

**A.O.A.C. PHENOL COEFFICIENTS
(at 20 Centigrade):**

28.8 against Staph. Aureus
("Golden Staph")
16.7 against Salmonella Typhosa

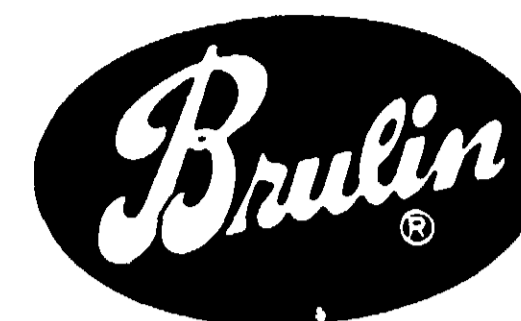
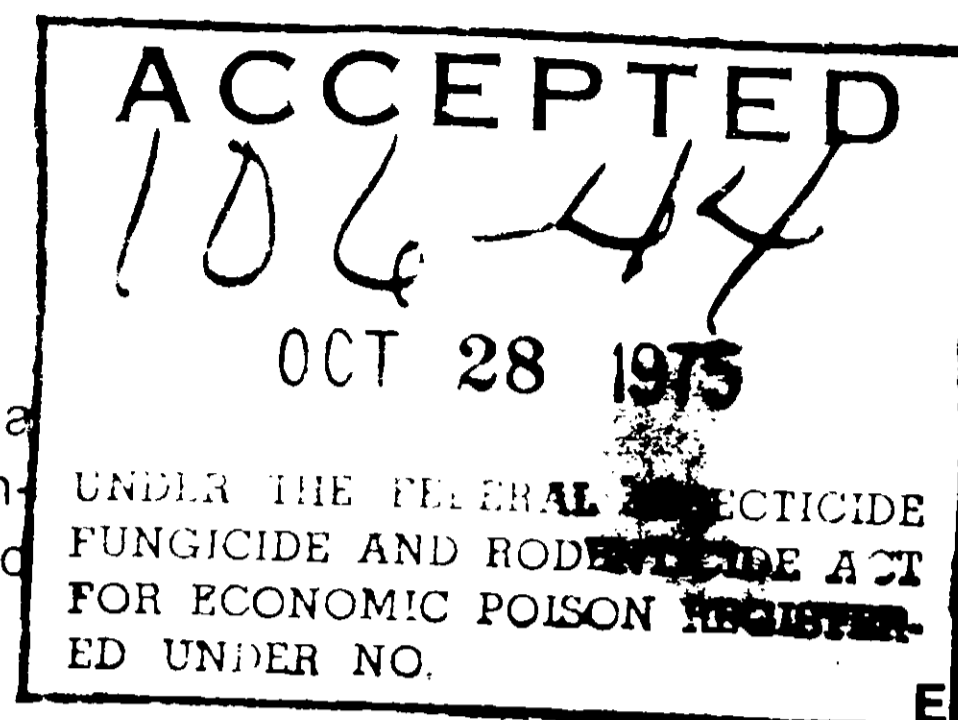
The outstanding action of _____ is due to a combination of quaternary ammonium disinfectant, a biodegradable detergent and synergizing builders.

BruLin's _____ is a concentrate and must be diluted before use. For normal cleaning and disinfecting, use 2 to 4 ounces per gallon of water. _____ Floors should be mopped with this solution, using only clean mops. Other hard surfaces: wipe with clean rags, or use hand scrub brush. Wear rubber or plastic gloves while hand scrubbing and rinsing

Outstanding rinsability, moderate foam height and synergized cleaning make outstanding for most washable surfaces including composition, terrazzo and marble floors; glass and metal equipment, and painted and varnished surfaces; vinyl and leather upholstery. Removes heavy soils and even strips wax from floors

_____ is a commercial product not intended for home use.

11P-10M-9 73



E.P.A. Registration No. 106-44-AA

**DISINFECTS, DEODORIZES AND
CLEANS IN ONE OPERATION FOR
ALL HOSPITAL FURNISHINGS* AND
OTHER WASHABLE SURFACES**

*Use at 4 oz. per gallon to kill *Ps. aeruginosa*. 2 oz. per gallon may be used to kill *S. aureus* and *S. choleraesuis*.

