



BAD AXE

RESTORATION PRODUCTS

ONSLAUGHT

HOSPITAL DISINFECTANT, BROAD SPECTRUM CLEANER & DISINFECTANT, CLEANER, DISINFECTANT, SANITIZER, DETERGENT, FUNGICIDE, DEODORIZER, VIRUCIDE*, MILDEWSTAT

ACTIVE INGREDIENTS:

Alkyl (60% C14, 30% C16, 5% C12, 5% C18)	
Dimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride.....	2.37%
Alkyl (68% C 12, 32% C14)	
Dimethyl Ethylbenzyl Ammonium Chloride.....	2.37%
INERT INGREDIENTS:.....	95.26%
TOTAL:	100.00%

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN
DANGER

SEE SIDE PANEL FOR ADDITIONAL PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

NET CONTENTS: 1 x 128 fl. oz. [1 Gal] 3.78 L

STATEMENT OF PRACTICAL TREATMENT — FIRST AID

IF ON SKIN OR CLOTHING: Take off contaminated clothing. Rinse skin immediately with plenty of water for 15-20 minutes. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF IN EYES: Hold eye open and rinse slowly and gently with water for 15-20 minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, after the first 5 minutes, then continue rinsing eye. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

IF SWALLOWED: Call a poison control center or doctor immediately for treatment advice. Have person sip a glass of water if able to swallow. Do not induce vomiting unless told to do so by a poison control center or doctor. Do not give anything by mouth to an unconscious person.

IF INHALED: Move person to fresh air. If person is not breathing, call 911 or an ambulance, then give artificial respiration, preferably mouth-to-mouth, if possible. Call a poison control center or doctor for treatment advice.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For additional medical advice, call the following emergency phone number: **1-800-255-3924**.

NOTE TO PHYSICIAN: Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

EPA Reg. No. 61178-1-88903
EPA Est. No. 3640-WI-1

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

DANGER. Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Harmful if swallowed. Wear protective eyewear (goggles, face shield or safety glasses). Wear protective clothing and rubber gloves. Avoid contamination of food. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove contaminated clothing and wash clothing before reuse.

PHYSICAL OR CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Combustible. Do not use or store near heat or open flame.

See enclosed booklet for the complete label and Directions for Use.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

Do not contaminate water, food, or feed by storage and disposal.

STORAGE: Do not store on side. Avoid creasing or impacting of side walls. Store securely in closed original container. Avoid storage at temperature extremes or in sunlight. Avoid shipping or storing below freezing. If product freezes, thaw at room temperature and shake gently to remix components. Use locked storage in an area that will prevent cross-contamination of other pesticides, fertilizer, food and feed. Store in locked area inaccessible to children.

PESTICIDE DISPOSAL: Pesticide wastes are acutely hazardous. Improper disposal of excess pesticide, spray mixture or rinsate is a violation of Federal Law. If these wastes cannot be disposed of by use according to label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the nearest EPA Regional Office for guidance.

CONTAINER DISPOSAL: Triple rinse container (or equivalent) promptly after emptying. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank and drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Discard Rinsate. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times.

Nonrefillable container. Do not reuse or refill this container. Offer for recycling if available.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling.

To be used in hospitals in the following areas as a disinfectant: operating rooms, patient care rooms & facilities, recovery, anesthesia, ER, radiology, X-ray cat labs, newborn nurseries, orthopedics, respiratory therapy, surgi-centers, labs, blood collection rooms, central supply, housekeeping & janitorial rooms, nursing homes, doctor's offices & labs, dentists offices & labs.

This product is not to be used as a terminal sterilant/high-level disinfectant on any surface or instrument that: (1) is introduced directly into the human body, either into or in contact with the bloodstream or normally sterile areas of the body, or (2) contacts intact mucous membranes but which does not ordinarily penetrate the blood barrier or otherwise enter normally sterile areas of the body. This product may be used to pre-clean or decontaminate critical or semi-critical medical devices prior to sterilization or high-level disinfection.

BACTERICIDAL STABILITY OF USE-DILUTION: Tests confirm that this product, when diluted in 400 ppm hard water and in the presence of 5% soil load, remains effective against *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Salmonella enterica* for up to 64 days when stored in a sealed container at room temperature.

If the use-dilution product becomes visibly dirty or contaminated, the use-dilution must be discarded and a fresh product prepared. Always use clean, properly labeled dry containers when diluting the product. Bactericidal stability of the use-dilution does not apply to open containers such as buckets or pails. Use-dilution product in open containers must be prepared daily or more often if the solution becomes visibly dirty or diluted or contaminated.

See enclosed booklet for the complete label and Directions for Use.

Sold by:
Bad Axe Products, LLC
966 Lambrecht Road, Frankfort, IL 60423
1-815-277-5100

(E-09) 0317



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GALLON INSERT SHEET

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FOR EMERGENCIES CALL CHEM-TEL 1-800-255-3924

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WATER DAMAGE RESTORATION

SANITIZER AGAINST ODOR-CAUSING BACTERIA AND FUNGI FOR HOME, INSTITUTIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND HOSPITAL USE

Effective against odor causing bacteria and fungi for home, institutional, industrial and hospital use. This product is particularly suitable for use in water damage restoration situations against odor causing bacteria on the following porous and semi-porous materials: carpets, carpet cushion, sub floors, drywall, trim, and frame lumber, tackless strip and paneling. Using solutions recommended, saturate affected materials with enough product to remain wet for at least 10 minutes. Use proper ventilation.

