



LICENSED

PERIOD 2009-2011 LIC. NO.



LICENSED

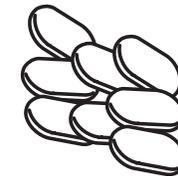
PERIOD 2012-2014 LIC. NO.



LICENSED

PERIOD 2015-2017 LIC. NO.

9338.428



Calcium Hypochlorite Briquettes

For Food Contact Applications

Scale control additive to reduce maintenance

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE: 68%

OTHER INGREDIENTS: 32%

TOTAL: 100%

MINIMUM AVAILABLE CHLORINE..... 65%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

MANTÉNGASE FUERA DEL ALCANCE DE LOS NIÑOS

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 add water to this product. Add only into water. Highly corrosive. Causes skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed.

Read all precautionary statements and first aid 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: 1-800-654-6911

Net Wt. 50 lbs. (22.7 kg.)



RQ, Calcium Hypochlorite, Mixture, Dry

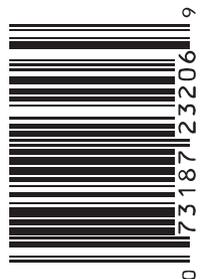
5.1

UN 1748

23206

PART NO. 350161

23206-A-1108



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.

CONCENTRATION PPM			
Nominal	Actual	Number	Gallons
1	1.2	1	1000
5	4.8	1	250
10	9.6	1	125
25	24.0	1	50
50	48.0	1	25
100	120.0	1	10
200	192.0	4	25
500	480.1	2	5
600	600.1	5	10
1000	960.2	4	5
4000	4080.8	17	5

Tablet Wt. 7 g.

SANITIZATION OF NONPOROUS FOOD CONTACT SURFACES
SPRAY METHOD – Pre-clean 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 use 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.
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.
FARM PREMISES: Remove all 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 other feeding and watering appliances. 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 and test kit, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 1000 ppm is achieved. Immerse all halters, 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, boats and other closed 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.

AGRICULTURAL USES:

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 requirements 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.

FOOD EGG SANITIZATION: Thoroughly clean all eggs. Using a suitable chemical feed dispenser and test kit, dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 200 ppm is achieved. The sanitizer temperature should not exceed 130°F. Spray the warm sanitizer so that the eggs are thoroughly wetted. Allow the eggs to thoroughly dry before casing or breaking. Do not apply a potable water rinse. The solution should not be reused to sanitize eggs.
FRUIT & VEGETABLE WASHING – Thoroughly clean all fruits and vegetables in a wash tank. Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product in 200 gallons of water to make a sanitizing solution of 25 ppm available chlorine. After draining the tank, submerge fruit or vegetables for 2 minutes in a second wash tank containing the recirculating sanitizing solution. Spray rinse vegetables with the sanitizing solution prior to packaging. Rinse fruit with potable water only prior to packaging.
COMMODITY FRUIT & VEGETABLE WASHING: Wash fruits and vegetables to remove organic matter; then treat as noted below.

Commodity	Usage Dilution Dry Oz.	Available Chlorine	Contact Time
	Added to 100 Gal. of Water	(ppm)	
Apples	3.1 to 4.1	150 to 200	45-90 sec. (dump tank) 5-15 sec. (spray)
Artichoke	2.1 to 3.1	100-150	5-15 sec. (spray)
Asparagus	2.6 to 3.1	125-150	5-15 sec. (spray) 20-30 min. (hydrocooler)
Brussels Sprouts	2.1 to 3.1	100-150	5-15 sec. (spray)
Carrots	2.1 to 4.1	100-200	1-5 min. (dump tank) 1-5 min. (flume)
Cauliflower	6.2 to 8.2	300-400	5-15 sec. (spray)
Celery	2.1 to 2.3	100-110	5-15 sec. (spray)
Chopped Cabbage ¹	1.6 to 2.1	80-100	5-15 sec. (spray)
Chopped Lettuce ¹	1.6 to 2.1	80-100	5-15 sec. (spray)
Citrus Fruits	0.8 to 1.5 0.6 to 1.0 2.1 to 3.1	40-75 30-50 100-200	5-15 sec. (spray) 2-3 min. (dump tank) 3-5 min. (drench)
Cucumber	6.2 to 7.2	300-350	5-15 sec. (spray)
Green Onions	1.5 to 2.5	75-120	5-15 sec. (spray)
Melons	2.1 to 3.1 0.6 to 1.5	100-150 30-75	5-15 sec. (spray) 20-30 min. (hydrocooler)
Pears	6.2 to 8.2	300-400	2-3 min. (dump tank)
Peppers	6.2 to 8.2 2.1 to 2.8	300-400 100-135	5-15 sec. (spray) 2-5 min. (dump tank)
Potatoes	0.6 to 2.1 4.1 to 6.2 2.1 to 4.1	30 to 100 200 to 300 100 to 500	2-5 min. (dump tank) 2-5 min. (flume) 5-30 sec. (spray)
Radishes	2.1 to 3.1	100-150	5-15 sec. (spray)
Stonefruits (Cherries, Peaches, Nectarines, and Plums)	0.6 to 1.5 1.0 to 2.1	30-75 50-100	Hydrocooler 5-15 sec. (spray)
Sweet Potatoes (Ipomoea batatas) - to control & reduce spread of post-harvest soft rot organisms	3.1 to 4.1	150 to 500	2-5 min. (spray or dip; change the solution after one hour, or as needed)
Tomatoes	6.2 to 7.2 2.1 to 3.1	300 to 350 100 to 150	2-3 min. (tank) 5-15 sec. (spray)

