SAFETY, HANDLING AND EMERGENCY GUIDELINES FOR BLENDCO CARWASH PRODUCTS

We at Blendco are committed to safety. Safety is everybody’s responsibility. The following guidelines cover general safety, handling and emergency procedures when using Blendco products. We strongly suggest reading the product material safety data sheets (MSDS) for details on safety, handling and health information. By law, the MSDSs must be made available to all employees. Blendco supplies an MSDS for every product. In particular, you can access the following information from the MSDS:

- Fire hazard data
- Health and hazard data – how contact with the material can affect you
- First aid procedures in case of bodily contact
- Safe handling and use – how to handle spills and waste disposal and proper storage
- Exposure control – suggested personal protective equipment

Some of our products are considered hazardous per the US DOT (Department of Transportation) criteria and as such, special care should be exercised when handling these products. See Appendix A for a list of Blendco hazardous products.

Even though many of our products are not specifically labeled as hazardous, they still can pose health risks such as skin, eye, respiratory and internal problems and should be handled carefully. Always exercise safety when handling carwash products. These products are composed of chemicals and should be treated as such.

PRODUCT SAFETY AND HANDLING

Exposure Hazards

Ingestion

No carwash product should ever be consumed. Some have very corrosive effects, and others could cause serious problems when absorbed into the body through the intestinal tract. We do not expect that any workers will eat or drink materials, but it is easy to carry some chemical residue on the hands while working. For that reason, it is very important to always wash the hands carefully before eating, drinking or smoking, no matter what materials have been handled, even with the protection of gloves. **Never siphon any product by mouth!** For your protection, Blendco has battery operated transfer pumps and safe siphon tubes available. Food, beverages or tobacco products should not be consumed in chemical equipment rooms, product storage areas or while working with products.
Eye Damage

Employees should take precautions not to get products into their eyes. Should contact with eyes occur, depending on the material, the result may be anywhere from mild irritation to permanent damage which could include the loss of eyesight. There is no medicine that can undo damage to the eye. Make sure hands are clean and you do not transfer chemicals from your hands into your eyes. Contact lenses should not be worn especially when handling corrosive products. Products can get between the eye and the contact lenses and cannot be removed easily or readily, causing serious eye injuries. Even non-corrosive products can cause irritation or even damage, so it is advisable not to wear contacts at all to err on the side of safety.

Skin Damage

No product should be allowed to stay on the skin for any length of time. Even relatively mild chemicals can cause harm when spilled on clothes and remain in contact with the skin for long periods of time. In some cases, short term contact can cause skin irritation. When a person’s clothes become soaked and/or contaminated, skin contact is occurring with a chemical. No matter what the product is, the contaminated clothes should be removed and washed prior to reuse. Our main concerns are materials that are corrosive to the skin upon contact, those which cause damage with long term exposure, those that will have toxic effects from absorption through the skin and allergic effects, which are very unpredictable and vary from person to person.

Highly corrosive materials are always identified as such and the packages carry appropriate warnings. It is always advised that you carefully review the warnings on any container. However, those chemicals which may cause damage over long periods of exposure are often not labeled as such. This is why it is important for employees to review MSDSs.

Shoes present a problem that may even be more serious. Materials that leak into your shoes will stay in intimate contact with your feet and often cause serious irritations. As a result, a person who has had any chemical soak into his/her shoes and socks should remove them as soon as possible.

Inhalation

Employees need be careful about being exposed to product dusts, mists and vapors, corrosive or not. Obviously, corrosive vapors and dust can cause excessive irritation to the respiratory tract, but chemical vapors in general, can lead to breathing difficulties, allergic reactions, respiratory tract damage and even poisoning.

Personal Protective Equipment

It is the responsibility of the individual worker to make certain that he/she makes full use of the required personal protective equipment (PPE) when and where specified. Employees are encouraged to refer to the specific MSDS for each material being handled to ensure that they have the proper PPE and are using the correct handling procedures for that product.

