PM 52 10-17-7 1/8

UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

MAR 26 1990

HASA, Inc.
23119 Drayton St.
Saugus, CA 91350

Attn: Mary Flynn

Subject: Product Name: Hydro-Gard
EPA Reg. No.: 10897-7
Amendment of: December 27, 1989

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Five copies of the finished labeling must be submitted before you release the product for shipment.

Sincerely yours,

WCF

Walter C. Francis
Acting Product Manager (32)
Antimicrobial Program Branch
Registration Division (H7505C)

58537:I/C:Pringle:K-8:KENCO:03/22/90:04/22/90:CL:sw:vo:dd:ka

CONCURRENCES							
SYMBOL	H7505C						
SURNAME	Pringle						
DATE	3-27						

EPA Form 1320-1 (12-70) OFFICIAL FILE COPY

U.S. GPO : 1989-467-853

Hasa Hydro-Gard

Concentrated Pool Chlorinating Compound

Helps to Maintain a Clear, Sparkling Pool,

Free from Algae and Bacteria

Active Ingredient: Sodium Dichloro-s-triazinetrione Dihydrate.....	99.0%
Inert Ingredients:.....	1.0%
Available Chlorine:.....	56.0%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER!

See first aid and other precautions on back panel.

EPA Reg. No. 10897 - 7
EPA Est. No. 10897 - CA - 1

Packaged by Hasa, Inc.
Santa Clarita, California 91350

NET WEIGHT:

ACCEPTED
with COMMENTS
In EPA Letter Dated:

MAR 26 1990

Under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act as amended, for the pesticide registered under EPA Reg. No. 10897-1

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use Hasa Hydro-Gard in a manner inconsistent with this labeling.

Basic Information

Read and understand this entire label before opening, storing, and dispensing Hydro-Gard. If you do not understand the labeling, contact your retail dealer or the manufacturer before use.

The amount and frequency of use is governed by the number of swimmers, outside temperature, and contamination from outside sources, e.g., wind storms, rain, suntan oils and lotions, perspiration, and other human wastes.

Use a reliable test kit with fresh solutions to determine pH, amount of Hydro-Gard necessary for sanitization, and alkalinity. Ideal swimming conditions are pH between 7.2 and 7.6, an available chlorine residual between 1.5 and 3.0 ppm, and a total alkalinity about 100 ppm.

Helpful Hints

Do not adjust pH and chlorine residual at the same time. Always adjust pH before adjusting residual. In outdoor pools and spas, stabilization with Hasa Conditioner will reduce Hydro-Gard consumption. When pH and chlorine residual are adjusted, always run filter and pump for at least two hours after chemical addition in pools and for at least 30 minutes in spas and hot tubs. The best time to add Hydro-Gard is in the morning or at dusk.

Treating a Freshly Filled Pool

Adjust total alkalinity to 100 ppm and pH to 7.2 - 7.6. Add 10 ppm Hydro-Gard (NOTE: See chart for quantity necessary) by broadcasting over surface of pool while filter and pump are running. Pool is ready for use when chlorine residual is between 1.5 and 3.0 ppm.

HYDRO-GARD DOSAGE CHART
For Start-Up, Maintenance, and Superchlorination

Number of gallons Pool or Spa	Ounces of Hydro-Gard Required to Achieve Chlorine Residual		
	1.0 ppm	3.0 ppm	10.0 ppm
500	.1	.3	1.0
1,000	.2	.7	2.5
2,500	.5	1.6	5.5
5,000	1.0	3.0	11.0
10,000	2.5	7.0	22.0
20,000	4.5	14.0	44.0
30,000	7.0	21.0	66.0
40,000	9.0	27.0	90.0
50,000	11.0	33.0	110.0

Maintenance Dosage

Pool in Daily Use: Check pH and chlorine residual each day and adjust as necessary to maintain both pH and chlorine residual in ideal range. For guidance the usual maintenance dosage is 1.0-3.0 ppm Hydro-Gard per day. For quantity, see chart.

Pool Not in Daily Use: Check pH and chlorine residual twice each week and adjust as necessary to maintain both the pH and the chlorine residual in the ideal range. For guidance, the usual maintenance dosage is 1.0 ppm Hydro-Gard twice each week. For quantity, see chart.

Superchlorination/Shock Treatment

After heavy swimming loads, wind storms and rain, or whenever pool water has lost its sparkle, superchlorination or shock treatment is required. Superchlorination or shock treatment is the addition of ten times the normal dose of chlorinating compound to destroy swimming and environmental contamination. Add 10.0 ppm. Hydro-Gard over surface of pool water while filter and pump are running. The pool is again ready for use when the chlorine residual is in the ideal range.

or

After heavy swimming loads, wind storms and rain, or whenever pool water has lost its sparkle, superchlorination or shock treatment is required. Superchlorination or shock treatment is the addition of ten times the normal dose of chlorinating compound to destroy swimming and environmental contamination. Hasa Poolchlor, a liquid chlorinating compound, is recommended for superchlorination since it mixes instantly with the pool water.

