

# **JANGRO ODOUR NEUTRALISER**

## **MICROBIOLOGICAL PROFILE**

# JANGRO ODOUR NEUTRALISER MICROBIOLOGICAL PROFILE

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## INTRODUCTION

JANGRO ODOUR NEUTRALISER is a highly effective and quick acting JANGRO ODOUR NEUTRALISER and deodoriser with a bactericidal effect. It will eliminate offensive malodours including urine, vomit, smoke, perspiration, rancid food and pet odours. It is suitable for use on hard surfaces, carpets, fabrics and in dustbins.

JANGRO ODOUR NEUTRALISER has been tested and shown to be effective against a range of disease causing micro-organisms, including MRSA. Tests have been carried out in the UKAS accredited Microbiology Laboratory of Evans Vanodine International PLC.

Test results are presented in tables following, with dilution rates expressed as parts of product in parts of water.

PLEASE REFER TO PRODUCT LABEL FOR HOW TO USE AND FOR ALL RECOMMENDED USE DILUTION RATES

## 1 BACTERICIDAL ACTIVITY UNDER CLEAN CONDITIONS

TEST METHOD: BSEN 1276 TEST TEMPERATURE 20°C, CONTACT TIME 5 MINUTES			
BACTERIA	DISEASE	BACTERICIDAL DILUTION	TEST REFERENCE
<i>Enterococcus hirae</i>	Urinary tract infections	1:50	1
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Food poisoning	1:40	1
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Opportunistic pathogen, wound, burn infections	1:20	1
Methicillin Resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Skin, bone and wound infections, pneumonia. Resistant to treatment with the antibiotic Methicillin	1:50	1
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Boils, wound infections	1:100	1

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## **APPENDIX I**

### **TEST METHOD REFERENCE**

Laboratory tests for bactericidal and fungicidal activity, have been performed by the UKAS accredited Microbiology Laboratory (Testing Number 1108) of Evans Vanodine International Plc.

#### **1 EUROPEAN STANDARD: EN 1276:1997**

**Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics - Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in food, industrial, domestic, and institutional areas**

Designed to test bactericidal products specifically for use in the Food and Catering Industry. It is carried out under “dirty” (representative of surfaces which are known to or may contain, organic and/or inorganic materials) and “clean” (representative of surfaces which have received a satisfactory cleaning programme and/or are known to contain minimal levels of organic and/or inorganic materials) conditions. Additional temperatures and contact times were used as well as the obligatory test conditions.

Test parameters: 5 minute contact time, 20°C, hard water, organic soiling.  
Bactericidal criteria: 5 log reduction

## APPENDIX II

### GLOSSARY OF MICROBIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL TERMS

<b>Agar</b>	A derivative of marine sea-weed, used as a solidifying agent in <i>media</i> .
<b>Acid</b>	A substance with a pH less than 7.
<b>Aerobic</b>	Grows in oxygen atmosphere.
<b>Alkali</b>	Substance with a pH greater than 7.
<b>Algicide</b>	A chemical agent which, under defined conditions, is capable of killing algae including their <i>spores</i> .
<b>Amphoteric</b>	A class of surfactant, having both <i>anionic</i> and <i>cationic</i> properties.
<b>Anaerobic</b>	Grows in oxygen free atmosphere.
<b>Anionic</b>	A surfactant in which the surface active agent has a negative charge.
<b>Antimicrobial</b>	A substance capable of killing <i>micro-organisms</i> .
<b>Antisepsis</b>	The destruction or inhibition of <i>micro-organisms</i> on living tissues having the effect of limiting or preventing the harmful results of infection. It is not a synonym for <i>disinfection</i> .
<b>Antiseptic</b>	A chemical agent used in <i>antisepsis</i> .
<b>Bacillus</b>	A rod shaped bacteria.
<b>Bactericide</b>	A chemical agent which, under defined conditions, is capable of killing bacteria but not necessarily bacterial <i>spores</i> .
<b>Bacteriostasis</b>	A state of bacterial population in which, multiplication is inhibited.
<b>Bacteriostat</b>	A chemical agent which under defined conditions induces <i>bacteriostasis</i>
<b>Biocide</b>	A generalised term for a chemical agent capable of killing or inactivating <i>micro-organisms</i> . It embraces the more specific terms <i>algicide</i> , <i>bactericide</i> , <i>fungicide</i> , <i>sporicide</i> and <i>virucide</i> (see also <i>germicide</i> ). Note. Pesticides are not considered to be <i>biocides</i> .
<b>Black fluids</b>	Coal-tar fractions solubilised with soaps.
<b>Cationic</b>	A surfactant in which the surface active agent has a positive charge
<b>Chemical Sterilizing Agent</b>	A chemical agent which, under defined conditions, leads to <i>sterilization</i> .
<b>Chlorhexidine</b>	A bisphenol compound used as <i>antiseptic</i> and <i>disinfectant</i> .

