THE Acepsis™ CHLORINE DIOXIDE TECHNOLOGIES

Characteristics & Antimicrobial Testing

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Advanced Hygiene Technology

One technology providing a complete range of hygiene protection

Animal Hygiene	Facility Hygiene	Biosecurity	Water / Sand Treatment
			
• Pre-milking • Post milking • Hoof bath w/copper • Hoof bath (no copper) • Topical hoof treatment	• Calf hutches / calf housing / maternity & hospital areas • Calf bottles • External equipment cleaning • CIP cleaning • Laundry	• Air / fumigation • Boot baths • Trailer wash • Truck wash	• Biofilm removal • Pathogen removal • Sand Bedding Treatment • Water remediation • Waste water treatment

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Chlorine Dioxide: The Technology

10 Characteristics of Chlorine Dioxide:

1. Chlorine dioxide is a powerhouse disinfectant, with powerful, proven performance against a wide spectrum of disease-causing bacteria, viruses, molds, fungi and parasites;
2. Chlorine dioxide has been approved by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA), and by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) as a disinfecting agent and safe to use as a food contact surface sanitizer;
3. Chlorine dioxide is used in a wide range of applications, including: hospitals, food processing and water & waste treatment;.
4. Chlorine dioxide prohibits both aerobic and anaerobic bacteria (treponemes) from developing resistance and eliminates the need to alternate biocide treatments.
5. Chlorine dioxide has 2.6 times the oxidizing power as sodium hypochlorite (bleach) as a disinfectant, requiring much lower contact times and concentrations;

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Chlorine Dioxide: The Technology

10 Advantages of Chlorine Dioxide:

6. Chlorine dioxide has better solubility in water than chlorine, and is active over a wider pH activity range (2 – 12), allowing it to be used within detergent formulations and germicidal rinses at low concentrations;
7. Chlorine dioxide is a dissolved gas in water which allows it to readily penetrate the biofilm by partition and oxidize the "glue" holding the biofilm together;
8. There is less corrosion associated with high chlorine dioxide concentrations than with chlorine disinfection, reducing long term maintenance costs;
9. It is better at oxidizing and removing iron and magnesia compounds than chlorine, especially complex chemical bonds;
10. Because chlorine dioxide has been proven effective in a wide range of applications, and at low dilution concentrations, it is extremely economical to use.

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ORP Values in Pathogen Disinfection

Measurement of Oxidizing Agent ORP Values In Pathogen Disinfection*

OXIDIZING AGENT	OXIDIZING AGENT ORP VALUE RANGE (mV)
CHLORINE DIOXIDE (CLO_2)	600 → 1000 MV
OZONE* (O_2)	700 → 1000 MV
IODOPHORS (I_2)	400 → 600 MV
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	300 → 500 MV
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	250 → 500 MV

*__Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP) for Disinfection Monitoring, Control and Documentation__; University of California, **Trevor Suslow**, Department of Vegetable Crops, University of California - Davis