Active Ingredients:

| | |
|--|-------|
| n-Alkyl (60% C ₁₄ , 30% C ₁₆ , 5% C ₁₂ , 5% C ₁₈) | |
| dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides | 1.6% |
| n-Alkyl (68% C ₁₂ , 32% C ₁₄) | |
| dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chlorides | 1.6% |
| Essential Oils | 0.6% |
| Monoethanolamine | 3.5% |
| Inert Ingredients | 92.7% |

100.0%

NET CONTENTS



U.S. GALLONS

**A.O.A.C. PHENOL COEFFICIENTS
(at 20° Centigrade):**

28.8 against Staph. Aureus
("Golden Staph")
16.7 against Salmonella Typhosa

The outstanding action of CDQ is due to a combination of quaternary ammonium disinfectant, a biodegradable detergent and synergizing builders.

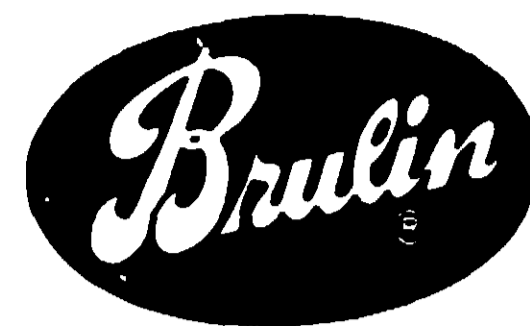
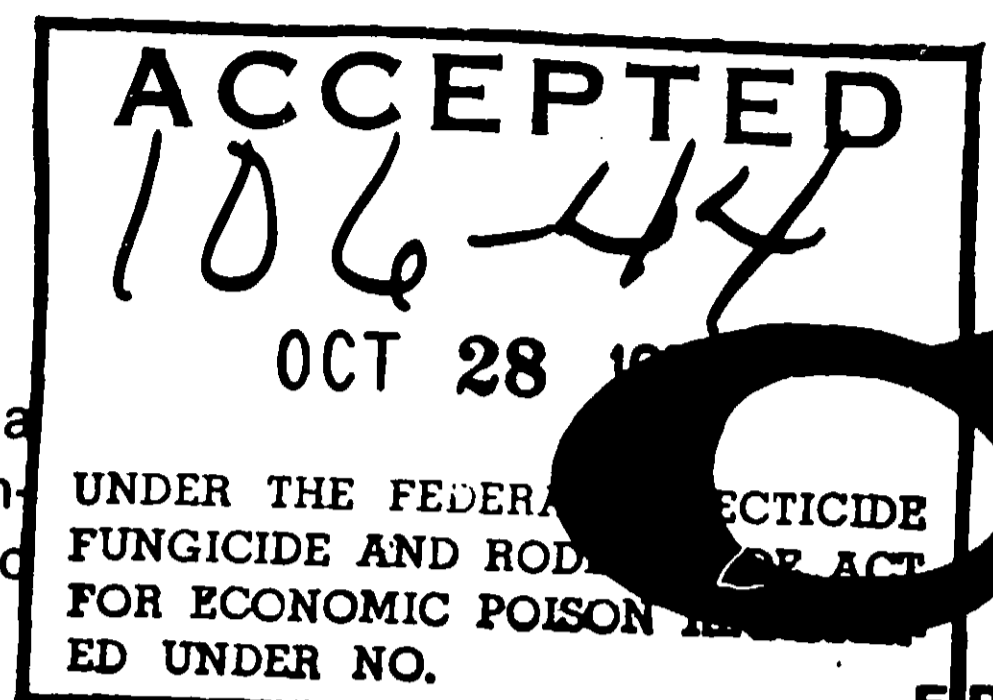
DIRECTIONS AND USE DILUTIONS

Brulin's CDQ is a concentrate and must be diluted before use. For normal cleaning and disinfecting, use 2 to 4 ounces per gallon of water. See center panel. Floors should be mopped with this solution, using only clean mops. Other hard surfaces: wipe with clean rags, or use hand scrub brush. Wear rubber or plastic gloves while hand scrubbing and rinsing.

Outstanding rinsability, moderate foam height and synergized cleaning make CDQ outstanding for most washable surfaces including composition, terrazzo and marble floors; glass and metal equipment, and painted and varnished surfaces; vinyl and leather upholstery. Removes heavy soils and even strips wax from floors.

CDQ is a commercial product
not intended for home use.

