

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMAN 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 this product. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco, or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing and shoes before reuse. May be Fatal if swallowed. Irritating to nose and throat. Avoid breathing dust.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Applicators and other handlers must wear:

- A. Goggles or face shield
- B. Long-sleeved shirt and long pants
- C. Rubber gloves
- D. Shoes plus socks

Follow manufacturer's instructions for cleaning/maintaining PPE. If no such instructions for washables, use detergent and hot water. Keep and wash PPE separately from other laundry.

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 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 sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS: Strong Oxidizing Agent: Mix only with water. Never add water to product. Always add product to large quantities of water. **Do not mix with any other chemicals.** Use only a clean, dry utensil made of metal or plastic each time product is taken from container. **Do not add this product to any dispensing device containing remnants of any other product. Such use may cause a violent reaction leading to fire or explosion.** Contamination with moisture, acids, organic matter, other chemicals, or easily combustible materials such as petroleum or paint products may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases, and possible generation of a fire or explosion. In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseal container. If possible isolate container in open air or well-ventilated area. Flood area with large volumes of water, if necessary.

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 use according to label instructions, contact you State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Disposal - Non-Refillable 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 rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two or more times. Then offer for recycling if available or place in trash collection.

ECR CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE GRANULES

**Dry Free Flowing Chlorinating Granules for Industrial and Potable Water and
Swimming Pool Water Treatment Applications**

Active Ingredient:

Calcium Hypochlorite	68.0%
Inert Ingredients	32.0%
Total	100%
Minimum 65% Available Chlorine	

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER**

Do not mix with other chemicals. Always add product to water - Do not add water to product. See additional precautionary statements on back panel.

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 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. **Contact INFOTRAC® at 1-800-535-5053** 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.



CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE,
HYDRATED
UN2880 RQ



Emergency Contact
INFOTRAC®
800-535-5053

EPA Reg. No. 86460-1
 EPA Est. No. 88420-CA-001
 EPA Est. No. 074815-IND-001

CAS # 7778-54-3

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NET WEIGHT
 25Kg (55 lb) 45Kg (99 lb)

Directions for Use

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

Pesticide wastes are toxic. 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.

SWIMMING POOL WATER DISINFECTION

SWIMMING POOL WATER DISINFECTION: For a new pool or spring start-up, superchlorinate with 10 to 20 oz. of product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine by weight. Check the level of available chlorine with a test kit. Adjust and maintain pool water pH to between 7.2 to 7.6. Adjust and maintain the alkalinity of the pool to between 50 to 100 ppm.

To maintain the pool, add manually or by feeder device, 2 oz. of this product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield an available chlorine residual between 0.6 to 1.0 ppm by weight. Stabilized pools should maintain a residual of 1.0 to 1.5 ppm available chlorine. Test the pH, available chlorine residuals and alkalinity of the water frequently with appropriate test kits. Frequency of water treatment will depend upon temperature and number of swimmers. Every 7 days, or as necessary, superchlorinate the pool with 10 to 20 oz. of product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine by weight. Check the level of available chlorine with a test kit. Do not reenter pool until the chlorine residual is between 1.0 to 4.0 ppm.

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

WINTERIZING POOLS: While water is still clear and clean, apply 0.6 oz. of this product per 1,000 gallons, while filter is running to obtain a 3.0 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a suitable test kit. Cover pool; prepare heater, filter, and heater components for winter by following manufacturers' instructions.

SPAS, HOT-TUBS, IMMERSION TANKS, ETC.: Spas/hot-tubs – Apply 0.5 oz. of this product per 500-gallons of water to obtain a free available chlorine concentration of 5-ppm, as determined by a suitable chlorine test kit. Adjust and maintain pool water to a pH between 7.2 to 7.8. Some oils, lotions, fragrances, cleaners, etc. may cause foaming or cloudy water as well as reduce the efficiency of this product.

To maintain the water, apply 0.5 oz. of this product per 500-gallons of water over the surface to maintain a chlorine concentration of 5-ppm.

