



The AEGIS Microbe Shield® Technology

Representative Microorganisms Tested: A Partial Compendium

Interpretive Note:

Although a list of microorganisms against which a biocide has been shown to be effective is important for determining whether or not it may be used against specific types of organisms, it is only the starting point. Killing or controlling microorganisms (particularly in laboratory tests of the active ingredient) is relatively easy. Safety to man and the environment, cost effective use in real world situations, avoidance of the creation of resistant organisms, long term efficacy, potential damage to treated surfaces, and many other factors are normally much more important.

Finally, the use of biocides is strictly regulated in the United States. Biocides must be used in strict accordance with Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) accepted handling and use instructions and only for those end uses included in EPA accepted labeling. Misuse of a biocide may be dangerous. It is also illegal.

The AEGIS Microbe Shield Program is based on a unique antimicrobial technology which effectively controls bacteria, fungi, algae and yeasts on a wide variety of treated articles and substrates. The antimicrobial active is registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and comparable regulatory bodies around the world. The antimicrobial has been used safely and effectively for more than thirty years.

This sheet has been prepared in response to numerous requests for a list of microorganisms against which the technology is effective. The list shows specific organisms which have been tested against the technology. They were selected to provide a test spectrum which is representative of all significant types and varieties of microorganisms.

These data are provided solely to assist you in understanding the capabilities of the technology and are not a warranty. Laboratory testing is performed in a controlled environment and may or may not be representative of real world conditions. Effectiveness against an organism should not be interpreted as eliminating, controlling, minimizing or otherwise affecting health conditions which may be associated with specific organisms.

Bacteria

Micrococcus sp.
Mycobacterium smegmatis
*Staphylococcus epidermidis*¹
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
*Enterobacter agglomerans*¹
Brucella cania
*Acinetobacter calcoaceticus*¹
Brucella abortus
*Staphylococcus aureus (pigmented)*¹
Brucella suis
*Staphylococcus aureus (non-pigmented)*¹
Streptococcus mutans
Klebsiella pneumoniae ATCC 4352
Bacillus subtilis
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Bacillus cereus
*Pseudomonas aeruginosa*¹
Clostridium perfringens
Pseudomonas aeruginosa PDR-10
Haemophilus influenzae
Streptococcus faecalis
Haemophilus suis
Escherichia coli ATCC 23266
Lactobacillus casei
*Escherichia coli*¹
Leuconostoc lactis
Proteus mirabilis
Listeria monocytogenes
*Proteus mirabilis*¹
Propionibacterium acnes
*Citrobacter diversus*¹
Proteus vulgaris
Salmonella typhosa
Pseudomonas cepacia
Salmonella choleraesuis
Pseudomonas fluorescens
Corynebacterium Boris
Xanthomonas campestris
Vancomycin Resistant enterococci
Methicillin Resistant Staphylococcus aureus

Fungi

Aspergillus niger
Mucor sp.
Aspergillus fumigatus
Tricophyton mentagrophytes
Aspergillus versicolor
Tricophyton interdigitalis
Aspergillus flavus
Trichoderma flavus
Aspergillus terreus
Chaetomium globosum
Penicillium chrysogenum
Rhizopus nigricans
Penicillium albicans
Cladosporium herbarum
Penicillium citrinum
Aureobasidium pullulans
Penicillium elegans
Fusarium nigrum
Penicillium funiculosum
Fusarium solani
Penicillium humicola
Gliocladium roseum
Penicillium notatum
Oospora lactis
Penicillium variabile
Stachybotrys atra

Algae

Oscillatoria borneti LB143
Schedesmus quadricauda
Anabaena cylindrica B-1446-1C
Gonium sp. LB 9c
Selenastrum gracile B-325
Volvox sp. LB 9
Pleurococcus sp. LB11
Chlorella vulgaris

Yeast

Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Candida albicans

(¹Clinical isolates)