

ACCEPTED
 3432-50
 NOV 26 1980
 Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No.

JONAS sani- spa

A concentrated compound prepared to destroy and control the growth of bacteria in spas and hot tubs.

Active ingredient	96
Sodium Dichloro-s-triazetrione anhydrous	4
Inert ingredients	4
Available Chlorine	62

DANGER: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
 See First Aid Statement and Additional Precautions on Side Panels

EPA REG. NO.: 3432-50
 EPA EST. NO.: 3432-PA-1

NET WT. 1 LB. (.45 Kg)

n. jonas & co., inc.

1301 Adams Road
 Bensalem, PA 19020 • U.S.A.



DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

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

- 1. FOR CONTROL OF BACTERIA AND ALGAE (OUTDOORS) IN SPAS:** Before bathing, test water pH, chlorine residual and alkalinity using a tubular test kit. Adjust chlorine residual to 3.0 ppm. After bathing, superchlorinate to 6.0 ppm (1 level teaspoon per 500 gallons of water). Use a chlorine stabilizer, especially outdoors, to prolong chlorine residual. Maintain pH of water between 7.2 and 7.6 and total alkalinity between 125 and 175 ppm with the addition of sodium bicarbonate or diluted muriatic acid.
- This product does not affect pH or alkalinity of water. One tenth oz (1/2 tsp) per 500 gal. of water gives 1.0 ppm and 1 level tsp. gives 6.0 ppm of chlorine. To use, broadcast granules into water with jets running. Bathing can start at once.
- With 4 bathers in a 500 gal. spa, a 2.0 ppm chlorine residual can drop below the minimum 1.0 ppm in 15 to 20 minutes. Less water or more bathers will accelerate loss. Test often and keep chlorine residue above 1.0 ppm.
- Weekly superchlorinate water to 5 or 6 ppm (see 2 above). Do not bathe until chlorine drops to 3.0 ppm. Draining and cleaning of spa is recommended whenever the water becomes difficult to manage.

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.

DANGER: 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.

DANGER: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

PRACTICAL TREATMENT: (FIRST AID) If swallowed, feed bread soaked in milk followed by olive oil or cooking oil. Call a physician immediately. If on skin, brush off excess chemical 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.

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. 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 reseal container. If possible, isolate container in open area or well-ventilated area. Flood with large amounts of water, if necessary.

EPA Reg. No.