SWIMMING POOL CHLORINE FOR CONTROL OF ALGAE AND MANY BACTERIA IN SWIMMING POOLS. "DEEP CRYSTAL CLEAN-UP FOR COOLING TOWERS" AVAILABLE AS A SEPARATE BULLETING

DANGER: KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

ALKALINE: Corrosive. May be harmful or fatal if swallowed. Causes eye damage. May cause burns on wet skin. Causes skin irritation. Do not get in eyes, on skin or clothing. Protect eyes when handling. Irritating to nose and throat if inhaled. Avoid contamination of food.

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 FOOLS WITH DEEP CRYSTAL

1. Filter pool continuously according to the recommendation of the filter manufacturer.

2. Test pool for pH, total alkai.nity 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. Lither 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 425 gallons of water. This is equivalent to approximately 10 ppm of available chlorine. The best time to do this is in the

evening. Allow the chlorine residual to drop to 2.0 ppm before allowing swim-

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 $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ ounces of DEEP CRYSTAL per 8,750 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 CRYS-TAL. During periods such as this repeat the daily dosage of 1½ to 2¼ ounces of DEEP CRYSTAL per 8,750 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 8,750 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 8,750 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.

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

NET CONTENTS: 40 Pounds.

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E.P.A. Registration Number 5736-43-AA

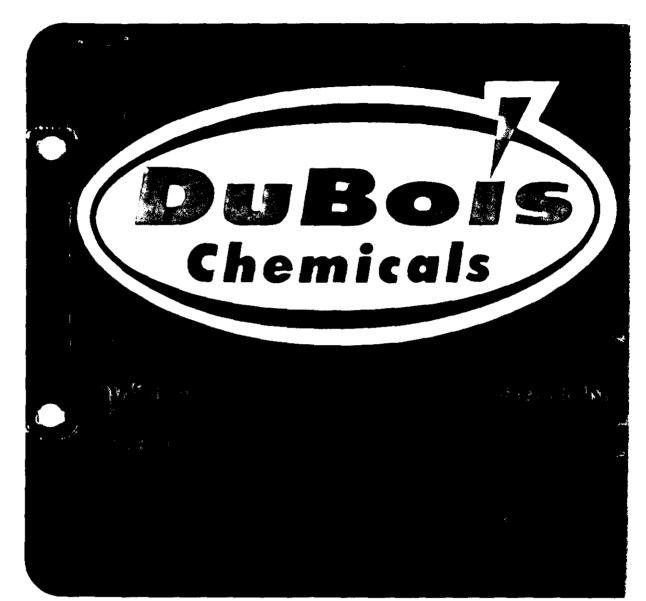
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