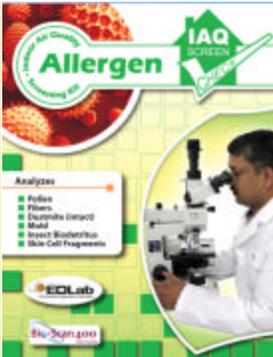


What's New Newsletter?

Indoor Air Quality Test

Allergen Screen is designed to collect precipitated biological or a-biological allergens. A full scan of Allergen Screen with microscopic techniques provides valuable information both qualitative and quantitative on the collected specimens. Some commonly identified allergens from the indoor environment are pollen, mold, fibers, skin cells, insect fragments and several other inorganic & organic particulates. Allergen Screen kit is ideal for indoor environmental investigation, allergy sufferers, asthma patients, clean room evaluation etc. The findings of ASC are reported in Counts/cm². A comprehensive laboratory report is provided.



Indoor environmental screening of the home or work environment is important for individuals with allergies, chronic sinusitis, rhinitis, emphysema, asthma, atopic dermatitis, immune deficiencies, etc. In keeping with the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute (NHLBI) 1997 recommendations, it is desirable to identify and remove common allergens and modify the home or office to reduce the level of ubiquitous (common) allergens.

Before one can remove allergens and/or pollutants effectively, it is essential to understand if they exist and in what quantity. Now there's the do-it-yourself Allergen - screen check product. A revolutionary technique that helps identify indoor air contaminants. The Allergen - screen check products were developed by the scientists at Building Health Check/EdLab, a professional interdisciplinary indoor air quality environmental firm with over 500 million square feet of indoor air quality experience.

New Myers Information Center Web Site

Myers Supply has launched a new Information Center web site that features a modern, visually appealing page featuring improved navigation and faster loading. The new design helps visitors find topical content and the industry's latest news quickly and effectively. While visiting the new Information Center, users are encouraged to review other recently developed, leading-edge JanSan content, including:

- Green Product Showcase
- Healthy Cleaning Resources
- Training Webcast
- What's New News letters

Go to
www.Go2MyersSupply.com
for all your cleaning information.

Or keep up to date with



www.twitter.com/myerssupply

Myers Chemical & Supplies

Get more product info at: www.Go2MyersSupply.com

Myers Supply

900 Arch St. Little Rock, AR 72202
501-372-6677
831 Third St. Hot Springs, AR 71913
501-623-7742
www.MyersSupply.com

Newsletter Date 5/27/09, Issue 50

MultiQuat Mega 1



*MultiQuat Mega 1
A Great Choice in the
Fight Against H1N1*

- Hospital-grade disinfectant
- Labeled for H1N1 or Swine Flu
 - Tested and proven
- One-step cleaning process

This concentrated product is a hospital type disinfectant cleaner with proven efficacy against H1N1 (Swine Flu). An excellent choice for use in an OSHA Bloodborne Pathogen Compliance Program, this disinfectant also kills SARS, HIV-1, MRSA, VRE, VISA, Herpes Simplex Types 1&2, and a variety of other microorganisms. The wide ranging efficacy combined with the cleaning effectiveness and end use economy of this product make it a product of choice for applications in healthcare, hospital and institutional settings.

Blueair MD Professional Air Purifier

Certified Clean Air Delivery Rate (CADR). Recognized by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the American Lung Association, the CADR is independently measured by the Association of Home Appliance Manufacturers to enable consumers to compare air purifiers with regard to performance in eliminating tobacco smoke, dust and pollen. The Blueair MD Professional has among the highest ratings to date.



Costs less. Does a more expensive air purifier deliver cleaner air? Not necessarily. The Blueair MD Professional costs nearly 20% less than the other air purifiers in its class, yet does the job of removing airborne impurities much more effectively.

Energy efficient. As an Energy Star product, the Blueair MD Professional must be at least 35% more energy efficient than most air purifiers. But it actually uses up to 55% less energy to operate than all other air purifiers in its class. That adds up to substantial savings.

Better airflow. Thanks to its large grille, the unit cleans the air easily. The Blueair MD Professional has an airflow inlet and outlet that are much larger than other air purifiers in its class. This means the unit produces virtually no noticeable draft, while providing an exceptional air exchange rate.

Superior fan motor. Secured with a sturdy die-cast aluminum bracket, its powerful motor provides a higher rate of air exchange yet is ultra-quiet, thanks to galvanized steel housing combined with soundproofing material.

