

microbe free

ACTIVE DEFENSE AGAINST MICROBES



FreshStart 
CERTIFIED CLEAN INTERIORS
from Microbe Free Solutions

Microbe Free Solutions, LLC

Product Certification Training

Please fill out and return the certification form at the end of this training session.

WHAT MAKES OUR TECHNOLOGY DIFFERENT MAKES US STRONGER AND LONGER LASTING:

Proven effective at reducing odors in over thirty years of product and building applications.

Extremely long lasting technology without repeated applications

Dramatically reduces the growth of germs on surfaces.

Applications guard against surface degradation caused by mold, mildew, and effects of harsh cleaners.

Prevents stains from setting into surfaces for easier cleaning.

The only system available that actively pulls microbes from the air and eliminates them on contact, improving overall air quality.

The only system available that can truly disinfect fabrics, carpeting, and upholstery.

Developed by Dow Corning Technology.



What is Microbe Free Solutions?

- A full service corporation concentrating on indoor environmental quality, with an emphasis on air and surface contamination and protection



Connection with Aegis and mPact's Product Line

- Microbe Free Solutions has the rights to Aegis Antimicrobial
- Aegis 5700
 - Textiles
- Aegis 5772
 - Textiles
- Aegis Antimicrobial
 - Aftermarket



What Do We Do?

- License- training agreements
- Testing
- Consultation
- Application
- Product Sales
- Training



Why am I here with you?

- We are obligated by our agreement with Aegis and other manufactures to provide training to our customers.
- Also provide information about our other products.



Why do we train?

- Safety
 - You, your employees, and your customers
- Legal
 - Issues of regulation
 - Protecting you
- Performance
 - Products and applications



Who regulates our industry?

- EPA
- FDA
- States
- Associations and Organizations



Who is EPA

- Environmental Protection Agency
- FIFRA – Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act
- The mission of the EPA is to protect human health and the environment



FIFRA

- Under FIFRA, a pesticide product may not be distributed or sold in the United States unless it is registered with EPA
- Registration is a licensing process in which EPA determines whether the product meets the standards set forth by FIFRA



Basic product definitions

- Antimicrobial – literally means “against microorganisms”
- A substance, mechanism or condition that inhibits the growth or existence of an organism



Definition of a Pesticide

- FIFRA defines pesticide as:
 - Any substance or mixture of substances intended for prevention, destroying, repelling, or mitigating any pests



Definition of an Antimicrobial Pesticide

- A pesticide that is intended to disinfect, sanitize, reduce, or mitigate growth or development of microbiological organism or;
- Protect inanimate objects, industrial processes or systems, surfaces, water, or other chemical substances from contamination, fouling, or deterioration caused by bacteria, viruses, fungi, protozoa, algae, or slime...



Types of Antimicrobial Products

- Antimicrobial products are divided into two categories based on the type of microbial pest against which the product works:
 - Non-public health products used to control growth of algae, odor causing bacteria, bacteria which causes spoilage, deterioration or fouling of materials and microorganisms infections only to animals.



continued

- Public health products are intended to control microorganisms infectious to humans in any environment



FDA

- If a product makes a claim to control or prevent a disease on a person or animal it is categorized as a drug and is thereby regulated by FDA



Breadth of the Term “Antimicrobial”

Slows the
rate at which
germ grow

Stops Germs
From Growing
a.k.a. “static”
effect

Kills Some
Percentage
of Germs
Over Time

Kills Some
Percentage of
Germs Quickly
(<10 Min.)

Kills All Germs
Including
Spore-Formers
Quickly
(<10 Min.)

Weak Antimicrobial Effect

Strong Antimicrobial Effect





Treated Articles

- Provision allowed by EPA to protect a product with an antimicrobial.
- Paint – mildewcide added to protect the paint



Health Claims

- Effectiveness against a microorganism should not be interpreted as eliminating, controlling, minimizing or otherwise affecting health conditions which may be associated with specific organisms
- **DO NOT MAKE HEALTH CLAIMS!**



Microorganisms

- Can be the most beneficial and destructive organisms on earth
- Penicillin
- Pasteurization
- Plague



Microorganisms

- Part of our everyday lives
- Bacteria, Fungi, Yeast, Algae, Virus
- Found wherever Moisture, Temperature, Food source and Receptive surfaces allow



Microorganisms

- In buildings, cause staining, deterioration, rotting, corrosion, and odors
- Can effect buildings structure, components, furnishings and inhabitants



Exposure to Microbes

- Expose occupants of buildings to an array of debilitating effects
- Simple discomfort
- Physical irritation
- Allergic sensitization
- Toxic response
- Disease

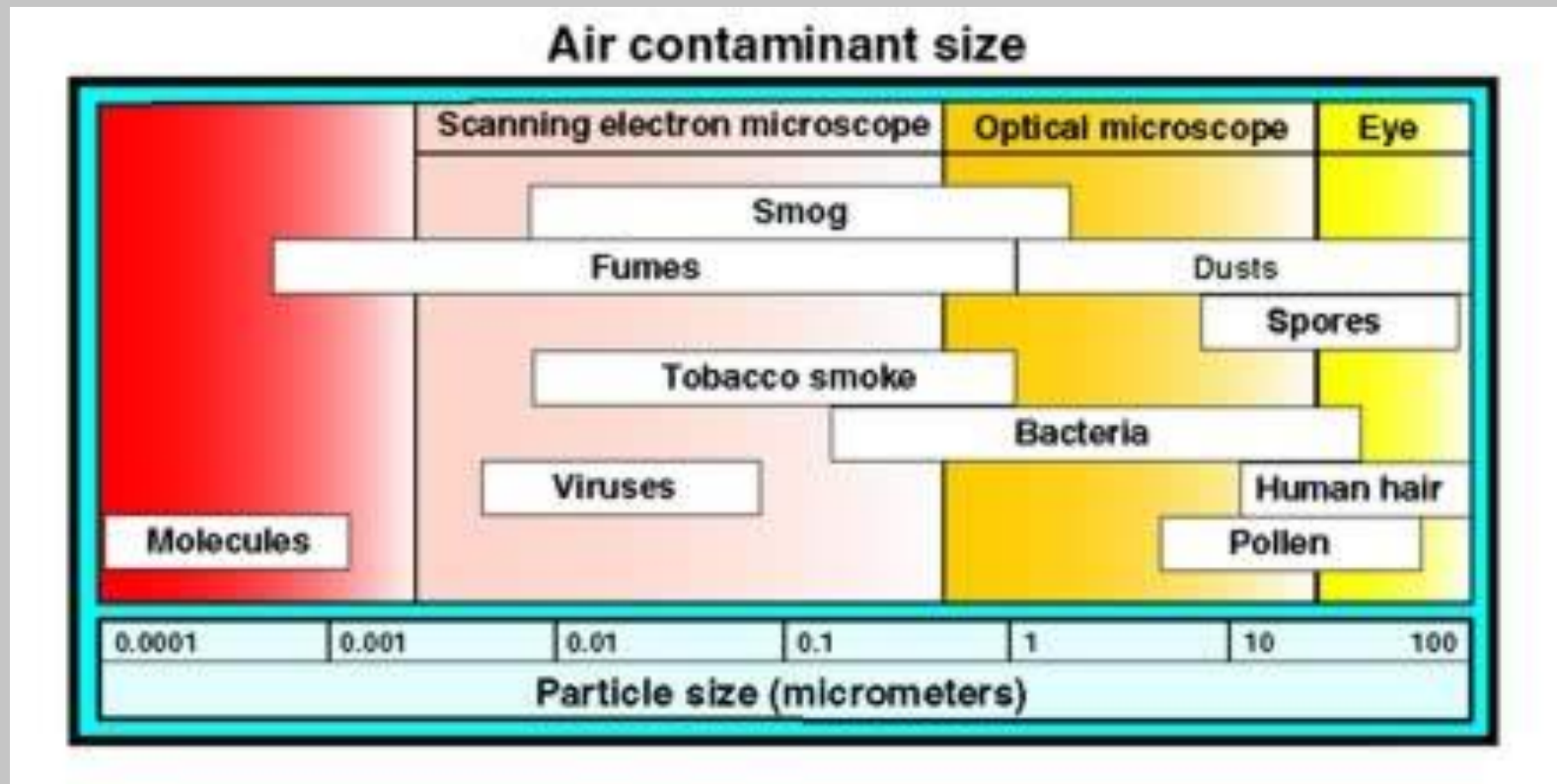


Microorganisms a short biology lesson

- Single cell structures
- Negative charge to outer membrane
- Very small
- Make up approximately 50% of the Earth's Biomass