11P-10M-9/75



E.P.A. Registration No. 106-44-AA

**DISINFECTS, DEODORIZES AND
CLEANS IN ONE OPERATION FOR
ALL HOSPITAL FURNISHINGS* AND
OTHER WASHABLE SURFACES**

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| Monoethanolamine | 3.5% |
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100.0%

NET CONTENTS



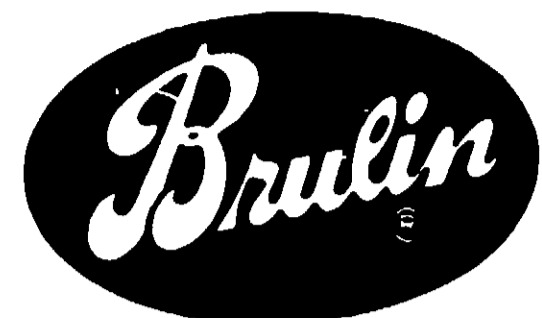
U.S. GALLONS

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106-44

OCT 28 1964

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
OR ECONOMIC POISON
UNDER NO.



CDQ

E.P.A. Registration No. 106-44-AA

**DISINFECTS, DEODORIZES AND
CLEANS IN ONE OPERATION FOR
ALL HOSPITAL FURNISHINGS* AND
OTHER WASHABLE SURFACES**

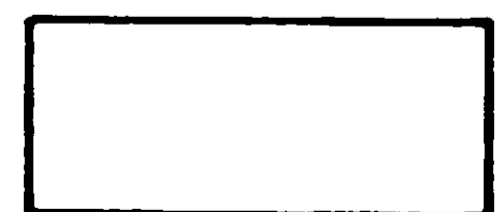
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gallon may be used to kill *S. aureus* and *S. choleraesuis*.

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100.0%

NET CONTENTS



U.S. GALLONS

DANGER

Keep Out of Reach of Children

Corrosive. Causes eye damage and skin ir-
ritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on
clothing. Protect eyes and skin when han-
dling. Harmful if swallowed. Avoid contami-
nation of food.

FIRST AID: In case of contact, immediately
flush eyes or skin with plenty of water for at
least 15 minutes. For eyes, call a physician.
Remove and wash contaminated clothing
before reuse.

If swallowed, drink promptly a large quantity
of milk, egg whites, gelatin solution or if
these are not available, drink large quanti-
ties of water. Call a physician immediately.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal
damage may contraindicate the use of gas-
tric lavage. Measures against circulatory
shock, respiratory depression and convul-
sion may be needed.

Rinse empty container thoroughly with clean
water and discard it.

Manufactured and Sold by

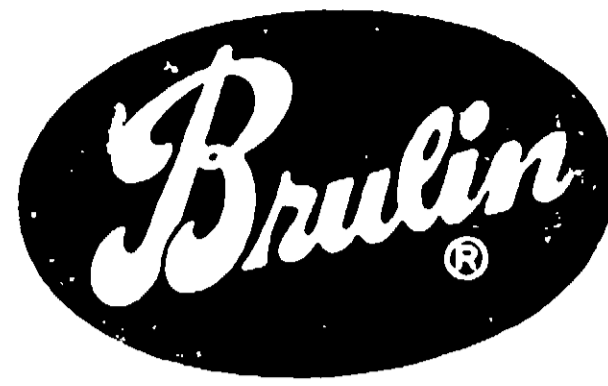
BRULIN & COMPANY, INC.

Indianapolis, Indiana 46206 U.S.A.

