

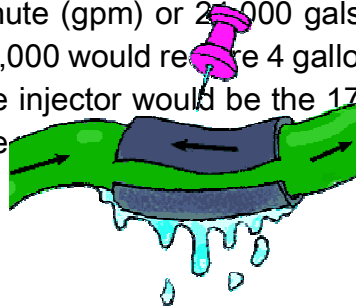


Removing Blockage in Emitters

It has taken quite a while for the blockage to form. Line Blaster works quickly. The results are remarkable, but it takes time to make the product work. Higher dosages will yield better results. Inject Line Blaster at the rate of 1:6,000 for 15 minutes per zone. Allow contact for 4 to 8 hours or overnight if possible. Allow Line Blaster to remain in the lines. Flushing of the lines is not necessary or desired. Line Blaster removes the organics and over time, there won't be any residue left in the system.

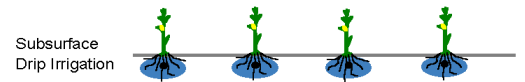


Injection Pumps are available in 12vDC and 115vAC. The size of the Injection Pumps are selected based upon flow rates of irrigation pumps. Determine the flow rate of the irrigation pump and determine the amount of Line Blaster required per hour. Injection Pumps are labeled in gals per hour (gph). If the flow rate is 400 gallons per minute (gpm) or 24,000 gals per hour, then to inject at 1:6,000 would require 4 gallons of Line Blaster per hour. The injector would be the 170 gpd injector or 7.08 gph. The



Unplugging Emitters

Before start up, mark areas where flow is restricted or completely blocked. based on flow rate, select feed rate using chart below. Set Line Blaster Injector on proper setting based on flow rater (gpm). Inject Line Blaster at the rate of 1:6,000 for 15 minutes per zone. Allow contact time of 4-8 hours. Repeat 2-3 times as needed. For systems that cannot be shut down, inject at 1:24,000 ratio. Check areas that were previously marked for flow. Inject Line Blaster once a month for 15 minutes per zone to keep system clean. Allow contact time of overnight if possible.



Higher Dosage = Quicker Results



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Keeping Emitters Clean

A regular program of using Line Blaster will prevent blockage from occurring. How often to inject Line Blaster will be determined by how quickly the emitters are liable to plug. Set Line Blaster Injector on proper setting based on flow rater (gpm). Inject Line Blaster at the rate of 1:6,000 for 15 minutes per zone. Allow contact time overnight. For systems that cannot be shut down, inject at 1:24,000 ratio for 1-2 hours. Inject Line Blaster once a month (or more often if needed) for 15 minutes per zone to keep system clean.



Line Blaster cleans filter, headers, pipe, drip tubes and tape, micro jets, spaghetti tubing, Line Blaster cleans everything





Handling & Safety Precautions

FIRST AID MEASURES:

EYES: Immediately flush with water for at least 15 minutes, lifting the upper and lower eyelids intermittently. See a medical doctor or ophthalmologist immediately.

SKIN: Immediately flush with plenty of water while removing contaminated clothing and/or shoes, and thoroughly wash with soap and water. See a medical doctor immediately.

INGESTION: Rinse mouth with water. Dilute by giving 1 or 2 glasses of water. Do not induce vomiting. Never give anything by mouth to an unconscious person. See a medical doctor immediately.

INHALATION: Remove to fresh air. If breathing difficulty or discomfort occurs and persists, contact a medical doctor.

NOTES TO MEDICAL DOCTOR: Hydrogen peroxide at these concentrations is a strong oxidant. Direct contact with the eye is likely to cause corneal damage especially if not washed immediately.

Careful ophthalmologic evaluation is recommended and the possibility of local corticosteroid therapy should be considered. Because of the likelihood of corrosive effects on the gastrointestinal tract after ingestion, and the unlikelihood of systemic effects, attempts at evacuating the stomach via emesis induction or gastric lavage should be avoided. There is a remote

Mixing: Do not mix Line Blaster with any other product in concentration. Line Blaster is compatible with most other products in use dilution, but should never be mixed with any other product. Violent reactions may occur if mixing occurs. Line Blaster

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT

EYES AND FACE: Use chemical splash-type monogoggles and a full-face shield made of polycarbonate, acetate, polycarbonate/acetate, PETG or thermoplastic.

RESPIRATORY: If concentrations in excess of 10 ppm are expected, use NIOSH/DHHS approved self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA), or other approved atmospheric-supplied respirator (ASR) equipment (e.g., a full-face airline respirator (ALR)). DO NOT use any form of air-purifying respirator (APR) or filtering face piece (AKA dust mask), especially those containing oxidizable sorbants such as activated carbon.

