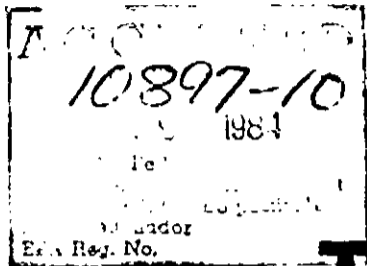


24-10-12
10897-10



EPA-PA

APR 16 1984

**PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS
AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS**

Highly corrosive. Causes skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Irritating to nose and throat. Avoid breathing dust. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS:

This product is toxic to fish. Do not discharge into lakes, streams, ponds, or public waters unless in accordance with an NPDES Permit. For guidance contact the regional office of EPA.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT:

Strong Oxidizing Agent. Mix only with water. Use clean dry utensils. 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, organic matter, or other chemicals may start a chemical reaction, with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases, and possible generation of fire and explosion. In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseat container. If possible isolate container in open air or well-ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water, if necessary.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

Keep product dry in 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 with large amounts of water to dissolve all material before discarding. Place in trash collection or dispose in approved landfill area, or bury in a safe place.

**TABIT
JUMBO**

**SWIMMING POOL
CHLORINATING
TABLETS**

**CONTROLS ALGAE AND BACTERIA
IN SWIMMING POOL WATER**

Active Ingredient:
Trichloro-s-triazine trione 90.0%
Inert Ingredients 10.0%

EPA REG. NO. 10897-12-AA
EPA EST. NO. 10897-CA-1

**KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER**

PRACTICAL TREATMENT FIRST AID: If swallowed feed bread soaked in milk followed by olive oil. Call a physician immediately.
If on skin: Brush off excess chemicals and flush skin with cold water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention.
If in eyes: Flush with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.
See additional precautions on side panel.

NET CONTENTS: 5 LBS.

**Manufactured by Hasa Chemicals, Inc.
Saugus, California 91350**

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

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

One tablet will provide 5.4 ppm available chlorine per 10,000 gallons of pool water.

These tablets are manufactured for use in erosion type feeders, wherein they are slowly dissolved as the water flows over the tablets. Do not throw the tablets directly into the water. Contact with concrete or vinyl walls may result in staining. If the directions for use supplied with the chlorinator are missing or unclear, try 2 tablets per 10,000 gallons each 7-10 days. Twenty-four hours after filling the tablet feeder, check the available chlorine with a test kit. If necessary, adjust the feed rate so that the chlorine residual is maintained between 1.5-3.0 ppm. If you are unable to maintain a residual after three days, superchlorinate. Disconnect or remove feeder, superchlorinate, and reconnect feeder when residual is below 3.0 ppm. Readjust feed rate to maintain a 1.5-3.0 ppm residual.

Use pool only when the free chlorine residual is in the 1.5-3.0 ppm range and the pH is between 7.2-7.6.

Superchlorination, the addition of several times the normal amount of chlorinating chemical, is necessary to establish an initial chlorine residual in a freshly filled pool, every 7-10 days during the swimming season, and after special problems, such as heavy swimming use, dust and wind storms, rain, and unusually hot weather. A fast dissolving granular or liquid chlorinating product should be used. Follow superchlorination or "shock" directions on the label of the product selected.

Up to 90% of the chlorine residual may be lost to the ultraviolet radiation of the sun. This loss can be greatly reduced when the pool is stabilized with cyanuric acid. See stabilization directions on the Chlorine Stabilizer container.

Estimating pool size: Multiply the length in feet times the width times the average depth times 7.5 for an approximation of the gallon capacity in rectangular pools. In round pools the number of gallons can be estimated by multiplying one-half the diameter by itself, then by the average depth in feet times 24.

Maintain pH between 7.2-7.6. Use a reliable test kit with fresh solutions to check both pH and chlorine residual.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE