

What's New Newsletter?

Technical Concepts New T Cell



New from Technical Concepts - an Industry Leader - the T-Cell continuous fragrance oil system. Ideal for the bathroom, laundry room, dormitory, nursery, etc.

Passive system has no fan or batteries. Mount on a wall with optimal air flow. Includes removable mounting tape.

T-Cell oil refills are recyclable and last 60-90 days. Lifetime warranty. Continual odor control, 24/7 that is simple and quiet.

Passive oil fragrance refill is designed to neutralize odors while adding a pleasant scent. For best results, dispenser should be mounted on a wall with optimal air flow. Simply remove the seal and clamp the top of the dispenser shut to activate the scented oil dispersal.

How Does The T Cell Work?



- 1) Fuel Cell is activated when inserted inside dispenser.
- 2) Fuel Cell powers the release of hydrogen into the refill chamber.
- 3) The pressure activated by the cell continuously releases a precise dose of fragrance and neutralizers onto the emanator pad.
- 4) Fragrance molecules and odor neutralizer are dispersed by the natural air movement within the room.

HYDROGEN GENERATOR

HYDROGEN CHAMBER

FRAGRANCE

EMANATOR PAD

Myers Supply

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New Disinfectant Claims

NeutraCide 256

is now effective against the **Human Coronavirus**. This product is also recommended for use on tanning beds and equipment in tanning salons. At a 1:64 dilution, this product is effective against **Canine Parvovirus**. Please note that this dilution is different from the product standard dilution of 1:256.



A multi-purpose, neutral pH, germicidal detergent and deodorant effective in hard water up to 400 ppm (calculated as CaCO₂) in the presence of a moderate amount of soil (5% organic serum) according to the AOAC Use Dilution Test. Disinfects, cleans and deodorizes in one labor-saving step. Has an economical use dilution rate of 1/2 oz. per gallon 1:256.

T Cell is designed for commercial rooms & restrooms and is effective in areas that are approximately 20' x 30' with a ceiling height of 10' (3-4 stall restrooms or rooms up to 6000 cubic feet).

Myers Chemical & Supplies

Get more product info at: www.MyersSupply.com

MyersSupply.com

Hand Soap Regulatory Questions & Answers

What is the difference between antimicrobial, antibacterial, or antiseptic?

In the hand soap industry, all these terms are used interchangeably.

What is an OTC drug product?

An OTC drug product, such as an antimicrobial soap, has an active ingredient. An active ingredient is an ingredient that is intended to diagnose, cure, mitigate, treat, or prevent a disease to effect the structure of a body, either human or animal.

What does the OTC stand for?

OTC stands for Over The Counter. It refers to Over The Counter drug products. These products, such as antimicrobial soaps, are produced in compliance with a monograph.

What is a monograph?

A monograph is a government publication that delineates the OTC product type, required name, allowable active ingredients, allowable claims, testing, and other required labeling and manufacturing data.

What does medicated mean?

The term medicated indicates that an active ingredient is present.

What is efficacy?

Efficacy refers to how well a product works, usually associated with antimicrobial killing power.

What is log kill?

Log kill is a microbiologist's way of expressing killing power. One log is 90% kill, two logs are 99% kill, three logs are 99.9% kill and so on (Each log represents an additional 9).

What does cGMP stand for?

cGMP stands for current Good Manufacturing Practices. A manufacturing facility that adheres to the Food and Drug Administration's guidelines set forth in the Code of Federal Regulations Part 21 and is registered with the Food and Drug Administration is said to be a cGMP facility.

Some product warnings read "Keep out of reach of children". Are these products safe?

Antimicrobial products and other OTC drug products are required by law to carry that warning. Children should be supervised when using any chemical product.

Why don't you make a "kills HIV (AIDS) claim"?

There is yet no test set forth by the Center for Disease Control to test this claim. To test HIV kill on skin, someone would have to put the virus on human skin, and that would be too dangerous. It is illegal for us to make this claim about hand soaps.



