



SANITISER DISINFECTANT SPRAY

BS EN 14476 DOCUMENTATION

Biocidal efficacy of Ramsol RS2 based on the active ingredients.

NORM	SPECIES	CRITERIA TO PASS NORM	0.5% DILUTION OF ACTIVES (DIRTY CONDITIONS)
EN1276 Bacteria / Suspension Test	MRSA, VISA & VRE, E-Coli, BCG, Pseudomonas Aeruginosa, Enterococcus Hirae	≥ 5,0 log reduction in 5 minute contact time (20oC)	15 Minutes
EN1650 Yeast & Fungus / Suspension test	Candida Albicans & Aspergillus Niger	≥ 4,0 log reduction in 15 minute contact time (20oC)	Pass
EN14476 Virus / Suspension Test	HIV-1, Hepatitis B & C, Poliovirus, Adenovirus, Corona viruses (SARS, MERS)	≥ 4,0 log reduction in 60 minute contact time (20oC)	H1N1 (enveloped Flue viruses) >99.99% KILL (15 Minutes)

Ramsol RS2 & Covid-19

No company to our knowledge has been able to test against the current COVID-19 Corona virus strain, however, we do know that COVID-19 has a virus 'envelope' structure. This suggests it will be sensitive to the ingredients within our Surface Disinfectant as it kills 99.99% of similar 'enveloped' viruses in under 15 minutes.

What type of virus is COVID-19?

Viruses can be generally categorized into three groups by virus structure. This affects the effectiveness of disinfectants in killing the viruses.

- Enveloped viruses are easiest to kill. (An example is Influenza A Virus.)
- Large, non-enveloped viruses are more difficult to kill. (An example is Rotavirus.)
- Small, non-enveloped viruses are hardest to kill. (Examples are Rhinovirus and Norovirus, Poliovirus, Adenovirus.)

Coronaviruses are enveloped viruses, meaning they are one of the easiest types of viruses to kill with the appropriate disinfectant product.

How can a company claim that a specific product should be used effectively during the COVID-19 outbreak?

- Extract from The American Chemical Council post on the 11th of March

During an outbreak of a new virus like COVID-19, no products exist on the market that can make claims to kill the virus. This is due to the simple fact that the virus was not available to test, and it can take more than one year to get a viral claim approved by a regulatory agency. For this reason, the United States EPA enacted a 'hierarchy-based' policy. This means that if a company's product has been found to be effective against harder-to-kill viruses, it is likely to kill a virus like COVID-19.

A product that is likely to provide the greatest protection to you from COVID-19 will have claims against at least one non-enveloped virus such as Norovirus, Feline Calicivirus, Poliovirus, Rhinovirus, or Reovirus. This theory is the basis by which EPA has activated its Emerging Viral Pathogens Guidance for Antimicrobial Pesticides, regulating registrants that claim their products are effective against COVID-19.

While it is best to try to use products that qualified for the emerging viral pathogens claim (proven to kill harder to kill viruses), the U.S Environmental Protection Agency recently stated that if you cannot obtain those products, then use products that claim to kill Human Coronavirus because they "expect" that those products will be effective against SARS-CoV-2 (the cause of COVID-19).