

DUBOIS CHEMICALS GENERAL OFFICES: CINCINNATI, OHIO • U.S.A.



DIVISION OF CHEMED CORPORATION

—SOLELY FOR INDUSTRIAL USE—

ACCEPTED
AUG 22, 1973
UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTICIDE
FUNGICIDE AND RODENTICIDE ACT
FOR ECONOMIC POISON REGISTERED
UNDER NO. 5736-38

**DEE
SWIMM**

FOR CONTROL OF ALG

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Sodium dichloro-s-triazinetriane
(Available chlorine

DANGER: KEEP OUT OF REACH

ALKALINE: Harmful if swallowed. Causes eye irritation. Do not get in eyes or on skin. Avoid contact with clothing. Dust harmful if inhaled. Do not get on clothing.

FIRST AID: In case of contact, immediately flush with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. For eye irritation, use eyewash solution. If swallowed, drink quantities of milk, if available, or water. If not available, drink large quantities of water immediately.

Do not reuse empty drum. Rinse thoroughly before discarding. See below for additional precautions.

KEEP IN COOL, DRY PLACE—KEEP TIGHTLY CLOSED TO PREVENT CAKING AND LOSS

OPERATION OF SWIMMING POOLS WITH DEEP

1. Filter pool continuously according to the recommendations of the manufacturer.
2. Test pool for pH, total alkalinity, acid demand and chlorine. Adjust pH to 7.2 and 7.6 and alkalinity to 80-100 ppm using sodium bisulfate or muriatic acid to lower pH. Either sodium bicarbonate or sodium carbonate to lower total alkalinity. Sodium bicarbonate can be used to raise total alkalinity. Commercial products are available for testing.
3. Superchlorinate and satisfy chlorine demand of the pool with DEEP CRYSTAL at the rate of 1 ounce per 500 gallons.

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DEEP CRYSTAL

SWIMMING POOL CHLORINE

FOR CONTROL OF ALGAE AND MANY BACTERIA IN SWIMMING POOLS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Sodium dichloro-s-triazinetriene100.0%
(Available chlorine63.0%)

DANGER: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

ALKALINE: Harmful if swallowed. Causes eye damage. Causes skin irritation. Do not get in eyes or on skin. Avoid contamination of food. Dust harmful if inhaled. Do not get on clothing.

FIRST AID: In case of contact, immediately flush eyes and skin with plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. For eyes, get medical attention. If swallowed, drink quantities of milk, egg whites, or if these are not available, drink large quantities of water. Call a physician immediately.

Do not reuse empty drum. Rinse thoroughly clean with water before discarding. See below for additional precautions.

KEEP IN COOL, DRY PLACE—KEEP LID CLOSED TO PREVENT CAKING AND LOSS OF STRENGTH

OPERATION OF SWIMMING POOLS WITH DEEP CRYSTAL

1. Filter pool continuously according to the recommendation of the filter manufacturer.
2. Test pool for pH, total alkalinity acid demand and total hardness. Adjust pH to 7.2 and 7.6 and alkalinity to 80-100 ppm or as specified by chart in test kit. Make pH adjustments gradually using soda ash to raise pH and sodium bisulfate or muriatic acid to lower pH. Either acid can also be used to lower total alkalinity. Sodium bicarbonate can be used to raise total alkalinity. Commercial products are available for all these purposes.
3. Superchlorinate and satisfy chlorine demand of water by addition of DEEP CRYSTAL at the rate of 1 ounce per 500 gallons of water. This is

equivalent to approximately 10 ppm of available chlorine. The best time to do this is in the evening.

4. Stabilize pool water by using a commercially available cyanuric acid or similar product by following the directions on the product label.
5. Maintain a minimum chlorine residual of 1.0 at all times, even when the pool is not being used, by daily or more frequent additions of 1½ to 2¼ ounces of DEEP CRYSTAL per 10,000 gallons of water.
6. Use the test kit daily and make pH total alkalinity and chlorine residual adjustments as required. On exceptionally hot days and with heavy bathing loads or after heavy rains, it may be necessary to add additional DEEP CRYSTAL. During periods such as this, repeat the daily dosage of 1½ to 2¼ ounces of DEEP CRYSTAL per 10,000 gallons of water until 1.0 to 1.5 ppm residual chlorine is obtained. In cool weather with no bathing load, as little as 2 ounces of DEEP CRYSTAL to 10,000 gallons may maintain a satisfactory chlorine residual for a week. The best guide to proper sanitation is the test kit. One ounce of DEEP CRYSTAL per 10,000 gallons will increase the chlorine residual by about 0.5 ppm.
7. Superchlorinate every week in hot weather (about 80°) and every other week in cooler weather (below 80°) with 6 to 10 times the daily dosage of DEEP CRYSTAL. That's all it takes to treat a pool with DEEP CRYSTAL — maximum benefit with a minimum of effort to achieve what every pool owner wants — clean, clear, sparkling, sanitary water. Remember, however, that no sanitizer can physically remove dirt particles from a pool, so keep the filter clean and running, vacuum often and practice good housekeeping.

DANGER — Never mix pool chemicals together. Always add them to the pool separately.

STRONG OXIDIZING MATERIAL. CONTACT WITH MOISTURE, COMBUSTIBLE OR FOREIGN MATTER MAY CAUSE FIRE OR DECOMPOSITION. MOISTURE CONTAMINATION MAY LIBERATE IRRITATING AND HAZARDOUS CHLORINE-CONTAINING GASES. DO NOT MIX WITH ANYTHING BUT WATER.

