

JANGRO FOAMING BACTERICIDAL CLEANER

MICROBIOLOGICAL PROFILE

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INTRODUCTION

JANGRO FOAMING BACTERICIDAL CLEANER is a heavy-duty washroom and general bactericidal cleaner.

JANGRO FOAMING BACTERICIDAL CLEANER has been formulated to quickly remove lime-scale, body fat and stubborn soil from a variety of surfaces e.g. porcelain, chrome, stainless steel, ceramic and quarry tiles.

JANGRO FOAMING BACTERICIDAL CLEANER is ideal for cleaning washbasins, baths, toilets and shower cubicles, and is also suitable for use on swimming pool surrounds and changing room floors.

JANGRO FOAMING BACTERICIDAL CLEANER has been tested and shown to be effective against a range of disease causing micro-organisms.

The European Standard test method EN 1276 was performed in the UKAS accredited Microbiology Laboratory (Testing No. 1108) of Evans Vanodine International Plc.
An independent laboratory performed the test with *Legionella pneumophila*.

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

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1 Activity against bacteria in suspension under simulated “dirty conditions”*



EN1276			
BACTERIA	DISEASE / INFECTION	BACTERICIDAL DILUTION AT 20°C	APPENDIX I TEST REFERENCE
		CONTACT TIME	1
		5 minutes	
		Dirty	
<i>Enterococcus hirae</i>	Urinary tract infections	UNDILUTED	
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	Food poisoning	UNDILUTED	
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	Opportunistic pathogen, wound, burn infections	UNDILUTED	
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	Skin, bone and wound infections	UNDILUTED	

* As defined in EN 1276 :

Dirty conditions: representative of surfaces which are known to or may contain organic and / or inorganic materials.

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1 Activity against bacteria in suspension under simulated “dirty conditions”*



EN1276			
BACTERIA	DISEASE / INFECTION	BACTERICIDAL DILUTION AT 20 °C	APPENDIX I TEST REFERENCE
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	Legionnaires disease	1:50	1

*As defined in EN 1276:

Dirty conditions: representative of surfaces which are known to or may contain organic and / or inorganic materials.

NOTE

JANGRO FOAMING BACTERICIDAL CLEANER is suitable for disinfecting shower heads only and should not be used in water systems for the control of Legionella.

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APPENDIX I

TEST METHOD REFERENCE

Laboratory tests for bactericidal activity, have been performed by the UKAS accredited Microbiology Laboratory (Testing Number 1108) of Evans Vanodine International Plc. except for *Legionella pneumophila* test performed by an independent laboratory.

1 EUROPEAN STANDARD: EN 1276

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/or “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, dirty conditions.

Bactericidal criteria: ≥ 5 log reduction \equiv 99.999% reduction.

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APPENDIX II

GLOSSARY OF MICROBIOLOGICAL AND CHEMICAL TERMS

Agar	A derivative of marine sea-weed, used as a solidifying agent in <i>media</i> .
Acid	A substance with a pH less than 7.
Aerobic	Grows in oxygen atmosphere.
Alkali	Substance with a pH greater than 7.
Algicide	A chemical agent which, under defined conditions, is capable of killing algae including their <i>spores</i> .
Amphoteric	A class of surfactant, having both <i>anionic</i> and <i>cationic</i> properties.
Anaerobic	Grows in oxygen free atmosphere.
Anionic	A surfactant in which the surface active agent has a negative charge.
Antimicrobial	A substance capable of killing <i>micro-organisms</i> .
Antisepsis	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> .
Antiseptic	A chemical agent used in <i>antisepsis</i> .
Bacillus	A rod shaped bacteria.
Bactericide	A chemical agent which, under defined conditions, is capable of killing bacteria but not necessarily bacterial <i>spores</i> .
Bacteriostasis	A state of bacterial population in which, multiplication is inhibited.
Bacteriostat	A chemical agent which under defined conditions induces <i>bacteriostasis</i>
Biocide	A term for a chemical agent capable of killing/inactivating/deterring <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> . Note. Pesticides are not considered to be <i>biocides</i> . (See Biocidal Products Regulation EC).
Cationic	A surfactant in which the surface active agent has a positive charge
Chemical Sterilizing Agent	A chemical agent which, under defined conditions, leads to <i>sterilization</i> .
Chlorhexidine	A bisphenol compound used as <i>antiseptic</i> and <i>disinfectant</i> .
Chlorine	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.
Coccus	A spherical bacterium.
Disease	Any change from a general state of good health.
Disinfectant	A chemical agent which under defined conditions is capable of <i>disinfection</i> .
Disinfection	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.
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid.
EN	European Norm.
Formaldehyde	A colourless gas with a characteristic pungent odour. Used as a disinfectant in <i>fumigation</i> .
Fumigation	Exposure of enclosed spaces to action of gaseous or vapour-phase disinfectants or sterilants.
Fungus	A group of diverse unicellular and multicellular microorganisms (pl. fungi)
Fungicide	A chemical agent which under defined conditions is capable of killing fungi including their <i>spores</i> .
Fungistasis	A state of fungal population the development of which is inhibited.
Fungistat	A chemical agent which under defined conditions induces <i>Fungistasis</i> .
Genus	See <i>Species</i> .
Germ	A vague term which should be avoided. A <i>micro-organism</i> which can be harmful.
Germicide	A vague term which should be avoided. An agent under defined conditions, which is capable of killing <i>germs</i> .

