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ST. LOUIS

WISE EL SANTO

11000 Linpage Place
St. Louis, MO 63132
314-428-3100 • 800-727-8541
FAX 314-428-7017
custserv.stl@wiseelsanto.com

ST. LOUIS

REIS • OHA • REPS

11022 Linpage Place
St. Louis, MO 63132
314-426-5600 • 800-777-7347
FAX 314-426-3714
custserv.stl@wisesafetyenv.com

BOSTON

15 Aegean Drive
Methuen, MA 01844
978-557-9070 • 877-257-3263
FAX 978-557-9282
custserv.ma@wisesafetyenv.com

DENVER

5720 Holly Street
Commerce City, CO 80022
303-329-9016 • 800-677-7347
FAX 303-377-6739
custserv.dvr@wisesafetyenv.com

HOUSTON

9187 Winkler Drive
Houston, TX 77017
713-944-7300 • 800-234-2377
FAX 713-944-4947
custserv.htn@wisesafetyenv.com

JACKSONVILLE

1331 Pickettville Road, Unit #1
Jacksonville, FL 32220
904-693-8781 • 877-655-7347
FAX 904-693-8783
custserv.fl@wisesafetyenv.com

KANSAS CITY

16210 West 110th Street
Lenexa, KS 66219
913-492-9444 • 800-255-1101
FAX 913-492-4327
custserv.kc@wisesafetyenv.com

LITTLE ROCK

6190 Scott Hamilton Drive
Little Rock, AR 72209
501-562-7700 • 800-901-4678
FAX 501-562-7816
custserv.lr@wisesafetyenv.com

LOUISVILLE

2428 Crittenden Drive
Louisville, KY 40217
502-637-4337
FAX 502-637-4255
custserv.lou@wisesafetyenv.com

SALT LAKE CITY

1995 South 4490 West
Salt Lake City, UT 84104
801-978-3755 • 800-559-7347
FAX 801-978-9087
custserv.slc@wisesafetyenv.com

Selecting the Correct Chemicals to Cleanup after a Catastrophe

by Cole Stanton, Fiberlock, VP National Accounts

When a catastrophe (or CAT) happens, the rules change. Speed is always essential to restoration, but when five inches of rain fall in an hour, or rising rivers inundate entire communities, the restoration contractor becomes not only a responder, but also an invaluable source of expertise and immediate solutions. Delivery on these expectations is reliant on advance thought and planning. While so many think about superstorms in the Gulf of Mexico primarily impacting our coastal geography, we have unlimited examples of weather events impacting far from our oceans.

In North Dakota, the Red River has surpassed flood stage numerous times around Fargo from 1897, to 1997, to 2009 causing extensive damage. Hurricane Irene and Tropical Storm Lee brought weather damage in 2011 from North Carolina to the Northeast, but resulted in extremely severe localized flooding in towns in Vermont and New Hampshire that today are still struggling to recover. In August 1999, a tornado swept through Salt Lake City, bringing broken windows and water damage across a swath of Utah's largest city. In Kentucky, Louisville saw seven inches of rain fall in 36 hours, reminding locals of the catastrophic Ohio River flood of 1937. Last October, Fort Collins and numerous communities in Colorado felt the brunt of intense and sudden rain driven flood events. While some think that disaster response is strictly the province of those "storm chaser" contractors that travel to Katrina and Sandy, every contractor in any region should have a LOAD LIST ready for response to weather events that will inevitably impact their backyard.

Wise Environmental & Safety knows your load list is something to consider now, not when rain, flood or wind events come to call. Among your material preparations is to ask what chemicals will you need for response. Our experience: Too often the contractor is caught scrambling for the right



chemistry to properly restore. In the initial days after a weather event, the focus is logically on pumping and drying, but soon and suddenly thereafter the next question becomes how to clean and remove the water/wind surge contamination efficiently and quickly. Our WISE advice: For your load list for CAT response, consider:

