



## Where *Hearth Fresh* Can be Used

### *Eliminates Odors*

from wood, gas & pellet stoves

### *Improves Quality of Air*

in and around the Hearth Chamber and adjacent area

### *Alleviates Asthma Suffering*

due to smoke and airborne allergens

- In or near the convection chamber
- In stove or fireplace during non-burning season (16oz – open lid place in stove or venting)
- HVAC (place in cold air return or duct work)
- Basements (open lid and place in affected area)
- Cabins (place in cabin before closing up for season)
- Cottages (same)
- Boats (duct work, when storing boat, in cabin)
- Motel Rooms (eliminates smoke and musty odors)
- Cars (1oz use) (eliminates smoke and pet odors)
- Closets (1oz use)
- Hot Tub rooms (just open lid and place in room)
- Anywhere you suspect mold or mildew
- Anywhere you want to improve quality of air
- RV (great for storage times)
- For dust mites (HVAC, bedrooms)
- Gym bags
- Attics
- Pool area
- Janitor stations
- And many more!



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## About Australian Tea Tree Oil

Americans have started discovering Australian tea tree oil only recently. However, it is already featured in many everyday products like soaps, deodorants, shampoos, ointments, cosmetics, and herbal remedies.

Australian tea tree oil is four to five times stronger than the usual household disinfectants. It is considered **the most powerful natural antiseptic known to Man**. But it is 100% natural, biodegradable and environment-friendly.

### **Where does the tea tree oil come from?**

It is a volatile essential oil obtained by steam distillation of freshly harvested foliage of the Australian Tea Tree. It takes about one ton of branches and leaves to make 6–10 kg of the essential oil.

There are over three hundred varieties of the Melaleuca tree but only one, the Australian Melaleuca Alternifolia, has been found to have both antiseptic and fungicidal properties. This bushy tree with needle-like leaves, related to Eucalyptus and Myrtle, grows to about 20 feet and is native to the low-lying wetlands of Northern New South Wales in Australia.

### **The discovery of Australian tea tree**

Since the beginning of time, Australian Aborigines have used the tea tree for its healing properties. They treated cuts, burns, and skin infections by crushing the leaves and spreading the pulp over the affected area. They bathed in the healing waters of “magical healing lagoons,” where tea trees dropped their leaves and created a naturally antiseptic bath.

In the 1770s, the British explorer Captain Cook observed the Aborigines brewing leaves of the tree to make a tea used to cure various ailments. He then brewed a strong tea for his sailors to prevent scurvy. He coined the name “tea tree” and took the medicinal plants back to England for study.

Scientists ignored the tea tree until 1920s, when Australian physicians began to use the oil to sterilize wounds after surgery. They found it to be much stronger than phenol (carbolic acid), the most widely used antiseptic at that time. And average Australians began to use the oil as a common household remedy for skin conditions and fungal infections. Then, the British Medical Journal reported that tea tree oil was “a powerful disinfectant – non-poisonous and non-irritant.” During World War II, this “cure-all” became standard issue in the first-aid kits given to Australian soldiers and sailors for treatment of tropical infections, wounds, and everything else from head lice to trench foot. In 1955, the United States Dispensatory stated that tea tree oil was actively germicidal “with an antiseptic action 11 to 13 times that of carbolic acid.” But the US “Big Pharma” had little interest in promoting a natural medication that is non-expensive and non-patentable.



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