Spas and Hot Tubs

Start-Up (Untreated Water): Adjust pH and total alkalinity per directions for pools above. When alkalinity and pH are in ideal range, add 0.6 ounces per 500 gallons, broadcasting Hydro-Gard over the surface of the spa or hot tub while the filter and pump are running. Continue running pump and filter for another 30 minutes. If chlorine residual after treatment is 5.0 ppm, spa/hot tub is ready for use. If chlorine residual is below 5.0 ppm, repeat treatment. Do not use spa/hot tub until residual is 5.0.

Maintenance Dose: Add 0.6 ounces per 500 gallons or more as necessary of Hydro-Gard daily and after each usage. Always run filter and pump for 30 minutes after adding Hydro-Gard.

In Use: Check chlorine residual before using spa/hot tub. Use only when residual is 5.0. While in use, check chlorine residual every 20 - 30 minutes to assure yourself that chlorine residual is in the ideal range. Add Hydro-Gard as necessary to maintain residual.

Superchlorination: Once each week, after spa/hot tub has not been

used for a week or more, after human and/or environmental contamination, or whenever spa/hot tub water has lost its sparkle, superchlorinate with 1-1.5 ounces Hydro-Gard per 500 gallons of water. Spa/hot tub is ready to use when residual is in the ideal range.

or

Superchlorination: Once each week, after spa/hot tub has not bee used for a week or more, after human and/or environmental contamination, or whenever spa/hot tub water has lost its sparkle, superchlorinate. Hasa Poolchlor or Hasa Liqui-Shock, liquid chlorinating compounds, are recommended for superchlorination because they mix instantly with the pool water.

FIRST AID

If swallowed, drink promptly a large quantity of water. DO NOT induce vomiting. NEVER GIVE ANYTHING BY MOUTH TO AN UNCONSCIOUS PERSON. Avoid alcohol. Call a physician, paramedics, or the Poison Control Center immediately.

If in eyes, flush eyes with cold water, and, if applicable, remove contact lenses. Continue flushing eyes with cold water for 15 minutes. Get prompt medical attention.

If on skin, brush off excess chemical, and flush skin with plenty of soap and cold water for at least 15 minutes. Remove contaminated clothing. Wash clothing before re-use. If skin irritation persists, get medical attention.

If Inhaled, remove person to fresh air. Get medical attention.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazards to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER! CORROSIVE. CAUSES EYE AND SKIN DAMAGE. IRRITATING TO NOSE AND THROAT. HARMFUL OR FATAL IF SWALLOWED. WILL BURN WITH EVOLUTION OF CHLORINE AND EQUALLY TOXIC GASES. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling this product. Avoid breathing dust or fumes. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before re-use.

Environmental Hazards

Hydro-Gard is toxic to fish. Do not discharge treated water into lakes, streams, ponds, or public waters unless this product is specifically identified and addressed in a NPDES permit. Do not discharge effluent containing this product into sewer systems without previously notifying the sewage treatment plant authority. For guidance contact your state water board or the regional office of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

Physical and Chemical Hazards

STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT. STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT. WILL BURN WITH THE EVOLUTION OF CHLORINE AND EQUALLY TOXIC GASES. CONTACT WITH WATER SLOWLY LIBERATES IRRITATING AND HAZARDOUS CHLORINE-CONTAINING GASES. DECOMPOSES AT 460°F. to 480°F. WITH LIBERATION OF HARMFUL GASES. Mix only with water. Use clean, dry utensils. Do not add this product to any dispensing device which contains remnants of any other product. Such use may lead to violent chemical reaction leading to fire and/or explosion. Contamination with moisture, organic matter, or other chemicals may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, hazardous gases, and/or possible fire or explosion.

IN CASE OF FIRE: if possible, isolate container in open air or well ventilated area. Flood with large volume of water.

IN CASE OF CONTAMINATION OR DECOMPOSITION, do not re-seal container.

For additional information is contact Hasa, Inc. at 805/259-5848.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Keep product dry in a tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat or open flame. Do not allow water to get into container. Keep container off wet floor. Do not re-use empty container.

DISPOSAL: Securely wrap original container in several layers of newspaper and discard in trash.

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NOTE: This is the storage and disposal statement for 0-5 pound containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Keep product dry in a tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat or open flame. Do not allow water to get into container. Keep container off wet floor. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. In these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label directions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse container. Offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture container and dispose of in a sanitary land fill, by incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

The above storage and disposal statement will appear on 5-50 pound polyethylene containers.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

STORAGE: Re-tie polyethylene liner after each use and keep product dry in a tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well-ventilated area away from heat or open flame. Keep container off wet floors. Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage or disposal.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture, or rinsate is a violation of Federal law. In these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label directions, contact your state pesticide or environmental control agency or the hazardous waste representative at the nearest EPA regional office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: 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 land fill or by