



For Love of the Planet! Use only Wave® Gel

Green? It's only the Gel!



Green

**20% Active
Ingredients**

**Caustics
& Phosphates**

**Wave Gel
80%
Water**

**Powders
80%
Salt**

**Dishwashing
Powder**



Powders are not green. Why?

- ❌ Powders contain salt. Salt is a contaminant that turns drinking water into salt water. This water is useless for human, animal and plant usage. Waste water must be dumped into the ocean. Active ingredients are caustic and bad for the health of people and the planet.
- 🌿 Wave® Gel uses pure water. This water can be recycled. Active ingredients are digested by bacteria and eliminated. Waste water is clean and reusable.
- ❌ Powders cost more than gels as salt is more expensive than water.
- 🌿 Wave® Gel is made from plants! Free of 1,4-Dioxane, phosphates, formaldehyde, chlorine, GMO's, petrochemicals, ammonia and so much more. pH Neutral. Safe for you. Safe for your dishes. Safe for the planet!

Exerpt from LA Times – June 26, 2009

Salts destroy our water quality

Controllable factor

Salinity has been increasing in California's surface and groundwater supplies for decades. Salt buildups have poisoned parts of the west San Joaquin Valley, forcing farmers to take the land out of production. Agricultural irrigation runoff, human and animal waste and household cleaning products are all culprits.

But water experts said removing residential water softeners could cut salinity by as much as 20% in some areas of the state.

It's "the only controllable factor we have" to keep salt levels down, said Paul Martin of the Los Angeles County Sanitation Districts.

The bill's backers include the League of California Cities, the Metropolitan Water District of Southern California, the Western Growers agricultural organization, the California Poultry Federation and the California Alliance for Golf.

The bill authorizes operators of sanitation systems to control salinity caused by common water softeners. Local authorities would have the power to require all water softeners to meet strict efficiency standards, to require that they be hooked up only to hot water supplies, to ask homeowners to voluntarily give up softeners with "buy-back" enticements and to order the removal of previously installed units.

They could order the removal of existing units only after a regional water board concluded that such an action would improve water quality. Owners of seized water softeners would be compensated out of ratepayer funds for their lost property, the bill specifies.

The Feuer bill would not ban water softeners or treatment systems being sold commercially that do not flush salts to sewers.

Rising priority

Mike Mecca, president of the Pacific Water Quality Assn., an industry group, acknowledged that softeners do increase salinity "a little bit." But he said that banning them wouldn't do much to improve water quality. Industry officials stress that alternatives, such as water-softening units with closed containers that are replaced regularly so that the salts can be treated at a central plant, can be more environmentally friendly but are not practical in all areas.

Those arguments persuaded Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger last year to veto a predecessor of Feuer's bill because it "could unduly limit choices for consumers."

But this year the governor, who has made improving the state's water supply a top priority, has not taken a stance on the Feuer bill, said spokeswoman Lisa Page.

Santa Clarita homeowner Esther Romero said she didn't have any qualms about giving up her water softener. "I decided to get rid of it," she said. "If it's something that's not good for the city and not good for the environment; why should I have it?"

In its place, Romero began renting a nonpolluting water softener from the same local Culligan dealer that sold her the old unit years ago.