¹Note: After treatment the adhering water must be removed by a centrifugation process.

FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS: TREATMENT OF FEDERALLY INSPECTED MEAT & POULTRY PLANT POTABLE WATER SUPPLIES: Solutions of this product containing 1% available chlorine will effectively disinfect the water supply in Federally Inspected Meat & Poultry Plants. The solutions should be fed into the water supply by a hypochlorinator on the intake side of the pump. An available chlorine residual of 0.2 to 0.6 ppm must be maintained throughout the water distribution system to assure adequate disinfection. A regular testing program should be initiated to make sure that the proper chlorine residuals are present at all times. To make a 1% solution use a suitable chemical feed dispenser and test kit to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 10,000 ppm (1%) is achieved. Chlorine may be present in the processing water of meat and poultry plants at concentrations up to 5 parts per million calculated as free 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 free available chlorine. Chlorine must be dispersed at a constant and uniform level and the method or system must be such that a controlled rate is maintained.
COOLING WATER IN CANNERIES: Solutions of this product containing 1% available chlorine will sanitize cooling water, protect canned goods from contamination and spoilage and prevent staining of cans. The solution should be fed into cooling tanks or channels to reach a concentration of 2 ppm available chlorine. Check every two or three hours to be sure that an available chlorine residual of 2 ppm is maintained throughout the cooling system. To make a 1% solution use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 10,000 ppm (1%) is achieved.
FISH FILLETING: Eviscerated and degilled fish removed from the fishing vessel are placed in a wash tank of seawater or fresh water which has been treated with enough product to produce a chlorine residual of 25 ppm, as determined by a test kit. Use a suitable chemical feed dispenser and test kit to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 25 ppm is achieved. Remove fish from treated water 24 to 48 hours before filleting. After scaling, the fish are again washed in a 25 ppm solution, and are ready for filleting.

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

DryTec® FG Calcium Hypochlorite Tablets are designed to be used in tablet chlorinator systems designed for this chemical. The briquettes provide a minimum of 65% free available chlorine. The briquettes are placed in the chlorinator where they are contacted by a controlled amount of water. For Spray Technology Feeders; the briquettes are contacted by a controlled amount of water through spray nozzles to make intermediate free available chlorine solutions of fixed, consistent strength which is then dosed into process water by conventional means. The application rates section provides the levels of available chlorine needed to prevent or address bio-fouling occurring in drip/trickle irrigation systems. Consult the instruction manual for the chlorinator system to determine how to achieve this level with the tablet chlorinator in use. This product is to be applied through drip/trickle irrigation systems only for agricultural crops 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 available 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 available chlorine. Periodic shock treatments at a higher free available chlorine rate of up to 20 ppm free available chlorine 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 free 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 available chlorine residual at the end of the farthest lateral. As soon as it is established that the free available chlorine 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 available chlorine concentration (ppm) at the end of the treated increment in the field and adjust the dose setting until the desired free available 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 available 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 available 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 available 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 available chlorine as described above, using a free available 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 free 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 available chlorine. Plant species such as tomato, lettuce, broccoli, and petunia are sensitive to periodic chlorination levels of 10-20 ppm free available 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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER: Highly corrosive. Causes skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Irritating to nose and throat.

- Open in a well ventilated area. Avoid breathing dust and fumes.
- Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not handle with bare hands. Wear goggles and use rubber gloves. For additional protection of skin, wear long sleeves and long pants.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- 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.

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 floater or feeder that has been used with any other product.

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 sewer 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:

Keep this product dry in its tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat or open flame. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage or disposal or cleaning of equipment. FOR DISPOSAL OF A CONTAMINATED OR DECOMPOSING PRODUCT SEE "EMERGENCY HANDLING". Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container. Offer for recycling if available. Rinse empty container thoroughly with water to dissolve all material prior to disposal.