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### GLOSSARY OF MICROBIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL TERMS

<b>Chlorine</b>	A member of the Halogen group of elements. Frequently, but usually, incorrectly used to define the active species in, e.g. solutions of sodium hypochlorite.
<b>Coccus</b>	A spherical bacterium.
<b>Disease</b>	Any change from a general state of good health.
<b>Disinfectant</b>	A chemical agent which under defined conditions is capable of <i>disinfection</i> .
<b>Disinfection</b>	The destruction of <i>micro-organisms</i> , but not usually bacterial <i>spores</i> : it does not necessarily kill all <i>micro-organisms</i> , but reduces them to a level acceptable for a defined purpose, for example, a level which is harmful neither to health nor to the quality of perishable goods.
<b>DNA</b>	Deoxyribonucleic acid.
<b>Formaldehyde</b>	A colourless gas with a characteristic pungent odour. Used as a disinfectant in <i>fumigation</i> .
<b>Fumigation</b>	Exposure of enclosed spaces to action of gaseous or vapour-phase disinfectants or sterilants.
<b>Fungicide</b>	A chemical agent which under defined conditions is capable of killing fungi including their <i>spores</i> .
<b>Fungus</b>	A group of diverse unicellular and multicellular microorganisms (pl. fungi)
<b>Fungistasis</b>	A state of fungal population the development of which is inhibited.
<b>Fungistat</b>	A chemical agent which under defined conditions induces <i>Fungistasis</i> .
<b>Genus</b>	See <i>Species</i> .
<b>Germ</b>	A vague term which should be avoided. A <i>micro-organism</i> which can be harmful.
<b>Germicide</b>	A vague term which should be avoided. An agent under defined conditions, which is capable of killing <i>germs</i> .
<b>Glutaraldehyde</b>	A broad spectrum biocide used as an active ingredient in formulated disinfectants.
<b>Gram Stain</b>	Stain technique used to classify bacteria into two groups: Gram negative or Gram positive.

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<b>Halogens</b>	A group of chemicals consisting of e.g. Fluorine, <i>Chlorine</i> , <i>Iodine</i> and Bromine.
<b>Hydrogen Peroxide</b>	A bleaching/oxidising agent used as a disinfectant.
<b>Hypochlorite</b>	Usually sodium hypochlorite, solutions of hypochlorite are oxidising disinfectants producing the biocidally active hypochlorite anion and hypochlorous acid.
<b>Iodine</b>	A <i>Halogen</i> similar to <i>chlorine</i> but more stable and less reactive.
<b>Iodophor</b>	<i>Iodine</i> in solution of surfactant with stabiliser.
<b>Media</b>	A nutrient rich solid or liquid (agar or broth) used to grow <i>micro-organisms</i> .
<b>Microbe</b>	An alternative expression for <i>micro-organism</i> .
<b>Micro-organism</b>	A microscopic entity capable of replication. It includes bacteria, viruses and the microscopic forms of algae, fungi and <i>protozoa</i> .
<b>Motile</b>	Describes organisms which can move independently.
<b>Mould</b>	Any fungus that forms visible <i>mycelia</i> growth.
<b>Mycelium</b>	A visible mass of tangled filaments of fungal growth.
<b>Nucleic Acids</b>	An organic compound composed of nucleotides <i>DNA</i> and <i>RNA</i>
<b>Oocyst</b>	An oval body in the reproduction cycle of certain <i>protozoa</i> .
<b>Pathogen</b>	An organism that causes <i>disease</i> animals, plants or <i>micro-organisms</i> .
<b>Peracetic acid</b>	Acid produced by combination of acetic acid and <i>hydrogen peroxide</i> .
<b>Phenol</b>	Chemical derived from coal tar. Used as a <i>disinfectant</i> .
<b>Preservation</b>	Maintaining numbers of <i>micro-organisms</i> at low levels i.e. low enough to make food safe to eat or to prevent spoilage.
<b>Protozoa</b>	Unicellular <i>micro-organisms</i> . Classified in the Animal Kingdom.
<b>Quaternary Ammonium</b>	
<b>Compound</b>	A <i>cationic surfactant</i> with strong bactericidal but weak detergent properties.
<b>RNA</b>	Ribonucleic acid involved in protein synthesis.
<b>Sanitization</b>	A term used mainly in the food and catering industry. A process of both cleaning/disinfecting utensils, equipment and surfaces.
<b>Sanitizer</b>	A chemical agent used for <i>sanitization</i> .
<b>Somatic</b>	Refers to the “body” or main part of a cell. Does not include reproductive structures such as <i>spores</i> .



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<b>Species</b>	Fundamental rank of the classification system. (Two or more species grouped together are classed as a <i>genus</i> ).
<b>Spirochete</b>	A twisted bacterial rod with a flexible cell wall containing axial filaments for <i>motility</i> .
<b>Spore</b>	A highly resistant structure formed from <i>somatic</i> cells in several genera of bacteria. e.g. <i>Bacillus</i> . Also a reproductive structure formed by fungi.
<b>Sporicide</b>	A chemical agent which, under defined conditions, is capable of killing bacterial <i>spores</i> .
<b>Sterile</b>	Free from all living <i>micro-organisms</i> .
<b>Sterilization</b>	A process which renders an item <i>sterile</i> .
<b>Sterilizing agent</b>	An agent or combination of agents which under defined conditions leads to <i>sterilization</i> .
<b>Surfactant</b>	A surface active agent.
<b>Toxin</b>	A poisonous substance produced by a <i>species</i> of <i>micro-organism</i> .
<b>Vibrio</b>	A form of <i>bacteria</i> occurring as a curved rod.
<b>Virucide</b>	A chemical agent which, under defined conditions, is capable of killing or inactivating <i>viruses</i>
<b>Virus</b>	A non-cellular entity consisting of protein and <i>nucleic acid</i> . Can only replicate after entry into specific types of living cell.
<b>White fluids</b>	Prepared by emulsifying tar fractions.
<b>Zoonosis</b>	Any <i>disease</i> which can be transmitted from animal to man and vice-versa