

2" x 10"

Restricted Use Pesticide: For retail sale and use only by Certified Applicators or persons under their direct supervision and only for those uses covered by the Certified applicator's certification.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

Sodium Chlorite⁺..... 28%

OTHER INGREDIENTS:.....72%

Total100%

⁺Available Chlorine: 22%

DANGER- POISON



KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN.

Personal protective equipment is necessary at all times when handling Fortify Cloud.

Please see next panel for any additional precautionary statements.

FORTIFY CLOUD

CHLORINE DIOXIDE GAS

EPA Reg# 88228-2-89112

EPA Est. No:72852-IL-1



RX GREEN
TECHNOLOGIES

Canister Net Weight: 50g / 1.76 oz

Distributed by: Rx Green Technologies, LLC
15 Tinker Ave., Londonderry, NH 03053



v3.0

FIRST AID

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 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 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 further 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.

Have the product container or label with you when calling a poison control center or doctor, or going for treatment. For 24 hour emergency information on this product call NPIC at 1-800-858-7378. During other times call the poison control center at 1-800-222-1222. **NOTE TO PHYSICIAN:** Probable mucosal damage may contraindicate the use of gastric lavage.

PRECAUTIONARY STATEMENTS

HAZARDS TO HUMANS AND DOMESTIC ANIMALS

Corrosive. Causes irreversible eye damage and skin burns. Do not get in eyes, on skin, or on clothing. Fatal if swallowed, absorbed through the skin, or inhaled. Wear a NIOSH approved full-face acid gas respirator, long-sleeved shirt and long pants. Wear a digital chlorine dioxide detector. Wash thoroughly with soap and water after handling and before eating, drinking, chewing gum, using tobacco or using the toilet. Remove and wash contaminated clothing before reuse.

ENVIRONMENTAL HAZARDS

This product is potentially toxic to fish and aquatic organisms. All spills must be contained and immediately recovered or flushed with water into a chemical sewer or segregated holding tank or pond, which is provided for the specific purpose of neutralization. Chlorine dioxide solutions must NEVER be flushed to a sanitary sewer or other

outlet, which connects to waterways or uncontrolled runoff streams. Contact local and federal authorities for applicable regulations. For guidance contact your State Water Board or Regional Office of the EPA.

PHYSICAL AND CHEMICAL HAZARDS

Dry sodium chlorite is a strong oxidizer. Mix only into water. Contamination may start a chemical reaction with generation of heat, liberation of hazardous gases (chlorine dioxide is a poisonous, explosive gas) and possible fire and explosion. Do not contaminate with garbage, dirt, organic material, pine oil, dirty rags, or any other foreign matter.

Personal Protective Equipment and Protocols

All persons purchasing and using Fortify Cloud chlorine dioxide products are required to pass a certification test (Note: certification is not required for products used in autos, basements, boats, off road vehicles, offices, rooms, and RV's). The certification process requires all persons to be recertified every 15 months.

Personnel working with chlorine dioxide must always wear the proper protective equipment. It is recommended that employees be provided with, and required to use personal protective equipment and clothing necessary to prevent any possibility of skin or eye contact with chlorine dioxide. Remember the use of personal protective equipment is not a substitute for safe handling practices.

Avoid breathing vapors. After handling, always wash hands thoroughly with soap and water.

Where vapor concentration of chlorine dioxide exceeds or is likely to exceed 0.1 ppm, a NIOSH approved full-face acid gas respirator is acceptable. A NIOSH approved self-contained breathing apparatus, with full-face piece, is required for vapor concentration above 5 ppm and for leaks and/or emergencies. Follow any applicable respirator use standards and regulations.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE

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

ClO₂ odor eliminator, eliminates odors caused by:

- Cigarettes
- Pets
- Food

Container is made with recyclable materials

In its gaseous state, Fortify Cloud may be used in controlling and inhibiting the growth of odor causing bacteria, mold, and mildew in unoccupied confined spaces when used as follows by trained professional personnel. All personnel purchasing or using Fortify Cloud must be certified, see the section discussing Personal Protective Equipment and Protocols. Visible signs must be placed at the opening or door of the treated area warning patrons not to enter during treatment. Applicators must remain on site to ensure that all treatment areas remain empty until treatment is completed. Vents

and other openings must be sealed before treatment, and must be sealed in such a way that vapors from the use of this product are not allowed to escape to adjacent rooms or other confined spaces.

