, 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 coliform 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.

Iron salts are used as the primary flocculent. ferric iron, in the absence of oxygen, tends to revert to ferrous iron, which is of little value as a precipitant. Calcium hypochlorite supplies sufficient oxygen to retard or prevent this change. It should be used just before the primary flocculent in a proportion of 3 to 5 ppm.

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 an hour. 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.

For additional directions for use, including Service Bulletins, visit www.axiall.com/calciumhypochloriteuse.

Accu-Tab is a registered trademark of Axiall Ohio, Inc. Hi-Sil is a trademark of PPG Industries Ohio, Inc. Axiall is a trademark of Rome Delaware Corp. NSF is a registered certification mark of NSF International.
PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Highly Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. 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, using tobacco, or going to the toilet. 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. Do not mix this product with any other chemicals, including any other pool chemicals of any kind, such as other disinfection or "shock" pool products. Always add product to large quantities of water to dissolve product. Do not pour water into product. Use only a clean, dry utensil made of metal or plastic each time product is taken from the container. Do not add this product to any dispensing device containing remnants of any other product or pool chemical. Such use may cause violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. Contamination with moisture, acids, organic matter, other chemicals (including, but not limited to cleaning chemicals and other pool chemicals), petroleum or paint products or other easily combustible materials may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases and possible violent reaction leading to fire or explosion. If product becomes contaminated or decomposes do not reseal container. If possible isolate container in open air or well-ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water, if necessary, to fully dissolve product.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal, or cleaning of equipment.

PESTICIDE STORAGE: 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 materials before discarding this container.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate 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 nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING: Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ 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 into 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 if available or place in trash collection.

LIMITED WARRANTY: The Manufacturer warrants, for a period of 1 year from purchase, that when this Product is stored and used, all in accordance with label directions, it will be fit for its intended purpose. THE MANUFACTURER EXPRESSLY DISCLAIMS ALL OTHER EXPRESS OR IMPLIED WARRANTIES. TO THE EXTENT THIS DISCLAIMER IS PROHIBITED BY APPLICABLE LAW, ANY IMPLIED WARRANTIES ON THIS PRODUCT ARE LIMITED IN DURATION TO THE DURATION OF THIS WARRANTY. If this Product fails to conform to this Limited Warranty, the Manufacturer will refund your purchase price or furnish you with replacement product, at Manufacturer’s option. This is the Manufacturer’s sole liability and in no event will Manufacturer be liable for direct, indirect, special, incidental or consequential damages. To make a claim under this Limited Warranty, contact the store/dealership where you purchased this Product. This Limited Warranty gives you specific legal rights, and you may also have other legal rights which vary from state to state.

DECLARACIONES DE PRECAUCIÓN
RIESGOS PARA PERSONAS Y ANIMALES DOMÉSTICOS

PELIGRO: Altamente corrosivo. Causa daño irreversible a los ojos y la piel se quema. Evite el contacto con ojos, piel o la ropa. Use guantes o careta y guantes de goma durante la manipulación. Lave cuidadosamente con agua y jabón después de manipular y antes de comer, beber, manipular ropa, fumar o albañilería. Retire la ropa y los zapatos contaminados antes de volver a usarlos. Puede ser mortal si se ingiere. Irrita la nariz y la garganta. Evite respirar el polvo.

RIESGOS AMBIENTALES: Este pesticida es tóxico para peces y organismos acuáticos. No vierta los residuos de este producto en lagos, arroyos, lagunas, charcos, piscinas o ríos o aguas, a menos que cuente con un permiso de de conformidad con los requisitos de su Sistema Nacional de Eliminación de Descargas Contaminantes (INPEC), por sus siglas en inglés y la autoridad competente haya sido notificada por escrito antes de la descarga. No vierta los residuos de este producto a los sistemas de alcantarillado sin notificar previamente a la autoridad competente de la misma manera.
RIESGOS AMBIENTALES: Este pesticida es tóxico para peces y organismos acuáticos. No vierta los residuos de este producto en lagos, arroyos, ríos, océanos u otras aguas, a menos que cuente con un permiso de conformidad con las regulaciones de un Sistema Nacional de Eliminación de Descargas Contaminantes (NPDES, por sus siglas en inglés) y la autoridad competente haya sido notificada por escrito antes de la descarga. No vierta los residuos de este producto en los sistemas de alcantarillado sin notificar previamente a la autoridad encargada de la planta de tratamiento de aguas residuales. Para obtener orientación, contacte a su Junta Estatal del Agua o la Oficina Regional de EPA.