Westwood, New Jersey 07675

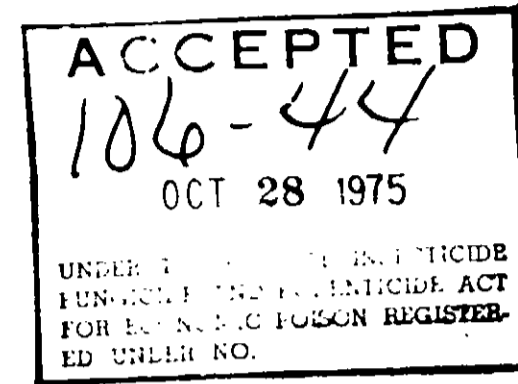
Richmond, California 94804

EPA Est. No. 106-IN-1

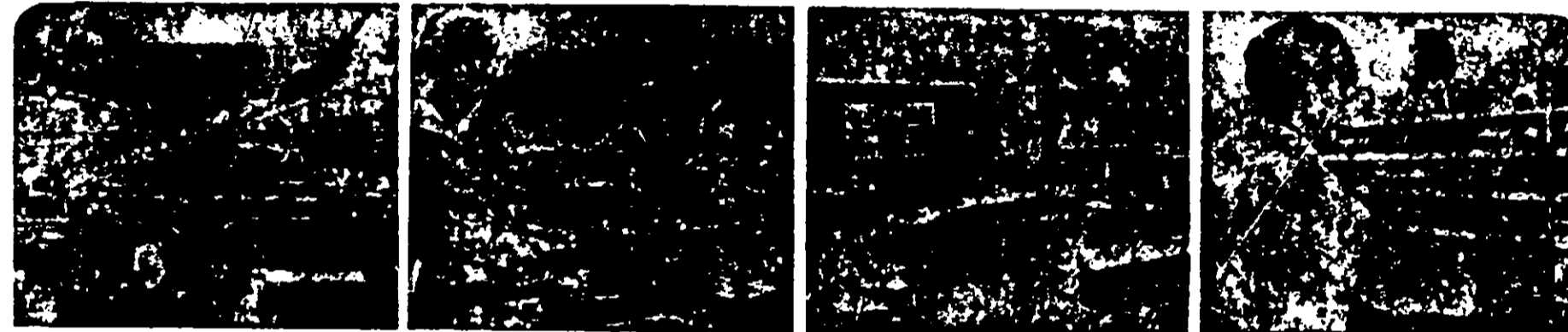


Germicides

Germicidal Cleaners



For hard surface disinfection • deodorizing • sanitizing rinse



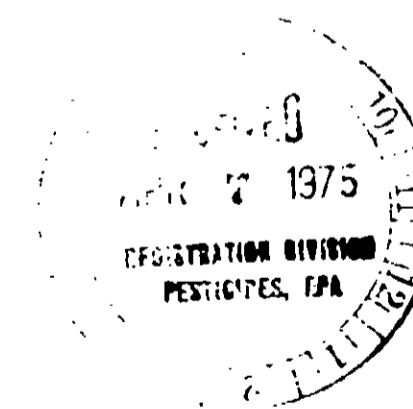
Braulín manufactures a complete line of germicides and germicidal cleaners as liquid concentrates and aerosols, for hospitals, nursing centers, restaurants and food handling rooms, schools, penal institutions and veterinary facilities.

By choosing a nationally-distributed, laboratory-tested Braulín germicide, along with other Braulín quality-controlled housekeeping products, buyers will find purchasing simplified, inventory and vendor problems reduced.

Your Braulín representative is factory trained in all phases of floor and building maintenance - competent in both products and maintenance equipment. He is available to train your custodians, porters and maids in Braulín's service to you.

Your Braulín representative can provide training aids for both supervisors and custodial personnel.

Your Braulín Representative's



Selection Chart

| Braulín Product | Page | Hard Surface Disinfection (floors, walls) | Deodorizing | Sanitizing Rinse |
|-------------------|------|---|-------------|------------------|
| 1000 | 2 | • | | |
| 1000 Aerosol | 3 | • | | |
| 1000 O.C. 502 | 4 | • | • | |
| 1000 O.C. 502 | 4 | • | | • |
| 1000 Jet-O-Cide | 5 | • | • | |
| 1000 Formula Five | 6 | • | | |

Camcraman's Note

Poor Copy

POOL START

DANGER KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Strong Oxidizer. Harmful if swallowed. May cause eye damage. Protect eyes when handling. May cause irritation to skin, nose and throat. May cause burns to broken skin. Avoid contact with skin, nose, and throat.

Antidote: Internally—feed bread soaked in milk followed by olive oil or cooking oil. Call a physician. In case of contact, remove excess material and flush skin or eyes with cold water for at least five minutes. For eyes, get medical attention. Clean contaminated clothing before re-use.

Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area. Moisture contamination may liberate irritating and hazardous chlorine-containing gases. Oxidizing material: Do not mix with other chemicals.

Contact with organic matter may cause fire. Burning will produce chlorine or equally toxic gases. Do not re-use empty container. Rinse empty container thoroughly clean with water before discarding. Treated pool water should not be discharged directly into lakes, streams or ponds.

POOL START satisfies chlorine demand of swimming pool water by oxidizing organic matter and reducing the number of bacteria and algae. It simultaneously provides cyanuric acid (s-triazinetriene) to stabilize chlorine.

POOL START is used just once to start your pool off, then use PURE POOL DRY CHLORINE CONCENTRATE or TABLETS to chlorinate your pool.