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CRYSTAL CHLORINE

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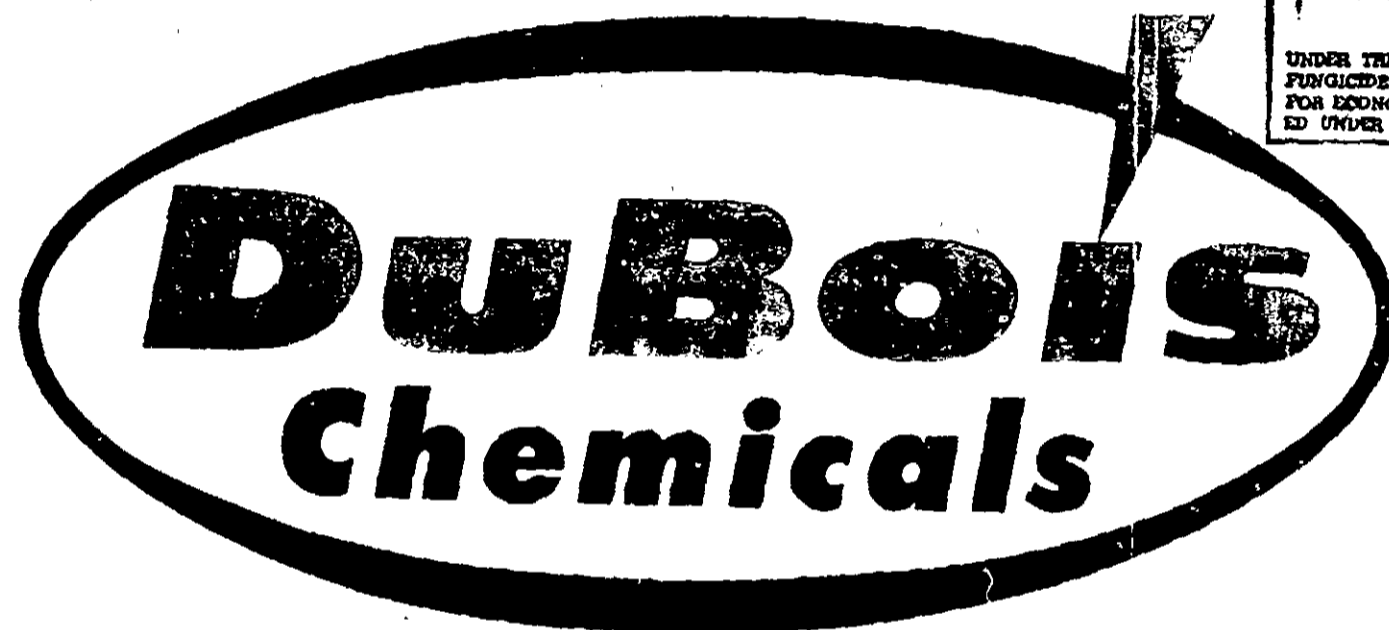
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NET CONTENTS: 50 pounds

E.P.A. Registration Number 5736-38-AA

DL-499 773



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FOR CONTROL

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Sodium dichloro-s-triazinetri-
(Available chlorine)

DANGER: KEEP OUT OF

ALKALINE: harmful if swallowed. Irritation. Do not get in eyes or on skin. Dust harmful if inhaled. Do not get

FIRST AID: In case of contact, immerse in plenty of water for at least 15 minutes. If swallowed, drink quantities if available, drink large quantities immediately.

Do not reuse empty drum. Rinse thoroughly before discarding. See below for additional instructions.

KEEP IN COOL, DRY PLACE TO PREVENT CAKING AND

OPERATION OF SWIMMING POOLS

1. Filter pool continuously according to manufacturer's instructions.
2. Test pool for pH, total alkalinity and calcium hardness. Adjust pH to 7.2 and 7.6 and alkalinity to 100-120 ppm in test kit. Make pH adjustments gradually with sodium bisulfate or muriatic acid to lower pH and sodium bicarbonate to raise pH. Commercial products are available for this purpose.
3. Superchlorinate and satisfy chlorine demand with DEEP CRYSTAL at the rate of 1 ounce per 10,000 gallons.

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DEEP CRYSTAL

SWIMMING POOL CHLORINE

FOR CONTROL OF ALGAE AND MANY BACTERIA IN SWIMMING POOLS

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: Sodium dichloro-s-triazinetriene 100.0%
(Available chlorine 63.6%)

DANGER: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

ALKALINE: Harmful if swallowed. Causes eye damage. Causes skin irritation. Do not get in eyes or on skin. Avoid contamination of food. Dust harmful if inhaled. Do not get on clothing.

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KEEP IN COOL, DRY PLACE—KEEP LID CLOSED TO PREVENT CAKING AND LOSS OF STRENGTH

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4. Stabilize pool water by using a commercially available cyanuric acid or similar product by following the directions on the product label.

5. Maintain a minimum chlorine residual of 1.0 at all times, even when the pool is not being used, by daily or more frequent additions of 1½ to 2¼ ounces of DEEP CRYSTAL per 10,000 gallons of water.

6. Use the test kit daily and make pH total alkalinity and chlorine residual adjustments as required. On exceptionally hot days and with heavy bathing loads or after heavy rains, it may be necessary to add additional DEEP CRYSTAL. During periods such as this, repeat the daily dosage of 1½ to 2¼ ounces of DEEP CRYSTAL per 10,000 gallons of water until 1.0 to 1.5 ppm residual chlorine is obtained. In cool weather with no bathing load, as little as 2 ounces of DEEP CRYSTAL to 10,000 gallons may maintain a satisfactory chlorine residual for a week. The best guide to proper sanitation is the test kit. One ounce of DEEP CRYSTAL per 10,000 gallons will increase the chlorine residual by about 0.5 ppm.

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