EMERGENCY HANDLING: In case of contamination or decomposition - Do not reseal 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.

**IN CASE OF EMERGENCY
CALL: 1-800-654-6911**

ARCH
HELPLINE

800-478-5727

Toll-Free

Call 7 days a week with your questions
concerning pool water care.
8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. Eastern Time

Visit Waterworks

www.archwaterworks.com



LISTED 068873

**Compounds usage
categories: 3D, B1, D2, G4,
G5, Q4.**



Certified to
NSF/ANSI 60

**Certified under
NSF/ANSI Standard 60**

Complies with AWWA B-300

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CALL: 1-800-654-6911**



**WARNING
AVISO**



**Child can fall into
bucket and drown.
Keep children away from
bucket with even a small
amount of water.**

**Niños pueden caerse
adentro del balde y ahogarse.
Retire los niños del
balde aunque solamente
tenga un poco de agua.**

Sold by:
Arch Chemicals, Inc.
P.O. Box 723547
Atlanta, GA 31139-3547

EPA REG. NO. 1258-969
Superscript Used in Lot No.:
EPA EST. NO. 1258-TN-01^[CH]
EPA EST. NO. 52270-GA-01^[CI]
EPA EST. NO. 75185-TN-001^[TN]

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Arch Chemicals, Inc.



Calcium Hypochlorite Briquettes

For Food Contact Applications

Scale control additive to reduce maintenance

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OTHER INGREDIENTS: 32%

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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.

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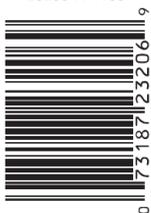


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EMERGENCY DISINFECTION – When boiling of water for 1 minute is not practical, water can be made potable by using this product. Prior to addition of the sanitizer, remove all suspended material by filtration or by allowing it to settle to the bottom. 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.

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FRUIT & VEGETABLE WASHING – Thoroughly clean all fruits and vegetables in a wash tank. Thoroughly mix 1 oz. of this product in 200 gallons of water to make a sanitizing solution of 25 ppm available chlorine. After draining the tank, submerge fruit or vegetables for 2 minutes in a second wash tank containing the recirculating sanitizing solution. Spray rinse vegetables with the sanitizing solution prior to packaging. Rinse fruit with potable water only prior to packaging.

COMMODITY FRUIT & VEGETABLE WASHING: Wash fruits and vegetables to remove organic matter, then treat as noted below.

Table of Recommended Levels and Use Dilutions for Available Chlorine

Commodity	Usage Dilution Dry Oz. Added to 100 Gal. of Water	Available Chlorine (ppm)	Contact Time
Apples	3.1 to 4.1	150 to 200	45-90 sec. (dump tank) 5-15 sec. (spray)
Arichoke	2.1 to 3.1	100-150	5-15 sec. (spray)
Asparagus	2.6 to 3.1	125-150	5-15 sec. (spray) 20-30 min. (hydrocooler)
Brussels Sprouts	2.1 to 3.1	100-150	5-15 sec. (spray)
Carrots	2.1 to 4.1	100-200	1-5 min. (dump tank) 1-5 min. (flume)
Cauliflower	6.2 to 8.2	300-400	5-15 sec. (spray)
Celery	2.1 to 2.3	100-110	5-15 sec. (spray)
Chopped Cabbage ¹	1.6 to 2.1	80-100	5-15 sec. (spray)
Chopped Lettuce ²	1.6 to 2.1	80-100	5-15 sec. (spray)
Citrus Fruits	0.8 to 1.5	40-75	5-15 sec. (spray)
	0.6 to 1.0	30-50	2-3 min. (dump tank)
	2.1 to 3.1	100-200	3-5 min. (drench)
Cucumber	6.2 to 7.2	300-350	5-15 sec. (spray)
Green Onions	1.5 to 2.5	75-120	5-15 sec. (spray)
Melons	2.1 to 3.1	100-150	5-15 sec. (spray)
	0.6 to 1.5	30-75	20-30 min. (hydrocooler)
Pears	6.2 to 8.2	300-400	2-3 min. (dump tank)
Peppers	6.2 to 8.2	300-400	5-15 sec. (spray)
	2.1 to 2.8	100-135	2-5 min. (dump tank)
Potatoes	0.6 to 2.1	30 to 100	2-5 min. (dump tank)
	4.1 to 6.2	200 to 300	2-5 min. (flume)
	2.1 to 4.1	100 to 500	5-30 sec. (spray)
Radishes	2.1 to 3.1	100-150	5-15 sec. (spray)
Stonefruits (Cherries, Peaches, and Plums)	0.6 to 1.5	30-75	Hydrocooler 5-15 sec. (spray)
	1.0 to 2.1	50-100	
Sweet Potatoes (Ipomoea batatas) - to control & reduce spread of post-harvest soft rot organisms	3.1 to 4.1	150 to 500	2-5 min. (spray or dip); change the solution after one hour, or as needed
Tomatoes	6.2 to 7.2	300 to 350	2-3 min. (tank)
	2.1 to 3.1	100 to 150	5-15 sec. (spray)

¹Note: After treatment the adhering water must be removed by a centrifugation process.

FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS: TREATMENT OF FEDERALLY INSPECTED MEAT & POULTRY PLANT POTABLE WATER SUPPLIES: Solutions of this product containing 1% available chlorine will effectively disinfect the water supply in Federally Inspected Meat & Poultry Plants. The solutions should be fed into the water supply by a hypochlorinator on the intake side of the pump. An available chlorine residual of 0.2 to 0.5 ppm must be maintained throughout the water distribution system to assure adequate disinfection. A regular testing program should be initiated to make sure that the proper chlorine residuals are present at all times. To make a 1% solution use a suitable chemical feed dispenser and test kit to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 10,000 ppm (1%) is achieved.

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

COOLING WATER IN CANNERIES: Solutions of this product containing 1% available chlorine will sanitize cooling water, protect canned goods from contamination and spoilage and prevent staining of cans. The solution should be fed into cooling tanks or channels to reach a concentration of 2 ppm available chlorine. Check every two or three hours to be sure that an available chlorine residual of 2 ppm is maintained throughout the cooling system. To make a 1% solution use a suitable chemical feed dispenser to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 10,000 ppm (1%) is achieved.

FISH FILLETING: Eviscerated and degilled fish removed from the fishing vessel are placed in a wash tank of seawater or fresh water which has been treated with enough product to produce a chlorine residual of 25 ppm, as determined by a test kit. Use a suitable chemical feed dispenser and test kit to dissolve and dose the chlorinated solution until a concentration of 25 ppm is achieved. Remove fish from treated water 24 to 48 hours before filleting. After scaling, the fish are again washed in a 25 ppm solution, and are ready for filleting.

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

DryTec® FG Calcium Hypochlorite Tablets are designed to be used in tablet chlorinator systems designed for this chemical. The briquettes provide a minimum of 65% free available chlorine. The briquettes are placed in the chlorinator where they are contacted by a controlled amount of water. For Spray Technology Feeders, the briquettes are contacted by a controlled amount of water through spray nozzles to make intermediate free available chlorine solutions of feed, consistent strength which is then dosed into process water by conventional means. The application rates section provides the levels of available chlorine needed to prevent or address bio-fouling occurring in drip/trickle irrigation systems. Consult the instruction manual for the chlorinator system to determine how to achieve this level with the tablet chlorinator in use. This product is to be applied through drip/trickle irrigation systems only for agricultural crops 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 available 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 available chlorine. Periodic shock treatments at a higher free available chlorine rate of up to 20 ppm free available chlorine 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 free 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 available chlorine residual at the end of the farthest lateral. As soon as it is established that the free available chlorine 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 available chlorine concentration (ppm) at the end of the treated increment in the field and adjust the dose setting until the desired free available 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 available 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 available 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 available 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 available chlorine as described above, using a free available 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 free 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 sector 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 available chlorine. Plant species such as tomato, lettuce, broccoli, and petunia are sensitive to periodic chlorination levels of 10-20 ppm free available 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.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS
DANGER: Highly corrosive. Causes skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Irritating to nose and throat.

- Open in a well ventilated area. Avoid breathing dust and fumes.
- Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Do not handle with bare hands. Wear goggles and use rubber gloves. For additional protection of skin, wear long sleeves and long pants.
- Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.
- 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.
- **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 floater or feeder that has been used with any other product.
- **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 sewer 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:
Keep this product dry in its tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area. Keep away from heat or open flame. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage or disposal or cleaning of equipment. **FOR DISPOSAL OF A CONTAMINATED OR DECOMPOSING PRODUCT SEE "EMERGENCY HANDLING"**. Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse this container. Offer for recycling if available. Rinse empty container thoroughly with water to dissolve all material prior to disposal.

EMERGENCY HANDLING: In case of contamination or decomposition – Do not reseal 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.

IN CASE OF EMERGENCY CALL: 1-800-654-6911



800-478-5727
Toll-Free

Call 7 days a week with your questions concerning pool water care.
8:00 a.m. - 10:00 p.m. Eastern Time

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www.archwaterworks.com

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Compounds usage categories: 3D, B1, D2, G4, G5, Q4.



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Complies with AWWA B-300



Child can fall into bucket and drown. Keep children away from bucket with even a small amount of water.

Niños pueden caerse adentro del balde y ahogarse. Retire los niños del balde aunque solamente tenga un poco de agua.

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