POOL START is not for maintaining a chlorine residual. It is a conditioner which prepares the swimming pool water for PURE POOL DRY CHLORINE CONCENTRATE or TABLETS, which permits you to get immediate maximum chlorine effectiveness and economy.

HOW TO USE PURE POOL POOL START

1. Clean or backwash filter.
2. Using a reliable test kit, test the pH level and adjust it to 7.2 to 7.6, add pH DOWN; if it is below 7.2, add pH UP.
3. In the amount shown in the table below—add POOL START slowly through the surface skimmer.
4. Wait two hours and again adjust pH to 7.2 to 7.6.
5. Test chlorine residual with a reliable test kit. Do not allow swimmers in pool until chlorine residual has dropped below 2.9ppm.
6. Add DRY CHLORINE CONCENTRATE or TABLETS according to package directions to maintain a minimum chlorine residual of 1.0 to 1.5 ppm at all times

NOTICE: Seller makes no warranty, expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product, other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

Pool Capacity

DOSAGE CHART

To Provide 25 ppm Cyanuric Acid and 10 ppm Available Chlorine.

5,000
10,000
15,000
20,000
25,000
30,000
35,000
40,000

1 lb 7 oz
2 lb 15 oz
4 lb 7 oz
5 lb 14 oz
7 lb 6 oz
8 lb 14 oz
10 lb 4 oz
11 lb 11 oz

distributed by:



**THOMPSON HAYWARD
CHEMICAL COMPANY**



**NATIONAL
SWIMMING POOL
INSTITUTE**

EPA Reg No 148-112

PP-E-1P

Kansas City, Kansas 64110

POOL START

DANGER KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

Strong Oxidizer.

Antidote

distributed by.



**THOMSON-HAYWARD
CHEMICAL COMPANY**



CDQ Liquid Concentrate

E. P. A. Registration
No. 106-44

Disinfects, deodorizes and cleans in one operation. For all hospital furnishings and other washable surfaces.

Brulin's CDQ is an outstanding combination of quaternary ammonium compounds, a biodegradable detergent and synergizing builders.

CDQ's germicidal activity is nonselective, CDQ kills a variety of Gram positive and Gram negative bacteria and pathogenic fungi when used as directed on environmental surfaces.¹

Functioning as both germicide and cleaner, CDQ demonstrates outstanding rinsability, controlled foam height and is an excellent choice for most washable surfaces including composition, terrazzo and marble floors; glass and metal equipment; painted and varnished surfaces; vinyl and leather upholstery. CDQ is powerful enough to remove heavy soil and strip wax from floors.

Concentrated, liquid CDQ is economical in germicidal-strength use dilutions and compares favor-

ably cost-wise with phenolic-type products. CDQ controls *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (use at 4 oz. per gallon); *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Salmonella choleraesuis* (use at 2 oz. per gallon).

If presently using a germicidal cleaner, check features against Brulin's CDQ:

- Storage-stable.
- Will not alter conductive characteristics of conductive floors.
- Forms no soap scum in hard water.
- Can be used in scrubber-vacs.
- Will not injure equipment or discolor metalware at recommended use dilutions.
- Has excellent rinsing characteristics.

¹See Brulin's TIS 609.2.

ACCEPTED

CDQ Aerosol

E. P. A. Registration
No. 106-52

Germicidal spray-and-wipe cleaner and surface deodorant.

Frequently a handy cleaner is needed for washing small objects, floor or wall areas when a liquid solution, mops and wringers are not warranted. When disinfection is added to this type of cleaning need, the answer is Brulin's CDQ Aerosol.

Brulin's CDQ Aerosol possesses most of the characteristics of CDQ Liquid Concentrate and features a ready-to-use form. Disinfecting action is accomplished as follows: Spray evenly over an area of 6"-8". Allowing foaming action of spray pattern to "work" for a minute before wiping clean with a clean cloth. Spray surfaces a second time. Wipe gently with a clean, damp cloth. Do not dry.

Used daily, CDQ Aerosol prevents build-up of accumulated soils that harbor bacteria. Applications include:

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106-44
OCT 28 1975

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO.