PELIGROS FÍSICOS Y QUÍMICOS: Agentes oxidantes fuertes. Mueca sólo con agua. No mezcle este producto con otros productos químicos, incluidos los productos químicos para limpieza de piscinas y otros productos de “choque” para limpieza. Siempre agregue el producto a grandes cantidades de agua para disolverlo. No vierta agua en el producto. No mezcle el producto con otros agentes químicos, incluidos los productos químicos para piscinas, tales como desinfectantes de piscina o otros productos de “choque” para piscinas. Siempre agregue el producto a grandes cantidades de agua para disolverlo. No vierta agua en el producto. Utilice únicamente un utensilio limpio y seco. No añada este producto a ningún dispositivo de surtido que contenga residuos de otro producto o sustancias químicas. Este uso puede provocar una reacción violenta que provoque un incendio o explosión.

ALMACENAMIENTO Y DESECHO

No contamine los alimentos por el almacenamiento, desecho o limpieza del equipo.

ALMACENAMIENTO DE PESTICIDAS: Mantenga este producto seco en un envase herméticamente cerrado cuando no esté en uso. Conserve en un lugar fresco, seco y bien ventilado, alejado del calor o de las llamas abiertas. En caso de decomposición, elimine el producto de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta, póngase en contacto con su Agencia Estatal de Control Ambiental o de Pesticidas, o el Representante de Residuos Peligrosos en la Oficina Regional de la EPA o de su Agencia Estatal de Control Ambiental para obtener orientación.

DESECHO DE PESTICIDAS: Los residuos de pesticidas pueden ser peligrosos. No descarte en jardín, en un recipiente, en los desechos comunes ni en los alcantarillados. No vierta los residuos de este producto en los sistemas de alcantarillado sin notificar previamente a la autoridad encargada de la planta de tratamiento de aguas residuales. Para obtener orientación, contacte a su Junta Estatal del Agua o la Oficina Regional de EPA.

MANEJO DE CONTENEDORES: El contenedor no se puede rellenar. No vuelva a usar ni llenar el contenedor. Enjuague tres veces o enjuague a presión el contenedor (o equivalente) inmediatamente después de vaciado.

Enjuague tres veces de la manera siguiente: Vacíe el contenedor restante en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezcla. Llene el recipiente con ½ de agua. Remplace y agite los tapones. Coloque el contenedor boca abajo, asegurando que el recipiente esté al menos una vuelta completa, durante 30 segundos. Coloque el contenedor sobre su extremo y vuelta, de un lado a otro varias veces. Gire el contenedor sobre su otro extremo y vuelta, de un lado a otro varias veces. Vacíe el agua de enjuague en el equipo de aplicación o un tanque de mezcla o almacenelo el agua de enjuague para su posterior uso o descarte. Repita este procedimiento dos veces más. Luego reciéntelo si está disponible o colóquelo en la recolección de basura.

