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Using MICRO-BLAZE® EMERGENCY LIQUID SPILL CONTROL in a Water Extinguisher with an Aspirating Nozzle

One filled extinguisher with proper air charging will cover approximately 100 square feet.

1. Completely discharge extinguisher.
2. Unscrew and remove nozzle assembly.
3. Fill with two (2) gallons of clear water. Add one pint (16 oz.) of **Micro-Blaze® Emergency Liquid Spill Control** slowly. (Always *add water first* to lessen foaming.) This creates a 6% mixture that works best for lighter end and volatile hydrocarbons, such as gasoline and condensate and glycols.
Use less (8 ounces: 3% mixture) with *heavier* hydrocarbon spills such as motor oils, hydraulic fluids, etc.
4. Reconnect nozzle assembly.
5. Charge with air to green mark on pressure valve.
6. Ready to use. Repeat Steps 1 – 6 as necessary for refilling and recharging the extinguisher.

Micro-Blaze® Emergency Liquid Spill Control can be used on petroleum products such as gasoline, diesel, fuel oil and other hydrocarbons, as well as industrial solvents such as, acetone or ethylene glycol (antifreeze). Excellent for remediating benzene spills.

Apply **Micro-Blaze® Emergency Liquid Spill Control** to the spill as directed below:

1. Direct extinguisher nozzle at the spill area, and discharge the solution directly onto the spill, covering it completely. The solution needs to be vigorously applied, as agitation allows the solution to penetrate the spill.
2. Allow the solution to remain on the spill for at least 10 - 15 minutes. A broom or pressurized water stream ("red line" hose) can be used to agitate the solution. Rinse with water. The surfactant mixture will cause the surface area to be slippery until it is washed clean with water.

Note: The microbes in the **Micro-Blaze® Emergency Liquid Spill Control** are stabilized with preservatives and have a minimum shelf life of 10 years in the original container in its concentrated solution. Premixing this to a 3% - 6% solution shortens the shelf life to 6-12 months. Water alone will not activate the microbes. They activate when exposed to a food source (i.e., the contamination.)