In Rest Rooms, Shower and Locker Rooms:

- Lavatories
- Plumbing Fixtures
- Walls
- Benches
- Tile
- Dividers
- Showers
- Lockers
- Doors
- Towel Cabinets
- Waste Receptacles
- Equipment Bins

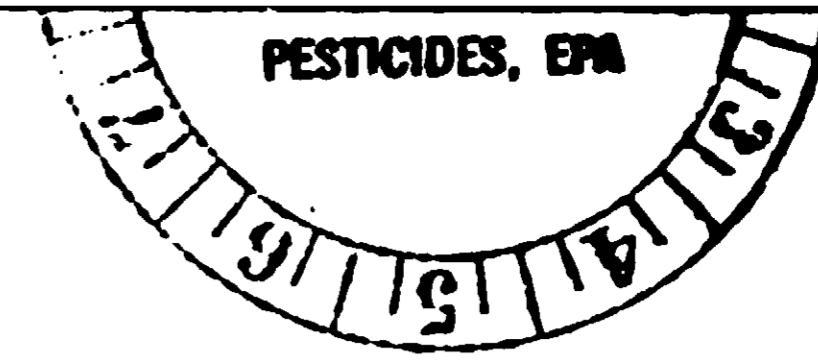
In Clinics, Hospitals, Veterinary Establishments:

- Furniture
- Fixtures
- Work Surfaces
- Vinyl Upholstered Surfaces

In Offices and Schools:

- Telephones
- Desks
- Chairs

CDQ Aerosol is packaged in 24 ounce cans (20 oz. net), 24 cans per case, or 12 cans per half case.



BRULIN'S CDQ

Report to

- SANITATION DIRECTORS
- SUPERINTENDENTS OF MAINTENANCE
- EXECUTIVE HOUSEKEEPERS
- BACTERIOLOGISTS
- PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS
- BUILDING MANAGERS
- SCHOOL AND HOSPITAL
ADMINISTRATORS

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Oct 28, 1975
106-44
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO.

BRULIN'S CDQ

Germicidal detergents developed by modern technology provide a practical approach to the vigorous cleaning and disinfection techniques required by the appearance of antibiotic resistant bacteria.¹

Brulin's CDQ contains unusually nonselective germicidal agents and remarkably efficient detergents which combine excellent cleaning, bactericidal and fungicidal activity at high dilutions.²

GERMICIDAL CONTENT

Brulin's CDQ contains two distinct quaternary ammonium compounds to provide maximum germicidal activity at economical use levels.

1. n-Alkyl (60% C₁₄, 30% C₁₆, 5% C₁₂, 5% C₁₈) dimethyl benzyl ammonium chlorides.
2. n-Alkyl (68% C₁₂, 32% C₁₄) dimethyl ethylbenzyl ammonium chlorides.

The addition of an extremely efficient detergent system augments and speeds the disinfecting properties by wetting, penetrating and suspending soil.

- CDQ is a nonselective germicide.
- CDQ is effective at the recommended use dilutions.
- CDQ forms no soap scum in hard water.
- CDQ contains detergents which are efficient at room temperature.
- CDQ has excellent rinsing characteristics.
- CDQ is an excellent deodorant.

BACTERIOLOGICAL DATA

Efficacy of disinfectants are determined by tests developed by Official Methods of Analysis of the Association of Official Analytical Chemists.

Included are:

- (1) *A.O.A.C. Phenol Coefficient Test*. Determines the dilution at which pure phenol and the germicide show comparable bacteriological activity.
- (2) *A.O.A.C. Use Dilution Test*. Actually measures the ability of a germicide to kill standard test organisms at 20° C. at recommended use dilutions.

The phenol coefficient shows the relative germicidal potency against various organisms. The use dilution test is regarded as more reliable for determining the amount of germicide to be used. The use dilution is an index to highest dilution for use in practical disinfection. Tables 1 and 2 show data for coefficient on Brulin's CDQ.

TABLE 1
BRULIN'S CDQ

ORGANISM: *Staphylococcus Aureus* ATCC No. 6543

Evaluation of growth of organism after treatment with test sample

DUPLICATE TESTS

| Dilution | Exposure Time | | | Exposure Time | | |
|----------|---------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | 5 min. | 10 min. | 15 min. | 5 min. | 10 min. | 15 min. |
| 1:100 | | | | | | |
| 1:200 | | | | | | |
| 1:300 | | | | | | |
| 1:400 | | | | | | |
| 1:500 | | | | | | |
| 1:600 | | | | | | |
| 1:700 | | | | | | |
| 1:800 | | | | | | |
| 1:900 | | | | | | |
| 1:1000 | | | | | | |