Peroxide Power: By their very nature, residues like sludge, slime, muck, mud and mold are organic in nature, and hydrogen peroxide based cleansers respond and react with organic contaminants. Recent developments in stabilizers, buffering agents, and catalysts have enabled hydrogen peroxide based cleaners that are pH neutral and maximize the labor-saving soil lifting that every contractor is looking for. Previously, either peroxides were so weak they couldn't compete with harsh traditional degreasers, or, contractors would choose 15-25% peroxide products that did lift soils and mitigate stains, but were stabilized with a substantial amount of corrosive acids. While the latter products worked, the intense concentration of peroxides and acids required neoprene suits and other extraordinary Personal Protective Equipment (PPE). Moreover, skin and hair contact made permanent discoloration an unfortunate probability, plus there were other undesirable side effects including heat generation and collateral damage to structural materials, especially anything metallic (e.g., joist brackets, wiring). Now, WISE can offer new products that deliver the performance of concentrated peroxides without the negatives. New peroxides like APC™ Advanced Peroxide Cleaner™ from Fiberlock® use more sophisticated chemistry to offer the effervescent lifting power that saves the contractor hours of worker labor because the peroxide enables speedy wiping and HEPA-vacuuming instead of onerous scrubbing, scraping, sanding, and scouring. The pH neutral solution makes it easy to send as little as one case to your project, even by parcel service, and, since the formulation is non-corrosive, these new products do not damage metallic components and require no PPE other than what is nor-



(Continued on page 2)

mally needed in CAT restoration projects. And, if storm residues require additional cleaning power, the HydroBoost peroxide catalyst can be added at the time of application to supercharge and accelerate the performance of APC.

EPA Registered for Water Damage: In the aftermath of “Superstorm Sandy,” the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA) produced a factsheet entitled *Cleaning Flooded Buildings* in March 2013 to “help building owners, operators, contractors and volunteer assistance groups deal with the challenges” of restoring flood and storm damage. Among the recommendations in this vital and updated CAT document (see: http://www.fema.gov/media-librarydata/1381405548275ec9f9b9de186f1874b92ecda6c33182b/SandyFactsheet1.CleaningFloodedBldgs_508_FINAL2.pdf), FEMA offers guidance on selecting the right sanitizer for water-damage restoration in the aftermath of a CAT event. A sanitizer is a chemical product used by the restorer to kill microorganisms such as bacteria, viruses and mold. However, not all EPA-registered sanitizers have specific EPA-registrations for the restoration of water damage and the risks associated with floodwater residues. For this reason, FEMA emphasized that “The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) registers products that are approved as a disinfectant and sanitizer for water damage restoration. It is critical to choose products registered with the EPA, as they have been proven to be effective for such biological contaminants.” WISE offers disinfectant/sanitizer/cleaners that have the specific EPA-registration for water damage which are the ideal and compliant choice for everyday restoration and for CAT response. Among these is ShockWave, the

flagship brand for disaster response contractors, which WISE stocks nationwide in both concentrated and ready-to-use formulas. Both types are unique among sanitizers for restoration with EPA registration for some uses to be effective even in the presence of a 98% soil load, making ShockWave clinically relevant to the contaminants restoration contractors must address.

Category 3, “Black Water”, Sewage and Microorganisms: The primary guidance document for water damage restoration is known in the industry as “S500,” a compendium guidance document published by the Institute for Inspection, Cleaning and Restoration Certification (IICRC: <http://www.iicrc.org/standards/iicrc-s500/>) for restorers, which is considered the standard of care. Like the FEMA’s *Cleaning Flooded Buildings*, the S500 standard also emphasizes the importance of EPA-registration for sanitizers. The IICRC S500 also delineates water damage into three categories including Category 3 water which is “grossly contaminated” and includes sewage and “all forms of flooding from seawater, rising water from rivers and streams, and other contaminated water entering or affecting the indoor environment, such as wind-driven rain.” Often referred to as “Black Water,” the foul contamination accompanying these moisture intrusions can be expected to contain “pathogenic” and “toxigenic” substances and microorganisms potentially harmful to human health. The S500 standard notes that over 120 different viruses can be found in municipal sewage, in addition to “a wide variety of fungi and animal and human parasites.” The presence of microbes and potential for health effects also impacts the choice of antimicrobial sanitizers. The best option for CAT re-

sponse is to have ready products that are EPA-registered for water damage sanitizing, AND which offer the broadest possible range of both broad spectrum and specific microorganism kill claims on the EPA label. With more than 120 microorganism specific EPA registered kill claims, ShockWave is among the most versatile antimicrobials for restoration.