GARANTÍA LIMITADA: El Fabricante garantiza, por un periodo de 1 año desde la compra, que cuando este Producto se almacene y utilice de acuerdo con las instrucciones de la etiqueta, será apto para sus fines previstos. EL FABRICANTE EXPRESAMENTE RENUNCIÁ A TODA OTRA GARANTÍA, EXPRESA O IMPLÍCITA, INCLUYENDO, AUNQUE NO SE LIMITA A, LA GARANTÍA DE IDONEIDAD PARA UN PROPÓSITO DETERMINADO O LA NO VIOLACIÓ DE LOS DERECHOS DE TERCEROS. SI EL PRODUCTO NO CUMPLE CON ESTA GARANTÍA LIMITADA, el Fabricante le devolverá el precio de compra o reparará el producto sin costo, a criterio del Fabricante. Esta es la única responsabilidad del Fabricante y en ningún caso el Fabricante será responsable por daños directos, indirectos, especiales, incidentales o consecuentes. Para realizar una reclamación bajo esta Garantía Limitada, contacte a la tienda/distribuidor donde adquirió el producto. Esta garantía limitada le otorga derechos legales específicos y también podría tener otros derechos que varían de un estado a otro.

Accu-Tabs® es un registro de marca de Axiall Ofes, Inc.
Hi-Sil™ es una marca de PPG Industries Ohio, Inc.
Para obtener más información, visiten el sitio web de Accu-Tabs®.
WASTEWATER TABLETS

Kills Bacteria, Controls Algae, Destroys Organic Contaminants

- For use in standard 2 5/8-inch aerobic treatment systems.
- For wastewater treatment systems.
- Slow release.
- This product provides a steady source of available chlorine.
- This product does not contain aluminum stearate.
- Consistent chlorine dose.
- Not for swimming pool use.
- Not for use in Accu-Tab® chlorinators.
- Not for use in Accu-Tab® systems.

Active Ingredient:
Calcium Hypochlorite ........................................................................................................ 73%
Other Ingredients: ............................................................................................................. 27%
Total: ................................................................................................................................ 100%
Minimum 70% Available Chlorine

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER
Do not mix with any other chemicals, including any other pool chemicals of any kind.
Mixing with other chemicals could cause a fire or explosion.
Always add product to large quantities of water to fully
**FIRST AID**

Contact 1-304-455-6882 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 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 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.

**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.

**Note to Physician:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

Manufactured by / Fabricado por
Axiall, LLC
1000 Abernathy Road NE
Suite 1200
Atlanta, GA 30328
Emergency Telephone Number:
Número de teléfono de emergencia: 1-304-455-6882

**NET WT.**

**PESO NETO** 100 lbs. (45.36 kg)
Elimina bacterias, Controla algas, Destruye contaminantes orgánicos

- Para usar en sistemas de tratamiento aeróbico estándar de 2 5/8 pulgadas.
- Para sistemas de tratamiento de aguas residuals.
- Liberación lenta.
- Este producto provee una fuente constante de cloro disponible.
- Este producto no contiene estearato de aluminio.
- Dosis uniforme de cloro.
- No es para uso en albercas.
- No es para uso en clorinadores Accu-Tab®.
- No es para uso en sistemas Accu-Tab®.

Ingrediente Activo:
Hipoclorito de calcio ................................................................. 73%
Otros Ingredientes: ................................................................. 27%
Total: .......................................................................................... 100%
Mínimo de 70% de cloro disponible

MANTENGA FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS
PELIGRO

No mezclar con otras sustancias químicas, incluyendo cualquier otro producto químico para albercas de cualquier tipo.

Mezclar con otros productos químicos puede causar un incendio o una explosión.

Siempre agregue el producto a grandes cantidades de agua para disolverlo completamente.
CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE, HYDRATED
UN2880 RQ
EMERGENCY TELEPHONE NUMBER
NUMERO DE TELÉFONO DE EMERGENCIA
1-304-455-6882

PRIMEROS AUXILIOS

Llame al 1-304-455-6882 o al centro de toxicología para obtener información sobre el tratamiento médico de emergencia las 24 horas. Tenga a la mano el envase o etiqueta del producto cuando llame al centro de control de envenenamiento o al médico, o cuando intente obtener tratamiento.

En caso de contacto con los ojos: mantenga los ojos abiertos y enjuague con agua lenta y suavemente durante 15 a 20 minutos. Si usa lentes de contacto, quítelas después de los primeros 5 minutos, luego siga enjugando los ojos. Llame a un centro de control de envenenamiento o a un médico para recibir instrucciones sobre el tratamiento.