Sizes of Particles





Bacteria

Single celled, microscopic, plant like, life form

Vary in size from 2 – 5 Micrometers, or roughly
about 1/50,000 inch in diameter

Weigh about four/ten trillionths of one gram



Bacteria

- Classified and identified by a number of different characteristics including shape and grouping, motility, oxygen requirements, staining characteristics, and temperature requirements
- Gram positive and negative staining
- Positive retains purple color
- Negative turns red or brown or pink



Bacterial Infectious Disease

- Anthrax – Bacterial Meningitis – Cholera – Diphtheria – Legionellosis – Leprosy – Lyme Disease – MRSA – Plague – pneumonia – Rock Mountain Spotted Fever – Salmonellosis – Tetanus - Tuberculosis



Fungi

- Neither plant nor animal
- Different from Bacteria because they have a nucleus
- Reproduce by spores
- Are yeasts, molds, mildews, smuts, rusts, mushrooms



Yeast

- Not a mold but part of Fungi Family
- Beer
- Bread
- In buildings can be associated with slimes and pungent odors.



Mold

- Typically describes a Fungus growing on a surface
- Reproduces by spores
- Mold is a group of about 200,000 species of fungi
- Mold does nature's biodegrading



Mold continued

- Requirements for growth:
 - Temperature
 - Food source
 - Moisture
 - Oxygen
 - Receptive surface



Mold continued

- Spores:
 - Spores are ubiquitous in nature
 - Spore diameters are commonly between 2 and 100 microns
 - *Stachybotrys* sp. 5.7 microns
 - *Aspergillus* sp. 3.5 microns
 - *Penicillium* sp. 3.3 microns



Spores

- Spores can either be viable or non-viable
- Density up to one million spores per square inch on active growth



“Toxic Mold”

- Certain species of molds can produce toxins, called *mycotoxins*
- Molds use mycotoxins to inhibit the growth of other organisms
- Mycotoxins can be found in both viable and non-viable mold spores
- Response to mycotoxins depends on type, concentrations, and human sensitivities



Mildew

- Not the same as mold
- Technically, mildew grows on other plants
- Causes rot on plants



Mushrooms

- Large structures called fruiting bodies
- Reproductive end = what we eat
- Vegetative end = what is in the ground
- Roots can spread for yards or even miles



Algae

- Present in every environment where light is available
- They are plants – contain chlorophyll
- Usually green
- From tiny cells to giant multicellular structures i.e.. Seaweed
- Produce odors and toxic byproducts
- Can be corrosive, cause pitting in metal, foul heat exchangers, fuel



Virus

- Non cellular entities that can only reproduce in living cells
- Invade the cell, take over that cells function, reproduce
- Can attack animal, plant, fungus, algae, bacterium
- Can cause cell to die or just exist in the cell



Viral Infectious Disease

AIDS – Chicken pox – Common cold – Ebola
hemorrhagic fever – Hepatitis – Herpes
simplex – Influenza (Flu) – Measles – Mumps –
Rabies – SARS – Smallpox – West Nile disease
– Viral Meningitis - Yellow Fever



Fast reproduction

- A single organism can multiply from one to one billion in just 18 hours
- Mold-From onset of wet condition can colonize in 48 hours



Other microbiological particles

- Dander
- Dust mites
- Pollen
- Dust



Static vs. Cidal

- Stat – refers to an inhibition of growth without necessarily resulting in the kill of that target organism
- Cide – to kill
 - kills microorganism or controls their amplification



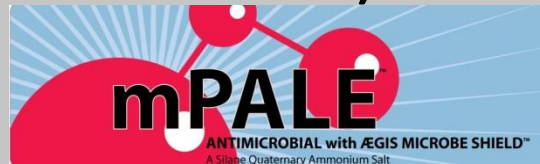
Three types of pesticidal action

- Disinfectant- chemical or physical process to destroy more than 99% of microbes capable of causing human disease
- Sanitizer – reduces the number of contaminants to safe levels as judged by public health requirements
- Sterilizer- destroys all living organisms along with their spores



Products we currently use.

