

MICROBIAL PATHOGEN EFFICACY

Organism	Classification	Reduction (Log)	Lab
<i>Bacillus atrophaeus</i> ¹	Bacterial Spore	>8.3	1
<i>Geobacillus stearothermophilus</i>	Bacterial Spore	>6.3	3/6
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i>	Bacterial Spore	>6.0	1
<i>Clostridium difficile</i> spores ^{3,4}	Bacterial Spore	>6.0	3/6
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Gram Negative	>7.4	2
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> ³	Gram Negative	>6.0	5/6
<i>Serratia marcescens</i>	Gram Negative	>6.0	3
<i>Salmonella enterica</i> ³	Gram Negative	>5.5	7
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> ³	Gram Positive	>7.4	2/6
Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) ³	Gram Positive	>5.9	6
<i>Bacillus atrophaeus</i> vegetative cells	Gram Positive	>9.0	1
<i>Aspergillus Niger</i>	Mold	>8.0	4
<i>Aspergillus</i> species	Mold	>7.0	2
<i>Cladosporium</i> species	Mold	>7.0	2
<i>Penicillium</i> Species	Mold	>7.0	2
<i>Stachybotrys chartarum</i>	Mold	>7.0	4
<i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i>	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:

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

SteraMist® EPA Registration No. 90150-2

MOLD & FUNGI EFFICACY

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

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

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