

26th March 2020

Dear Customer,

The InSpec product ranges provide virucidal efficacy.

McDonnell and Burke (2011) and Rutala and Weber (2014) proposed a hierarchy for anticipating disinfectant performance based on the general resistance to disinfection of the various classes of microorganisms. That tables are shown below.

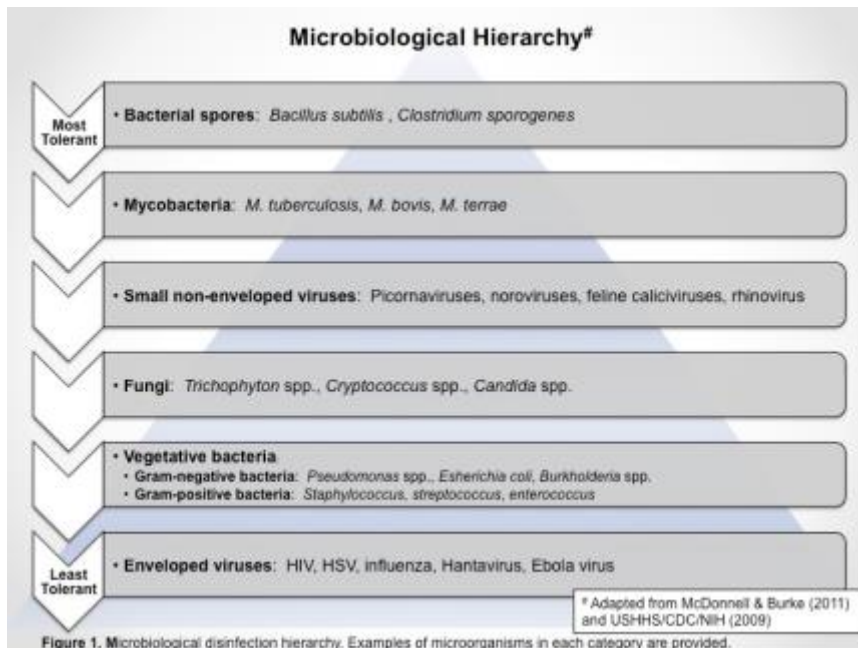
The table lists enveloped viruses at the bottom as the easiest class of microorganism to kill and the Coronavirus (COVID 19) as an enveloped virus, would be grouped with the other enveloped viruses. Consequently, we would expect all of our disinfectant validated for efficacy against more difficult to kill organisms (e.g. Bacteria) to be able to kill the Wuhan Coronavirus when used according to their label directions for concentration and contact time, among other factors (e.g. proper wetting).

With the emergence of Ebola in 2014, the US-EPA developed a document called 'Draft Guidance to Registrants: Process for Making Claims against Emerging Viral pathogens not on EPA-Registered Disinfectant Labels, March 29, 2016'. This document also recognizes a hierarchy of kill and outlines the current kill claim on a disinfectant and how a disinfectant manufacturer may apply for a label exemption. The guidance from US-EPA also demonstrates how a hierarchy approach is helpful in evaluating the potential efficacy of a chemical disinfectant on emerging pathogens.

Microorganism	Examples
Prions	Creutzfeldt-Jakob disease agent, scrapie
Bacterial spores	<i>Bacillus</i> , <i>Geobacillus</i> , <i>Clostridium</i>
Protozoan oocysts*	<i>Cryptosporidium</i>
Helminth eggs*	<i>Ascaris</i> , <i>Enterobius</i>
Mycobacteria	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i> , <i>M. chelonae</i>
Small, nonenveloped viruses	Poliovirus, parvovirus, papilloma virus, norovirus
Protozoal cysts*	<i>Giardia</i> , <i>Acanthamoeba</i>
Fungal spores	<i>Aspergillus</i> , <i>Penicillium</i>
Gram-negative bacteria	<i>Pseudomonas</i> , <i>Escherichia</i>
Vegetative fungi and algae	<i>Aspergillus</i> , <i>Candida</i> , <i>Trichophyton</i>
Vegetative helminthes and protozoa*	<i>Ascaris</i> , <i>Giardia</i>
Large, nonenveloped viruses	Adenovirus, rotavirus
Gram-positive bacteria	<i>Staphylococcus</i> , <i>Enterococcus</i>
Enveloped viruses	Herpes, influenza, HIV, HBV

NOTE. Microorganisms are listed from the most resistant (prions) to the most susceptible (enveloped viruses) to disinfectants.¹⁷ This hierarchical scale is only a guide to microbial susceptibility of pathogens to disinfectants, and it may vary depending on several factors (see text). Modified from McDonnell and Burke.¹⁷ HBV, hepatitis B virus; HIV, human immunodeficiency virus.

* Many of the microbes listed are not causes of healthcare-associated infections.¹⁷



With this in mind we are confident that our products provide viricidal activity sufficient to inactivate coronavirus under correct usage conditions.

Hoping you remain safe and healthy during this difficult time.

If you have any questions at all, please do not hesitate to get in touch.

Kind Regards

Steve Brown
Operations Director

James Tucker
Sales and Marketing Director