Refer to the instructions given in Table 1 and 2 prior to use of this product for water damage restoration.

Sewer backup & river flooding: During mitigation procedures, dilute 2 to 4 ounces of this product per gallon of water allowing for the diluting effect of absorbed water within saturated materials. Remove gross filth or heavy soil along with non-salvageable materials. Saturate all affective areas with a sprayer using a coarse spray tip, before and after cleaning and extraction.

Carpets, carpet cushions and other porous materials such as sub floors, drywall, trim and frame lumber, tackless strip and paneling: For water damage from a clean water source, extract excess water. Test hidden area for color fastness. Dilute 2 to 4 ounces of the product per gallon of water, allowing for the diluting effect of absorbed water within saturated materials. Remove gross filth or heavy soil. Apply directly with a sprayer using a coarse spray tip, to fully saturate affected materials. Roll, brush or agitate into materials and allow the materials to remain damp for 10 minutes. Follow with a through extraction. Dry rapidly and thoroughly.

Table 1: Water Damage - Cleanup and Mold Prevention

Guidelines for Response to Clean Water Damage within 24-48 Hours to Prevent Mold Growth*

Water-Damaged Material†	Actions
Books and papers	For non-valuable items, discard books and papers. Photocopy valuable/important items, discard originals. Freeze (in frost-free freezer or meat locker) or freeze-dry.
Carpet and backing - dry within 24-48 hours‡	Remove water with water extraction vacuum. Reduce ambient humidity levels with dehumidifier. Accelerate drying process with fans.
Ceiling tiles	Discard and replace.
Cellulose insulation	Discard and replace.
Concrete or cinder block surfaces	Remove water with water extraction vacuum. Accelerate drying process with dehumidifiers, fans, and/or heaters.
Fiberglass insulation	Discard and replace.
Hard surface, porous flooring§ (Linoleum, ceramic tile, vinyl)	Vacuum or damp wipe with water and mild detergent and allow to dry; scrub if necessary. Check to make sure underflooring is dry; dry underflooring if necessary.
Non-porous, hard surfaces (Plastics, metals)	Vacuum or damp wipe with water and mild detergent and allow to dry; scrub if necessary.
Upholstered furniture	Remove water with water extraction vacuum. Accelerate drying process with dehumidifiers, fans, and/or heaters. May be difficult to completely dry within 48 hours. If the piece is valuable, you may wish to consult a restoration/water damage professional who specializes in furniture.
Wallboard (Drywall and gypsum board)	May be dried in place if there is no obvious swelling and the seams are intact. If not, remove, discard, and replace. Ventilate the wall cavity, if possible.
Window drapes	Follow laundering or cleaning instructions recommended by the manufacturer.
Wood surfaces	Remove moisture immediately and use dehumidifiers, gentle heat, and fans for drying. (Use caution when applying heat to hardwood floors.) Treated or finished wood surfaces may be cleaned with mild detergent and clean water and allowed to dry. Wet paneling should be pried away from wall for drying.

* If mold growth has occurred or materials have been wet for more than 48 hours, consult Table 2 guidelines. Even if materials are dried within 48 hours, mold growth may have occurred. Items may be tested by professionals if there is doubt. Note that mold growth will not always occur after 48 hours; this is only a guideline.

These guidelines are for damage caused by clean water. If you know or suspect that the water source is contaminated with sewage, or chemical or biological pollutants, then Personal Protective Equipment and containment are required by OSHA. An experienced professional should be consulted if you and/or your remediators do not have expertise remediating in contaminated water situations. Do not use fans before determining that the water is clean or sanitary. † If a particular item(s) has high monetary or sentimental value, you may wish to consult a restoration/water damage specialist. § The subfloor under the carpet or other flooring material must also be cleaned and dried. See the appropriate section of this table for recommended actions depending on the composition of the subfloor.

Table 2: Guidelines for Remediating Building Materials with Mold Growth Caused by Clean Water*			
Material or Furnishing Affected	Cleanup Methods (see following page for descriptions)	Personal Protective Equipment	Containment
SMALL - Total Surface Area Affected Less Than 10 square feet (ft²)			
Books and papers	3	Minimum N-95 respirator, gloves, and goggles	None required
Carpet and backing	1, 3		
Concrete or cinder block	1, 3		
Hard surface, porous flooring§ (Linoleum, ceramic tile, vinyl)	1, 2, 3		
Non-porous, hard surfaces (Plastics, metals)	1, 2, 3		
Upholstered furniture & drapes	1, 3		
Wallboard (drywall and gypsum board)	3		
Wood surfaces	1, 2, 3		
MEDIUM - Total Surface Area Affected Between 10 and 100 (ft²)			
Books and papers	3	Limited or Full Use professional judgement, consider potential for remediator exposure and size of contaminated area	Limited Use professional judgement, consider potential for remediator/occupant exposure and size of contaminated area
Carpet and backing	1, 3, 4		
Concrete or cinder block	1, 3		
Hard surface, porous flooring§ (Linoleum, ceramic tile, vinyl)	1, 2, 3		
Non-porous, hard surfaces (Plastics, metals)	1, 2, 3		
Upholstered furniture & drapes	1, 3, 4		
Wallboard (drywall and gypsum board)	3, 4		
Wood surfaces	1, 2, 3		
LARGE - Total Surface Area Affected Greater Than 100 (ft²) or Potential for Increased Occupant or Remediator Exposure During Remediation Estimated to be Significant			
Books and papers	3	Full Use professional judgement, consider potential for remediator/occupant exposure and size of contaminated area	Full Use professional judgement, consider potential for remediator exposure and size of contaminated area
Carpet and backing	1, 3, 4		
Concrete or cinder block	1, 3		
Hard surface, porous flooring§ (Linoleum, ceramic tile, vinyl)	1, 2, 3, 4		
Non-porous, hard surfaces (Plastics, metals)	1, 2, 3		
Upholstered furniture & drapes	1, 2, 4		
Wallboard (drywall and gypsum board)	3, 4		
Wood surfaces	1, 2, 3, 4		