The strong, silent Swede. Blueair air purifiers are the quietest air purifiers available. So quiet that a blue light-emitting diode was incorporated into the design to let you know that they're working. At high speed, the sound level is just 63.5 dBA and at low speed a mere 38 dBA, which is equivalent to very quiet desktop computer.

Eco-Strip



This pad has been specially designed to strip floors without the use of harsh chemicals with your standard 175 –300 RPM buffers or auto scrubbers.

- Contains 40% more abrasives than the leading Hi Pro pad.
- Cuts 30% faster than the leading Hi Pro Pad.
- 3/8" thick, allowing the pad to follow contours of the floor.
- Ideal for use on all conventional finishes as well as water based urethane finishes.
- Chemical-free stripping used on the following floor types: Terrazzo, Natural Stone & VCT.

100% of our Polyester Fiber Comes From Post Consumer and Industrial Recycled Waste

All of the synthetic (polyester) fiber used in our floor, hand and utility pads comes from recycled materials. Primary sources of these materials are recycled soda and water bottles.

Water Based Latex Resins

No phenol-formaldehyde resins are used in our binding process. We only use water-based latex resins.

Recycled Packaging

All of our shipping cartons contain at least 45% recycled materials.



How many bottles does it take to make a case of pads?

38 Water Bottles (12 oz.) = 1 Cs. of 20" Floor Pads (5 pads)

12 Soda Bottles (2 liter) = 1 Cs. of 20" Floor Pads (5 pads)

H1N1 Fact Sheet For Cleaning Professionals

Public health experts at the CDC and World Health Organization are concerned about this flu virus strain because it's new, meaning humans do not have immunity to it and are therefore more susceptible to catching it and spreading it. Those most at risk to be sickened by flu viruses are the more vulnerable members of the population such as children, the elderly and those with suppressed immune systems. New viruses like H1N1 threaten young and middle aged healthy adults as well. These unique factors to H1N1 are what make a flu pandemic more likely with this strain.

Flu is spread person-to-person through coughing and sneezing of infected people. During a typical winter flu season, up to 40,000 Americans die from influenza. A pandemic flu outbreak, meaning the novel flu strain spreads quickly and easily to all age groups and is more likely to cause severe illness in those who are exposed, could kill hundreds of thousands. Pandemic flu could affect 10 percent of the population at any given time, and effective vaccines could take up to six months to produce.

However, when it comes to cleaning to help fight the spread of influenza, the protocol should be no different than it would be for any strain of the flu virus. There are currently no special directives regarding cleaning to prevent the spread of H1N1. Survival times for influenza A particles on surfaces are: 8 to 12 hours on paper or cloth; 24 to 48 hours in ambient temperatures on non-porous surfaces such as doorknobs, counters, desks, etc.; up to 72 hours on wet surfaces.

The role of cleaning during a flu outbreak or pandemic:

Health care and cleaning professionals are to follow the same guidance as is used in flu epidemics: inoculations, isolation of infected people, use of protective gloves and splash protection, an elevated level of personal hygiene including frequent hand washing, management of infected waste and effective ventilation.

Cleaning during a flu pandemic consists of normal cleaning procedures with the use of detergent cleaners and disinfection with alcohol-based products that have type A influenza kill claims.

Frequently touched surfaces such as counters, doorknobs, light switches, elevator buttons, hand rails, railings, refrigerator door handles, sinks, coffee pots, vending equipment, computer keyboards and mice, and phones should be added to the routine cleaning schedule. Disinfection frequencies of touch points in high-traffic rooms and common areas should be increased to a minimum of three times daily. In office spaces such as desks and cubicles, disinfectant wipes and sprays should be used on surfaces. Disinfectant "bombs" that set off a dry disinfectant meant to cover every surface in an enclosed room are recommended for certain facilities such as schools. Some facilities may also want to consider equipping occupants with disinfectant wipes and hand sanitizer.

Janitorial workers should be trained on proper hand washing procedures and should wear gloves while working. Cleaning can help control the spread of virus, but prevention starts with occupants. Encourage proper hand washing, respiratory etiquette and proper tissue and waste disposal among building occupants and discourage presence when sick.

Every cleaning service provider should have a planned response to the declaration of pandemic flu that includes specified processes and requirements for each area cleaned. For example, restrooms should have adequate supplies of liquid or foam soap and disposable towels as well as signage directing occupants to help prevent spread of illness with proper hand washing techniques, and in break rooms and cafeterias, all reusable utensils, plates and cups as well as sponges and towels should be removed and replaced with disposables.

Service providers should also have contingency plans that include what they would do if an outbreak affected their own workforce and headquarters.

