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12014-31

leaf 5

FEB 21 1991

Ms. Carol W. Wilson  
ASV, Inc.  
W62 W22632 Village Drive  
Sussex, WI 53089

Dear Ms. Wilson:

Subject: Requesting the Additional Spa Usage  
Poolcare Lithium  
EPA Registration No. 12014-31  
Rereview of Your Application Dated May 14, 1990

The labeling referred to above, submitted in connection with registration under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, is acceptable subject to the comments listed below. A stamped copy is enclosed for your records. Five (5) copies of the finished labeling must be submitted before you release the product for shipment.

Sincerely yours,



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

Enclosure

50937:I:Pringle:L32-9:KEVRIC:01/30/91:02/30/91:CL:DD:tlc  
R:56608:Pringle:L32-9:KEVRIC:02/07/91:03/06/91:CL:wo:DD:aw

CONCURRENCES

SYMBOL	H-7505C						
SURNAME	Pringle						
DATE	2-20						

ACCEPTED  
with COMMENTS  
in EPA Letter Dated

FEB 21 1981

POOLCARE LITHIUM

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Lithium Hypochlorite.....	29%
INERT INGREDIENTS:.....	71%
TOTAL	100%

CONTAINS 35% AVAILABLE CHLORINE

Under the Federal Insecticide,  
Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act  
as amended, for the pesticide  
registered under EPA Reg. No.  
12014-31

KEEP OUT OF THE REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

EPA REG. NO. 12014-31  
EPA EST. NO. 12014-WI-1

A & V INCORPORATED  
N62 W22632 VILLAGE DR  
SUSSEX WI 53089

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NET WEIGHT 100 LBS.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE AS A SANITIZER

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

To start your pool: 1. Backwash filter. 2. Utilizing your pool test kit, adjust pH of pool water to 7.2-7.6. Add soda ash or sodium bicarbonate to correct an acid condition (less than 7.2). Add sodium bisulfate if the pH is greater than 7.6. Maintain pH range of 7.2-7.6 for a minimum of six hours before the addition of this product and during the entire season. 3. Use two cups of this product per 5,000 gallons of water.

After the proper pH range (7.2-7.6) and chlorine residuals (1.0-1.5) have been established, it is beneficial to add cyanuric acid to the pool to prevent extreme fluctuations in the chlorine level. Follow label instructions.

HOW TO MAINTAIN THE PROPER CHLORINE RESIDUAL

The chlorine residual should be maintained between 1.0-1.5 ppm available chlorine as determined by the chlorine test kit. Under normal conditions, this residual can be maintained by the daily addition of about 1/3 cups (2.7 ounces) of this product for each 5,000 gallons of pool water-if the pool water is properly stabilized with 30-50 ppm of cyanuric acid. Severe conditions, such as high temperature or continued use by many people, will require higher daily dosage, whereas smaller doses may suffice in spring and fall, or when the pool is not being subjected to normal bathing loads.

335

The pool water should be superchlorinated about once a week. Five times the normal daily addition, or a minimum of one cup (eight ounces) per 5,000 gallons of pool water should be added in the evening when the pool will not be used for a minimum of 12 hours. Test the chlorine residual and if above 2.0 ppm, do not allow swimming until residual has decreased.

#### DIRECTIONS FOR USE A SHOCK

The pool water should be shock treated about once each week. Utilizing your pool test kit, adjust pH of pool to 7.2-7.6. Use one pound (lb.) per 6,000 gallons of water in the evening when the pool will not be used for a minimum of 12 hours. Test the chlorine residual and if above 2.0 ppm, do not allow swimming until residual has decreased.

FOR SPA SHOCK - Spa Shock is compatible with all spa sanitizers, but always add spa chemicals separately. Use a reliable test kit with fresh solutions for pH and chlorine testing. Add Spa Shock daily when water appears dingy or hazy from bather contamination. Turn off the air blower and circulation system. Sprinkle Spa Shock into water at the rate of one ounce per 250 gallons. The granules will dissolve completely within seconds and liberate 10 ppm of available chlorine. Allow the ensuing reaction to proceed 10-15 minutes before covering the spa. Turn on the circulation system. Bathers should not re-enter the spa until the available chlorine residual falls to 3.0 ppm.

FOR SPA SANITIZING - Use one-quarter ounce of Spa Sanitizer per 250 gallons of water as an initial treatment. Repeat the procedure until a residual of 2.0 to 3.0 ppm is established. Frequent testing to determine additional doses needed to maintain the proper residual is highly recommended. Use a reliable test kit with fresh solutions for pH and chlorine testing.

If need for superchlorination arises, use one-half ounce of Spa Sanitizer per 250 gallons of water. Bathers should not enter the spa until the available chlorine residual falls to 3.0 ppm.

Before using the spa, shower in order to avoid adding soap, lotions or oils from the body into the water. Do not add food or beverages to the water. Avoid overloading the spa.

If the spa is used daily, it should be drained completely and fresh-filled about once a month.

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## 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 open 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 of in approved landfill area, or bury in a safe place.

## PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS 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. Remove and wash clothing before reuse.

## PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS STRONG OXIDIZING AGENT

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, with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases, and possible generation of fire and explosion. In case of contamination or decomposition, do not reseal 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: 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.

IF IN EYES: Flush with cold water for at least 15 minutes. Get medical attention.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

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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 the EPA.