Unoccupied Rooms Including but Not Limited to Commercial, Lodging and Non-Residential Spaces:

Prepare space/room: Open all cupboards, drawers, cabinets, closets and doors in the areas to be treated. Remove exposed foods. Close outside doors and windows. Shut off fans and air conditioners. Place lid on launcher: Place Fortify Cloud launcher lid on Fortify Cloud launcher, with “teeth” facing down. Add water to launcher: the amount of water will vary depending on which Fortify Cloud product is being used. See Water fill chart at end of directions for water fill instructions. DO NOT OVERFILL.

WATER FILL CHART

Fortify Cloud 50 Fill water to the “50” tooth of the 25/50 launcher lid

*Do not remove Fortify Cloud canister from vac pack wrapper until it is ready to be used. Remove plastic vacuum seal packaging and the label from the Fortify Cloud canister: Pull on label tab to remove label from top of canister. Be sure that the label is removed from the Fortify Cloud canister, and place it into the Fortify Cloud launcher containing the correct amount of water. Place the launcher in the center of the room, or where odors are most concentrated. Leave in the room and close all doors, windows and vents. Room must remain unoccupied for 6 hours. After treatment, test room with electronic monitor for chlorine dioxide content. Chlorine dioxide levels must be no higher than 0.1 ppm before re-entry is permitted. Treatment dosages are as follows:

Fortify Cloud (ounce pouch)	Target PPM	Cubic Footage Treated
1.76 (50g)	30	2000

If necessary, multiple Fortify Cloud canisters can be used to treat desired space.

*Not for use in California

Locker Rooms: Prepare space/room: Open all cupboards, drawers, cabinets, closets and doors in the areas to be treated. Remove exposed foods. Close outside doors and windows. Shut off fans and air conditioners.

Place lid on launcher: Place Fortify Cloud launcher lid on Fortify Cloud launcher, with "teeth" facing down.

Add water to launcher: the amount of water will vary depending on which Fortify Cloud product is being used. See Water fill chart at end of directions for water fill instructions.

DO NOT OVERFILL

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Fortify Cloud (ounce pouch)	Target PPM	Cubic Footage Treated
1.76 (50g)	30	2000

If necessary, multiple Fortify Cloud canisters can be used to treat desired space.

Commercial Food Processing Plants and Storage Areas, Dairies, Bottling Plants, and Breweries: For microbial control and growth of microorganisms (bacteria). Prepare space/room: Open all cupboards, drawers, cabinets, closets and doors in the areas to be treated. Remove food products. Close outside doors and windows. Shut off fans and air conditioners.

Place lid on launcher: Place Fortify Cloud launcher lid on Fortify Cloud launcher, with "teeth" facing down.

Add water to launcher: the amount of water will vary depending on which Fortify Cloud product is being used. See Water fill chart at end of directions for water fill instructions. DO NOT OVERFILL

Fortify Cloud 50 Fill water to the "50" tooth of the 25/50 launcher lid

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Fortify Cloud (ounce pouch)	Target PPM	Cubic Footage Treated
1.76 (50g)	30	2000

If necessary, multiple Fortify Cloud canisters can be used to treat desired space.

Deactivation

Canister can be deactivated in water. To deactivate, place canister in two gallons of water for an hour or use deactivation solution, following manufacturer's instructions. Cover water with plastic wrap during this period of time. After deactivating please follow disposal directions.

***Not for Use in California**

Directions for Use in the Chemical or Electrolytic Generation of Chlorine Dioxide as a Disinfectant, or for Microorganism or Mollusk Control, and as a Chemical Oxidant in Aquatic Systems

User is responsible for compliance with applicable Federal, state and local laws regarding proper use and disposal of the chlorine dioxide generated.

Feed requirements: Feed rates of Fortify Cloud will depend on the severity of contamination and the degree of control desired. The exact dosage will depend on the size of the system and residual necessary for effective control. Depending on the generator type, Fortify Cloud may be diluted with water at the point of use to prepare a lower % active aqueous solution for use in chlorine dioxide generators.

Some examples of industrial applications of chlorine dioxide include:

- Potable water disinfection and removal of sulfide
- Control of bacterial slime and algae and mollusks in industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling systems
- Biocontrol in food processing flumes, water-using equipment, cooling water, and recycled waters.
- Disinfection of sewage and plant wastes.
- Destruction of phenolics, simple cyanides and sulfides by chemical oxidation.

