

SEABOARD

SEARCHLOR

THE "ULTIMATE" WATER SANITIZER

Sparkling Water - Simply & Easily

Active ingredient, Lithium Hypochlorite.....	29%
Inert ingredient	71%

CONTAINS .35% AVAILABLE CHLORINE

E.P.A. Reg. No. 7152-15

E.P.A. Est. No. 7152-NJ-1

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

SEE FIRST AID STATEMENT AND OTHER PRECAUTIONS ON SIDE
PANEL BEFORE OPENING CONTAINER

NET WT.

ACCEPTED
 JUL 21 1999
 Under The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and
 Herbicide Act, as amended, for the
 products registered under
 EPA Reg.

7152-15

PM 32

7152-15

7-21-99

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PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its label. After filling or at the start of each season, the pool water should be adjusted for pH (7.2 - 7.6) using pH control agents (Minus, Plus & Alka/Lite) as directed. Initially, two (8 oz.) cups of SEA/CHLOR per 5,000 gallons of pool water is added to develop the proper chlorine level of 1-2 ppm. To prevent chlorine decomposition and provide a balanced, economical pool sanitation program, Stabilizer is added according to label instructions. Further Sanitizer addition should be made to continue chlorine level activity at 1-2 ppm as required.

HOW TO MAINTAIN THE PROPER CHLORINE RESIDUAL

The available chlorine content of the swimming pool should be maintained between 1.0 - 1.5 ppm. Under normal conditions, this can be maintained by daily addition of 2.7 oz. (1/3 cup) of SEA/CHLOR for each 5,000 gallons of pool water. Severe conditions such as high temperature, excessive use by many people will require higher daily dosage than the smaller dose in the spring and fall when there isn't any bathing activity.

The pool water should be superchlorinated once a week or better. Five times the normal addition, or a minimum of one cup (eight ounces) per 50,000 gallons of pool water should be added in the evening when the pool is not in use for a minimum of 12 hours. If chlorine residual is above 2 ppm, usage of the pool should not be permitted until it is decreased.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

Store in a cool, dry place. Do not transfer into unlabeled containers. Close container tightly after each use. Protect from moisture and heat. Completely empty liner by shaking and tapping sides and bottom to loosen clinging particles. Empty residue into application equipment. Then dispose of liner in a sanitary landfill or by incineration if allowed by the State and local authorities. If drum is not to be reused or is contaminated and cannot be reused, dispose of in the same manner. Do not contaminate water, food or feed by storage or disposal.

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Corrosive: Causes irreversible eye damage or skin burns. May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Avoid breathing dust. Wear goggles or face shield, protective clothing and rubber gloves when handling. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This pesticide is toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into lakes, streams, ponds, estuaries, oceans or other waters unless in accordance with the requirements of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit and the permitting authority has been notified in writing prior to discharge. Do not discharge effluent containing this product to sewer systems without previously notifying the local sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance, contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the 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 leading to generation of heat, and liberation of hazardous gases, and possible generation of fire and explosion. In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseal the container. If possible isolate container in open air or well ventilated area. Flood with large volumes of water, if necessary.

PRACTICAL TREATMENT (FIRST AID)

IF SWALLOWED: Immediately call a Physician or Poison Control Center. Do not induce vomiting unless instructed by a Physician or Poison Control Center. If so instructed drink or 2 glasses of water and induce vomiting by touching back of throat with finger, or if available by administering syrup of Ipecac. If person is unconscious, do not induce vomiting or give anything by mouth. Promptly drink large quantities of water. Avoid alcohol. **IF ON SKIN:** Wash with plenty of soap and water. **Get medical attention.** **IF INHALED:** Remove victim to fresh air. If not breathing, give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth. **Get medical attention.** **IF IN EYES:** Hold eyelids open and flush with a steady, gentle stream of water for 15 minutes. **Get medical attention.**

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN

Lithium hypochlorite is corrosive to eyes, skin and mucous membranes with chemical burns (caustic). Treatment is dilution/flushing of site with copious amounts of water with controlled removal of exposure followed by symptomatic and supportive care to maintain life functions. Consideration should be given to careful endoscopy as stomach or esophageal lumps, perforations or strictures may occur. Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage. Careful gastric lavage with an endotracheal tube in place should be considered. Observation may be warranted. Medical Advice- 303-595-9048 (collect)



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