*Use professional judgment to determine prudent levels of Personal Protective Equipment and containment for each situation, particularly as the remediation site size increases and the potential for exposure and health effects rises. Assess the need for increased Personal Protective Equipment, if, during the remediation, more extensive contamination is encountered than was expected. Consult Table 1 if materials have been wet for less than 48 hours, and mold growth is not apparent. These guidelines are for damage caused by clean water. If you know or suspect that the water source is contaminated with sewage, or chemical or biological pollutants, then the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) requires PPE and containment. An experienced professional should be consulted if you and/or your remediators do not have expertise in remediating contaminated water situations.

Special Instructions for Cleaning Carpet Against Odor Causing Bacteria:

This product may be used in industrial and institutional areas such as homes, motels & hotel chains, nursing homes, schools and hospital. For use on wet, cleanable synthetic fibers. Do not use on wool. Vacuum carpet thoroughly prior to cleaning. Test fabric for color fastness.

For portable extraction units: Mix 1 ounce of this product per gallon of water.

For truck mounted extraction machines: Mix 24 ounces of the product per gallon of water and meter at 4 gallons per hour.

For rotary floor machines: Mix 2 ounces of this product per gallon of water and apply at the rate of 300-500 sq. ft. per gallon.

Do not mix this product with other cleaning products. Follow the cleaning procedures specified by the manufacturer of the cleaning equipment. After using this product, set the carpet pile and protect the carpet from furniture legs and bases while drying. Do not over wet. If applied to stain resistant nylon carpet, apply a fabric protector according to the carpet manufacturer's directions.

Cleanup Methods for Table 2 given on previous page:

Method 1: Wet vacuum in the case of porous materials, some mold spores/fragments will remain in the material but will not grow if the material is completely dried. Steam cleaning may be an alternative for carpets and some upholstered furniture.

Method 2: Damp-wipe surfaces with plain water or with water and detergent solution (except wood —use wood floor cleaner); scrub as needed.

Method 3: High-efficiency particulate air (HEPA) vacuum after the material has been thoroughly dried. Dispose of the contents of the HEPA vacuum in well-sealed plastic bags.

Method 4: Discard - remove water-damaged materials and seal in plastic bags while inside of containment, if present. Dispose of as normal waste. HEPA vacuum area after it is dried.

Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)

Minimum: Gloves, N-95 respirator, goggles/eye protection.

Limited: Gloves, N-95 respirator or half-face respirator with HEPA filter, disposable overalls, goggles/eye protection.

Full: Gloves, disposable full body clothing, head gear, foot coverings, full-face respirator with HEPA filter.

Containment

Limited: Use polyethylene sheeting ceiling to floor around affected area with a slit entry and covering flap; maintain area under negative pressure with HEPA filtered fan unit. Block supply and return air vents within containment area.

Full: Use two layers of fire-retardant polyethylene sheeting with one airtight chamber. Maintain area under negative pressure with HEPA filtered fan exhausted outside of building. Block supply and return air vents within containment area.

SMOKE DAMAGE RESTORATION

Effective against odor causing bacteria and fungi for home, institutional, industrial and hospital use. This product is particularly suitable for use in smoke damage restoration situations against odor causing bacteria on the following porous and semi-porous materials: carpets, carpet cushion, sub floors, drywall, trim, and frame lumber, tackless strip and paneling. Follow directions as outlined in the Water Damage Restoration section. Using solutions recommended, saturate affected materials with enough product to remain wet for at least 10 minutes. Use proper ventilation.

Refer to the instructions given in Table 1 and 2 prior to use of this product for water damage restoration.

FUNGICIDAL: At 2 ounces per gallon use-level, is effective against the pathogenic fungus Trichophyton mentagrophytes (athlete's foot fungus - cause of Ringworm) on inanimate surfaces in the presence of 5% organic soil load and 300 ppm water hardness as CaCO₃ in locker rooms, dressing rooms, shower and bath areas and exercise facilities. Contact time ~ 10 minutes.

This product, in the presence of a ~ 100% organic soil load, diluted 1:64 (2 ounces per gallon) in 395 ppm Hard Water, demonstrated efficacy within 10 minutes against the following pathogenic fungus: Trichophyton mentagrophytes. Note that the organism referenced in the previous statement is not associated with blood spills. For blood spills, the surface must be thoroughly cleaned before applying this product.

Mold and Mildew Control Directions: Add 2 ounces per gallon of water to control the growth of mold and mildew and their odors on hard, non-porous surfaces. Thoroughly wet all treated surfaces completely. Let air dry. Repeat application weekly or when growth or odor reappears.