- Bacterial slime control in white water paper mill systems.
- Bacterial control in oil well and petroleum systems.

Method of feed: Large amounts of chlorine dioxide (ClO₂) can be generated by several common methods, including:

1. The chlorine method which utilizes a sodium chlorite solution and chlorine gas, or
2. The hypochlorite method which utilizes a sodium chlorite solution, a hypochlorite solution, and an acid, or
3. The Acid-chlorite method, which utilizes a sodium chlorite solution and an acid, or
4. The electrolytic method, which utilizes a sodium chlorite solution, with sodium chlorite added, as needed.

Your Rx Green Technologies, LLC representative can guide you in the selection, installation and operation of the appropriate feed systems for your specific needs.

***Industrial Cooling Water Treatment**

For control of bacterial slime and algae in industrial recirculating and one-pass cooling systems, the required dosages will vary depending on the exact application and the degree of contamination present. The required ClO₂ residual concentrations range between 0.1 and 5.0 ppm. Chlorine dioxide may be applied either continuously or intermittently. The typical chlorine dioxide residual concentration range is 0.1 - 1.0 ppm for continuous doses, and 0.1 - 5.0 ppm for intermittent doses. The minimum acceptable residual concentration of ClO₂ is 0.1 ppm for a minimum one minute contact time.

For use only with treatment systems for generating Chlorine Dioxide gas to apply as a fumigant to inhibit odor causing bacteria and odor causing microorganisms, and to control mold and mildew on hard, non-porous and porous surfaces in/on buildings and their contents.

PERSONAL PROTECTIVE EQUIPMENT (PPE)

Handlers/applicators must wear:

- Long sleeve shirt and long pants
- Shoes plus socks
- Full face protective respirator using cartridges for chlorine dioxide gas, when concentrations are at or below 5.0 ppm. Use NIOSH/MSHA approval TC-13F-314 Low Pressure Self Contained SCBA Respirator for gas concentrations above 5.0 ppm.
- Waterproof gloves

OVERALL APPROACH TO FUMIGATION AND REMEDIATION

The objective of ClO₂ fumigation is to effectively treat mold and mildew contamination, and odor causing bacteria and microorganisms present within buildings under operating conditions that protect site workers, the surrounding community and the environment.

Each fumigated building or subpart thereof is properly tented or sealed. During fumigation, operational parameters are monitored at an appropriate number of co-located ClO₂ gas sampling points. At the end of fumigation, the addition of ClO₂ gas is terminated and natural decay of the gas within the building begins. The building is aired out for the final stage. Building decay or ClO₂ removal continues until such time that ClO₂ concentration levels at all monitoring points have fallen below the Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) eight-hour time-weighted average (TWA) permissible exposure level (PEL) of 0.1 ppm, at which time the building is re-entered by fumigation personnel.

The user of this product shall develop a site-specific Safety Plan of Action (SPA) that follows these label instructions and takes into account site-specific information such as the size of the structure, its contents, condition, etc.

SPECIFIC USE INSTRUCTIONS

Site Preparation

To the extent feasible, remove debris, non-reusable items and water-soaked materials. Eliminate any sources of water (e.g. roof leaks, damaged plumbing, etc.) that may contribute to further water damage and/or mold and/or bacteria growth. Open any enclosed spaces to allow maximum exposure to the ClO₂ gas during fumigation.

Building Containment

Tent the building undergoing fumigation completely with a material proven to be impervious to ClO₂ gas, or effectively seal the building through utilization of sealing materials such as tape, caulking, etc. in all external cracks, crevices, etc. through which ClO₂ might otherwise escape during fumigation.

Negative Air Pressure

Contain ClO₂ gas in the building through use of a negative air pressure

system to maintain a slight negative pressure on the internal walls and ceiling of the building at all times.

Pause the fumigation process immediately should ClO₂ breakthrough be observed at any time outside the contained area until the cause of breakthrough is ascertained and corrective measures are implemented as necessary.

Chlorine Dioxide Generation

Generate ClO₂ in a ClO₂ generation system that produces ClO₂ gas through the use of an electrolytic generation system. The system reacts, Fortify Cloud Sodium Chlorite solution in electrolytic cells producing ClO₂. Follow the label directions of that product. The ClO₂ gas generated will be pumped from the machine to the building.

Chlorine Dioxide Removal

At the conclusion of fumigation, allow residual ClO₂ gas remaining in the building to decay naturally, or if quicker removal of ClO₂ is desired, allow fresh air to enter building.