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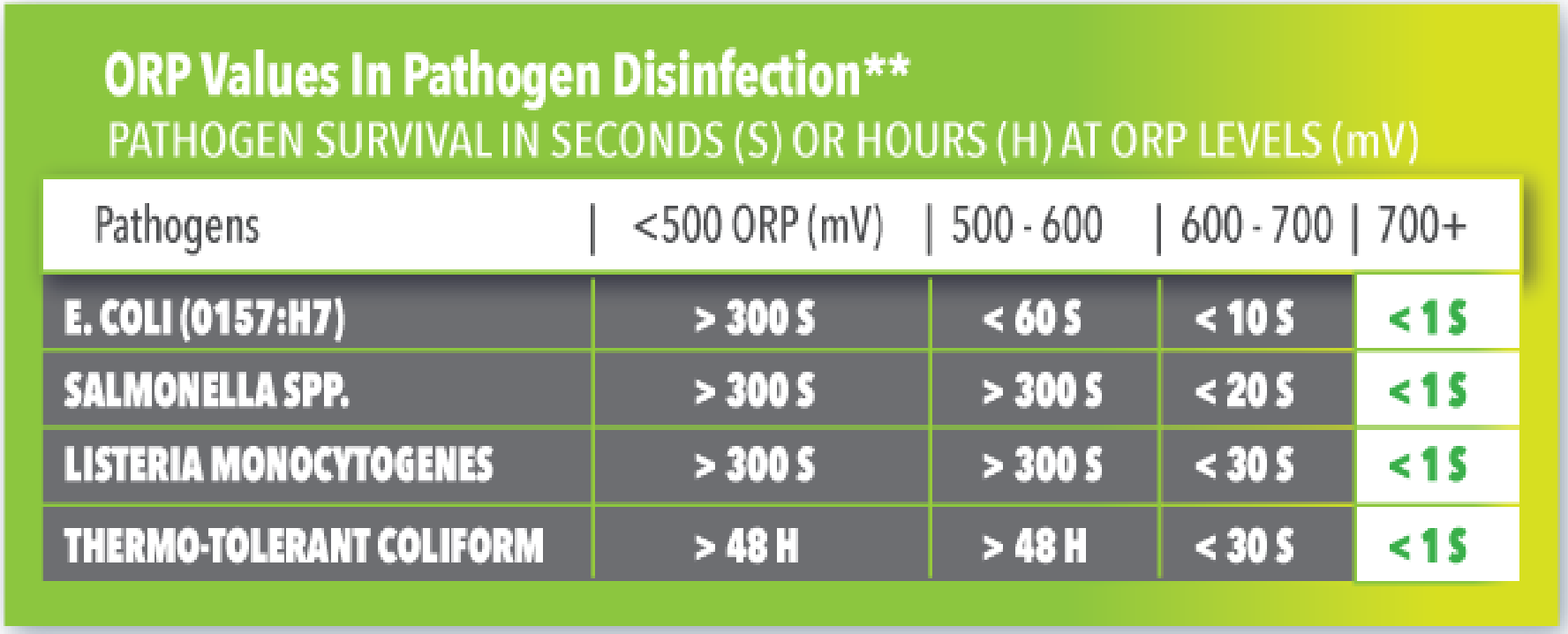
ORP Values in Pathogen Disinfection



ORP Values In Pathogen Disinfection**

PATHOGEN SURVIVAL IN SECONDS (S) OR HOURS (H) AT ORP LEVELS (mV)

Pathogens	<500 ORP (mV)	500 - 600	600 - 700	700+
E. COLI (0157:H7)	> 300 S	< 60 S	< 10 S	< 1 S
SALMONELLA SPP.	> 300 S	> 300 S	< 20 S	< 1 S
LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES	> 300 S	> 300 S	< 30 S	< 1 S
THERMO-TOLERANT COLIFORM	> 48 H	> 48 H	< 30 S	< 1 S

*__Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP) for Disinfection Monitoring, Control and Documentation__; University of California, **Trevor Suslow**, Department of Vegetable Crops, University of California - Davis

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Better hygiene for calf scours prevention

Recommendations from Dr. Donald Sockett, DVM, MS, PhD, ACVIM at the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory

"Vaccines, general cleaning and conventional management can only do so much in preventing neo-natal calf scours in dairy-calf facilities, as scour pathogens routinely persist even in environments that appear clean. A comprehensive program of testing, proper cleaning, sanitation and monitoring can reduce the economic and emotional toll of calf scours."

Dr. Sockett grew up on a dairy farm in Southern Ontario, Canada and graduated from veterinary school at the University of Guelph in 1981. He obtained his PhD degree from the University of Wisconsin-Madison in 1991. Dr. Sockett has authored over 100 articles on infectious diseases of dairy cattle in scientific and lay journals. Currently, he works as a veterinary microbiologist /epidemiologist at the University of Wisconsin, Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory.