- mPale Antimicrobial with Aegis Microbe Shield (EPA Reg.No. 83129-1)



- mPerial Detergent/ Disinfectant (EPA Reg. No. 1839-79-83129)



- Moxie Carpet stain remover and shampoo





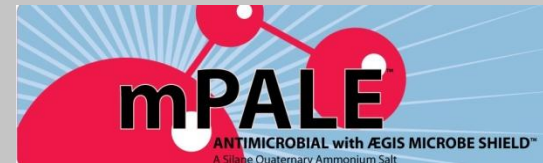
mPale vs. mPerial

- Static
- Works on future growth
- Prevents
- Long term protection
- Cidal
- Works on current growth
- Kills
- Short mode of action



mPale Antimicrobial with Aegis Microbe Shield

- EPA Registered Pesticide
- What's in it?
- 3 (trihydroxysilyl) propyldimethyl octadecyl ammonium chloride
- .84%
- RTU formula





What does mPale Antimicrobial do?

- Biostatic Finish
- Protects the surface to which it is applied.
- Reduces the risk of “microbiological contamination”.



mPale physically disrupts the cell membrane through physical and ionic phenomena.

- Electro-mechanical kill mechanism
- Stabs the cell and electrocutes



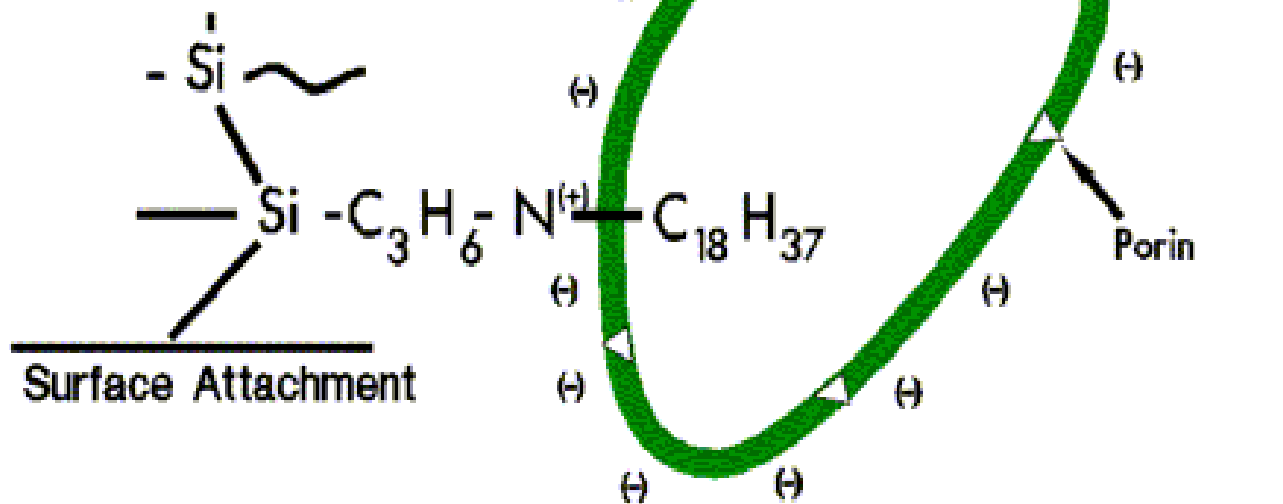
How it Works

- mPale Antimicrobial forms a long lasting polymer that is firmly bonded to the microscopic pores of any hard or soft surface to form a clear protective shield that lasts for the useful life of the surface.