Chemical Storage

Store chemicals in drums, (5, 30 or 55 gal) depending on the size of the building being fumigated. Store all precursor and neutralization chemicals within secondary containment areas.

Process Wastewater

Store wastewater generated by the fumigation process temporarily in a dedicated on-site storage tank. Collect and analyze representative samples of the wastewater for purposes of waste profiling. If the wastewater is determined to be non-hazardous, dispose of into the sanitary sewer system if allowed by the local publicly owned treatment works. Otherwise, send off site to a permitted non-hazardous wastewater treatment facility.

Ancillary Equipment

Provide standby electrical generation power to provide power to critical fumigation systems should utility power to a fumigation site be interrupted at any time.

Equipment Testing

Test all key fumigation system components as they are installed to ensure that all subsystems will operate as designed.

Before commencing the fumigation, conduct a low-level “pulse” test in which all subsystems are simultaneously challenged as if it were the actual fumigation, with the exception that significantly lower ClO₂ concentration levels are used (i.e., 200 to 500 ppm) than those used during the actual fumigation process and ClO₂ is introduced into the building for a much shorter duration (i.e., 15-30 minutes). Design and conduct the test such that all elements that support the fumigation are proven functional, operational and effective.

Fumigation Operation Sequencing

Perform fumigation activities in the following operational sequence to ensure safety and efficacy of the process.

Task Number	Task Description
1	Verify spill containment supplies are in place
2	Verify necessary chemical inventory is in place
3	Verify acceptable meteorological conditions exist
4	Conduct pre-fumigation safety meeting
5	Verify Emergency Response Team is in place
6	Verify Operations Team is in place
7	Confirm all personnel are out of building
8	Initial ClO ₂ generation
9	Initiate ClO ₂ concentration “ramp-up”
10	Initiate internal and external ClO ₂ gas sampling
11	Achieve minimum desired ClO ₂ concentration to start CT clock
12	Maintain ClO ₂ concentration above target level
13	Terminate ClO ₂ generation
14	Terminate gas sampling when ClO ₂ <0.1 ppm
15	Conduct building inspection entry

Temperature Monitoring

Monitor temperature at an appropriate number of co-located building locations through use of HOB0® U12-011 TEMP/RH Data Loggers. The instrument has a measuring range of -4 to 158°F with an accuracy of ±0.63°F. Take measurement of 5-minute intervals during the conditioning, fumigation and aeration phases of the process. Obtain a local readout of temperature readings by connecting the data loggers to a PC via USB cable from the various monitoring locations. Log data in the monitor during fumigation and download for manipulation following fumigation.

Chlorine Dioxide Monitoring

Monitor ClO₂ concentration levels by means of a composite sample collection system constructed of ¼-in inside diameter high-density polyethylene (HDPE) tubing. HDPE tubing has been shown to be non-reactive with ClO₂. Run the tubing from an appropriate number of co-located monitoring locations inside the building to a central

sampling manifold located outside the building. Have knowledgeable air-sampling technicians collect samples and deliver them to an on-site gas laboratory for analysis.

USE PRECAUTIONS

Conduct fumigation operations in a manner that protects both workers and members of the general public from exposure to fumigation process chemicals through implementation of specifically designed safety measures.

Worker Safety

Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan

Develop a Site-Specific Health and Safety Plan (HASP) to establish safe working and operating conditions for both fumigation preparation activities and fumigation operations. Prepare the HASP in accordance with applicable OSHA guidelines and regulations.

Health and Safety Training

Establish minimum health and safety training requirements for all personnel involved in fumigation operations. Do not allow workers to participate in, or supervise field activities until they have been trained to a level required by their job function and responsibility. Cover appropriate elements during initial training including: (1) names of personnel and alternates responsible for site safety and health; (2) safety, health and other hazards present on site; (3) proper use, care and maintenance of PPE; (4) work practices by which the worker can minimize risks from hazards; (5) safe use of engineering controls and equipment on site; (6) medical surveillance requirements, including recognition of symptoms and signs which might indicate over exposure to hazards; and (7) contents of the site HASP.

