

ACTIVE INGREDIENT: POTASSIUM DICHLORO ISO CYANURATE. (Also known as Potassium Dichloro s Triazine Trione)

CONCENTRATE IS TAMED CHLORINE

For long lasting around the clock protection

GUARANTEED 100% SOLUBLE!

NO PRE MIXING NO SCALE FORMING RESIDUE NO CLOUDY WATER REACTION

DANGER: Keep Out of Reach of Children

Before use: Read and understand fully the WARNING and DIRECTIONS elsewhere on label. U.S.D.A. REGISTRATION NUMBER

BIO SCIENTIFIC CO.

DIRECTIONS: For the average size 20,000 gal. pool, with pump running, sprinkle 4 ozs. into pool ($4\frac{1}{2}$ ozs. liquid measure) using clean dry container, every other day or as needed to get 1 ppm reading in OTO test kit. Try to keep no lower than 0.6; if you go lower or show no reading, increase dosage until you show 1 ppm. Dosage will vary with heat, sunlight, dirt, and bather load. If you have not used dry chlorine cyanurate like this before, it is necessary to condition your water to stabilize it with Cyanuric Acid. When Cyanuric Acid is used, you will get greatly prolonged chlorine action. Also, you will need less dry acid, like Sodium Bisulfate, less often. If needed, 1.0 to 2.0 ppm chlorine may be maintained safely.

IMPORTANT: Keeping the pH from 7.2 to 7.4 is the secret of saving on chlorine. You may need 10 times as much chlorine at 8.5 as at 7.4 pH.

TEST KIT: You may use your OTO and pH test kit for some months after starting this method, but within a year you will need a comprehensive test kit, which includes Cyanuric Acid Residual. This should read between 25 and 50 ppm. If over 100 ppm, the sunscreening agents may lock in the chlorine. If so, the pool may have to be partially drained in order to dilute with fresh water. TOTAL ALKALINITY reading in new test kit should also be kept under 100 ppm. This can be lowered with dry acid, Sodium Bisulfate, which also can be used to lower pH when needed. Use Soda Ash if needed to raise pH.

SUPER CHLORINATE: At least weekly in hot weather, or twice monthly otherwise, use TRIPLE dosage. (For economy you may use dry Calcium Hypochlorite. You should use a floating strainer dispenser, or a dacron bag, or first dissolve in a pail of water and let settle to avoid pool contamination. Safely dispose of the insoluble residue if Calcium Hypochlorite is used for the shock dose. Otherwise, deposits may form in your plumbing, filter and pool, causing costly repairs.) There is no residue in the cyanurate product you are using, as it is 100% soluble, and can be sprinkled, as is, directly on the pool surface.

Box 1155, Rancho Santa Fe, California 92067

WARNING: POISON. Oxidizing material; contact with organic matter may cause fire; will burn with evolution of toxic gas. Do not use for several hours after you have added acid to adjust the pH. Never mix with acid or any other material. Use only clean dry measure. The recommended dilutions are not poisonous. The concentrate is required by law to be labeled as poison.

AVOID inhaling any vapor when opening container, and getting onto skin or in the eyes.

ANTIDOTE: Harmful if taken internally. If so taken, feed gruel or cooked cereal, followed by doses of olive or cooking oil. Call physician.

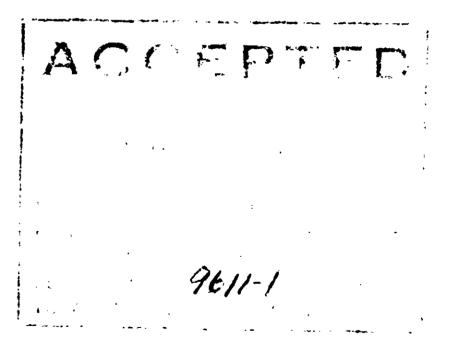
EXTERNAL: Flush away any concentrate that gets on the skin, and if in eyes, flood with cold water, like immersing eyes in wash bowl with water running for 15 minutes. Physician to be called immediately if in eyes.

Since conditions under which product may be used are beyond suppliers control, company assumes no liability or responsibility, and no warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made, except for quality of formula. User must accept all risk and liability for use, handling and application.

NET WEIGHT: 7 Ibs.