Myers Supply Joins DPA Buying Group



DPA is a member-owned organization comprised of 155 independent, high-volume distribution companies. DPA's mission is simply to serve our partner distributors and partner suppliers in the jansan / paper / packaging industries through increased sales and new distribution.

Distributor partners enjoy group competitive pricing and discounts on purchases from our partner suppliers to better serve our customers with the best price on high quality products.

Balance Portability with Productivity

Here are some important factors to consider when picking the right equipment for your cleaning needs.

Most cleaners must use ingenuity to determine ways to handle stairways, small hallways, and even smaller elevators that typically accompany them.

Cleaning professionals must take into account several factors when buying equipment for a new account or building so that they don't end up with an autoscrubber they can't use on all floors, or a vacuum that's too small for a hallway, creating productivity nightmares.

Factors to consider

Factors to consider when purchasing equipment fall into three categories, said Bruce Stark, building services manager at Colorado State University at Fort Collins.

- Maneuverability
- Transportability
- Usability

Maneuverability

With maneuverability, thoroughly examine the building in which you will primarily utilize the equipment and consider:

- How wide are the areas you are going to maintain?
- What obstructions must you deal with?
- Will the equipment be utilized in more than one facility?

Transportability

Think about transportability. For example, if there's more than one level of a building that you will want the autoscrubber to clean, ask yourself:

- Will it fit on the elevator?
- Will the elevator be able to handle the prospective weight?
- If there's no elevator, do you have a method to get the equipment from one floor to the next?

Another issue is the weight of the equipment and how bulky it is for humans to maneuver or lift. If the equipment is going to be transported in between buildings or facilities — and more than one person is needed to maneuver it — then the lost productivity that results may erase any productivity gained from using the equipment.

Usability

Since cleaning professionals are responsible for any damage caused to the walls, doors, etc., the usability of equipment is important, Stark said.

Particular considerations include:

- How often will you be running the equipment?
- How long will it actually take to perform the task using each of the various sizes available for the equipment?
- Will the equipment require workers to strain or overexert themselves to use it?

Compare, then choose

When it comes to implementing the various considerations, Gary Clipperton, president of National Pro Clean Corp., Colorado Springs, CO, suggests the following means of comparing suitability, portability, and cost savings.

- Select two or three sizes of machines that will efficiently access a given area. Small machines are required to maneuver in and out of tight or congested areas. Large machines are best suited for wide-open areas such as halls, ballrooms and gymnasiums.
- Test-drive the selected equipment to verify maneuverability and suitability.
- Consider transportation time, cost and human energy consumption to move the largest piece of equipment to remote locations, such as other building levels.
- Use benchmarked cleaning times to calculate productivity for each given machine.





IEHA to Recognize Cleaning Workers with 'Unsung Hero'

In conjunction with International Housekeepers Week (September 11-17, 2005), the International Executive Housekeepers Association (IEHA) has instituted a new award to be presented to frontline workers in the housekeeping and custodial industry who show exemplary initiative in going "above and beyond" their call of duty. The association's new "Unsung Hero" award will assist in bringing more attention to cleaning departments in institutions across the globe.

Recipients of the award will go into a "Hall of Fame" of cleaners whose attention and proactive measures have either saved the facility money or assisted a guest or patient with a need.

If you know someone who has stopped a robbery by pointing out suspicious individuals who seem out of place, someone who came to work and saved the company thousands of dollars in restoration costs when a flood hit, or someone who smelled smoke and took action to stop a fire, nominate them for the Unsung Facility Hero award. Identify the individual and submit a paragraph to IEHA explaining why the nominee is deserving of the award. The Unsung Facility Hero of the Year will be named during International Housekeepers Week, September 11-17, 2005. The recipient will have their story printed in Executive Housekeeping Today and will receive a complimentary one-year membership to IEHA and a \$100 cash prize.

For more information, contact Beth Risinger at (800) 200-6342, ext. 104. Attachment converted: Leodegrance:Unsung Hero Award.doc (WDBN/MSWD)

Improve industrial cleaning methods

Maintaining industrial facilities may seem like a daunting task; however, with today's innovations in cleaning methods and technologies, industrial plants can be maintained in an efficient and cost effective manner.