Bar the Bleach (One piece of WISE advice on something to leave OFF your LOAD LIST): Just because your grandmother used bleach by the gallon all around the kitchen, doesn’t mean it is the right choice for water damage. In *Cleaning Flooded Buildings*, FEMA described using bleach as having “distinct drawbacks.” Noting that many types of bleach are not EPA-registered, FEMA wrote: “Further, its effectiveness in killing bacteria and mold is significantly reduced when it comes in contact with residual dirt, which is often present in flooded homes.” Bleach is also corrosive (especially metals including parts of electrical systems), noxious, and the lingering odor is difficult to remove. As a restoration professional, if you need to remove stains, turn to the new breed of peroxide products. They take a little longer to whiten and brighten, but are worth it when you can avoid the downsides of bleach.

These are only a few of the products and types of advice available to every contractor from WISE. Whether you are a seasoned restoration pro, or a general contractor interested in getting into restoration, or in just being prepared, WISE has the industry leading brands ready and in stock nationwide. Nature can and will create havoc somewhere tomorrow and every day after that. With WISE, everyone can be ready for response and restoration for wind and rain events. ♦

Tornado Safety Rules

- The safest place to be is an underground shelter, basement, or safe room.
- If no underground shelter or safe room is available, a small, windowless interior room or hallway on the lowest level of a sturdy building is the safest alternative.
- Mobile homes are not safe during tornadoes. Abandon mobile homes and go to the nearest sturdy building or shelter immediately.
- If you are caught outdoors, seek shelter in a basement, shelter or sturdy building.
- If you cannot quickly walk to a shelter:
- Immediately get into a vehicle, buckle your seat belt and try to drive to the closest sturdy shelter.
- If flying debris occurs while you are driving, pull over and park.
- Now you have the following options as a last resort:
- Stay in your vehicle with the seat belt on. Put your head down below the windows, covering with your hands and a blanket if possible.
- If you can safely get noticeably lower than the level of the roadway, exit your car, and lie in that area, covering your head with your hands.
- Your choice should be driven by your specific circumstances

Planning and Responding to Workplace Emergencies by OSHA

Planning

Where required by some Occupational Safety and Health Administration standards, firms with more than 10 employees must have a written emergency action plan; smaller companies may communicate their plans orally. Top management support and the commitment and involvement of all employees are essential to an effective emergency action plan. Employers should review plans with employees when initially put in place and re-evaluate and amend the plan periodically whenever the plan itself, or employee responsibilities, change. Emergency procedures, including the handling of any toxic chemicals, should include:

- Escape procedures and escape route assignments
- Special procedures for employees who perform or shut down critical plant operations
- Systems to account for all employees after evacuation and for information about the plan
- Rescue and medical duties for employees who perform them
- Means for reporting fires and other emergencies

Chain of Command

The employer should designate an emergency response coordinator and a backup coordinator. The coordinator may be responsible for plantwide operations, public information and ensuring that outside aid is called. Having a backup coordinator ensures that a trained person is always available. Employees should know who the designated coordinator is. Duties of the coordinator and employer include:

- Determining what emergencies may occur and seeing that emergency procedures are developed to address each situation
- Directing all emergency activities including evacuation of personnel
- Ensuring that outside emergency services are notified when necessary
- Directing the shutdown of plant operations when necessary

Emergency Response Teams

Emergency response team members should be thoroughly trained for potential crises and physically capable of carrying out their duties. Team members need to know about toxic hazards in the workplace and be able to judge when to

evacuate personnel or when to rely on outside help (e.g., when a fire is too large to handle). One or more teams must be trained in:

- Use of various types of fire extinguishers
- First aid, including cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) and self-contained breathing apparatus (SCBA)
- Requirements of the OSHA bloodborne pathogens standard
- Shutdown procedures
- Chemical spill control procedures
- Search and emergency rescue procedures
- Hazardous materials emergency response

Response Activities

Effective emergency communication is vital. An alternate area for a communications center other than management offices should be established in the plans, and the emergency response coordinator should operate from this center. Management should provide emergency alarms and ensure that employees know how to report emergencies. An updated list of key personnel and off-duty telephone numbers should be maintained.

Accounting for personnel following evacuation is critical. A person in the control center should notify police or emergency response team members of persons believed missing. Effective security procedures can prevent unauthorized access and protect vital records and equipment. Duplicate records of essential accounting files, legal documents and lists of employee relatives – to be notified in case of emergency – can be kept at off-site locations.