Critical Killing Dilution 1:2345

Critical Killing Dilution 1:2600

PHENOL RESISTANCE

| Dilution | Exposure Time | | |
|----------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | 5 min. | 10 min. | 15 min. |
| 1:10 | | | |
| 1:100 | | | |
| 1:1000 | | | |

no growth in test tubes with 10% phenol
 no growth in sub-culture tubes

SUMMARY

BRULIN'S CDQ demonstrates 100% activity in dilutions of 1:1000 and 1:2000

TABLE 2
BRULIN'S CDQ

ORGANISM: *Salmonella Typhosa* ATCC No. 6549

Evaluation of growth of organism after treatment with test sample

DUPLICATE TESTS

| Dilution | Exposure Time | | | Exposure Time | | |
|----------|---------------|---------|---------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | 5 min. | 10 min. | 15 min. | 5 min. | 10 min. | 15 min. |
| 1:100 | | | | | | |
| 1:200 | | | | | | |
| 1:300 | | | | | | |
| 1:400 | | | | | | |
| 1:500 | | | | | | |
| 1:600 | | | | | | |
| 1:700 | | | | | | |
| 1:800 | | | | | | |
| 1:900 | | | | | | |
| 1:1000 | | | | | | |

Critical Killing Dilution 1:2160

Critical Killing Dilution 1:2160

PHENOL RESISTANCE

| Dilution | Exposure Time | | |
|----------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | 5 min. | 10 min. | 15 min. |
| 1:10 | | | |
| 1:100 | | | |
| 1:1000 | | | |

no growth in test tubes with 10% phenol
 no growth in sub-culture tubes

SUMMARY

BRULIN'S CDQ demonstrates 100% activity in dilutions of 1:1000

TABLE 3

BRULIN'S CDQ

ORGANISM: *Staphylococcus Aureus* ATCC No. 6538

Evaluation of growth in carrier subcultures

| Lot No. | Dilution | Number of carriers exposed per inoculum | Number of carriers showing growth | |
|--------------------------|----------|--|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| | | | Primary | Secondary |
| 12572 | 1:64 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 1673 | 1:64 | 60 | 0 | 1 |
| 11473 | 1:64 | 60 | 0 | 0 |
| 60 Day Shelf Life | | | | |
| 122072 | 1:64 | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| 122072 | 1:64 | 30 | 0 | 0 |

Phenol Resistance of Organism

| Phenol Dilution | Exposure Time | | |
|--------------------|---------------|---------|---------|
| | 5 min. | 10 min. | 15 min. |
| 1:60 | . | . | . |
| 1:70 | . | . | . |
| 1:80 | . | . | . |

- growth of test organisms in subculture tubes
- no growth in subculture tubes

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

| Lot No. | Dilution | Germicidal | Not Germicidal |
|---------|----------|------------|----------------|
| 12572 | 1:64 | X | |
| 1673 | 1:64 | X | |
| 11473 | 1:64 | X | |

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTER-
ED UNDER NO.



CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE GRANULAR 65

bactericide • algaecide • for treating pool water

WARNING! KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

HARMFUL IF SWALLOWED.
STRONG OXIDANT. MAY PRODUCE CHEMICAL
BURNS. DO NOT GET ON SKIN OR IN EYES. DO NOT
USE AMMONIA OR OTHER BOWL CLEANERS WITH
THIS PRODUCT. TO DO SO WILL RELEASE HAZARD-
OUS GASES.

FIRST AID: In case of skin and eye contact, flush with plenty of water. If skin irritation persists, get medical attention. For eyes, get medical attention. Internal—Give milk, water, or egg whites. Call Physician Immediately.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS: This product is toxic to fish. Treated effluent should not be discharged where it will drain into lakes, streams, ponds, or public water. Do not contaminate water by cleaning of equipment, or disposal of wastes. Apply this product only as specified on this label.

| | |
|--|------|
| ACTIVE INGREDIENT Calcium Hypochlorite | 65% |
| INERT INGREDIENTS | 35% |
| | 100% |

65% AVAILABLE CHLORINE

freestyle

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE GRANULAR 65

ACCEPTED

148-1203

OCT 20 1975

UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
ED UNDER NO.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE—For effective pool-water sanitation, maintain a chlorine residual of 0.6 to 1.0 parts per million (ppm) or the amount required by local regulation. To determine chlorine residual, you must have a chlorine test kit.