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"Looking clean is no longer adequate for good calf hygiene, removing visible manure, soil, milk or other substances from surfaces and equipment is a critical starting point. ***You can't sanitize filth****. After removing the gross soils a critical sanitation step is to address pathogens embedded in* ***biofilm****"*

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DISINFECTANT EFFICACY VS. CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM		
DISINFECTANT	**CONCENTRATION (PPM)**	**CONTACT TIME**
Ammonia	50,000	18 hours
Benzalkonium chloride (1%)	10,000	Not Effective
Chlorhexidine (2%)	20,000	Not Effective
Chlorine dioxide (ClO_2)	100	<1 minute
Cresylic acid (5%)	50,000	Not effective
Hydrogen Peroxide (6%)	60,000	4 minutes
Isopropanol (70%)	700,000	Not effective
Peracetic Acid	3,500	5 minutes
Sodium hydroxide	200	Not effective
Sodium hypochlorite (6%)	60,000	Not effective

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Chlorine dioxide (ClO_2)	**100**	**<1 minute**

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"Chlorine dioxide (ClO_2) is the most effective disinfectant for Cryptosporidium, providing the quickest action at the lowest concentration among available disinfectants.The product has good biocidal activity against Mycoplasma, Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, algae, yeast, enveloped viruses, chlamydia, non-enveloped viruses, fungal spores, parvovirus, acid-fast bacteria, bacterial spores and protozoan cysts. Among scour pathogens, ClO_2 provides a quick kill and concentration and time values on coccidian, crypto and giardia oocysts."

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Table 1: Common Cleaning Chemical Characteristics

COMPARISON COMPONENT	OZONE (O^2)	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (H_2O_2)	PEROXYACETIC ACID (POA)	HYPOCHLOROUS ACID (HOCL)	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (NaCLO)	CHLORINE (Cl_2)	CHLORINE DIOXIDE (ClO_2)	QUATERNARY AMMONIA	PHENOLS	IODOPHOR
E. COLI	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
GIARDIA	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO
CRYPTOSPORIDIUM PARVUM	YES	NO	NO	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO
ROTAVIRUS	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES
CORONAVIRUS	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
PEDv	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
BIOFILM REMOVAL	YES	VARIES	VARIES	NO	NO	NO	**YES**	NO	NO	NO
AFFECTED BY pH	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
CORROSIVE	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	VARIES	YES	YES
CARCINOGENETIC	NO	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES
INACTIVATED BY ORGANICS	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO	YES
WATER SANITIZER / DISINFECTANT	NO	Yes	NO	NO	YES	YES	YES	NO	NO	NO
EPA APPROVED WATER SANITIZER	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	**NO**	YES	YES	**YES**	NO	NO	NO
USED WITH DETERGENTS	NO	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	YES	YES	YES
PRODUCED ON-SITE	YES	RARELY	RARELY	RARELY	NO	NO	YES	NO	NO	NO

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EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Chlorine Dioxide Overview:

Chlorine dioxide is a chlorine compound in the +IV oxidation state. As such, it is a powerful oxidant and disinfectant. Chlorine dioxide is frequently used to improve the removal of taste and odor compounds, oxidation and removal of iron and manganese, removal of color, and inactivation of chlorine-resistant microorganisms such as *Cryptosporidium*. Pathogen inactivation with chlorine dioxide is much less affected by pH in the 6.0 to 8.5 range than with chlorine. However, the inactivation of *Cryptosporidium* oocysts and *Giardia* cysts using chlorine dioxide occurs more rapidly and is more efficient at higher pH. Iron concentration, manganese concentration, sunlight exposure, and aeration are among the parameters that exert additional chlorine dioxide demand.

https://iaspub.epa.gov/tdb/pages/treatment/treatmentOverview.do?treatmentProcessId=-1277754943

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EPA United States Environmental Protection Agency

Hydrogen Peroxide Overview:

Hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) is rarely used in drinking water treatment as a stand-alone treatment process. H_2O_2 is a weak microbicide compared to chlorine, ozone, and other commonly used disinfectants. Consequently, it is not approved by regulatory agencies as a stand-alone disinfection treatment process.

https://iaspub.epa.gov/tdb/pages/treatment/treatmentOverview.do?treatmentProcessId=-1234021623