PROTECTIVE CLOTHING: For body protection wear impervious clothing such as an approved splash protective suit made of SBR Rubber, PVC (PVC Outer shell w/Polyester Substrate), Gore-Tex (Polyester trilaminate w/Gore-Tex), or a specialized HAZMAT Splash or Protective Suite (Level A, B, or C). For foot protection, wear approved boots made of NBR, PVC, Polyurethane, or neoprene. Overboots made of Latex or PVC, as well as firefighter boots or specialized HAZMAT boots are also permitted. DO NOT wear any form of boot or overboots made of nylon or nylon blends. DO NOT use cotton, wool or leather, as these materials react RAPIDLY with higher concentrations of hydrogen peroxide. Completely submerge hydrogen peroxide contaminated clothing or other materials in water prior to drying. Residual hydrogen peroxide, if allowed to dry on materials such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood or other combustibles can cause the material to ignite and result in a fire.

GLOVES: For hand protection, wear approved gloves made of nitrile, PVC, or neoprene.

STABILITY AND REACTIVITY:

CONDITIONS TO AVOID: Excessive heat or contamination could cause product to become unstable.

STABILITY: Stable (heat and contamination could cause decomposition)

POLYMERIZATION: Will not occur

INCOMPATIBLE MATERIALS: Reducing agents, wood, paper and other combustibles, iron and other heavy metals, copper alloys and caustic.

HAZARDOUS DECOMPOSITION PRODUCTS: Oxygen which supports combustion.

FIRE FIGHTING MEASURES

EXTINGUISHING MEDIA: Flood with water.

FIRE / EXPLOSION HAZARDS: Product is non-combustible. On decomposition releases oxygen which may intensify fire.

FIRE FIGHTING PROCEDURES: Any tank or container surrounded by fire should be flooded with water for cooling. Wear full protective clothing and self-contained breathing apparatus.

FLAMMABLE LIMITS: Non-combustible



Handling & Safety Precautions

HANDLING AND STORAGE

HANDLING: Wear chemical splash-type monogoggles and full-face shield, impervious clothing, such as rubber, PVC, etc., and rubber or neoprene gloves and shoes. Avoid cotton, wool and leather. Avoid excessive heat and contamination. Contamination may cause decomposition and generation of oxygen gas which could result in high pressures and possible container rupture. Hydrogen peroxide should be stored only in vented containers and transferred only in a prescribed manner.

Never return unused hydrogen peroxide to original container, empty drums should be triple rinsed with water before discarding. Utensils used for handling hydrogen peroxide should only be made of glass, stainless steel, aluminum or plastic.

STORAGE: Store drums in cool areas out of direct sunlight and away from combustibles.

VENTILATION: Provide mechanical general and/or local exhaust ventilation to prevent release of vapor or mist into the work

ACCIDENTAL RELEASE MEASURES

RELEASE NOTES: Dilute with a large volume of water and hold in a pond or diked area until hydrogen peroxide decomposes. Hydrogen peroxide may be decomposed by adding sodium metabisulfite or sodium sulfite after diluting to about 5%. Dispose according to methods outlined for waste disposal.

Combustible materials exposed to hydrogen peroxide should be immediately submerged in or rinsed with large amounts of water to ensure that all hydrogen peroxide is removed. Residual hydrogen peroxide that allowed to dry (upon evaporation hydrogen peroxide can concentrate) on organic materials such as paper, fabrics, cotton, leather, wood or other combustibles

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES

ODOR: Odorless

APPEARANCE: Clear, colorless liquid

AUTOIGNITION TEMPERATURE: Non-combustible

BOILING POINT: 110°C (229°F) (40%); 114°C (237°F) (50%)

COEFFICIENT OF OIL / WATER: Not available

DENSITY / WEIGHT PER VOLUME: Not available

EVAPORATION RATE: Above 1 (Butyl Acetate = 1)

FLASH POINT: Non-combustible

FREEZING POINT: -41.4°C (-42.5°F) (40%); -52°C (-62°F) (50%)

ODOR THRESHOLD: Not available

OXIDIZING PROPERTIES: Strong oxidizer

PERCENT VOLATILE: 100%

ACUTE EFFECTS FROM OVEREXPOSURE: Severe irritant/corrosive to eyes, skin and gastrointestinal tract. May cause irreversible tissue damage to the eyes including blindness. Inhalation of mist or vapors may be severely irritating to nose, throat and lungs.

CHRONIC EFFECTS FROM OVEREXPOSURE: The International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) has concluded that there is inadequate evidence for carcinogenicity of hydrogen peroxide in humans, but limited evidence in experimental animals (Group 3 - not classifiable as to its carcinogenicity to humans). The American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists

ECOLOGICAL INFORMATION

CHEMICAL FATE INFORMATION: Peracetic Acid in the aquatic environment is subject to various reduction or oxidation processes and decomposes into water and oxygen. Peracetic acid half-life in freshwater ranged from 8 hours to 20 days, in air from 10-20 hrs. and in soils from minutes to hours depending upon microbiological activity and metal contaminants.

DISPOSAL METHOD: An acceptable method of disposal is to dilute with a large amount of water and allow the peracetic acid to decompose followed by discharge into a suitable treatment system in accordance with all regulatory agencies. The appropriate