En caso de contacto con la piel o la ropa: quite la ropa contaminada. Enjuague la piel inmediatamente con abundante agua durante 15 a 20 minutos. Llame a un centro de control de envenenamiento o a un médico para recibir instrucciones sobre el tratamiento.

En caso de ingestión: llame a un centro de toxicología o a un médico inmediatamente para solicitar asesoramiento sobre el tratamiento. Haga que la persona beba un vaso de agua si puede tragar. No induzca el vómito a menos que lo indique el centro de control de envenenamiento o un médico. No suministre nada por la boca a una persona inconsciente.

En caso de inhalación: lleve a la persona a un sitio con aire fresco. Si la persona no está respirando, llame al 911 o una ambulancia, luego dé respiración artificial, de preferencia de boca a boca, si es posible. Llame a un centro de control de envenenamiento o a un médico para recibir instrucciones sobre el tratamiento.

Nota para el médico: un daño probable en la mucosa podría contraindicar el uso de lavado gástrico.
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 WATER SYSTEMS

Public Systems:
Mix a ratio of 1 ounce of this product to 5,000 gallons of water. Begin feeding this solution with a hypochlorination of a free available chlorine residual of at least 0.2 ppm and no more than 0.5 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 Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

INDIVIDUAL SYSTEMS

Dug Wells:

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.

Effluent Slime Control:
Apply a 100 to 1,000 ppm available chlorine solution at a location which will allow complete contact time. A reasonable average of residual chlorine is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact time. A 15 to 30 minute contact time is recommended. A reasonable average of residual chlorine is 0.5 ppm after 15-20 minutes contact time.

Filter Beds – Slime Control:
Remove the filter from service, drain it to a depth of 1 foot above the filter sand, and add 16 ounces of this product per 20 square feet evenly over the surface. Wait 30 minutes before draining water to a level that is even with the top of the filter. Wait for 4 to 6 hours before completely draining and backwashing the filter.

Septic Tanks:
1. To fill a residential, or small scale wastewater treatment chlorinator, remove tubes holding tablets, if applicable, and fill as follows:
   1. Remove caps and rinse tubes. Clean with water.
   2. Fill each tube to top, one tablet at a time.
   3. Tablets must lie flat, or tubes will collapse.
   4. Replace caps and refill tubes so they rest in channel in floor of chlorinator.
   5. See Manufacturer’s chlorinator brochures for additional instructions.

NOTE: This product degrades with age. Use a chlorine test kit and increase dosage, as necessary, to obtain the required level of available chlorine.

B.O.D. Reduction:
B.O.D. or Biochemical Oxygen Demand, is the quantity of oxygen required to oxidize the polluting substance to a biochemically inert material. As little as 1 ppm of chlorine may bring about a reduction of 2 to 3 ppm in B.O.D. Calcium hypochlorite for this purpose may be added at virtually any point in the system. To achieve maximum results in terms of desirable aerobic action and retardation of anaerobic decomposition, hypochlorination should be complete. The treatment will still be of value, however, even if the amount of calcium hypochlorite applied is less than the total amount which could be utilized.

Odor Control:
The most offensive odor encountered in sewage treatment is due to hydrogen sulfide. It is caused by the sulfate-splitting bacteria normally present in sewage. Hydrogen sulfide can be very effectively controlled by calcium hypochlorite. Hypochlorination of the fresh sewage, which destroys the sulfide-producing bacteria. If the treatment of fresh sewage is not practical, calcium hypochlorite may be added at any point where the odors become objectionable. The amount required will be increased, as the available chlorine in calcium hypochlorite will react not only with hydrogen sulfide, but also with other bacteria and organic material. For a sulfide reduction of 1 ppm, from 8 to 10 ppm of available chlorine probably will be required.