DISINFECTION: PREPARATION OF USE SOLUTION

For water hardness up to 300 ppm add 2 ounces per gallon (16 milliliters per liter) of water (1:64) to disinfect hard, non porous surfaces glass, metal, stainless steel, glazed porcelain, glazed ceramic, granite, marble, plastic (such as polystyrene or polypropylene), sealed limestone, sealed slate, sealed stone, sealed terra cotta, sealed terrazzo, chrome and vinyl. Apply solution with a cloth, mop, sponge, hand pump trigger sprayer or other mechanical sprayer devices. Treated surfaces must remain wet for 10 minutes. Let air dry. Prepare a fresh solution for each use. ShockWave is effective in hard water up to 300 ppm hardness.

This product, in the presence of a 98% organic soil load, diluted 1:64 (2 ounces per gallon) in 791 ppm Hard Water, demonstrated efficacy within 10 minutes against the following organisms: Staphylococcus aureus, Salmonella enterica.

Note that the organisms referenced in the above statement are not associated with blood spills, the surface must be thoroughly cleaned before applying the disinfectant.

This product is a Hospital Use Disinfectant at 2 ounces per gallon, modified in the presence of 300 ppm hard water and in the presence of organic soil (5% blood serum) for a contact time of 10 minutes.

Remove gross filth or heavy soil. For heavily soiled areas, a pre-cleaning step is required.

This product is Bactericidal according to the AOAC Use Dilution Test Method, Virucidal* according to the virucidal qualification on hard, inanimate surfaces, modified in the presence of 5% organic serum against the microorganisms listed as follows.

Disinfection Performance: At 2 ounces of this product to one gallon of water use level, this product is bactericidal and fungicidal on hard inanimate surfaces modified in the presence of 5% organic serum with a 10 minute contact time against:

Isolates From AIDS Patients

1. Aspergillus niger
2. Candida albicans
3. Cryptococcus neoformans
4. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
5. Staphylococcus aureus
6. Streptococcus pneumoniae

Gram Positive Clinical Isolates

7. Enterococcus faecalis
8. Micrococcus luteus
9. Staphylococcus aureus
10. Staphylococcus aureus (Toxic shock)
11. Staphylococcus epidermidis
12. Staphylococcus saprophyticus
13. Streptococcus haemolyticus
14. Streptococcus pyogenes

Gram Negative Clinical Isolates

15. Acinetobacter calcoaceticus var. anitratus
16. Acinetobacter calcoaceticus var. lwoffii
17. Bordetella bronchiseptica
18. Brevundimonas diminuta
19. Burkholderia cepacia
20. Enterobacter agglomerans
21. Enterobacter cloacae
22. Enterobacter gergoviae
23. Enterobacter liquefaciens

24. Escherichia coli (Urinary)
25. Escherichia coli (Wound)
26. Flavobacterium meningosepticum
27. Hafnia alvei
28. Klebsiella oxytoca
29. Klebsiella pneumoniae
30. Morganella morganii
31. Proteus mirabilis
32. Proteus vulgaris
33. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
34. Pseudomonas fluorescens
35. Pseudomonas pseudomallei
36. Pseudomonas putida
37. Pseudomonas stutzeri
38. Serratia marcescens
39. Sphingomonas paucimobilis

Other Bacteria

40. Actinobacillus pleuropneumoniae
41. Actinomyces pyogenes
42. Bacillus cereus
43. Bacteroides fragilis
44. Corynebacterium ammoniagenes (Brevibacterium ammoniagenes)
45. Bordetella bronchiseptica
46. Burkholderia pickettii
47. Campylobacter jejuni
48. Chryseomonas luteola
49. Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis
50. Enterobacter aerogenes
51. Enterococcus faecalis
52. Enterococcus faecium
53. Enterococcus hirae
54. Escherichia coli
55. Escherichia coli strain O157:H7
56. Escherichia vulneris
57. Haemophilus influenzae
58. Klebsiella pneumoniae
59. Listeria monocytogenes
60. Pasteurella haemolytica
61. Pseudomonas aeruginosa
62. Rhodococcus equi
63. Salmonella enterica
64. Salmonella schottmuelleri
65. Salmonella typhi
66. Shigella dysenteriae
67. Staphylococcus aureus
68. Staphylococcus auricularis
69. Staphylococcus capitis
70. Staphylococcus hominis
71. Staphylococcus simulans
72. Stenotrophomonas maltophilia
73. Streptococcus equi var. equi
74. Streptococcus equi var. zooepidemicus
75. Streptococcus pneumoniae (PRSP)
76. Streptococcus pyogenes
77. Streptococcus salivarius
78. Yersinia enterocolitica

Pathogenic Fungi

79. Trichophyton mentagrophytes

Environmental Fungi

80. Aspergillus candidus
81. Aspergillus niger
82. Penicillium chermesinum
83. Penicillium oxalicum
84. Penicillium spinulosum
85. Ulocladium sp.

Antibiotic Resistant Gram Negative Bacteria

86. Pseudomonas aeruginosa (Sulfa, Cefatoxime, Nitrofurantoin, Tetracycline, Amikacin, Ampicillin, Cephalothin and Bactine Resistant)
87. Escherichia coli (Ampicillin, Tetracycline, Penicillin and Sulfa Resistant)
88. Klebsiella oxytoca (Ampicillin, Sulfanilimide and Tetracycline Resistant)

- | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 89. Klebsiella pneumoniae type1 (Ampicillin, Tetracycline, Cephalothin and Sulfa Resistant) 90. Morganelle morganii (Penicillin and Tetracycline Resistant) 91. Enterobacter agglomerans (Ampicillin and Sulfonylimide Resistant) 92. Salmonella Enterica (Antibiotic Resistant) 93. Enterobacteriacia with extended beta-lactamase resistance (Ampicillin and Piperacillin Resistant) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 126. Equine Influenza Virus 127. Feline Calicivirus 128. Norovirus 129. Feline Infectious Peritonitis Virus 130. Infectious Bovine Rhinotracheitis (IBR) Virus 131. Newcastle Disease Virus 132. Porcine Parvovirus 133. Porcine Respiratory & Reproductive Syndrome Virus (PRRSV) 134. Porcine Rotavirus 135. Pseudorabies Virus 136. Transmissible Gastroenteritis (TGE) Virus 137. T1 bacteriophage 138. T4 bacteriophage 139. Vesicular Stomatitis Virus (VSV) 140. Bovine Viral Diarrhea Virus (BVDV) 141. Avian Influenza Virus (H5N1) 142. Influenza A Virus (swine flu virus) (H1N1) |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|

Antibiotic Resistant Gram Positive Bacteria

- 94. Enterococcus faecalis (Vancomycin Resistant-VRE)
- 95. Enterococcus faecium (Vancomycin Resistant-VRE)
- 96. Staphylococcus aureus (Methicillin-MRSA, Community Associated Methicillin Resistant-CA-MRSA PVL Positive)
- 97. Staphylococcus aureus (CA-MRSA Genotype USA 400)
- 98. Staphylococcus aureus (Penicillin G, Penicillin, Ampicillin, Cefazolin, Cefatoxime, Chloramphenicol, Ciprofloxacin, Clindimycin, Erythromycin, Oxacillin, Rifampin, Tetracycline Resistant)
- 99. Staphylococcus aureus (Vancomycin Resistant – VRSA)
- 100. Staphylococcus aureus (Vancomycin Resistant Intermediate-VISA)
- 101. Staphylococcus epidermidis (Ampicillin and Drug Resistant)

Virucidal* Performance:

At 2 ounces per gallon use level, this product was evaluated in the presence of 5% serum with a 10 minute contact time unless otherwise noted below and found to be effective against the following viruses on hard, non-porous environmental surfaces:

This product has demonstrated effectiveness against influenza A virus and is expected to inactivate all influenza A viruses including Pandemic 2009 H1N1 influenza A virus.

Kills Pandemic 2009 H1N1 influenza A virus.

Human Viruses

- 102. Adenovirus type 2
- 103. Cytomegalovirus
- 104. HBV (Hepatitis B Virus)
- 105. HCV (Hepatitis C Virus)
- 106. Herpes Simplex type 1 Virus
- 107. Herpes Simplex type 2 Virus
- 108. HIV-1 (AIDS Virus)
- 109. Human Coronavirus
- 110. Influenza A/Brazil Virus
- 111. Influenza A/Victoria (H3N2) Virus
- 112. Influenza A2-Asian Virus
- 113. Influenza B Virus (Allen strain)
- 114. Influenza C Virus (Taylor strain)
- 115. Measles Virus
- 116. Parainfluenza Virus type 1
- 117. Poliovirus type 1 (Chat strain) 30 minutes contact time
- 118. Respiratory Syncytial Virus
- 119. Rotavirus
- 120. Vaccinia Virus

Animal Premise Virucidal* Performance:

At 2 ounces per gallon use level, this product was evaluated in the presence of 5% serum with a 10 minute contact time and found to be effective against the following viruses on hard, non-porous environmental surfaces:

This product has demonstrated effectiveness against influenza A virus and is expected to inactivate all influenza A viruses including Pandemic 2009 H1N1 influenza A virus.

Non-Human Viruses

- 121. Avian Influenza/Turkey/Wisconsin Virus
- 122. Canine Coronavirus
- 123. Canine Distemper Virus
- 124. Canine Herpesvirus
- 125. Equine Herpesvirus

ONSLAUGHT is a concentrated Hospital Use disinfectant that is effective against a broad spectrum of bacteria, is virucidal*, and fungicidal, and eliminates odor causing bacteria when used as directed.

ONSLAUGHT inhibits bacterial growth on moist surfaces and deodorizes by killing microorganisms that cause offensive odors.

ONSLAUGHT is a versatile sanitizer and broad-spectrum disinfectant formulated for use in Ultrasonic Baths.

ONSLAUGHT is a versatile cleaner, broad-spectrum disinfectant and sanitizer formulated for use on bath and therapy equipment (Whirlpools).

Disinfection of Hard, Non-Porous Surfaces in Whirlpool

Units: After using the whirlpool unit, drain and refill with fresh water to just cover the intake valve. Add 2 ounces of this product for each gallon of water at this point. Briefly start the pump to circulate the solution. Turn off the pump. Wash down the unit sides, seat of the chair, lift and any/all related equipment with a clean swab, brush or sponge. Treated surfaces must remain wet for 10 minutes. After the unit has been thoroughly disinfected, drain the solution from the unit and rinse any/all cleaned surfaces with fresh water. Repeat for heavy soiled units.

ONSLAUGHT may be applied through low-pressure sprayers, and fogging systems.

Use **ONSLAUGHT** on the multi-touch surfaces responsible for cross-contamination.

ONSLAUGHT provides effective cleaning strength that will not dull most metal-interlock floor finishes, and does not require a rinse prior to recoat.

ONSLAUGHT is for use in:

- Hospitals, nursing homes, medical and dental offices and clinics, physician offices, operating rooms, isolation wards & medical research facilities.
- Patient care rooms & facilities, recovery rooms, anesthesia, Emergency Rooms, X-ray cat labs, newborn nurseries, orthopedics, whirlpool surfaces, footbath surfaces, respiratory therapy, surgi-centers, labs, blood collection rooms, central supply, housekeeping & janitorial rooms.
- EMS & fire facilities, emergency vehicles, ambulance(s), ambulance equipment/surfaces, police cars.
- Day care centers and nurseries, sick rooms.
- Acute care institutions, alternate care institutions, home healthcare institutions.
- Life care retirement communities.
- Restaurants, restaurants and bars, bars, cafeterias, institutional kitchens, fast food operations and food storage areas.
- Supermarkets, convenience stores, retail and wholesale establishments, department stores, shopping malls, gift shops, video stores, bookstores, dressing rooms and laundries, photocopy centers, bicycle shops, auto repair centers.

- Computer manufacturing sites, toy factories.
- Food establishments, coffee shops, donut shops, bagel stores, pizza parlors, liquor stores.
- Crime scenes and funeral homes, mortuaries, burial vaults, mausoleums, autopsy rooms.
- Police stations, courthouses, correctional facilities, jails, prisons, municipal government buildings, penitentiaries, correctional institutions, bus stations, train stations.
- Institutional facilities, laboratories, factories, business and office buildings, restrooms, hotels and motels, and transportation terminals.
- Public restrooms, public facilities, waysides, travel rest areas, shower rooms, shower stalls, bathrooms.
- Hotel, motels, dormitories.
- Kitchens, bathrooms and other household areas.
- Homes.
- Institutions, schools and colleges, churches, classrooms, community colleges, universities, athletic facilities and locker rooms, exercise rooms, exercise facilities, gyms, gymnasiums.
- Cosmetic manufacturing facilities, medical device manufacturing facilities, biotechnology firms, pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities.
- Health clubs, spas, tanning spas, tanning beds, footbath surfaces, massage/facial salons, hair/nail/pedicure salons, barber/beauty shops, salons.
- Museums, art galleries, post offices, performance/theater centers, banks, libraries, movie houses, bowling alleys.
- Recycling centers.
- Humidifier water tanks.
- Campgrounds, playgrounds, recreational facilities, picnic facilities, sports arenas, sports complexes.
- Food processing plants, USDA inspected food-processing facilities, dairy farms, hog farms, equine farms, poultry and turkey farms and egg processing plants, meat/poultry processing plants, meat/poultry producing establishments, mushroom farms, rendering plants.
- Processing facilities for Fish, Wine, Milk, Citrus, Fruits, Vegetable, Ice Cream, and Potatoes, and beverage plants.
- Tobacco plant premise.
- Veterinary clinics, animal life science laboratories, kennels, dog/cat animal kennels, breeding and grooming establishments, pet animal quarters, zoos, pet shops, tack shops and other animal care facilities.
- Household and automotive garages, boats, ships, barges, campers, trailers, mobile homes, cars, trucks, buses, trains, taxis and airplanes.
- Cruise lines, airline terminals, airports, shipping terminals, public transportation.
- Commercial florist and flower shops.
- Basements, cellars, bedrooms, attics, living rooms and porches.
- Large inflatable, non-porous, plastic and rubber structures such as animals, promotional items, moonwalks, slides, obstacle course play and exercise equipment.
- Hard, non-porous surfaces of picnic tables and outdoor furniture.
- Telephones and telephone booths.
- Highchairs, baby cribs, diaper changing stations, infant bassinets/cribs/warmers/incubators/care equipment, folding tables.
- Bed railings, bedpans, cervical collars, CPR training mannequins, curing lights, neck braces, oxygen hoods, slit lamps, spine backboards, stretchers and unit stools.
- External lenses vision correction (not for use on contact lenses), light lens covers, optical instruments/implements.
- Drinking fountains.
- Foundations, steps, plumbing fixtures, finished baseboards and windowsills.
- Shower stalls, shower doors and curtains, bathtubs and glazed tiles, chrome plated intakes, toilets, toilet bowls, toilet bowl surfaces, urinals, empty diaper pails, portable and chemical toilets and latrine buckets, porcelain tile and restroom fixtures.
- Ultrasonic baths, whirlpools, whirlpool bathtubs.
- Kennels, kennel runs, cages, kennel/cage floors, conductive flooring.
- Wrestling and gymnastic mats, athletic training tables, physical therapy tables.

- Use **ONSLAUGHT** to clean non-porous personal protective safety equipment, protective headgear, athletic helmets, wrestling/boxing headgear, athletic shoe soles, hard hats, half mask respirators, full face breathing apparatus, gas masks, goggles, spectacles, face shields, hearing protectors and ear muffs. Rinse all equipment that comes in prolonged contact with skin before reuse with clean warm water about 120°F, and allow to air dry. Precaution: Cleaning at 120°F temperature will avoid overheating and distortion of the personal safety equipment that would necessitate replacement.

- Use **ONSLAUGHT** to clean, sanitize and disinfectant non-porous ambulance equipment and surfaces by rinsing all equipment that comes in prolonged contact with skin before reuse with clean warm water about 120°F, and allow to air dry. Precaution: Cleaning at 120°F temperature will avoid overheating and distortion of the ambulance equipment and surfaces that would necessitate replacement.

Disinfection/Fungicidal*/Virucidal* Directions:

Apply use solution to hard inanimate, non-porous surfaces thoroughly wetted surfaces with a cloth, mop, sponge or sprayer. For heavily soiled areas, a preliminary cleaning is required. For sprayer applications use a coarse spray device. Spray 6-8 inches from surface and rub with brush, sponge or cloth. Do not breathe spray.