Training

Every employee needs to know details of the emergency action plan, including evacuation plans, alarm systems, reporting procedures for personnel, shutdown procedures, and types of potential emergencies. Any special hazards, such as flammable materials, toxic chemicals, radioactive sources or water-reactive substances, should be discussed with employees. Drills should be held at random intervals, at least annually, and should include outside police and fire authorities. Training must be conducted at least annually and



when employees are hired or when their job changes. Additional training is needed when new equipment, materials or processes are introduced, when the layout or design of the facility changes, when procedures have been updated or revised, or when exercises show that employee performance is inadequate.

Medical Assistance

First aid must be available within 3 to 4 minutes of an emergency. Worksites more than 3 to 4 minutes from an infirmary, clinic, or hospital should have at least one person on-site trained in first aid (available all shifts), have medical personnel readily available for advice and consultation, and develop written emergency medical procedures. It is essential that first aid supplies are available to the trained first aid providers, that emergency phone numbers are placed in conspicuous places near or on telephones, and prearranged ambulance services for any emergency are available. It may help to coordinate an emergency action plan with the outsider responders such as the fire department, hospital emergency room, EMS providers and local HAZMAT teams.

Further Information

More detailed information on workplace emergencies is provided in “How to Plan for Workplace Emergencies and Evacuations” (OSHA 3088) available free on OSHA’s website or from OSHA Publications, Room N3101, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210, telephone 1-800-321-OSHA, or local OSHA offices. Further information is also available in OSHA’s Evacuation Plans and Procedure eTool and Emergency Preparedness and Response webpage.

Recommendations for an Emergency Supply Kit from FEMA

A basic emergency supply kit could include the following recommended items:

- Water, one gallon of water per person per day for at least three days, for drinking and sanitation
- Food, at least a three-day supply of non-perishable food
- Battery-powered or hand crank radio and a NOAA Weather Radio with tone alert and extra batteries for both
- Flashlight and extra batteries
- First aid kit
- Whistle to signal for help
- Dust mask to help filter contaminated air and plastic sheeting and duct tape to shelter-in-place
- Moist towelettes, garbage bags and plastic ties for personal sanitation
- Wrench or pliers to turn off utilities
- Manual can opener for food
- Local maps
- Cell phone with chargers, inverter or solar charger
- Additional Supplies

Once you have gathered the supplies for a basic emergency kit, you may want to consider adding the following items:

- Prescription medications and glasses
- Infant formula and diapers
- Pet food and extra water for your pet
- Cash or traveler's checks and change
- Important family documents such as copies of insurance policies, identification and bank account records in a waterproof, portable container.
- Sleeping bag or warm blanket for each person. Consider additional bedding if you live in a cold-weather climate.
- Complete change of clothing including a long sleeved shirt, long pants and sturdy shoes. Consider additional clothing if you live in a cold-weather climate.
- Household chlorine bleach and medicine dropper – when diluted, nine parts water to one part bleach, bleach can be used as a dis-

infectant. Or in an emergency, you can use it to treat water by using 16 drops of regular household liquid bleach per gallon of water. Do not use scented, color safe or bleaches with added cleaners.

- Fire extinguisher
- Matches in a waterproof container
- Feminine supplies and personal hygiene items
- Mess kits, paper cups, plates, paper towels and plastic utensils
- Paper and pencil
- Books, games, puzzles or other activities for children

First Aid Kit

In any emergency a family member or you yourself may suffer an injury. If you have these basic first aid supplies you are better prepared to help your loved ones when they are hurt.

Knowing how to treat minor injuries can make a difference in an emergency. You may consider taking a first aid class, but simply having the following things can help you stop bleeding, prevent infection and assist in decontamination.

- Two pairs of Latex or other sterile gloves if you are allergic to Latex
- Sterile dressings to stop bleeding
- Cleansing agent/soap and antibiotic towelettes
- Antibiotic ointment
- Burn ointment
- Adhesive bandages in a variety of sizes
- Eye wash solution to flush the eyes or as general decontaminant
- Thermometer
- Prescription medications you take every day such as insulin, heart medicine and asthma inhalers. You should periodically rotate medicines to account for expiration dates.
- Prescribed medical supplies such as glucose and blood pressure monitoring equipment and supplies

Non-prescription drugs:

- Aspirin or non-aspirin pain reliever

- Anti-diarrhea medication
- Antacid
- Laxative

Other first aid supplies:

- Scissors
- Tweezers
- Tube of petroleum jelly or other lubricant

Remember the unique needs of your family members, including growing children, when making your emergency supply kit and family emergency plan.