After each use, shock or treat with 1.5 oz. of this product per 500-gallons of water to control odor and algae.

During extended periods of disuse, add 1.5 oz. of this product per 500-gallons of water to maintain a 3-ppm chlorine concentration.

Re-entry into treated spa / hot tubs is prohibited above 5 ppm due to risk of bodily harm.

Disinfection of Drinking Water (Potable Water)

Public Systems: Mix a ratio of 1 ounce of this product to 6000 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 traces of chlorine have been removed from the water. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

Individual Water Systems: Drilled, Driven & Bored Wells - Run pump until water is as free from turbidity as possible. Pour a 100 ppm available chlorine sanitizing solution into the well. This solution can be made by thoroughly mixing 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. **Flowing Artesian Wells** - Artesian wells generally do not require disinfection. If analyses indicate persistent contamination, the well should be disinfected. Consult your local Health Department for further details.

Emergency Disinfection: When boiling of water for 1 minute is not practical, water can be made potable by using this product. Prior to addition of the sanitizer, remove all suspended material by filtration or by allowing it to settle to the bottom. Decant the clarified, contaminated water to a clean container and add 1 grain of this product to 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 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.

Other Calcium Hypochlorite Uses: Calcium Hypochlorite is also used in the sanitization of water systems, public wells, municipal water mains, sanitization in the food industry, odor and taste control in potable water systems, algae control in reservoirs, industrial cooling water systems, and general industrial sanitization.

AGRICULTURAL USE REQUIREMENTS:

Use this product only in accordance with its labeling and with the Worker Protection Standard, 40 CFR part 170. This Standard contains requirement for the protection of agricultural workers on farms, forests, nurseries, greenhouses, and handlers of agricultural pesticides. It contains requirements for training, decontamination, notification, and emergency assistance. It also contains specific instructions and exceptions pertaining to the statements on this label about personal protective equipment (PPE), and restricted-entry interval. The requirements in this box only apply to uses of this product that are covered by the Workers Protection Standard.

The Restricted-Entry Interval (REI) is 0 days when using this product. • There are no posting or notification requirements when using this product. Personal Protective Equipment should be worn as described under the "Precautionary Statements" section of this label.

DIRECTIONS FOR THE CONTROL OF BACTERIA, ALGAE, SLIME BUILD-UP AND CLOGGING IN SPECIFIED IRRIGATION SYSTEMS

ECR Calcium Hypochlorite Granules may be mixed with water to produce a chlorine solution. Always add granules to water; never add water to granular product. To produce a 0.5% available chlorine solution, add 1.03 dry oz. of this product to (1) gallon of water. This solution may then be fed by gravity, or a metering pump to the irrigation system water to achieve the desired available chlorine strength in the water. The Application Rates section provides the levels of free residual chlorine needed to prevent or address bio-fouling occurring in drip/trickle irrigation systems. When utilizing a metering pump, refer to the instruction manual for varying the output of the pump. This product is to be applied through drip, micro, trickle, or sprinkler irrigation systems only for agricultural crops only where this manner of use will not cause crop damage.

APPLICATION RATES

If the irrigation water has high levels of nutrients causing bacterial, algal, or other bio-fouling that reduces system performance, continuous use of this product may be necessary. The recommended level of free residual chlorine for continuous feed is 1 to 2 ppm, measured at the end of the farthest lateral using a good quality test kit for free chlorine (also called "free residual" or "free available" chlorine).

Periodic shock treatments at a higher available chlorine rate of up to 20 ppm free residual may be appropriate where bacteria and/or algae clogging and build-up are not managed by maintaining a continuous residual. The frequency of the shock application depends upon the frequency and extent of bio-clogging.

Superchlorination, bringing concentrations to as much as 100 ppm total available chlorine, is recommended for reclaiming low-volume irrigation systems if clogged by algae and bacterial slimes. Set the chlorinator to deliver 100 ppm in the drip system and monitor the free chlorine residual at the end of the farthest lateral. As soon as it is established that the free residual reading is between 10 and 20 ppm, shut the system down and leave it undisturbed for up to 24 hours. Then flush all submains and laterals with fresh water. Superchlorination will not dissolve/remove scale or inorganic sediment fouling.