Distributors and manufacturers can help by educating customers about proper products and procedures to be used during pandemics, ensuring that customers are supplied with the right products, and providing informational materials to share with facility occupants such as signs and brochures.

By Lisa Ridgely, Deputy Editor of Contracting Profits

Read more at: <http://www.cleanlink.com/cp/article/H1N1-Fact-Sheet-For-Cleaning-Professionals--10915>



EPA Recommends Green Claims for Disinfectants

Representatives of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Workgroup on Comparative Claims recommended that the EPA Office of Pesticide Programs (OPP) establish a policy that would allow suppliers of green disinfectants and sanitizers to use the EPA Design for the Environment (DfE) logo, as well as to make limited factual statements related to the product's environmental attributes. As reported by ISSA, the recommendations were made at the April 23 meeting of the Pesticide Policy Dialogue Committee conducted at EPA offices in Arlington, VA.

The recommendations were an outgrowth of a series of meetings conducted by the Workgroup on Comparative Claims that has been exploring the establishment of an EPA policy that would permit claims of environmental preferability to be made in relation to hard-surface disinfectants and sanitizers. Details regarding the specific proposals made in relation to the DfE program and limited factual statements of environmental preferability are outlined below.

Design for the Environment

Over the past several months, the OPP and the DfE program have been collaborating in an internal pilot to establish criteria under which hard-surface disinfectants and sanitizers would qualify for recognition under the DfE program. Products that met the criteria, yet to be finalized, would be eligible to use the DfE logo in product promotions and on the label.

While the criteria are far from finalized, a preliminary draft indicates that disinfectants and sanitizers would need to meet the criteria listed below in order to qualify for DfE recognition:

1. The product may not contain any carcinogens.
2. Recognition would not be conferred on those products that fell into acute toxicity categories I and II.
3. Products must not have any "unresolved" adverse effects reporting issues.
4. Products must not have any unresolved efficacy failure issues and may not be involved in a current enforcement proceeding.
5. Only OPP approved statements could be used in conjunction with the DfE logo.
6. Products may not contain any "unapproved" inert ingredients.
7. There must not be any outstanding conditional registration data issues.
8. The product must not require the use of personal protective equipment.
9. The inert ingredients must be disclosed.
10. Product shall not present any developmental toxicity concerns.

Please note that the process of defining the specific criteria is in its early stages and will be the subject of much additional discussion and revision before the program is open to industry.

Limited Factual Statements

In addition to allowing the use of the DfE logo, the Workgroup also recommended that EPA establish a policy that allows suppliers to make limited factual statements of environmental preferability in regard to disinfectants and sanitizers. In making this recommendation, it was noted that such claims should be consistent with the principles and criteria of any DfE logo program adopted by OPP.

In making this recommendation, representatives of the Comparative Claims Workgroup indicated that the following types of factual statements should be allowed by OPP:

1. Non-pesticidal factual statements regarding product characteristics other than the pesticide, including statements that relate to:
 - a) Recycled content of the packaging;
 - b) Content of ink used in printing (i.e., printed with soy-based ink); and
 - c) Source reduction in the packaging.
2. Corporate commitment statements that are nonpesticidal in nature and which do not involve "cause marketing" such as "The XYZ Company is working to reduce its carbon footprint. Go to www.xyz.com to learn more."



3. Factual statements concerning nonpesticidal properties of disinfectants and sanitizers, such as:

- a) Fragrance or dye free;
- b) Readily biodegradable in water;
- c) Contains XX percent of plant-derived ingredients; and
- d) Concentrated to minimize GHG emissions in shipping.

It is anticipated that product registrants will have to use the amendment process in order to be allowed to make any of the limited factual statements of environmental preferability. Moreover, we expect OPP to specifically set forth the factual statements they will allow. In addition, companies would be required to provide the appropriate underlying data to OPP as a prerequisite to making such factual statements, at least initially in a pilot project.

Next Steps

In the next couple of months, the OPP and the DfE program will complete work on their internal pilot for the purpose of refining the criteria and factors it will consider in allowing disinfectants and sanitizers to qualify for recognition under the DfE Formulator program.

Once that process is completed, EPA is expected to announce an external pilot in the summer of 2009 that will allow industry to request the use of the DfE logo and/or make limited factual statements of environmental preferability in relation to disinfectants and sanitizers. The external pilot is expected to launch in the last quarter of 2009.

It is anticipated that this external pilot will be open to registered disinfectants and sanitizers and will last 12 to 18 months. Companies who wished to participate would do so by requesting an amendment to their existing registration. During the pilot, OPP would require registrants to submit all relevant data and documentation in support of their request. Public comment on the pilot would be invited before and after the pilot is concluded.