The equipment room noise exceeds OHSA safe levels and can cause hearing loss. We highly recommend the use of ear protection while working in noisy areas.
Required PPE:

- Gloves – liquid proof and chemical resistant
- Eyewear – safety goggles or safety glasses with side shields
- Face shields – for handling corrosives
- Masks/respirators – for dusts and vapors when handling powders or when spraying liquids
- Hearing protection – foam or plastic earplugs are sufficient
- Boots/safety shoes – chemical resistant footwear is advisable especially when handling corrosives
- Back supports
- Safe siphoning devices
- Eye wash stations and safety showers are highly recommended to have for accidental chemical exposure. At a minimum, there should be a readily accessible source of clean, cool to ambient, running water for emergencies.
- Good ventilation is suggested especially when spraying/atomizing a product or working with volatile/flammable products.
- Fire extinguishers – per local fire code requirements

Proper maintenance of PPE

The PPE is of little value if it is not kept in good condition. For instance, safety glasses and face shields are more of a hindrance than a help if they are not kept clean, so as to provide for good vision. After contact with chemicals, all protective equipment should be thoroughly rinsed with clean water before being stored away. The inside of gloves must be kept free of contaminants at all times. Even a fairly mild chemical may become a nasty irritant if confined inside a glove in constant contact with the skin. Gloves, if to be reworn, should be turned inside out after cleaning and not worn again until they are completely dry. Respirator cartridges and masks do not last forever. They need to be replaced per the manufacturer’s directions.

Proper wear of PPE:

- Boots/shoes are to be worn on the inside of pant legs.
- Gloves to be worn under sleeves. Use liquid proof, chemical resistant gloves when working with corrosive products or other concentrated products.
- Chemical safety glasses/goggles should be worn at all times when working directly with any product
- Face shields are to be worn over the safety glasses when working with hazardous products or when working in an area where hazardous products are being handled.
- Back supports are recommended when performing tasks that require heavy or repeated lifting and/or twisting of the upper body
- Dust mask or respirator should be used when handling powders. Mist or vapor masks/respirators should be used when spraying/atomizing liquid products.
• Hearing protection should be worn while working in the equipment room or when around any excessively loud equipment.

• Suitable clothing should be worn for proper coverage when handling products. It is not advisable to wear shorts, sandals, sneakers, flip flops etc. Long sleeve shirts are suggested especially when handling concentrated corrosive products.

PPE may not be required for all products, but we suggest to err on the side of safety and wear them whenever handling any product – at least gloves and safety glasses.

Storage

• Do not store products near open flames, sparks, sources of ignition or heat. Although products may not be flammable, they can be combustible, especially waxes and drying agents.
• Keep out of the reach of children.
• Keep containers tightly sealed.
• Do not store products in unmarked containers.
• Best to store acids separate from alkalis.
• Keep away from food and food products
• Corrosive powders best stored under cool and dry conditions

Disposal

Do not pour undiluted products down the drain. Dispose of chemicals in accordance with local, state and federal rules and regulations.

Other precautions

• Never mix unlike products
• Do no transport products, especially corrosives, in unopened containers
• Do not use products from unlabeled containers
• Do not mix chemicals at eye level
• Do not intermingle pumps, hoses, containers etc., unless washed thoroughly
• Keep product usage and storage areas secure
• Keep food, beverages and tobacco products away from chemicals
• Wash hands thoroughly before eating or using the bathroom.
• Use proper lifting procedures - squat and lift; do not bend over and lift
• Rinse out product containers before trashing, especially hazardous products.

EMERGENCY GUIDELINES

First Aid

First aid should be performed upon exposure to products a soon as possible. First aid may reduce a potentially disabling injury to a minor accident. However, first aid is no substitute for treatment by a licensed medical professional. Specific first aid procedures can be found in the MSDS for the particular product involved.
Immediate medical attention is needed when there has been ingestion or there is difficulty breathing.

Further medical attention is almost always required where any type of irritation persists for some time, even after fairly minor exposures. Medical attention is mandatory for all eye injuries, or when the skin is blistered or broken. The type of chemical that caused the injury must be reported to a licensed medical professional. Knowing the exact nature of the chemical causing injury is very important in order to establish what type of treatment may be needed after the initial first aid. It is recommended that the MSDS for the chemical or product be brought to the attending medical professional.

There is one powerful antidote against all the chemicals handled - plain water, if administered in sufficient quantities. So it is imperative to have a readily available source of clean water (never warm or hot water) for emergencies. But speed is always essential, and many serious injuries have been avoided because quick action was taken.

Eyes
Immediately flush the eyes with cold water for at least 15 minutes, occasionally opening the eyelids to flush any residual chemical out. If irritation or redness persists, seek immediate medical attention. Follow MSDS instructions for the specific product.

Skin
Immediately flush the affected area with cold water for at least 15 minutes. If clothes or hair are contaminated, get under a safety shower or hose and start washing the body from head down. If dealing with a concentrated product, especially an acid or alkali and clothing is soaked, remove all contaminated clothing, including shoes and socks, and wash the entire body for at least 15 minutes under continuous running water. Dry off and put on a clean set of clothes. Under no circumstance should contaminated clothing be re-worn before laundering. If necessary, get prompt medical attention.