Store in cool dry place, away from sunlight.





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POOL CHLORINE CONCENTRATE

For Swimming Pools and Household Sanitation

May be used in untreated, or stabilized pools.

Recommended for pool use only with floating strainer type dispenser, or dacron bag, except for non-filtered above-ground pools. (Calcium Hypochlorite is NOT 100% Soluble)

DANGER: Keep Out of Reach of Children

Fully Understand Warning and Directions Elsewhere on Label Before Use. U.S.D.A. REGISTRATION NUMBER

BIO SCIENTIFIC CO.

Box 1155, Rancho

DIRECTIONS: For the average 20,000 gal. pool, with pump running, add 2.4 ozs. by weight, (or 4 tablespoons), using a clean, dry measure. If needed, to get recommended test kit chlorine reading of 0.6 ppm (parts per million), add more until you get desired test reading, for daily test. You may have to increase dosage on hot days, with more dirt in pool, or larger bather load, or as often as needed to maintain between 0.4 and 0.6 ppm. If you have stabilized your water, you should maintain chlorine reading between 0.6 and 1.0 ppm. If needed, this stabilized pool reading may be doubled, safely.

Manufacturers should warn users that all Calcium Hypochlorites may leave an insoluble residue. We advise use of a floating strainer type dispenser, or any Dacron bag, or first dissolve in a pail of water, letting settle, to catch such residue, and then dispose of it. This will help avoid scale build up in plumbing lines, or on walls, and in filter, which could cause costly repairs. We do not recommend continued use of this product with diatomaceous earth filters.

IMPORTANT: Chlorinate after sunset, as sunlight will dissipate chlorine in 4 to 5 hours, unless you have stabilized your water. The secret of saving chlorine, and not getting a cloudy water reaction with the use of economical Calcium Hypochlorite Concentrate, is to keep your pH test readings between 7.2 and 7.6. If over 7.6 you may lower the reading by using dry Sodium Bisulfate (instead of less safe Muriatic Acid), as directed. Use Soda Ash if needed to raise pH. You may need 10 times as much chlorine at 8.5 as at 7.6 pH.

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UNDER THE FEDERAL INSECTION FUNGICIDE AND RODENT COME ACT FOR ECONOMIC EDISON RECISTER-ED UNDER NO. 2611-22 SUBJECT TO ATTACHED COMMENTS

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Box 1155, Rancho Santa Fe, California 92067





POTASSIUM CYANURATE CHLORINE

For Stabilized Pools ACTIVE INGREDIENT: POTASSIUM DICHLORO ISO CYANURATE. (Also known as Potassium Dichloro s Triazine Trione)

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CONCENTRATE IS TAMED CHLORINE For long lasting around the clock protection

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NO PRE MIXING NO SCALE FORMING RESIDUE NO CLOUDY WATER REACTION

.... 2.5%

97.5%

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BIO SCIENTIFIC CO. • Box 1155, Rancho Santa Fe, California 92067

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IMPORTANT: Keeping the pH from 7.2 to 7.4 is the secret of saving on chlorine. You may need 10 times as much chlorine at 8.5 as at 7.4 pH.

TEST KIT: You may use your OTO and pH test kit for some months after starting this method, but within a year you will need a comprehensive test kit, which includes Cyanuric Acid Residual. This should read between 25 and 50 ppm. If over 100 ppm, the sunscreening agents may lock in the chlorine. If so, the pool may have to be partially drained in order to dilute with fresh water. TOTAL ALKALINITY reading in new test kit should also be kept under 100 ppm. This can be lowered with dry acid, Sodium Bisulfate, which also can be used to lower pH when needed. Use Soda Ash if needed to raise pH

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EXTERNAL: Flush away any concentrate that gets on the skin, and if in eyes, flood with cold water, like immersing eyes in wash bowl with water running for 15 minutes. Physician to be called immediately if in eyes.

Since conditions under which product may be used are beyond suppliers control, company assumes no liability or responsibility, and no warranty of any kind, expressed or implied, is made, except for quality of formula. User must accept all risk and liability for use, handling and application.

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NET WEIGHT: 7 Ibs.

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Store in cool dry place, away from sunlight.

BEST DOCUMENT AVAILABLE