SUNNY SOL 150

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL:

PESTICIDE STORAGE: Store this product in a cool dry area, away from direct sunlight and heat to avoid deterioration. Do not contaminate food or feed by storage, disposal, or cleaning of equipment. In case of spill, flood areas with large quantities of water. Product or rinsates that cannot be used should be diluted with water before disposal in sanitary sewer.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes may be hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER HANDLING:

FILLABLE CONTAINER: Refill this container with pesticide only. Do not reuse this container for any other purpose. Cleaning the container before refilling is the responsibility of the refiller. Cleaning the container before final disposal is the responsibility of the person disposing of the container. If disposing refillable container, for recycling if available or place in trash container.

CONTAINER CLEANING: Triple rinse or pressure rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying.

Rinse: If container has a capacity greater than five (1) gallons, triple rinse as follows: Empty remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank. Fill the container 1/4 full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, surging at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and let back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store container for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two more times.

If the container has a capacity of five (1) gallons or less, triple rinse as follows: Empty remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and drain for 1 second after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container 1/4 full with water and cap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after a flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Pressurized Rinse: Pressure rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or mix tank and continue to drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Hold container upside down over application equipment or mix tank collect rinsate for later use or disposal. Insert pressure rinsing nozzle in the side of the container, and rinse at about 40 psi for at least 30 seconds. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. 

TH: Charlotte, NC; Jacksonville, Fl; Beech Grove, IN; Milford, VA; Tacoma, WA; Terrace, CA

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

DANGER (See first aid on side panel)

DIRECTIONS FOR USE: IT IS A VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW TO USE THIS PRODUCT IN A MANNER INCONSISTENT WITH ITS LABELING.

Note: This product degrades with age. Use a chlorine test kit and increase dosage, as necessary, to obtain the required level of available chlorine.

SWIMMING POOL WATER DISINFECTION

For an new pool or spring start-up, superchlorinate with 52 to 104 oz. of product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine by weight. Check the level of available chlorine with a test kit. Adjust and maintain pool water pH to between 7.2 to 7.6. Adjust and maintain alkalinity of the pool to between 50 to 100ppm.

To maintain the pool, add manually or by a feeder device 11 oz. of this product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield an available chlorine residual between 0.6 to 1.0 ppm by weight. Stabilized pools should maintain a residual of 1.0 to 1.5 ppm available chlorine. Test the pH, available chlorine residual and alkalinity of the water frequently with appropriate test kits. Frequency of water treatment will depend upon temperature and number of swimmers.

Every 7 days, or as necessary, superchlorinate the pool with 52 to 104 oz. of product for each 10,000 gallons of water to yield 5 to 10 ppm available chlorine by weight. Check the level of available chlorine with a test kit. Do not reenter pool until the chlorine residual is between 1.0 to 3.0 ppm.

At the end of the swimming pool season or when water is to be drained from pool, chlorine must be allowed to dissipate from treated water before discharge. Do not chlorinate the pool within 24 hours prior to discharge.

WINTERIZING POOLS: While water is still clear & clean, apply 3 oz. of product per 1000 gallons, while filter is still running, to obtain a 3 ppm available chlorine residual, as determined by a suitable test kit. Cover pool, prepare heater, filter and heater components for winter by following manufacturer's instructions.

DISSOLUTION OF DRINKING WATER

PUBLIC SYSTEMS: Mix a ratio of 1oz. of this product to 100 gallons of water. Begin feeding this solution with a hypochloritator until a free residual of at least 0.2 ppm and no more then 0.6 ppm is attained throughout the distribution system. Check water injected with a chlorine test kit. Technological sampling must be conducted at a frequency not less than that prescribed by the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations. Contact your local Health Department for further details.

SEWAGE AND WASTEWATER EFFLUENT TREATMENT

The disinfection of sewage effluent must be evaluated by determining the total number of coliform bacteria and/or fecal coliform bacteria, as determined by the Most Probable Number (MPN) procedure, or the chlorinated effluent has been reduced to or below the maximum permitted by the controlling regulatory jurisdiction.

On the average, satisfactory disinfection of secondary wastewater effluent can be obtained when the chlorine residual is 0.5 ppm after 15 minutes contact. Although the chlorine residual is the critical factor in disinfection, the importance of correlating chlorine residual with bacterial kill must be emphasized. The MPN of the effluent, which is directly related to the water quality standards requirements, should the final and primary standard and the chlorine residual should be considered an operating standard valid only to the extent verified by the coliform quality of the effluent.

The following are critical factors affecting wastewater disinfection:

1. Mixing: It is imperative that the product and the wastewater be instantaneously and completely mixed to assure reaction with every chemically active soluble and particulate component of the wastewater.

2. Contacting: Upon contact with the system must be maintained.

3. Dosage: Residual Control: Successful disinfection is extremely dependent on the response to fluctuating chlorine demand to maintain a predetermined, desirable chlorine level. Secondary effluent should contain 0.2 to 1.0 ppm chlorine residual for at least 15 minutes. A reasonable residual chlorine is 0.2 ppm after 15 minutes contact time. Please contact your local JCI Jones Chemicals, Inc office for additional directions for use.

Lot #: Rev. 4/10 Net Contents: Gallons
FIRST AID IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice. IF SWALLOWED: Call poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by the poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably by mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for further treatment advice. Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center, or going for treatment.

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

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS
HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS: DANGER: Corrosive. May cause severe skin irritation or chemical burns to broken skin. Causes eye damage. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Wear goggles or face shield and rubber gloves when handling this product. Wash after handling. Avoid breathing vapors. Vacate poorly ventilated areas as soon as possible. Do not return until odors have dissipated.

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 public 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 sewers systems without previously notifying the 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 according to label directions. Mixing this product with gross fill such as feces, urine, etc., or with ammonia, acids, detergents, or other chemicals may release hazardous gasses irritating to eyes, lungs, and mucous membranes.

Hypochlorite Solutions
UN 1791, PG III
CAS#: 7681-52-9
RQ: 100 Pounds

Corporate Office: Sarasota, FL Branch Locations: Caledonia, NY; Warwick, NY; Barberton, OH; Riverview, MI; Merr...