TOMI™ ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTIONS | STERAMIST® POWERED BY BINARY IONIZATION TECHNOLOGY®

EFFICACY AGAINST **MICROBIAL PATHOGENS**

Organism	Classification	Log Reduction	Lab
Bacillus atrophaeus[1]	Bacterial Spore	>8.3	1
Geobacillus stearothermophilus	Bacterial Spore	>6.3	3/6
Bacillus subtilis	Bacterial Spore	>6.0	1
Clostridium difficile spores[3,4]	Bacterial Spore	>6.0	3/6
Escherichia coli	Gram Negative	>7.4	2
Pseudomonas aeruginosa[3]	Gram Negative	>6.0	5/6
Serratia marcescens	Gram Negative	>6.0	3
Salmonella entercia[3]	Gram Negative	>5.5	7
Staphylococcus aureus[3]	Gram Positive	>7.4	2/6
Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)[3]	Gram Positive	>5.9	6
Bacillus atrophaeus vegetative cells	Gram Positive	>9.0	1
Aspergillus Niger	Mold	>8.0	4
Aspergillus species	Mold	>7.0	2
Cladosporium species	Mold	>7.0	2
Penicillium Species	Mold	>7.0	2
Stachybotrys chartarum	Mold	>7.0	4
Trichophyton mentagrophytes	Mold	>6.0	4
Human rhinovirus 16[2]	Virus	>6.8	3
Influenza A (H1N1)[3]	Virus	>10	6
Norovirus[3]	Virus	>6.4	7
Adenovirus	Virus	>5.8	7

EPA Accepted GLP Studies / Internationally Accepted GLP Studies

TESTING LABS

1. University of South Florida Center for Biological Defense
2. Microbial Insights
3. L-3 Communications
4. Microbiotest
5. Beckman Coulter
6. Accuratus Labs (formerly ATS) EPA Testing Lab
7. Microchem

NOTES

[1] Bacillus astrophaues is a surrogate for Bacillus anthracic (Anthrax) | [2] Human Influenza virus (Flu) surrogate | [3] EPA Registered
[4] According to the EPA and CDC, a Clostridium difficile product is also effective against Candida auris

SteraMist® EPA Registration No. 90150-2

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EFFICACY AGAINST 43 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 list.

SPORE LOADS FOR THE FUNGI REFERENCED BELOW WERE REDUCED **FROM 107 SPORES/CM² TO UNDETECTABLE LEVELS IN 15 SECONDS**

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

*According to the EPA and CDC, a Clostridium difficile product is also effective against Candida auris