LEED 2009 to Include LEED Credits for Regional Environmental Priorities

The U.S. Green Building Council (USGBC) has released the LEED regional credits as part of LEED 2009, the new version of the LEED Green Building Rating System. These LEED credits encourage that specific regional environmental priorities be addressed when it comes to the design, construction and operations of buildings in different geographic locations.

“Because environmental priorities differ among various regions of the country — the challenges in the Southeast differ from those in the Northwest, for example — regionally specific credits give LEED a way to directly respond to diverse, regionally grounded issues,” said Brendan Owens, Vice President of Technical Development, USGBC. “The inclusion of these regional LEED credits is the Council’s first step toward addressing regional environmental issues.”

With the help of USGBC’s regional councils, chapters and affiliates, credits addressing six specific environmental issues within a region were identified from among the existing LEED credits. In LEED 2009, LEED projects will be able to earn “bonus points” for implementing green building strategies that address the important environmental issues facing their region. A project can be awarded as many as four extra points, one point each for achieving up to four of the six priority credits.

LEED 2009 is one of the three major components that make up LEED Version 3, the next version of the LEED green building certification program, launching April 27, 2009. The changes to the LEED rating system reflect the rapid advancements in building science and technology and provides incentives for strategies that have greater positive impacts on energy efficiency and CO2 emissions reductions, among other priorities.

The other components of LEED v3 include a faster, smarter and easier to use LEED Online, the tool for managing the LEED registration and certification process; and a new building certification model administered by the Green Building Certification Institute through a network of internationally recognized independent ISO-accredited certification bodies.



Pandemic Influenza: Safety and Health Tips

The U.S. Department of Labor and the Occupational Safety and Health Administration provide valuable information on preparing for a pandemic.

A pandemic is a global disease outbreak. An influenza pandemic occurs when a new influenza virus emerges for which there is little or no immunity in the human population; begins to cause serious illness; and then spreads easily person-to-person worldwide. A worldwide influenza pandemic could have a major effect on the global economy, including travel, trade, tourism, food, consumption and eventually, investment and financial markets. Planning for pandemic influenza by business and industry is essential to minimize a pandemic's impact.

It is difficult to predict when the next influenza pandemic will occur or how severe it will be. Wherever and whenever a pandemic starts, everyone around the world is at risk. Countries might, through measures such as border closures and travel restrictions, delay arrival of the virus, but cannot stop it.



During a pandemic, transmission can be anticipated in the workplace, not only from patient to workers in health care settings, but also among co-workers in general work settings. A pandemic would cause high levels of illness, death, social disruption, and economic loss. Everyday life would be disrupted because so many people in so many places become seriously ill at the same time. Impacts could range from school and business closings to the interruption of basic services such as public transportation and food delivery.

Education and outreach are critical to preparing for a pandemic. Understanding what a pandemic is, what needs to be done at all levels to prepare for pandemic influenza, and what could happen during a pandemic helps us make informed decisions both as individuals and as a nation. Should a pandemic occur the public must be able to depend on its government to provide scientifically sound public health information quickly, openly and dependably. For additional information on pandemic influenza, see One-stop access to U.S. government avian and pandemic flu information.

For additional information from OSHA: <http://www.osha.gov/dsg/topics/pandemicflu/index.html>

CRI Adds to Seal of Approval

The Carpet and Rug Institute (CRI) has expanded its Seal of Approval program to encourage carpet-cleaning companies to provide a higher level of customer service and satisfaction.

The Seal of Approval program tests and certifies superior performing carpet-cleaning solutions, vacuums, deep cleaning extractors, and professional carpet cleaners. Companies certified as Seal of Approval Providers must continue to use cleaning products and equipment tested and certified under the program.

The expanded program asks that companies agree to uphold certain principles of customer satisfaction and comply with a "code of conduct."

The Seal of Approval program—which is celebrating its fifth anniversary in 2009—also aims to match the right cleaning methods with the right products and strongly recommends that participants are also certified by the Institute of Inspection, Cleaning, and Restoration Certification, or IICRC, an independent certification body that sets industry standards for firms and their employees.

CRI has also established a "code of conduct" requiring certified providers to uphold a high standard of accountability, responsibility, and customer-oriented service. It also has provisions for carpet manufacturers and equipment and sundries manufacturers, including honoring warranties and providing product usage and cleaning and maintenance information for consumers.



Myers Chemical & Supplies

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