For Baby:

- Formula
- Diapers
- Bottles
- Powdered milk
- Medications
- Moist towelettes
- Diaper rash ointment

For more information about the care and feeding of infants and young children during an emergency, visit the California Dept. of Public Health website.

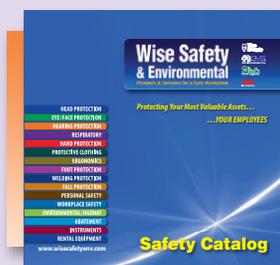
For Adults:

- Denture needs
- Contact lenses and supplies
- Extra eye glasses

Ask your doctor about storing prescription medications such as heart and high blood pressure medication, insulin and other prescription drugs. If you live in a cold climate, you must think about warmth. It is possible that you will not have heat. Think about your clothing and bedding supplies. Be sure to include one complete change of clothing and shoes per person, including:

- Jacket or coat
- Long pants
- Long sleeve shirt

<http://www.ready.gov/basic-disastersupplies-kit>



Call for our full-line catalog as a searchable pdf.



Steps to Prepare for A Hurricane

1. Establish a planning team

- Choose a leader and staff based on their skills and capabilities
- Assign specific tasks to either individuals or teams

2. Analyze capabilities and hazards

- Assess current preparations, potential risks, impacts of power failures and structural damage, and ways to mitigate damage
- To prepare for flooding, contact your local floodplain manager or other official to lean your risk; use flood-resistant building materials: erect physical barriers, anchor tanks and other structures
- To prepare for high winds, reinforce roof and siding panels; cover windows and doors; anchor tanks, remove loose objects from your site
- Have emergency backup power – e.g. a generator, battery storage, or combined heat and power (CHP) system; obtain utility contact information for power outages

3. Develop your Plan

- Plan for before, during and after an emergency; establish protocols for employees' safety and site readiness
- Prioritize a list of site preparations; update emergency power and supply options
- Establish emergency communication systems and backup
- Develop an evacuation plan, including support for employees
- Establish procedures to shut down utility and process operations safely
- Find ways to protect business records, material, inventory
- Update your list of contacts for before, during and after the emergency

4. Implement your Plan

- Track the storm's path and intensity through the National Hurricane Center
- Stay in touch with your state' emergency operation center.
- Stay in touch with corporate headquarters, other plants, employees, customers, and suppliers
- Carry out procedures for site preparation, emergency backup and evacuation.

When Caught Outside During Thunder

There is no safe place outside during a thunderstorm. Plan ahead to avoid this dangerous situation! If you're outside and hear thunder, the only way to significantly reduce your risk of becoming a lightning casualty is to get inside a substantial building or hard-topped metal vehicle as fast as you can.

Remember, there is no substitute for getting to a safe place.

- Avoid open areas and stay away from isolated tall trees, towers, or utility poles. Do not be the tallest object in the area. Lightning tends to strike the tallest objects in the area.
- Stay away from metal conductors such as wires or fences. Metal does not attract lightning, but lightning can travel long distances through it.

Source: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/os/severeweather/resources/ttl6-10.pdf>



Flash Flood Safety Rules

- Avoid driving, walking, or swimming in flood waters
- Stay away from high water, storm drains, ditches, ravines, or culverts
- Even moving water only six inches deep can knock you off your feet
- Move to higher ground
- Do not let children play near storm drains
- If you come upon a flooded roadway never drive through it

**TURN
AROUND!
DON'T
DROWN!!!**

SOURCE: <http://www.nws.noaa.gov/os/severeweather/resources/ttl6-10.pdf>

The Right Tools for Flood Jobs

By Marcia Neu, Legend Brands/Dri-Eaz

Have you ever tried to hammer in a nail with a wrench? Or tried to pry open a paint can lid with a hammer? It can be done; it's just a lot tougher. A job is best done with the correct tool.

What are the best tools for drying water spills or floods in a building? Naturally, it depends on the job. Here, we look at a couple of drying challenges and discuss the best tools to use.

Problem #1: Hallway wall drying

Situation: A fairly large spill of water in a hallway went unnoticed long enough to begin migrating a few inches up the walls. You've extracted all the liquid, but the carpet and walls are still damp. Heavy traffic in the narrow hallway makes it difficult to place a standard carpet dryer where it won't be a trip hazard and still dry effectively.