Aid in Flocculation:
The value of calcium hypochlorite’s available chlorine as an aid in flocculation is due primarily to its oxidizing power—a property of which is particular value in sewage treatment because there is almost no oxygen in sewage. Hypochlorination with calcium hypochlorite is particularly helpful when iron salts are used as the primary flocculant. Ferric iron, in the absence of oxygen, tends to revert to ferrous iron, which is of little value as a precipitant. Calcium hypochlorite supplies sufficient oxygen to retard or prevent this change. It should be used just before the primary flocculant in a proportion of 3 to 5 ppm.

INSTRUCCIONES DE USO

1. Desinfección/Residuo Control: El éxito de la desinfección depende directamente de la respuesta a las fluctuaciones de la demanda de cloro para mantener una cantidad predeterminada del nivel de cloro deseado. El flujo residual deberá contener 0.2 a 1.0 ppm de cloro residual después de un período de 15 a 30 minutos de contacto. Un promedio razonable de cloro residual es de
**INSTRUCCIONES DE USO**

Es una violación de la Ley federal usar este producto de una manera inconsistente con las instrucciones de su etiqueta.

**DESINFECCIÓN DE AGUA PARA BEBER (AGUA POTABLE)**

**SISTEMAS PÚBLICOS**

1. Describa por proporción de 1 onza de este producto en 6,000 galones de agua. Colóquelo agregando este estimulador de hipoclorito de calcio, hasta que se logre un nuevo cloroceno de cloro libre de al menos 0.2 ppm, y no más de 0.8 ppm, a través del sistema de distribución. Diluir con frecuencia el agua con un kit de prueba de cloro. Se debe llevar a cabo un mantenimiento bacteriológico de una frecuencia no menor a la indicada por el Reglamento Nacional Primario de Agua Potable. Comunique con su oficina local del Departamento de Salud para obtener más detalles.

**SISTEMAS INDIVIDUALES**

1. Pozos excavados: Al realizar la cubierta (revestimiento) de la entrada de tubería (revestimiento) con un tubo de cobre de 100 ppm, utilizando un cepillo duro. Esta solución se puede hacer mezclando 1 onza de este producto en 40 galones de agua. Después de cubrir el pozo, vierta la solución desinfectante por la abertura de la cubierta y vierta la tubería. También con la solución desinfectante. Extienda la bomba y bombee agua hasta que se produzca un fuente de cloro en el agua. Emplee bombas y bombee al menos 24 horas. Después de 24 horas, el pozo que hasta que el cloroceno de cloro haya sido eliminado del agua. Comunique con su oficina local del Departamento de Salud para obtener más detalles.

2. Pozos perforados, hinchados y barreñados: Active la bomba hasta que el agua esté la más libre de turbiedad como sea posible. Venta una solución desinfectante de cloro de 100 ppm en el pozo. Esta solución se puede hacer mezclando 1 onza de este producto en 40 galones de agua. Añada de 5 a 10 galones de agua limpia, tratada con cloro al pozo para hacer el desinfectante en la formación de nubes. Lave el excedente de cloro en el pozo. Deje caer el tubo dentro del pozo, encienda la bomba y bombee agua hasta que se produzca un fuente de cloro en el agua. Detenga la bomba y espere al menos 24 horas. Después de 24 horas, el pozo hasta que todo el cloroceno de cloro haya sido eliminado del agua. Los pozos profundos con altas tasas de agua pueden necesitar un método especializado para el desinfectante del interior del pozo. Comunique con su oficina local del Departamento de Salud para obtener más detalles.

3. Control residual: El éxito de la desinfección depende directamente de la respuesta a las fluctuaciones de la demanda de cloro para mantener una cantidad predeterminada del nivel de cloro deseable. El efluente residual deberá contener de 0.2 a 1.0 ppm de cloro residual, después de un periodo de 15 a 30 minutos de contacto. Un promedio razonable de cloro residual es de 0.5 ppm, después de 15 minutos de tiempo de contacto.