***Note:** To correctly establish the dose setting required, it is necessary to measure the free chlorine concentration (ppm) at the end of the treated increment in the field and adjust the dose setting until the desired free chlorine concentration is obtained. This is because contaminants in the water may consume available chlorine resulting in a concentration that is less than the concentration desired as specified above. Only experience can establish the actual chlorinator settings required to provide the amount of free chlorine at the end of the farthest lateral (and consequent treatment of the irrigation system). Normally the treatment level at the end of the farthest lateral will be 1 – 2 ppm free chlorine.

GENERAL APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS

Chlorination should be started during irrigation, near the end of the irrigation sequence, but early enough to establish the desired free chlorine concentration throughout the system being treated.

Apply this product upstream of the filter to help keep the filter clean.

Determine the level of free chlorine as described above, using a free chlorine test kit. Allow sufficient time to achieve a steady reading.

DO NOT apply this product when fertilizers, herbicides, and insecticides are being injected since they will consume the available chlorine and may produce toxic reaction products.

Shut down the product feed as soon as the irrigation water is switched to the next irrigation sector. Leave the treated water residing in the section that has been shut down. Refer to the chlorinator use instructions as needed.

SENSITIVE PLANT SPECIES

Certain plants, including various species of trees, flowers, shrubs, agronomic crops, fruits and vegetables are adversely affected by chlorinated irrigation. The use of this product can impact the growth, appearance and health of the plants.

Begonias, geraniums and other ornamental plant species are known to be sensitive to continuous chlorination at levels of 1-2 ppm free chlorine. Plant species such as tomato, lettuce, broccoli, and petunia are sensitive to periodic chlorination levels of 10-20 ppm free chlorine.

If uncertain of a plant's tolerance, consult an agronomist or a support agency or use an alternate method to remove bio-fouling from the irrigation system.

FOOD PROCESSING

For use in federally inspected meat and poultry plants.

Chlorine potable water treatment compounds.

Chlorine may be present in processing water of meat and poultry plants at concentrations up to 5 parts per million calculated as available chlorine. Also, chlorine may be present in poultry chiller intake water, and in carcass wash water at concentrations up to 50 parts per million calculated as available chlorine. Chlorine must be dispensed at a constant and uniform level and the method or system must be such that a controlled rate is maintained.

Cooling and retort water treatment compounds.

Chemical agents may be added to water used to cook and cool containers of meat and poultry products to prevent staining of containers and to control corrosion and deposit formation on surfaces of processing equipment. The amount used should be the minimum sufficient for the purpose. Calcium hypochlorite solutions providing 1% available chlorine should be fed into tanks or channels of an elevated tank to provide a concentration of 2 ppm available chlorine. The flow may be controlled with a noncorroding valve or a pinch-stop on a rubber hose. Feed points should be located to provide uniform distribution of solution throughout the entire system. Long and narrow tanks may require the solution to be fed at two points to insure proper distribution. Test the water for available chlorine. If a residual of 2 ppm is present throughout the system, the water is properly sanitized. Test for available chlorine every hour until dosage requirements are established. Thereafter, check every 2 or 3 hours to ascertain that an available chlorine residual of 2 ppm is maintained throughout the system.

Compounds for treating boilers, steam lines, and/or cooling systems where neither the treated water nor the steam produced may contact edible products. This does not include compounds added to water used to cook and cool containers of meat and poultry products.

A clogged or fouled system should be mechanically cleaned to remove all physical soil prior to beginning treatment. Initially, treat by adding enough calcium hypochlorite to provide 10 ppm available chlorine (2 ounces per 1000 gallons) as a shock dosage and circulate it thoroughly through the system. Then, for continuous preventative control of algae and slime growth, regularly add enough calcium hypochlorite to the recirculation system to maintain a 1.0 ppm free chlorine residual. Other water condition factors, such as pH, should be controlled as recommended by the equipment manufacturer.

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