Inhalation
If breathing with difficulty, move to fresh air. If difficulty continues, call paramedics and ambulance immediately. Administer CPR if necessary. Follow MSDS instructions.

Ingestion
Review MSDS immediately for proper procedures for the specific product. If vomiting occurs, keep air passages clear. Call for paramedic and ambulance immediately. Induce vomiting only if suggested by the MSDS.

Fires
In case of fire, call the fire department immediately. Only trained personnel should attempt to put out a fire. An untrained person can actually make the fire worse if they try to put out the fire improperly.

Emergency Phone numbers
Regulatory Department: 1-800-438-2647
In case of emergency: 1-866-923-4919 (US and Canada)
                           01-651-523-0314 (International and Mexico)
Fire and medical emergency: 911
Blendco: 215-781-3600 or 1-800-446-2901 (for MSDS information)
SPILL RESPONSE QUICK REFERENCE GUIDE

Although rare, spills and leaks of hazardous materials can result in injuries and/or environmental damage if quick and appropriate response actions are not implemented. This quick reference guide summarizes the actions needed to prepare for and respond to releases of hazardous materials. Always follow your facility’s emergency response procedures.

Know the Hazards
Some Blendco products are classified as hazardous due to either corrosive or flammable properties of the materials. These materials are readily identified by either a red “flammable” diamond or a black “corrosive” diamond. MSDSs for these materials should be available in your warehouse. Contact your sales representative if you need an MSDS. Review the MSDSs to understand the hazards associated with the products you store.

Prepare For What You Hope Never Happens
If you store hazardous materials spill response materials should be readily available. A typical spill kit should include 6-10 adsorbent “socks”, 20-30 adsorbent pads, 10-20 pounds of “kitty litter” floor dry material that can be swept, 2-4 pairs of rubber or PVC gloves, 2-4 chemical splash goggles and heavy gauge plastic can liners. Assembled spill kits like the one pictured here can be purchased from several suppliers such as Grainger, New Pig, J. J. Keller, Northern Safety & Industrial, and MSC Industrial Supply. Drain covers are also recommended if floor drains are located near the storage areas. Spill response materials are typically sold as oil-only, hazmat, or universal type. Universal type is adequate for Blendco products.

What To Do When Spills Happen
The top priority is protection of human health followed by protection of the environment. Only respond to spills if you know the hazards associated with the material and have the proper protective equipment available. The general procedure for controlling spills is as follows:

• Put on personal protective equipment (gloves, goggles, etc.).
• If possible, stop the leak by orienting the container so the hole is above the liquid level.
• Use adsorbent socks and/or pads to prevent spilled material from spreading. Cover floor drains or use socks to divert flow away from floor drains.
• Apply floor-dry or use pads to absorb the liquid.
• After the liquid has been absorbed, use a broom and dust pan or shovel to collect the spill materials and place the materials in a plastic bag.
• Refer to the MSDS for disposal instructions.
Appendix A
Blendco DOT Hazardous Products

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Product</th>
<th>Hazard Class/Type</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Zip Zap 10-05</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gold Mirage 10-10</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never Freeze 10-28</td>
<td>flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Never Freeze Tricolor 10-32</td>
<td>flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhino Charge 10-57</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lightning Brite 10-61</td>
<td>corrosive/acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS HPH Powder 11-11</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS C-Quest Powder 11-21</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Power 11-58</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
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<tr>
<td>SS HA Powder 11-70</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SuperSat L.A. Advanced 11-72</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
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<tr>
<td>SuperSat L.A. Pro 11-71</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV Alkaline Powder 14-11</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV Body Shine Presoak 14-45</td>
<td>corrosive/acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV Glass Cleaner 14-95</td>
<td>flammable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhino Brite Triple X 15-11</td>
<td>corrosive/acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhino Brite 15-12</td>
<td>corrosive/acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rhino Brite XF 15-13</td>
<td>corrosive/acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sun Down 15-75</td>
<td>corrosive/acid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium Self Serve Presoak 15-80</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium Self Serve High Pressure 15-81</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Premium Self Serve Tire &amp; Engine 15-82</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tunnel Prep Soap 15-86</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Tunnel Tire &amp; Wheel 15-88</td>
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<td>Total Tunnel High pH Presoak 15-90</td>
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<td>VL Alkaline Powder 16-11</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
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<tr>
<td>SB Liquid Alkaline 16-69</td>
<td>corrosive/alkali</td>
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