Some simple tips should be followed to make the facility easier to clean and safer for all workers.

- Pick up loose trash as soon as it falls on the ground. This includes boxes, packing items, production off-cuts and shavings, etc. Removing the dirt and debris in a timely manner will make the place safer for workers and will minimize injuries due to trips and falls.
- Clean up liquids that are spilled on the floors as soon as possible after the spill. Early removal will make it easier to clean the spill because it will not have penetrated the flooring, and will also minimize the risk of persons slipping on wet floors.
- Use the simplest and most productive measures available for the removal of soil and debris. In some cases this may be as simple as a push broom or as sophisticated as a riding sweeper.
- Provide readily available containers where workers can place trash and items to be recycled. These should be within easy walking distance to ensure use and to decrease the amount of time away from the production site.

Choose the right tools for the job

There are many basic tools available that make cleaning industrial spaces easier and more rewarding. The following list outlines some of your tool options.

- There are numerous styles of brooms and brushes with bristles constructed out of either natural or synthetic fibers; some can remove very small particles and others are stiff for removal of large, difficult-to-remove particles. A floor sweeping compound will expedite the cleaning process.
- Floor mops used for damp or wet mopping come in a variety of colors to indicate the type of application (for mopping, sealing, applying finishes, etc.). Many mops are made of non-fraying, looped microfiber materials to make the job easier than with standard cotton mops.
- The lightweight backpack vacuum is one of the most effective and flexible power tools available. Its advantages include numerous wands and tools, an economical price, ability to perform many functions and clean congested areas in less time than traditional dust mops, and ease of use for the worker.
- Battery or propane-powered machines are great choices for sweeping or scrubbing floors in large wide-open areas. These machines range from the simple to the complex.

Other specialized equipment used to clean up an industrial plant and remove deeply imbedded grime or dirt from surfaces and fixtures would include:

- Vapor cleaning equipment, which uses super-heated steam to remove grime and dirt. Steam is directed at the soiled area with a hose and nozzle and residue is wiped up with a lint free or microfiber towel.
- Ultrasound machines look like a large stainless steel sink on wheels with slots for washing and rinsing. It is capable of cleaning blinds, vents and non-electrical components of light fixtures. The water and cleaning solution in the cleaning side is agitated by ultrasound waves that vibrate the dirt off the surfaces. The second side has a rinse agent that is stimulated to remove any residue.

In today's high intensity production environment, it is often easy to overlook the need to maintain the physical plant in a safe and clean manner. However, keeping industrial facilities clean can enhance employee morale; enhance safety by decreasing injuries, and increase production — by using innovative cleaning tools and methods, facilities may be cleaned in an economic manner that will contribute to the bottom line.

by Alan S. Bigger and Linda B. Bigger

Time is money — plan wisely for maximum productivity

There is one single resource that everyone has available to them — no one person has any more or any less of this resource than the next person.

That resource is time; everyone has 24 hours a day, no more, no less. In coaching hundreds of business owners, I see that one of the biggest problems among small business owners is their lack of ability to discipline their time.

Most business owners are tossed to and fro by the circumstances of the day. They go through the day just putting out fires, which is reactive, instead of proactive.

No one ever plans to fail — they simply fail to plan. The key to overcoming this problem is to have a strong organizational system.

Time management tips

- 1. Plan your day ahead of time. Don't just schedule your jobs, but run all of your business activity according to your appointment book. This provides accountability and encourages you to be proactive, not reactive. Are you constantly turning down opportunities to meet with people because you don't operate by a schedule? If you commit to your schedule, work it, and use it, you will get better use of your time. Plan your work, and work your plan.
- 2. Always have your schedule with you. Save time by being able to say yes or no to a scheduling opportunity at that moment. If you run your life by a schedule book, then run it!
- 3. Use a time log. For a two-week period, track your time from 6 a.m. to 6 p.m., and commit to writing down your work goals. Believe it or not, this simple procedure will reveal dramatic information. It is one thing to assume and imagine (as we sometimes forget), but another to see it on paper in black and white. Anything on paper becomes real and authentic.
- 4. Prioritize your activities. One of the concepts that Steven Covey made famous in his book *7 Habits of Highly Successful People* was the quadrangle of time. The square features four sections entitled: Important/Urgent, Non-Important/Urgent, Important/Non-Urgent, and Non-Important/Non-Urgent. Every activity can be put in one of these sections.

