mPale™ Antimicrobial with ÆGIS Microbe Shield® Technology

Representative Microorganisms Tested: A Partial Compendium

The mPale Microbe Shield Program is based on a unique antimicrobial technology which effectively controls a broad spectrum of bacteria, fungi, algae and yeast on a wide variety of treated substrates. The antimicrobial ingredient is registered with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and comparable regulatory bodies around the world. The antimicrobial has been used safely and effectively since 1976.

This sheet has been prepared in response to numerous requests for a list of microorganisms against which the technology is effective. The list shows specific organisms which have been tested against the technology. They were selected to provide a test spectrum which is representative of all significant types and varieties of microorganisms.

These data points are provided solely to assist you in understanding the capabilities of the technology and are not a warranty. Laboratory testing is performed in a controlled environment and may or may not be representative of real world conditions. Effectiveness against an organism should not be interpreted as eliminating, controlling, minimizing or otherwise affecting health conditions which may be associated with specific organisms.

Bacteria

Micrococcus sp.
Staphylococcus epidermidis[1]
Enterobacter agglomerans[1]
Acinetobacter calcoaceticus[1]
Staphylococcus aureus (pigmented)[1]
Staphylococcus aureus (non-pigmented)[1]
Klebsiella pneumoniae
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Pseudomonas aeruginosa[1]
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Streptococcus faecalis
Escherichia coli
Escherichia coli[1]
Proteus mirabilis
Proteus mirabillis[1]
Citrobacter diversus[1]
Salmonella typhosa
Salmonella choleraesuis
Corynebacterium bovis
Mycobacterium smegmatis
Mycobacterium tuberculosis
Brucella cania
Brucella abortus
Brucella suis
Streptococcus mutans
Bacillus subtilis
Bacillus cereus
Clostridium perfringens
Haemophilus influenzae
Haemophilus suis
Lactobacillus casei
Leuconostoc lactis
Listeria monocytogenes
Propionibacterium acnes
Proteus vulgaris
Pseudomonas cepacia
Pseudomonas fluorescens
Xanthomonas campestris

Fungi

Aspergillus niger
Aspergillus fumigatus
Aspergillus versicolor
Aspergillus flavus
Aspergillus terreus
Penicillium chrysogenum
Penicillium albicans
Penicillium citrinum
Penicillium elegans
Penicillium funiculosum
Penicillium humicola
Penicillium notatum
Penicillium variabile
Mucor sp.
Tricophyton mentagrophytes
Tricophyton interdigitalie
Trichoderma flavus
Chaetomium globusum
Rhizopus nigricans
Cladosporium herbarum
Aerobasidium pullulans
Fusarium nigrum
Fusarium solani
Gliocladium roseum
Oospora lactis
Stachybotrys atra

Algae

Oscillatoria borneti
Anabaena cylindrica
Selenastrum gracile
Pleurococcus sp.
Schenedesmus quadricauda
Gonium sp.
Volvox sp.
Chlorella vulgarus

Yeast

Saccharomyces cerevisiae
Candida albicans

1. Clinical isolates

Interpretive Note: Although a list of microorganisms against which a biocide has been shown to be effective is important for determining whether or not it may be used against specific types of organisms, it is only the starting point. Killing or controlling microorganisms (particularly in laboratory tests of the active ingredient) is relatively easy. Safety to man and the environment, cost effective use in real world situations, avoidance of the creation of resistant organisms, long term efficacy, potential damage to treated surfaces, and many other factors are normally much more important. Finally, the use of biocides is strictly regulated in the United States. Biocides must be used in strict accordance with EPA accepted handling and use instructions and only for those end uses included in EPA accepted labeling. Misuse of a biocide may be dangerous. It is also illegal.

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