In addition to initial training, provide Hazard Communication (HAZCOM) and Respiratory Protection training. In HAZCOM training, provide information on the possible types of biological or chemical agent contamination present within a facility, as well as the chemical

substances stored and generated on-site, including physical properties, fire and explosion data, reactivity data, health hazard data, emergency and first aid procedures, spill and leak procedures, etc. In Respiratory Protection training, provide information about the proper selection, fitting, use, care and maintenance of respirators, with an emphasis on specific respirators worn if responding to an emergency involving either a chemical release or a fire. Provide basic First Aid and CPR training to all personnel who might be involved in a response to a medical emergency on-site.

Provide an orientation briefing to individuals who are on-site for short periods of time performing limited tasks as either visitors or contractors, including an overview of the site- specific HASP and a discussion of the facility layout. Also make these individuals aware of evacuation notification procedures and alert them to the pre-determined emergency response Rally Points or places of safe refuge where they should report in the event of an emergency.

Post-Fumigation Building Re-Entry Requirements

Establish a post-fumigation building re-entry requirements that prohibits workers from re- entering the building in OSHA Level D protective equipment until such time that it has been demonstrated that the concentration of ClO_2 at all monitoring points has fallen to a level below the applicable OSHA TWA PEL standard at 0.1 ppm.

Public Safety

Site Emergency Planning

Conduct meetings on-site periodically to discuss project roles and responsibilities, site communication procedures, hazardous materials storage issues and potential hazards. The goal of these meetings should be to gain consensus with regard to roles and responsibilities during potential emergency events.

Site Security

Establish site security measures to prevent unauthorized entry to the site and secure the site perimeter during on-going fumigation

preparation activities. Include site entry control procedures, personnel responsibilities, facility lighting requirements and emergency communication procedures.

Specialized Training

Provide specialized training to prepare site personnel to respond to a variety of potential emergency event scenarios that might occur during fumigation preparation activities or during the fumigation itself including a fire inside or outside the building, chemical spill and/or a release of a significant amount of the fumigant to the atmosphere during fumigation.

Emergency Response Supplies and PPE

Stage appropriate spill response supplies suitable for cleanup of hazardous materials being stored on-site in close proximity to the stored materials. Also stage a variety of PPE, including Self- Contained Breathing Apparatus, at appropriate locations for use in an emergency response to a potential hazardous material release.

Site Communications

Assign two-way radios to key personnel at the site. Two-way radios facilitate effective communication among all parties at the worksite and allow for careful monitoring of work tasks by individuals responsible for initiating and performing emergency response activities. Use separate channels for work being performed inside and outside the building so that individuals monitoring the work can effectively monitor tasks being performed in both locations simultaneously.

Surface and Ground Water Protection

Protect surface and ground water supplies by containing any chemical release that might occur within a secondary containment area and respond with absorbents and neutralizing agents stored on-site. Place impervious spill mats in close proximity to storm drains in the vicinity of chemical storage areas where necessary. Deploy these mats immediately to cover drainage catch basins in the event of a chemical release from a primary storage vessel.

Site Evacuation Contingency Plan

Develop specific procedures to respond to a potential emergency response scenarios that might occur during fumigation preparation operations or the fumigation itself. Identify a Site Safety and Health Officer (SSHO) who is responsible for determining when on-site personnel should "Shelter-In-Place" or evacuate the site should an emergency evacuation of the site be contemplated.

Fire Response

Place fire extinguishers throughout the site, both inside and outside the building, for use in fighting an incipient-stage fire. Also, activate existing operational building fire suppression systems in the event of a fire inside the building.

In the event that a fire is detected either inside or outside the building, implement a series of predetermined response measures including the following:

- The individual who identifies the fire immediately alerts their

Supervisor, the SSHO and the Emergency Response Coordinator (ERC) for the site.

- If the individual who identified the existence of the fire can immediately extinguish it with a local fire extinguisher without endangering themselves or others, they extinguish the fire while the ERC is assembling the on-site Emergency Response Team (ERT).
- The on-site ERT dons proper PPE and initiates emergency response activities. The ERT is provided with PPE as warranted by the nature of the fire.
- Potentially affected electrical systems are deactivated as soon as possible, if appropriate, to prevent a spread of the fire.
- After donning appropriate PPE, the source and nature of the fire are investigated. If the fire is determined to be in its incipient stage, the ERT attempts to distinguish the fire. If a fire either inside or outside the building is determined to be beyond the incipient stage, the SSHO or ERC immediately requests the assistance of external emergency fire response authorities.

