

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

Hazard to Humans and Domestic Animals

DANGER: Highly corrosive. Causes skin and eye damage. May be fatal if swallowed. Do not get in eyes, on skin or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling. Irritating to nose and throat. Avoid breathing dust. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is toxic to fish. Do not discharge into lakes, streams, ponds, or public waters unless in accordance with an NPDES Permit. For guidance, contact the regional office of 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, and possible generation of fire and explosion. In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reuse container. If possible, isolate container in open area or well ventilated area. Flood with large volume of water, if necessary.

PRACTICAL TREATMENT: (FIRST AID)

If swallowed: Feed bread soaked in milk followed by olive oil or cooking oil. Call a physician immediately. If on skin: Brush off excess chemical and flush skin with cold water for at least 15 minutes. If irritation persists, get medical attention.

In eyes: Flush with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Get immediate medical attention. If inhaled: Remove person to fresh air. Get medical attention.

ACCEPTED
11501-28
MAY 19 1981
This product is a Disinfectant, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, registered under EPA Reg. No.

Spa Crystals



Keep Out of Reach of Children
DANGER!
See First Aid Statement and
Additional Precautions on Side Panel

Active Ingredient
Sodium Dichloro s
triazetrone dihydrate 99%
Inert Ingredients 1%
Available Chlorine 55%

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal Law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

FOR CONTROL OF BACTERIA AND ALGAE (OUTDOORS) IN SPAS

1. Before bathing, test water pH, chlorine residual and alkalinity using a suitable test kit. Adjust residual to 3.0 ppm. After bathing superchlorinate to 6.0 ppm (1 level tablespoon per 500 gallons of water). Use a chlorine stabilizer, especially outdoors, to prolong chlorine residual. Maintain pH of water between 7.2 and 7.6 and total alkalinity between 125 and 175 ppm with the addition of sodium bicarbonate or diluted muriatic acid.
2. This product does not affect pH or alkalinity of water. One tenth oz. (1/2 tsp) per 500 gal. of water gives 1.0 ppm and 1 level tbsp. gives 6.0 ppm of chlorine. To use, broadcast granules into water with jets running. Bathing can start at once.
3. With 4 bathers in a 500 gal. spa, a 2.0 ppm chlorine residual can drop below the minimum 1.0 ppm in 15 to 20 minutes. Less water or more bathers will accelerate loss. Test often and keep chlorine residue above 1.0 ppm.
4. Weekly, superchlorinate water to 5 or 6 ppm (see 2 above). Do not bathe until chlorine drops to 3.0 ppm. Draining and cleaning of spas is recommended whenever the water becomes difficult to manage or chlorine stabilizer goes over 100 ppm, as measured with a suitable cyanuric acid test kit. Avoid use of products such as body lotions that consume chlorine.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Keep product dry in tightly closed container when not in use. Store in a cool, dry, well ventilated area away from heat or flame. In case of decomposition isolate container, if possible, and flood with large amounts of water to dissolve all material before discarding. Place in trash collection or dispose in approved landfill area, or bury in a safe place.

Net Wt. 2 lbs.

EPA Reg. No. 11501-28
EPA Reg. No. 11501-112

Item: 10914

aqua chem
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