Add 2 ounces per gallon of water to disinfect hard, non-porous surfaces. Treated surfaces must remain wet for 10 minutes. Prepare a fresh solution at least daily or when use dilution becomes diluted or soiled.

KILLS HIV, HCV & HBV ON PRECLEANED ENVIRONMENTAL SURFACES/OBJECTS PREVIOUSLY SOILED WITH BLOOD/BODY FLUIDS in health care setting or other settings in which there is an expected likelihood of soiling of inanimate surfaces/objects with body fluids and in which the surfaces/objects likely to be soiled with blood or body fluids can be associated with the potential for transmission of human immunodeficiency virus Type 1 (HIV-1) (associated with AIDS), Hepatitis C Virus (HCV) and Hepatitis B Virus.

ONSLAUGHT may be used on washable hard non-porous surfaces such as:

- Counters, stoves, sinks, tub surfaces, and exterior surfaces of appliances, refrigerators and ice machines.
- Glass, metal, stainless steel, glazed porcelain, glazed ceramic, granite, marble, plastic, sealed limestone, sealed slate, sealed stone, sealed terra cotta, sealed terrazzo, chrome and vinyl.
- Enameled surfaces, painted woodwork, Formica®, vinyl and plastic upholstery.
- Examination tables, X ray tables, washing areas, animal grooming areas.
- Tables, chairs, desks, bed frames, lifts, washable walls, cabinets, doorknobs and garbage cans, cuspidors and spittoons.
- Exhaust fans, refrigerated storage and display equipment, coils and drain pans of air conditioning and refrigeration equipment and heat pumps.

SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS

FOR FOR CLEANING AND DECONTAMINATION AGAINST HIV-1, HCV & HBV ON SURFACES/OBJECTS SOILED WITH BLOOD/ BODY FLUIDS.

PERSONAL PROTECTION:

Specific barrier protection items to be used when handling items soiled with blood or body fluids are disposable latex gloves, gowns, masks and eye coverings.

CLEANING PROCEDURE:

Blood and other body fluids must be thoroughly cleaned from surfaces and objects before application of this product.

DISPOSAL OF INFECTIOUS MATERIALS:

Blood and other body fluids, cleaning materials and clothing must be autoclaved and disposed of according to Federal, State and local regulations for infectious waste disposal.

CONTACT TIME: Leave surfaces wet for 30 seconds for HIV-1 and 10 minutes for HCV and HBV. The contact time for the viruses, fungi and bacteria listed on this label is 10 minutes except for Polio virus Type 1 (Chat strain) which is 30 minutes.

Cleaning of Body Surfaces and Body Orifices of Human Remains:

To cleanse away skin secretions and accompanying malodor and to insure the removal of all soil and bloodstains, apply 2 ounces of this product to a gallon of water to the surfaces and body openings, natural or artificial. Bathe the entire body using sponge or washcloth. A soft brush may be employed on surfaces other than the face. Allow a 10 minute contact time for optimal results. Prepare a fresh solution for application of each remains.

VIRUCIDAL*:

When used on inanimate, hard, non-porous, environmental surfaces at 2 ounces per gallon of water for a 10 minute contact time (5% organic soil), except for Poliovirus type 1 (Chat strain): which requires a 30 minute contact time (5% organic soil) and HIV-1 which requires only a 30 second contact time.

This product, in the presence of a 98% organic soil load, diluted 1:64 (2 ounces per gallon) in 400 ppm Hard Water, demonstrated efficacy within 10 minutes against the following virus: Human Coronavirus. Note that the organism referenced in the above statement is not associated with blood spills. For blood spills, the surface must be thoroughly cleaned before applying this product.

General Deodorization:

To deodorize, add 2 ounces of this product per gallon of water. Excess material must be wiped up or allowed to air dry.

For Use on Finished Floors:

To limit gloss reduction, use 2 ounces of this product per gallon of water. Apply with a damp mop or auto scrubber. Allow to air dry.

For Odors Caused by Dogs, Cats and Other Domestic Animals:

Use on rugs, floors, walls, tile, cages, crates, litter boxes, mats, floor coverings, or any surface soiled by a pet. Test a small inconspicuous area first. Blot problem area. Then follow directions for "General Deodorization".

To control the growth of mold and mildew on non-porous athletic equipment (wrestling and gymnastic mats, athletic training tables, physical therapy tables, athletic helmets, wrestling/boxing headgear, athletic shoe soles): Thoroughly clean all surfaces with soap or detergent and rinse with water. Saturate surfaces with a use solution of 2 ounces per gallon of water or a period of 10 minutes. Ventilate buildings and other closed spaces. Do not use equipment until treatment has been absorbed, set or dried.

Ultrasonic Bath Disinfectant Directions:

Use this product to disinfect hard nonporous non-critical objects compatible with Ultrasonic cleaning units. Pour fresh solution of 2 ounces per gallon of water directly into bath chamber. Preclean soiled objects. Place objects into unit and operate for a minimum of 10 minutes, according to manufacturers' use directions. Remove objects and rinse with sterile water (sterile water for injection), or allow to air dry. Replace solution at least daily or when solution becomes visible dirty or discolored.

