

Advantages of **SteraMist® iHP™** Disinfection over Electrostatic Sprayers

ionized Hydrogen Peroxide (iHP™)



SteraMist® BIT™ is the first EPA-registered Equipment and Solution for Healthcare-Hospital Disinfecting (EPA Reg. No. 90150-2).

SteraMist® BIT™ is an EPA-registered on **List K: C. difficile**, **List G: Norovirus**, **List M: Influenza A**, and **List L: Ebola**. Extensive independent lab and efficacy data demonstrate 6-log and greater kill of bacteria, bacteria spores, fungus spores and viruses (>5.8 Adenovirus).

SteraMist® utilizes oxidation to rapidly kill bacteria, viruses, and spores and does NOT require a wet contact time.

SteraMist® contact time is defined as “a minimum contact time of 7 minutes for the surface to dry.”

Apply at a maximum distance of 20-24 inches for a minimum of 5 seconds over a contiguous 1ft² treatment area.

Multiple hospitals utilizing SteraMist demonstrate a reduction in HAIs.

Particle size 0.04-3 microns. Aerosolized microns spread like a gas and reach surfaces that regular disinfectants cannot reach.

Electrostatic Sprayers



The efficacy claims of a majority of companies are based solely on the disinfectant EPA label - not when applied with an Electrostatic Sprayer.

Application by fogging/misting results in much smaller particle sizes, and treated surfaces do not receive the same amount of active ingredient per unit area as standard methods of application. As a result, potentially reduced levels of efficacy than those claimed on the label may occur.

According to the EPA and the Centers for Disease Control, to be effective as a disinfectant the surface must be visibly wet for the longest contact time indicated on the product label since there is no way of knowing what specific microorganisms are present.

The labels on EPA-registered disinfectants include several contact times, depending on the types of microorganisms that the product has demonstrated efficacy against.

An Electrostatic Sprayer using 10% bleach with a 5-minute wet contact time found that 30 seconds were required for the Electrostatic Sprayer to maintain a wet contact time of 5 minutes on a 14” x 14” test surface (plastic and rubber).¹

No studies showing electrostatic spraying with disinfectants reduces HAIs.

Electrostatic Sprayer produces a particle size >40 microns. This size may affect the efficacy of the disinfectant negatively by delivering less quantity of disinfectant to a surface vs. other sprayer types.

ELECTROSTATIC SPRAYERS AND SODIUM DICHLOROISOCYANURATA (NaDCC)



NaDCC not validated for use with a specific Electrostatic Sprayer and does not mention compatibility with Electrostatic Sprayers.

No efficacy studies showing this spray delivery method maintains the proper activity level to the surface (4309 ppm).

NaDCC sporicidal and bactericidal at a concentration of 4309 ppm and wet contact time of 4 minutes.

Manufacturer instructions for use do not state a spray time/area to ensure a 4-minute wet contact time.

Label does not state NaDCC can be applied to sensitive equipment or electronics using an Electrostatic Sprayer.

NaDCC Label states:

- Do not use on any metals or metal surfaces
- Corrosive
- Causes irreversible eye damage
- For sprayer applications using a spray device, allow to remain wet for contact time
- Do not breathe spray mist

ELECTROSTATIC SPRAYERS AND QUATERNARY AMMONIUM DISINFECTANTS



No known efficacy studies showing quaternary ammonium disinfectant validated for use with each brand of Electrostatic Sprayer to ensure the proper activity level to the surface.

Majority of labels do not show efficacy testing using a quaternary disinfectant and an Electrostatic Sprayer or compatibility with Electrostatic Sprayers.

Manufacturer instructions for use do not state a spray time/area to ensure surface remains wet for the full contact time stated.

Label does not state Quaternary Ammonium Disinfectants can be used on electronics or medical devices.

There is no occupational exposure limit for this class of germicides. There are documented reports of asthma where nearly 10% of all work-related asthma cases were caused by exposure to cleaning products.

BE AWARE...

- The method by which bacteria, viruses, and spores are killed is a major factor in selecting the right disinfectant product.
- The EPA is concerned that fogging/misting products may not be as effective as claimed².
- Disinfectants should be validated for use with a specific Electrostatic Sprayer to ensure using this spray delivery method maintains the proper activity level to the surface.
- **Companies selling an Electrostatic Sprayer and a disinfectant do not state:**
 - Amount of time needed to spray a specific area to ensure the surface remains wet for the full contact time.
 - PPM of active ingredient sprayed on a surface meets efficacy claims on the label.

QUICK. THOROUGH. EFFECTIVE.
DISINFECT WITH STERAMIST® TODAY.

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1. United States EPA Evaluation of Electrostatic Sprayers for Use in a Personnel Decontamination Line Protocol for Biological Contamination Incident Response Operations. 2018. National Homeland Security Research Center (EPA A/600/R-18/283).
2. United States EPA Memo to Registrants. April 1, 2013. Director, Office of Pesticide Programs.