Best tool: Velo™ and Velo Pro Airmovers

You can position these commercial airmovers horizontally or on their sides, making wall drying in a narrow area easy. They focus airflow in a broad yet direct path from the specially designed outlet, directing airflow exactly where you need it along walls and floors. Got a box fan? Leave that in the shop. Box fans simply do not produce the strong, focused airflow needed to dry surfaces properly. And traditional snail shell airmovers don't offer the multiposition versatility and concentrated airflow that light, streamlined Velos provide.

Tip: Each Velo includes a GFCI protected power outlet, allowing you to daisy-chain up to six units on a single 15 amp circuit. This lets you maximize "air movement per circuit" – a critical feature in areas where access to power outlets is limited.



Dri-Eaz Velo™ Airmover in action

And remember: In damp conditions, microbial growth can begin in as little as 24 hours. Get this area dried right away.

Problem #2: The soggy crawlspace

Situation: A crawlspace has become wet because of a leaking water pipe. The vapor barrier and dirt are a muddy mess. There is about three feet of access space.

Best tool: Revolution™ LGR dehumidifier

The low-profile Revolution fits easily into crawlspaces, allowing you to put powerful dehumidification to work even in tight spaces. An automatic pumpout feature means there's no need to empty buckets: the unit will pump all the water it collects through a provided hose to a suitable drain or to the outdoors. Best of all, the Revolution's LGR ("low grain refrigerant") technology means it will continue to remove moisture in conditions

where conventional refrigerant dehumidifiers cannot. This ensures the fastest drying even in the most challenging conditions.

Tip: If possible, try to temporarily seal off the crawlspace so that no additional moist air is drawn into the area. Circulate the crawlspace air using easy-to-transport and position Velo or Velo Pro airmovers. This will help to ensure the warm, dry air being produced by the Revolution makes maximum contact with all damp surfaces.

Choosing the right tool for the job – and using it correctly – is the best way to ensure the job gets done right the first time. Most of the drying tasks you'll encounter can be easily handled with professional Dri-Eaz airmovers and dehumidifiers. This equipment was developed for the severe challenges of water damage restoration, and has the performance, durability and reliability you need to tackle water damage problems just about anywhere. ♦

www.osha.gov/Publications/OSHA-3513roof-snow-hazard.pdf



Dri-Eaz Revolution™ LGR Dehumidifier



Velo™ Pro Airmover

- Streamlined and highly portable airmover with enhanced features
- Variable speed control from 500 (min.) to 885 (max.) CFM
- Hour meter to track usage and maintenance intervals
- Patent pending outlet design ensures even, broad-path airflow for fast, consistent drying across all surfaces
- Multiple operating positions to dry floors, ceilings, walls and stairways quickly and efficiently
- Half the height of snail shell dryers to bring more drying power in each truck you bring to the job
- Great portability to easily carry two units at once – or stack up to six on a handtruck
- No more awkward lifting, no more banging up hallways and doors
- Easiest to maintain, simply remove fasteners and lift out impeller assembly for cleaning

F505 Velo™ Pro Airmover487.76 EA



F505

Emergency Products



Revolution LGR Dehumidifier

- Revolution packs state-of-the-art LGR technology into the most compact design ever achieved for the restorative drying industry
- Best low-grain performance in its class
- Smallest, lightest Xactimate "Large" category dehu ever more water removal than other units 2–3 times its size!
- Delivers "Large" dehu performance yet fits where others don't such as crawlspaces, bathrooms, kitchens, etc.
- Control panel displays inlet and outlet temp and RH in real time
- Secure, compact stacking to enable transport multiple units on a handtruck
- Fastest access for cleaning and maintenance
- Fit more drying in the truck, make fewer trips to make more profit



F413-115V

F413-115V Revolution LGR Dehumidifier2524.34 EA



8313

8314

Fiberlock Advanced Peroxide Cleaner Mold & Mildew Stain Remover

- The most advanced cleaner available for the restoration and remediation professional
- Formulated specifically for use on mold remediation and water damage restoration projects
- Aggressively removes stains and odors caused by mold, mildew, bacteria and other microbial growth on porous, semi-porous and non-porous materials