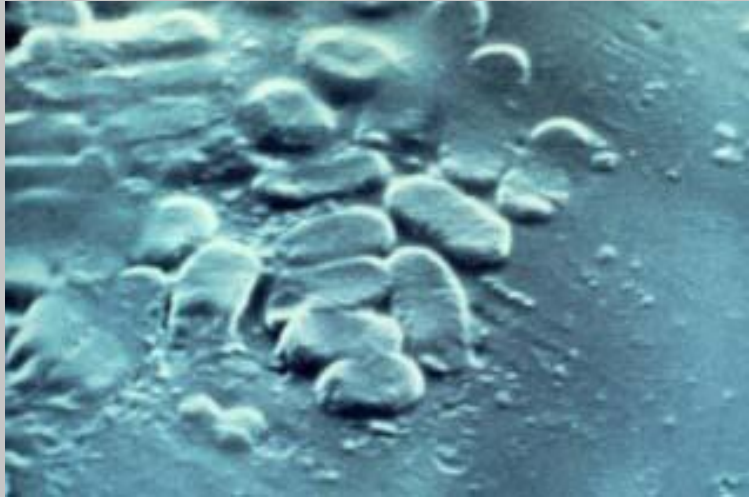
Chemical structure

Disrupts the Cell Membrane
Through Physical and
Ionic Phenomena

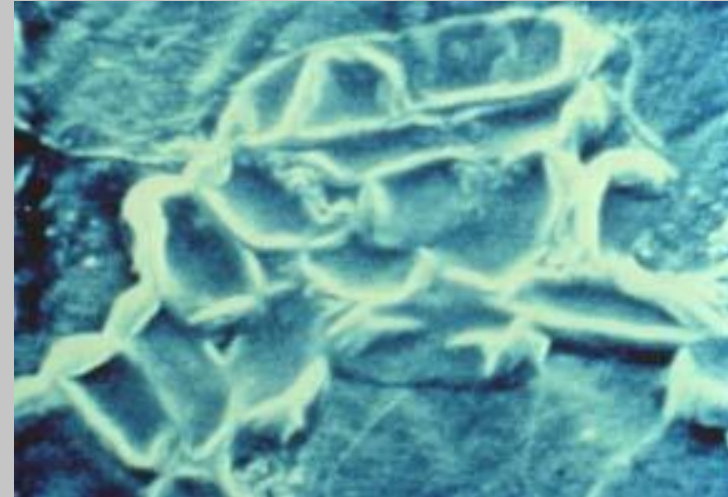




E Coli Bacteria



UNTREATED



TREATED



Adaptive Microbes

- All microbes have the ability to adapt.
- Adaptation is caused by the microbe not getting a full (lethal) dose of poison
- mPale does not cause adaptive microorganisms because of its unique kill mechanism



Types of Germicides

- Chlorine
- Iodine
- Alcohol
- Peroxygen Compounds
- Phenols
- Aldehydes
- Quaternary Ammonium Compounds



Application Methods

- Wipe
- Spray
- Fog
- Electrostatic

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Electrostatic





Coverage Rates

- Carpet = 250 – 400 sq/ft gal
- Fogging = 600 – 1200 sq/ft gal
- Electrostatic = 1000 – 4000 sq/ft gal



“Quats”

- Reduces surface tension and is attracted to negatively charged surfaces, including microorganisms.
- Denature the proteins of bacterial or fungal cell.
- Divided into 5+ generations of compounds



mPerial

- Detergent/Disinfectant
- *Virucide
- Fungicide
- Mildewstat
- Deodorizer
- Sanitizer





mPerial

- Ammonium Chloride
- Quat
- Specifically lists: Staph, MRSA, HIV-1,
- HBV, HCV, Norovirus, E Coli,
- Must follow instructions for proper kill.



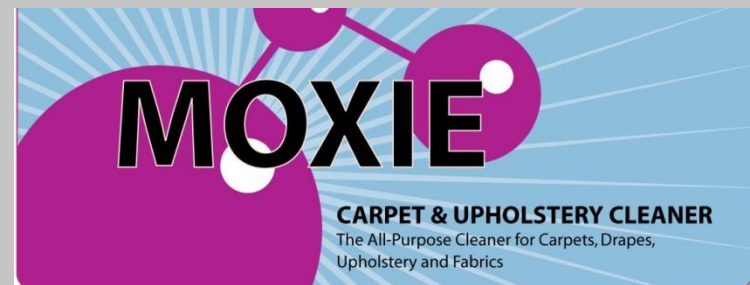
mPerial Coverage Rates

- 200 – 800 sq/ft gal
 - One gallon of concentrate makes 64 gallons of diluted product
- Proper application of a quat to effectively kill is 3 – 10 minutes on surface before wiping off.
 - Very important in hospital environment



Moxie Carpet Cleaner and Stain Remover

- Proprietary product in the mPact family
- Specially formulated using modern stain lifting technology to remove stains and to be used as a carpet cleaner
- Will remove red dye



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Microbe Free Solutions “Family” of products

All of these products have been
formulated to work together.



A Hallmark of efficacy against harmful microbes

- Killing microbes is not the greatest challenge. Hundreds of products effectively kill microbes. The challenge is to do it safely, and in the realm of building protection, to do it with long term effectiveness. Traditional products are designed to dissolve or volatilize and enter the target organism. Once inside, they work by poisoning the organism or triggering some other lethal effect. Many contain heavy metals (arsenic, lead, tin, copper, silver, mercury, etc.) or other toxins which, at high levels, can be dangerous to man and the environment. The unique polymer polymer coating of the mPale technology eliminates that possibility.
- One product will not hurt the others.

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Date:

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