4. Control de limos en efluentes: Aplique una solución de 100 a 1,000 ppm de cloro disponible en una ubicación que permita que la muestra complete. Prepare esta solución mezclando de 2 a 19 onzas de este producto con 100 galones de agua. Una vez que el control se evidente, aplique una solución de 15 ppm de cloro disponible. Prepare esta solución mezclando 0.3 onzas de este producto con 100 galones de agua.

**Lechos de filtración - Control de limos:** Retire de servicio el lecho, drenlo a una profundidad de 1 pie por encima del filtro de arena y añada 16 onzas de este producto por cada 20 pies cuadrados de manera uniforme sobre la superficie. Espere 30 minutos antes de volver el agua hasta un nivel donde se empiece a la parte superior del filtro. Espere de 4 a 6 horas antes de darle por completo y reemplazar el filtro.

**Pozos sótanos:** Para llenar un cloroceno de tratamiento de aguas residuales residencias o de pequeña escala, retire los tubos que contenían los componentes, si corresponde, y llene como sigue: 1. Retire las tapas y enjuague los tubos. Limpie con agua. 2. Llene cada tubo hasta arriba, un comprimido a la vez. 3. Los comprimidos deben estar planos de lo contrario de taparse los tubos. 4. Vuelva a colocar las tapas y instale tubos para que descansen en canal en el pozo del cloroceno. 5. Consulte instrucciones adicionales en los folletos de desinfección del fabricante.

NOTA: Este producto se degrada con el tiempo. Utilice una kit de prueba de cloro y aumente la dosis según sea necesario para obtener el nivel deseado de cloro disponible.

**Reducción de la D.B.O.C:** La D.B.O.C (Densidad Biológica de Oxígeno, es la cantidad de nitrógeno necesario para descomposición del cloroceno en un material biológicamente efectivo. Una pequeña cantidad, como 1 ppm, de cloro puede dar lugar a una reducción de 2 a 3 ppm en la D.B.O.C. Con este fin, se puede agregar hipoclorito de calcio en prácticamente cualquier punto del sistema. Para lograr los resultados más deseados en términos de eliminación de clorocenos y el retorno de la descomposición anaeróbica, se debe completar la hipoclorinación. El tratamientos seguirá siendo de gran valor, aun cuando la cantidad de hipoclorito de calcio aplicada sea menor que la cantidad inicial que podré usar.

**Control de color:** El color más aparente se encuentra en tratamiento de aguas residuales debido al sulfuro de hidrógeno. Al aplicar los componentes de bacterias oxidantes, se espera que los compuestos de cloroceno estén prácticamente presentes en los desechos. El sulfuro de hidrógeno puede ser controlado de manera muy efectiva por la hipoclorización del hipoclorito de calcio o de las aguas residuales, el cual destruye las bacterias productoras de sulfuro. Si el tratamiento de las aguas residuales fracasase en práticos, el hipoclorito de calcio podría ser añadido en cualquier punto donde los desechos se vuelvan desagradables. En cambio, la cantidad de hipoclorito de calcio aplicada será necesaria a la cantidad total que la cantidad inicial que podré usar.

**Desinfección de Emergencia**

Cuando no sea práctico hervir el agua durante 1 minuto, se puede potabilizar el agua mediante el uso de este producto. Antes de agregar el desinfectante, eliminé todo el material suspendido por medio de filtración o separación que se asiente en el fondo. Descarte el agua clara contaminada en un recipiente limpio y añada 1 grano de este producto por 1 galón de agua. Un grano es de aproximadamente el tamaño de la semilla 1/16 en esta frase. Deje reposar el agua tratada durante 30 minutos. El agua tratada adecuadamente debe tener un sabor leve a cloro, si no, repita la dosis y deje que el agua repose otros 15 minutos. El agua tratada puede tener un sabor acuático ventajoso de un recipiente limpio a otro varias veces.

Para obtener instrucciones adicionales de uso, inclusive los boletines de servicios, ingrese a www.usaclin.com/calciumhypochlorite.