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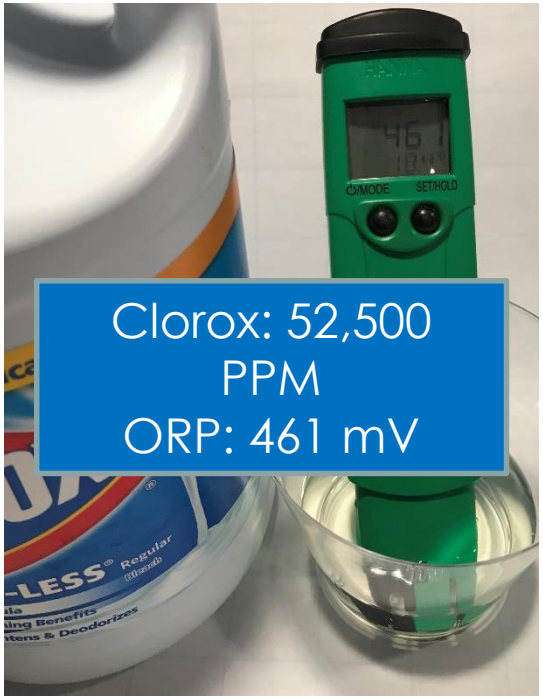
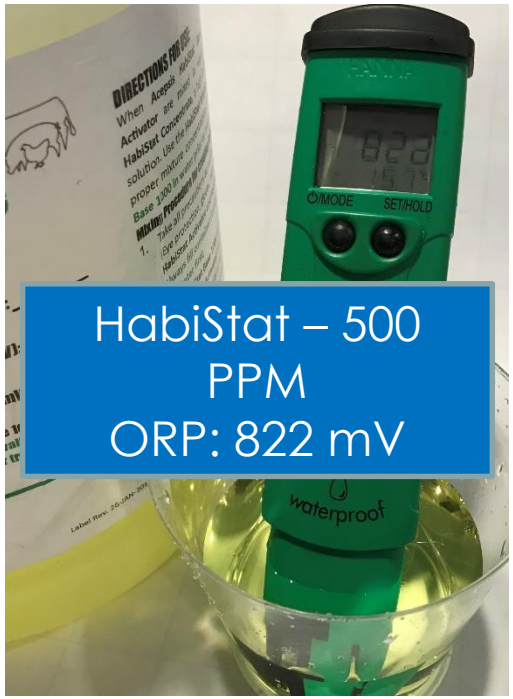
ORP Comparison: Clorox vs. HabiStat





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WSLH Germicidal Spectrum Evaluation:

2601 Agriculture Drive
Madison, WI 53718
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Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene (WSLH)

Biomonitoring / Sanitizer Laboratory: Alan J. Degnan - Senior Microbiologist

TABLE 1: Comparison of chlorine (Sodium hypochlorite) at three concentrations (200, 100, 50 PPM) against commercial product concentrations (chlorine dioxide - 3 concentrations: 100, 50, 10 PPM) in the prevention of growth of ten incremental additions of eight individual targeted bacterial strains.

Date: February 4, 2014

			CHLORINE RESIDUAL BENCH SHEET SUBCULTURE SERIES									
Organism strain	**"+" Indicates survival of strain**	**PPM**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Salmonella eteritidis	Chlorine standards for comparison against commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite control)	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
		100										
		50	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50										
		10										
Salmonella typhimurium	Chlorine standards for comparison against commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite control)	200										
		100										
		50										
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100										
		50										
		10										
Corynebacterium bovis	Chlorine standards for comparison against commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite control)	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		50	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Escherichia coli 0157:H7	Chlorine standards for comparison against commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite control)	200	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
		100	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
		50	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

10 consecutive bacterial inoculations every 90 seconds. "+" bacterial denotes growth.