Quantity of Calcium Hypochlorite Needed—The total quantity of calcium hypochlorite needed to establish the proper chlorine residual varies with temperature, sunlight, bathing load, airborne contaminants, and other factors. Chlorine is consumed when it attacks bacteria and other living organisms in water. Therefore, dosages of calcium hypochlorite needed for any particular pool should be in accordance with the following table and repeated until 0.6 ppm chlorine residual is obtained as determined by a test kit. The chlorine residual test should be run at least once a day and dosages repeated as needed to maintain a level of 0.6 to 1.0 ppm chlorine residual.

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE NEEDED TO ADD AN EQUIVALENT
OF 0.6 PPM RESIDUAL CHLORINE

| GALLONS OF WATER | GRANULAR OUNCES | TABLESPOONS |
|------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 500 | 0.06 | 0.1 |
| 1,000 | 0.12 | 0.2 |
| 5,000 | 0.60 | 1.0 |
| 10,000 | 1.20 | 2.0 |
| 25,000 | 3.00 | 5.0 |

Regular Treatments—Regular additions of calcium hypochlorite are usually made at night after swimmers have left the water. The following morning before the pool is used, chlorine residual should be checked. If less than the required 0.6 to 1.0 ppm chlorine residual is found, additions of calcium hypochlorite according to the above table should be repeated until this residual is reached. The test should be repeated during the day and calcium hypochlorite added to maintain the proper chlorine residual of 0.6 to 1.0 ppm.

Method of Application—To treat a pool, dissolve the calcium hypochlorite in water in a plastic container. Use one gallon of water for each ounce of calcium hypochlorite required. Pour this solution into the pool while walking around it.

Superchlorination to Control Algae—Superchlorination is the best method for combating the growth of algae and other microorganisms and must be done at least once a week. This intensive treatment requires that the chlorine residual be increased to the range of 3.5 to 5.0 ppm. It should be done at night or during periods when the pool is not in use. Additions of .75 to 1.0 ounces of calcium hypochlorite per 1,000 gallons of water are usually sufficient for superchlorination.

Treating Newly Filled Pools and Pools at the Beginning of a Season—Before use, treat the pool water with 10 ounces of calcium hypochlorite per 10,000 gallons of water. After 30 minutes, test chlorine residual with test kit. If no residual is found, repeat the treatment. If a chlorine residual exists but is below 0.6 ppm, add 1.2 ounces of calcium hypochlorite for every 10,000 gallons of water. Final chlorine residual should be 0.6 to 1.0 ppm or the amount required by local regulations.

The Need for pH and Alkalinity Control—Maintaining the proper pH and alkalinity of the pool water is exceedingly important to minimize eye and skin irritation. The proper pH range with calcium hypochlorite is 7.2 to 7.5 and should be checked daily with a pH test kit. A total alkalinity of 50 to 100 ppm is recommended and should be checked daily with an alkalinity test kit. Alkalinity and pH are decreased with acid and increased with an alkali such as soda ash.

Swimming Pool Water Problems—As local water supplies will vary in hardness and certain metallic content, cloudiness or a reddish brown color may develop. Consult your swimming pool dealer for corrective measures.

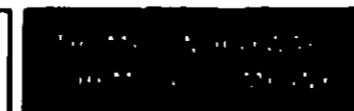
DO NOT SKID OR DROP

CALCIUM HYPOCHLORITE IMPORTANT STORAGE AND HANDLING INFORMATION—READ BEFORE USING

- Keep calcium hypochlorite in original container in a cool, dry place.
- Keep container closed when not in use.
- Keep away from heat sources, sparks, open flames, and lighted tobacco products.
- Use only a clean, dry scoop made of metal or plastic each time calcium hypochlorite is taken from the container.
- Add material only to water.
- May cause fire or explosion if mixed with other chemicals.
- Fire may result if contaminated with acids or easily combustible material, such as, oil, kerosene, gasoline, paint products, and most other organic materials.
- In case of fire, drench with water. Calcium hypochlorite supplies oxygen; therefore, attempts to smother fire with a wet blanket, carbon dioxide or a dry chemical extinguisher are ineffective.
- Wash hands after handling.
- Do not re-use empty container. Destroy when empty.

NOTICE: Seller makes no warranty expressed or implied, concerning the use of this product other than indicated on the label. Buyer assumes all risk of use and/or handling of this material when such use and/or handling is contrary to label instructions.

T-H 9-75 DISTRIBUTED BY:



KANSAS CITY, KANSAS 66110

Your Brulin Representative is:

2P-5M-11/74

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