- The SSHO notifies all site workers to cease their activities, shutdown all process equipment and report to a designated location so that a “headcount” may be taken to account for all personnel.
- The SSHO determines if a site evacuation is necessary. If instructed to evacuate, personnel proceed to one of the designated Rally Points or to an off-site place of safe refuge.
- If the fire emergency also involves a release of hazardous materials, the release is addressed in accordance with the response measures outlined in the Plan.
- If necessary, based on the size and scope of the fire, the SSHO notifies appropriate external authorities and provides them with appropriate information about the fire.

Chemical Spill Response

Locate all storage vessels within secondary containment areas. Store incompatible materials within separate secondary containments.

Place impervious spill mats near all storm water catch basins in the vicinity of chemical storage areas where necessary to prevent inadvertent discharge of chemicals through the storm drain sewer system in the event of a leak or other accidental release.

In the event that a hazardous material leak from a storage vessel or associated piping is detected, implement a series of predetermined response measures including the following:

- The individual who identified the release immediately alerts their Supervisor, the SSHO and the ERC for the site.
- The ERC assembles the on-site ERT, who don proper PPE and initial response activities. The ERT is provided with PPE as warranted by the nature of the hazardous material release.
- After donning appropriate PPE, the source and nature of the release are investigated and the release is stopped at its source (if safe to do so). Spill mats are placed over storm drain catch basins to prevent discharge of spilled material to the storm water drainage system and/or to ground water where necessary. Any

sources of ignition present in the area are also eliminated.

- If any personnel have been affected by the release, they are evacuated from the area of impact as soon as possible and first aid administered as appropriate. If necessary, external medical emergency response authorities are summoned.
- Only members of the ERT involved in overseeing or performing emergency operations are allowed within the designated hazard area. If possible, the area is roped or otherwise blocked off. If a release cannot be immediately contained within a containment area, an isolation area is established around the spill, using sorbent and neutralizing materials.
- In the event a release breaches onsite secondary containment, the leading edge around the spill is contained with neutralizing agents and/or absorbents or other appropriate materials. Pumps may be employed to transfer spilled liquids to on-site waste tanks and for the removal of any liquid that may congregate at low points or depressions on surfaces.

- If the total amount of hazardous material released is less than the equivalent volume of 300 gallons, spill response materials and equipment located on-site are utilized to contain and collect the waste.
- Collected waste material is stored in secure storage containers for future disposal.
- If the amount of hazardous material released is greater than that which can be contained and collected for disposal by the on-site ERT, arrangements are made with an external contractor to respond to the site with adequate supplies and equipment to perform necessary clean-up operations.
- The SSHO determines if a site evacuation is necessary. If instructed to evacuate, personnel proceed to one of the designated Rally Points or to an off-site place of safe refuge.
- The SSHO notifies external emergency response authorities if deemed necessary by the size and scope of the release. External emergency response authorities will take appropriate actions if

required to safeguard the surrounding community.

- Following the initial spill response, provisions are made to conduct a full environmental assessment to delineate impacted areas. Hazardous materials generated from a release are disposed of off-site in accordance with applicable laws and regulations.

Building ClO₂ Leak Detection and Repair

Perform ambient air monitoring during both the low-level “pulse” test and the actual fumigation to identify leaks of ClO₂ gas from the building so that appropriate action may be taken in the event a leak is detected. Whenever possible, repair building leaks immediately using appropriate patching materials.

Dispatch teams of trained employees to the immediate perimeters of the building, and to the rooftop where appropriate, as soon as ClO₂ liquid begins flowing from the generator to the emitters. Initially assign at least two teams to building monitoring duties. Each team should consist of at least two individuals, each having had sufficient previous experience with ClO₂ to readily identify its characteristic odor in air.

Equip each monitoring team with a calibrated Industrial Scientific Gas Monitor with a ClO₂ sensor capable of detecting ClO₂ gas and reporting TWA readings for purpose of comparison with OSHA’s eight-hour TWA PEL and the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists (ACGIH) recommended 15-minute TWA Short Term Exposure Limit (STEL) of 0.3 ppm and the OSHA PEL is 0.1 ppm. Because the human olfactory response to ClO₂ has been shown through experience to be far more sensitive than any commercially-available hand-held monitoring technology, the primary objective of using the monitor is not to identify the presence of ClO₂ emissions, but rather to make sure that team members are not being exposed to concentrations of the gas that are in excess of prescribed standards and recommended threshold levels while they are performing their ambient monitoring and repair assignments. In the event that ClO₂ readings above the 0.1 ppm eight-hour OSHA standard or the 0.3 ppm 15-minute ACGIH STEL are registered by a monitor during fumigation, the team identifying the reading should

leave the area where the elevated reading was identified and don appropriate respiratory protection before continuing work in the area. A full-face negative pressure respirator with combination P-100 filter/acid gas cartridges should be used for ClO₂ concentrations above an applicable exposure standard but less than 5 ppm. A self-contained breathing apparatus and appropriate skin protection must be used in any atmosphere containing more than 5 ppm ClO₂.