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Salmonella eteritidis	Chlorine standards for comparison against commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite control)	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
		50	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salmonella typhimurium	Chlorine standards for comparison against commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite control)	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		50	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Corynebacterium bovis	Chlorine standards for comparison against commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite control)	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		50	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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		100	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
		50	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Control solution PPM's (Sodium Hypochlorite)

Test solution (Chlorine dioxide) PPM's

Spectrum of organisms (Gram + and Gram -)

Growth (+)

No growth (-)

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Organism strain	**"+" Indicates survival of strain**	**PPM**	**1**	**2**	**3**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**8**	**9**	**10**
Listeria monocytogenes	Chlorine standards for comparison against commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite control)	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		50	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Chlorine standards for comparison against commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite control)	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		100	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
		50	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Streptococcus dysagalactiae	Chlorine standards for comparison against commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite control)	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		50	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mycoplasma bovis	Chlorine standards for comparison against commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite control)	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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Salmonella eteritidis	Chlorine standards for comparison against commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite control)	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		50	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
		50	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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		50	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
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		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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		100	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
		50	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

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TABLE 2: Speed of kill / gemicidal and detergent sanitizer end point evaluation (AOAC 4.001 - 4.0028) with Escherichia coli (E. coli - ATCC #11239). Average bacterial population 81.5 X 10^6. Surviving bacteria innoculated with range of of colony forming units (CFU of species - X 10^6)

Date: February 18, 2014 — **CHLORINE RESIDUAL BENCH SHEET SUBCULTURE SERIES**

Organism strain	Test Date	PPM	SAMPLE NUMBER	Contact time (Seconds)	Surviving bacteria innoculated with range of of colony forming units (CFU of species - X 106) PLATE 1: 88**	PLATE 2: 71	PLATE 3: 94	PLATE 4: 73	Average Surviving Organisms	% Reduction
Escherichia coli (*E. coli* - ATCC #11239)	02/18/2014	2,000	2014-22813	5	0	0	0	0	0	100%
				15	0	0	0	0	0	100%
				30	0	0	0	0	0	100%
		200	2014-22814	5	0	0	0	0	0	100%
				15	0	0	0	0	0	100%
				30	0	0	0	0	0	100%
		20	2014-22815	5	0	0	0	0	0	100%
				15	0	0	0	0	0	100%
				30	0	0	0	0	0	100%
		2	2014-22816	5	0	0	0	0	0	100%
				15	0	0	0	0	0	100%
				30	0	0	0	0	0	100%
		~0.2	2014-22817	5	*7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	99.91%
				15	86	100	71	70	82	99.999%
				30	2	9	0	4	4	99.999%
		~0.02	2014-22818	5	**TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	***NA	0.0%
				15	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	NA	0.0%
				30	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	NA	0.0%
		~0.002	2014-22819	5	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	NA	0.0%
				15	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	NA	0.0%
				30	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	NA	0.0%

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The Acepsis product line overview

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An ounce of prevention …

HabiStat™:

Advanced Animal Habitat / Hygiene Technology

Acepsis™

An ounce of prevention …

HabiStat Tablets: 20 G & 100 G

Acepsis™
An ounce of prevention ...

HabiStat liquids: Activator & Base 1000

Acepsis™
HabiStat Activator

Advanced Hygiene Technology

Part Number: 2011004
Volume: 1 Gallon (3.78 L)
Lot Number: 11704009
Usage code date: Feb-2019
Storage temperature: >40°F / >5°C

Ultra-concentrated activator, used exclusively with HabiStat Base 1000 for superior facility hygiene. Use for cleaning and hygiene of facility walls, floors, hutches and feeding equipment, with or without animals present.

Use only as directed.

Acepsis, LLC
1923 BELOIT AVENUE JANESVILLE, WI 53546
(608) 203-5535
www.acepsis.com

Label Rev. 04-JAN-2018

DIRECTIONS FOR USE:
When Acepsis HabiStat Base 1000 and HabiStat Activator are mixed in water, they create Acepsis HabiStat Concentrate, a high level of cleaning / hygiene solution. Use the HabiStat Mixing Guide below to ensure proper mixture concentrations. Always dilute HabiStat Base 1000 in water prior to mixing with Activator.

