



EFFICACY AGAINST MICROBIAL PATHOGENS

Organism	Classification	Log Reduction
Bacillus atrophaeus ¹	Bacterial Spore	>8.3
Geobacillus stearothermophilus	Bacterial Spore	>6.3
Bacillus subtilis	Bacterial Spore	>6.0
Clostridium difficile spores ³	Bacterial Spore	>6.0
Escherichia coli	Gram Negative	>7.4
Pseudomonas aeruginosa ³	Gram Negative	>6.0
Serratia marcescens	Gram Negative	>6.0
Salmonella enterica ³	Gram Negative	>5.5
Staphylococcus aureus ³	Gram Positive	>7.4
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) ³	Gram Positive	>5.9
Bacillus atrophaeus vegetative cells	Gram Positive	>9.0
Aspergillus Niger	Mold	>8.0
Aspergillus species	Mold	>7.0
Cladosporium species	Mold	>7.0
Penicillium Species	Mold	>7.0
Stachybotrys chartarum	Mold	>7.0
Trichophyton mentagrophytes	Mold	>6.0
Human rhinovirus 16 ²	Virus	>6.8
Influenza A (H1N1) ³	Virus	>10
Norovirus ³	Virus	>6.4
Adenovirus	Virus	>5.8

All Testing Done By Independent 3rd Party, GLP Standards

Notes

¹Bacillus astrophaues is a surrogate for Bacillus anthracis (Anthrax)

²Human Influenza Virus (Flu) surrogate

³EPA Registered



EFFICACY AGAINST 42 MOLDS AND FUNGI COMMONLY FOUND IN INFECTED BUILDINGS

The purpose of the testing was to determine if BIT™ would be an applicable technology for the remediation of mold infested homes and buildings. The results of the tests are summarized in the following table.

In the following table spore loads for the referenced fungi were reduced from 107 spores/cm² to undetectable levels in 15 seconds.

Aspergillus expansum	Geotrichum candidum	Penicillium roquefortii
Aspergillus parasiticus	Memnoniella echinata	Penicillium verrucosum
Aspergillus restrictus	Mucor racemosus	Penicillium brevicompactum
Aspergillus sydowii	Mycothecium verrucaria	Rhizopus stolonifer
Aspergillus tamarii	Paecilomyces lilacinus	Scopulariopsis asperula
Aspergillus terreus	Paecilomyces varioti	Scopulariopsis brevicaulis
Aspergillus ustus	Penicillium atramentosum	Scopulariopsis brumptii
Aspergillus versicolor	Penicillium cluysogenum	Scopulariopsis chartarum
Aspergillus wentii	Penicillium citrinum	Stachybotrys chartarum
Cladosporium cladoportioides Type 1	Penicillium corylophilum	Trichoderma hamatum
Cladosporium cladoportioides	Penicillium crustosum	Trichoderma harzianum
Cladosporium herbarum	Penicillium glandicola	Trichoderma longibranchiatum
Cladosporium sphaerospermen	Penicillium griseofulvum	Ulocladium chartarum
Eurotium arnstelodami	Penicillium olsonii	Wallemia sebi

For International Use



Innovative Solutions for Biodefense Contamination

EFFICACY DATA

B. anthracis, VX, and HD

Summary of Test Results | One Application of SteraMist™ BIT™

Anthrax (*Bacillus anthracis*) – a spore-forming organism and biological agent effectively used as an inhalation weapon. Disease is not contagious and the incubation period is 1 to 7 days. If untreated, inhalational anthrax has a 90 to 95% fatality rate.

Summary of Test Results - Anthrax Simulants

Simulant Organism	Simulant Type	Average Reduction of Agent (log ₁₀)
B. atropaeus	Bacterial Spore	>8.3
B. stearothermophilus	Bacterial Spore	>6.3
B. subtilis	Bacterial Spore	>6.0

VX – an odorless, oily liquid, amber in color and very slow to evaporate. VX is a nerve agent; exposure by inhalation, ingestion, or skin contact with liquid or vapor VX can cause death within minutes.

Summary of Test Results - VX

Solution Concentration	Cycle Time	Average Reduction of Agent
6%	30 sec	99.89%
6%	1 min	99.999%
6%	2 min	100.00%
6%	4 min	100.00%

Sulfur Mustard (HD) – a blister agent (vesicant) that causes severe, delayed burns to the eyes, skin, and respiratory tract. It can be a vapor or persistent on surfaces and has an odor of garlic, onion, horseradish, or mustard.

Summary of Test Results - HD

Note: Due to the oily nature of HD, multiple cleaning cycles may be required.

Simulant Organism	Simulant Type	Average Reduction of Agent
6%	90 sec	83.5%
6%	90 sec	84.7%
6%	120 sec	98.1%