Identify potential sources of ClO₂ emissions from the top and sides of the building and immediately perform any repairs and/or modifications necessary to eliminate or reduce emissions to the greatest degree possible. Also, communicate monitoring findings to the Project Manager so that operational changes and/or shutdown of fumigation operations can be initiated immediately in the event that a leak cannot be effectively patched in a reasonable period of time. When a building leak cannot be quickly and effectively repaired, adjust operational parameters as necessary to mitigate the leak or terminate the fumigation process to eliminate exposure risk to the surrounding community.

Adjustment of Operational Parameters

In the event a ClO₂ leak cannot be promptly repaired through use of available patching materials, adjust fumigation operating parameters, either temporarily or for the remaining duration of the fumigation, to prevent additional gas from escaping the building into the surrounding environment.

Increase the NAU fan speed upwards to increase the negative pressure level on the internal walls and ceiling of the building and/or decrease the target ClO₂ concentration level being applied to the building to lower the concentration of ClO₂ in air escaping through the leak.

Termination of Fumigation Process

Should it be determined that a significant ClO₂ leak cannot be effectively repaired, nor can the magnitude of the leak be substantially mitigated through adjustment of operational parameters, terminate the fumigation process and take necessary measures to remove residual gas from the building.

Post Fumigation Repair and Cleaning

Remove any remaining debris, non-reusable items and water soaked materials. Replace, repair or clean damaged areas of structure as needed. For additional information and guidance on mold remediation, see EPA's website at www.epa.gov/mold.

STORAGE AND DISPOSAL

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

Pesticide Storage: Store this product in a cool, dry area from direct sunlight and heat to avoid deterioration. Do not contaminate with incompatible chemicals such as organic matter, oxidizers, reducing agents, chemicals, soaps, solvents, acids, paint products or combustible materials. Do not expose to moisture, which will result in a fire hazard. In case of spill, remove all sources of ignition. Wear proper PPE. Isolate the recovery container outside or in a well-ventilated area and hold for proper waste disposal. Do not return spill materials into

the original container but place in a clean container and isolate outside or in well-ventilated areas. Flood any residual area with large quantities of water. Products or rinsates that cannot be used should be diluted with water before disposal in a sanitary sewer.

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 the label instructions, contact your State Pesticide or Environmental Control Agency, or the Hazardous Waste Representative at the EPA Regional Office for guidance.

Container Handling: [For rigid non-refillable container less than or equal to 5 gallons]

Container Handling: Non-refillable rigid container. Do not re-use or refill this container. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water and recap. Shake for 10 seconds. Pour rinsate into application equipment

or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Drain for 10 seconds after the flow begins to drip. Repeat this procedure two more times. Then offer for recycling, or reconditioning if available, or puncture and dispose of in trash or in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay away of smoke.

Container Handling: [For rigid, non-refillable container greater than 5 gallons]

Container Handling: Non-refillable rigid container. Do not re-use or refill this container. Triple rinse as follows: Empty the remaining contents into application equipment or a mix tank. Fill the container ¼ full with water. Replace and tighten closures. Tip container on its side and roll it back and forth, ensuring at least one complete revolution, for 30 seconds. Stand the container on its end and tip it back and forth several times. Turn the container over onto its other end and tip it back and forth several times. Empty the rinsate into application equipment or a mix tank or store rinsate for later use or disposal. Repeat this procedure two

more times. Then offer for recycling or reconditioning, or puncture and dispose of in trash or in a sanitary landfill, or incineration, or, if allowed by state and local authorities, by burning. If burned, stay out of smoke.

WARRANTY

Rx Green Technologies, LLC warrants that this product complies with the specifications expressed on the label. To the extent consistent with applicable law, **Rx Green Technologies, LLC** makes no other warranties, and disclaims all other warranties, express or implied, including but not limited to warranties of merchantability and fitness for the intended purpose.