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Glutaraldehyde	A broad spectrum biocide used as an active ingredient in formulated disinfectants.
Gram Stain	Stain technique used to classify bacteria into two groups: Gram negative or Gram positive.
Halogens	A group of chemicals consisting of e.g. Fluorine, <i>Chlorine</i> , <i>Iodine</i> and Bromine.
Hydrogen Peroxide	A bleaching/oxidising agent used as a disinfectant.
Hypochlorite	Usually sodium hypochlorite, solutions of hypochlorite are oxidising disinfectants producing the biocidally active hypochlorite anion and hypochlorous acid.
Iodine	A <i>Halogen</i> similar to <i>chlorine</i> but more stable and less reactive.
Iodophor	<i>Iodine</i> in solution of surfactant with stabiliser.
Log Reduction	A mathematical term to describe percentage reduction in numbers.
Media	A nutrient rich solid or liquid (agar or broth) used to grow <i>micro-organisms</i> .
Microbe	An alternative expression for <i>micro-organism</i> .
Micro-organism	A microscopic entity capable of replication. It includes bacteria, viruses and the microscopic forms of algae, fungi and <i>protozoa</i> .
Motile	Describes organisms which can move independently.
Mould	Any fungus that forms visible <i>mycelia</i> growth.
Mycelium	A visible mass of tangled filaments of fungal growth.
Oocyst	An oval body in the reproduction cycle of certain <i>protozoa</i> .
Pathogen	An organism that causes <i>disease</i> animals, plants or <i>micro-organisms</i> .
Peracetic acid	Acid produced by combination of acetic acid and <i>hydrogen peroxide</i> .
Phenol	Chemical derived from coal tar. Used as a <i>disinfectant</i> .
Preservation	Maintaining numbers of <i>micro-organisms</i> at low levels i.e. low enough to make food safe to eat or to prevent spoilage.
Protozoa	Unicellular <i>micro-organisms</i> . Classified in the Animal Kingdom.
Quaternary Ammonium	
Compound	A <i>cationic surfactant</i> with strong bactericidal but weak detergent properties.
RNA	Ribonucleic acid involved in protein synthesis.
Sanitization	A term used mainly in the food and catering industry. A process of both cleaning /disinfecting utensils, equipment and surfaces.
Sanitizer	A chemical agent used for <i>sanitization</i> .
Somatic	Refers to the "body" or main part of a cell. Does not include reproductive structures such as <i>spores</i> .
Species	Fundamental rank of the classification system. (Two or more species grouped together are classed as a <i>genus</i>).
Spirochete	A twisted bacterial rod with a flexible cell wall containing axial filaments for <i>motility</i> .
Spore	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.
Sporicide	A chemical agent which, under defined conditions, is capable of killing bacterial <i>spores</i> .
Sterile	Free from all living <i>micro-organisms</i> .
Sterilization	A process which renders an item <i>sterile</i> .
Sterilizing agent	An agent or combination of agents which under defined conditions leads to <i>sterilization</i> .
Surfactant	A surface active agent.
Toxin	A poisonous substance produced by a <i>species</i> of <i>micro-organism</i> .
Vibrio	A form of <i>bacteria</i> occurring as a curved rod.
Virucide	A chemical agent which, under defined conditions, is capable of killing or inactivating <i>viruses</i>
Virus	A non-cellular entity consisting of protein and <i>nucleic acid</i> . Can only replicate after entry into specific types of living cell.
Zoonosis	Any <i>disease</i> which can be transmitted from animal to man and vice-versa