The “urgency” factor

Because of the “urgency” factor and the lack of planning, many business owners spend too much time at their local distributor picking up a gallon of product, rather than focusing on top priority issues. Protect your operations time (the time when most people do cleaning) by blocking that on your schedule. Then, maximize your “administration” time (such as doing the books, filing, ordering products, etc.) by doing those things in off hours such as early in the morning or in the evening.

Find ways to outsource activity, and use the Internet. When you realize the real value of time, and what not using it costs you, you can then find many ways to maximize it.

by Howard Partridge



LEGISLATIVE AND REGULATORY UPDATE



Update on U.S. Implementation of the GHS

The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) is considering modifying its Hazard Communication Standard to make it consistent with the Globally Harmonized System for Classification and Labeling (GHS), announced David O'Connor, Office of Chemical Hazards, OSHA Directorate of Standards and Guidance, at the ISSA Legislative and Regulatory Forum, May 19, Arlington, VA.

The GHS, which was adopted by the United Nations in 2003, includes harmonized criteria for the classification of physical and health hazards; labeling elements including harmonized symbols, hazard warning statements and signal words for each type of hazard; and a harmonized format for safety data sheets. The U.S. government has committed to implementing the GHS domestically.

The OSHA Hazard Communication Standard (HCS) governs the content of labels and MSDSs for hazardous products that are used in the workplace, including institutional chemical cleaning products, that are not specifically regulated by any other agency such as EPA or the Consumer Product Safety Commission (CPSC).

Mr. O'Connor indicated at the ISSA conference that OSHA expects to issue an Advance Notice of Proposed Rulemaking in August 2005 that will announce its intention to integrate elements of the GHS into the agency's current hazard communication requirements. This action would involve changing the criteria for classifying health and physical hazards, adopting standardized labeling requirements, and requiring a standardized order of information on safety data sheets.

Given the broad scope of products covered by OSHA's hazard communication labeling and MSDS requirements, such a change promises to have a substantial impact on manufacturers and formulators of chemical based cleaning products, as it is these companies that will ultimately be required to comply with any new labeling and MSDS requirements. Downstream distributors, building service contractors and in-house cleaning professionals are also expected to be impacted by the contemplated changes to the HCS as it will presumably be necessary to retrain employees on the new hazard communication elements, and otherwise modify their hazard communication programs.

In the meantime, OSHA has published a side-by-side comparison of its HCS and the GHS to help interested parties better appreciate the nature of the potential changes that lay ahead.

Likewise, EPA continues to move forward with its plans to implement the GHS, according to Mary Frances Lowe, Office of Pesticide Programs, U.S. EPA, who also spoke at the ISSA Legislative and Regulatory Forum. In August 2004, EPA issued for comment its plans for implementation of the GHS for all pesticide products, including disinfectants, sanitizers and other antimicrobials.

Since the release of the implementation plan, EPA has received numerous comments from interested parties raising a variety of potential issues, including cost/benefit considerations, pros and cons of suggested implementation options, education and training concerns, and the need for coordination with other federal agencies. ISSA submitted official comments on behalf of the industry stressing the importance of implementing GHS in a flexible and efficient manner.

Ms. Lowe indicated that the Agency would soon conduct an "all-stakeholder" meeting for the purpose of addressing the many concerns raised in the comment process, and stressed that "...strategies to minimize the cost of label changes and permit smooth transition will be critical..." as EPA moves forward with the implementation of the GHS.

For more information go to <http://www.osha.gov/dsg/hazcom/docs/GHSOSHAComparison.pdf>



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