8314 Advanced Peroxide Cleaner, 2½ Gallon, 2/case161.93 CS

Fiberlock HydroBoost Additive for Advanced Peroxide Cleaner

- HydroBoost is ideal for situations that demand extreme cleaning and powerful stain removal
- Unique and powerful additive that enhances the stain removal, lifting, and cleaning power of Advanced Peroxide Cleaner
- Works by hyperactivating Advanced Peroxide Cleaner's unique chemistry
- The oxidation potential is increased creating an extreme whitening reaction that will remove the toughest stains
- Emulsifying agents and surfactants in Advanced Peroxide Cleaner are energized to rip through the worst dirt and debris and hold them in suspension so it can be easily wiped away

8313 HydroBoost Additive, 1 Quart10.08 EA

Particulate Respirators 8210, 8210 Plus and 8110S, N95

- Helps protect workers against certain non-oil based solid and liquid aerosol particles
- 8110S is designed for workers with smaller faces
- Advanced Electret Media (AEM) enables the respirator to filter effectively without sacrificing breathability
- Lightweight all-filter design helps promote worker comfort
- The 8210 Plus offers comfortable braided headbands and staple free attachment to help provide a custom, secure seal with increased comfort

8210 Particulate Respirator, N95 20 ea/bx..... 20.33 BX
 8210PLUS Particulate Respirator, N95 20 ea/bx..... 23.75 BX
 8110S Particulate Respirator, N95 20 ea/bx..... 20.84 BX



8210PLUS



ANSI #10 Plastic First Aid Kit

- 10 Person Kit
- Weatherproof plastic case, 4½" x 7½" x 2¾"
- Sold as kit with 57 items
- Contents meet or exceed those required items from ANSI Z308.1-2009
- Contents exceed requirements of ANSI Standard Z308.1-2009



Contents:

- | | |
|-------------------------------|--|
| (1) 61" x 3" Adhesive Strips | (4) Exam Gloves |
| (2) Fabric Fingertip Bandages | (10) BZK Antiseptic Wipes |
| (2) Fabric Knuckle Bandages | (6) First Aid/Burn Cream Packets |
| (4) 3" Gauze Pads | (6) Triple Antibiotic Ointment Packets |
| (1) Large Wound Pad | (1) Scissors |
| (1) 2" Gauze Bandages | (1) Forceps |
| (1) Triangular Bandages | (1) First Aid Instructions |
| (1) Adhesive Tape | |

6060 10 Person Plastic First Aid Kit **14.98** EA



Purell Hand Sanitizer

- Kills 99.99% of the most common germs that may cause illness
- Use anytime, anyplace, without water or towels
- Leaves hands feeling refreshed without a sticky residue

9631-24 Hand Sanitizer w/Aloe, 24/4 oz. **2.84** EA
9652-12 Hand Sanitizer, 12/8 oz. Pump Bottle **5.50** EA

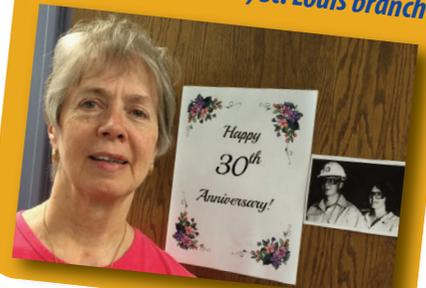
Wise Safety Near You

Wise Safety & Environmental sales staff will be attending the following trade shows and events this May and June. We hope to see you there!

Red Desert Trauma Conference/Fire Show	Rock Springs, Wyoming	.....	May 9-10
Worker's Safety Conference	Dardanelle, Arkansas	.....	May 15
Nebraska State Fire School	Grand Island, Nebraska	.....	May 15-18
VPPPA VII	La Vista, NE	.....	May 19-21st
Rocky Mountain Health and Safety Conf.	Denver, CO	.....	May 19
Homeland Security Conference	Lexington, KY	.....	June 5-8

Congratulations on 30 years with Wise Safety!!!

Pat Hinton, St. Louis branch



Welcome New Wise Employees



Aaron Williams-Conley
Marketing Assistant
St. Louis



Joan Brooks
Marketing Assistant
St. Louis



Josh Koebbe
Rental/Service Manager
St. Louis



Grace Mohr
Accounting
St. Louis



DeVon Johnson
Warehouse
St. Louis



Branden Avis
Customer Service
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Duane Holcomb
Sales Representative
Louisville

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