To Disinfect Food Service Establishment Food Contact Surfaces:

Before using this product, food products and packaging materials must be removed from area or carefully protected. For countertops, exterior surfaces of appliances, and tables, add 2 ounces of this product per gallon of water. For heavily soiled areas, a pre-cleaning step is required. Apply solution with a mop, cloth, sponge or hand pump trigger sprayer so as to wet all surfaces thoroughly. For sprayer applications use a coarse spray device. Allow to remain wet for 10 minutes. Then remove excess liquid and rinse the surface with potable water.

Directions for Fogging:

For use in dairies, beverage and food processing plants. Prior to fogging, food products and packaging material must be removed from the room or carefully protected. After cleaning, fog desired areas using one quart per 1000 cubic feet of room area with a product solution containing 3 ounces product to 1 gallon of water. Vacate the area of all personnel for a minimum of 2 hours after fogging and a minimum of 4 air exchanges (ACH) per hour in the facility. All food contact surfaces must be sanitized with an EPA approved food contact sanitizer prior to use. Allow food contact surfaces to drain thoroughly before operations are resumed. Wear a dust mist respirator when mixing the use solution and pouring it into the fogging apparatus.

NOTE: The fog generated is irritating to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Under no circumstances must a room or building be entered by anyone within two hours of the actual fogging and a minimum of 4 air exchanges (ACH) per hour in the facility. If the building must be entered, then the individuals entering the building must wear a self-contained respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA, goggles, long sleeves and long pants.

FOGGING IS TO BE USED AS AN ADJUNCT TO ACCEPTABLE MANUAL CLEANING AND DISINFECTING OF ROOM AND MACHINE SURFACES.

LAUNDRY ADDITIVE (RESIDUAL BACTERIOSTATIC AND RESIDUAL SELF SANITIZING ACTIVITY UNDER CONDITIONS OF HIGH RELATIVE HUMIDITY OR WET CONTAMINATION) AGAINST ODOR-CAUSING BACTERIA FOR INSTITUTIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND HOSPITAL USE.

This product sanitizes laundry such as bedspreads, sheets, pillowcases, diapers, towels, and other wet linens by controlling and/or reducing the growth of odor-causing bacteria. It can be used in industrial and institutional areas such as motels, hotel chains, nursing homes and hospitals. This product is used as an addition to the final rinse cycle.

Add 8 fluid ounces of this product per 100 lbs. of dry laundry to the final rinse cycle water. If the product is to be diluted prior to adding it to the final rinse cycle, use 1 ounce per gallon of water and then add to the washwheel in the final rinse cycle.

SHOE BATH SANITIZER: To prevent cross contamination from area to area in animal areas, and the packaging and storage areas of food plants, shoe baths containing one inch of freshly made solution must be placed at all entrances to buildings, hatcheries and at all the entrances to the production and packaging rooms. Scrape waterproof shoes and place in 2 ounces of this product per gallon of water solution for 1 minute prior to entering area. Change the sanitizer solution in the bath at least daily or sooner if solution appears dirty.

SHOE FOAM DIRECTIONS: To prevent cross contamination from area to area in animal areas, and the packaging and storage areas of food plants, apply a foam layer approximately 0.5 to 2 inches thick made from a solution of 2 to 2½ ounces per gallon of water at all entrances to buildings, hatcheries, production and packaging rooms by using a foam generating machine or aerator to apply foam layer. Follow the foaming directions as specified by the manufacture of the foam generator/aerator. Scrape waterproof shoes. Stand and/or walk through foamed area for 1 minute prior to entering area. Foam area must be washed and replaced at least daily or when it appears dirty.

(For food processing or other facilities that have installed entryway sanitizing systems)

ENTRYWAY SANITIZING SYSTEMS: To prevent cross contamination from area to area, set the system to deliver 2 oz. per gallon of water of sanitizing solution. The spray/foam must cover the entire path of the doorway. Set the system so that a continuous wet blanket of sanitizer solution is delivered to the floor.

Do not mix other foam additives to the sanitizing solution.

Disinfection of Hard, Non-Porous Surfaces in Whirlpool Units:

After using the whirlpool unit, drain and refill with fresh water to just cover the intake valve. Add 2 ounces of this product for each gallon of water at this point. Briefly start the pump to circulate the solution. Turn off the pump. Wash down the unit sides, seat of the chair, lift and any/all related equipment with a clean swab, brush or sponge. Treated surfaces must remain wet for 10 minutes. After the unit has been thoroughly disinfected, drain the solution from the unit and rinse any/all cleaned surfaces with fresh water. Repeat for heavy soiled units.

FOOD PROCESSING PLANTS USING FOGGING DEVICES

For use in dairies, beverage and food processing plants. Prior to fogging, food products and packaging material must be removed from the room or carefully protected. Wear a dust mist respirator when mixing the use solution and pouring it into the fogging apparatus. After cleaning, fog desired areas using 1 quart per 1000 cubic feet of room area with a solution containing 2 7/8 ounces of product to 1 gallon of water. Vacate the area of all personnel for a minimum of 2 hours after fogging. All food contact surfaces must be thoroughly rinsed prior to reuse with potable water then sanitized with an EPA approved food contact sanitizer.

NOTE: The fog generated is irritating to the eyes, skin and mucous membranes. Under no circumstances must a room or building be entered by anyone within two hours of the actual fogging and a minimum of 4 air exchanges (ACH) per hour in the facility. If the building must be entered, then the individuals entering the building must wear a self-contained respirator approved by NIOSH/MSHA, goggles, long sleeves and long pants.

FOGGING IS TO BE USED AS AN ADJUNCT TO ACCEPTABLE MANUAL CLEANING AND DISINFECTING OF ROOM AND MACHINE SURFACES.