Mixing Procedure for creating HabiStat Concentrate:
1. Take all precautions as outlined within the product (Eye protection, gloves, mask) when handling HabiStat Activator and HabiStat Base.
2. Always fill container (1 gallon or 5 gallon) with cold tap water first;
3. Add HabiStat Base 1000 to container as directed.
4. Add HabiStat Activator to container as directed. Cap container and let sit for approximately one hour. Apply / clean with power sprayer.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
A 10 - 15% HCl acid specially formulated to activate HabiStat Base 1000.
MAXIMUM USEAGE:
Consult the HabiStat Application / Mixing Guide for dilution guidelines.
STORAGE:
Store in cool, dry location. Keep out of sunlight. Do not let freeze.

WARNING / ATTENTION
Harmful if Swallowed
Nocif en cas d'ingestion
Irritating to Eyes
Irritant pour les yeux

FIRST AID: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

SEE SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR MORE INFORMATION

KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

HabiStat Mixing Guide

CONTAINER SIZE	TARGET CIO2 PPM	WATER OZ	WATER ML	ACTIVATOR OZ	ACTIVATOR ML	BASE OZ	BASE ML
1 GALLON 3.8 L	500	124	3,720	2.0	60	2.0	60
5 GALLON 19 L	500	615	18,450	10.0	300	10.0	300

Acepsis™
HabiStat Base 1000

Advanced Hygiene Technology

Part Number: 2012004
Volume: 1 Gallon (3.78 L)
Lot Number: 11704009
Usage code date: Feb-2019
Storage temperature: >40°F / >5°C

Ultra-concentrated base, used exclusively with Acepsis HabiStat Activator for superior facility hygiene. Use for cleaning and hygiene of facility walls, floors, hutches and feeding equipment, with or without animals present.

Use only as directed.

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Mixing Procedure for creating HabiStat Concentrate:
1. Take all precautions as outlined within the product (Eye protection, gloves, mask) when handling HabiStat Activator and HabiStat Base.
2. Always fill container (1 gallon or 5 gallon) with cold tap water first;
3. Add HabiStat Base 1000 to container as directed.
4. Add HabiStat Activator to container as directed. Cap container and let sit for approximately one hour. Apply / clean with power sprayer.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
A specially formulated mixture of sodium chlorite (20 – 30%) and cleaning agents activated by HabiStat Activator, creating HabiStat Concentrate.
MAXIMUM USEAGE:
Consult the HabiStat Application / Mixing Guide for dilution guidelines.
STORAGE:
Store in cool, dry location. Keep out of sunlight. Do not let freeze.

DANGER / DANGER
Harmful by inhalation and contact with skin.
Nocif par inhalation et contact avec la peau.
Harmful or fatal if swallowed.
Nocif ou mortel en cas d'ingestion.
Causes severe skin burns and eye damage.
Provoque de graves brûlures de la peau et des lésions oculaires.

FIRST AID: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present, and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. IF INHALED: Remove victim to fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vomiting.

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KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN

UN1908, CHLORITE SOLUTION, 8, PG II

HabiStat Mixing Guide

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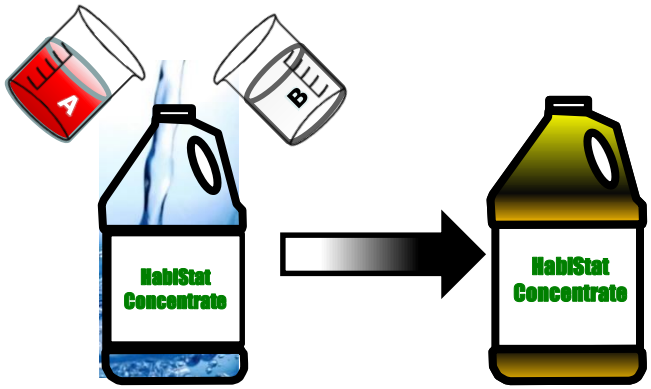

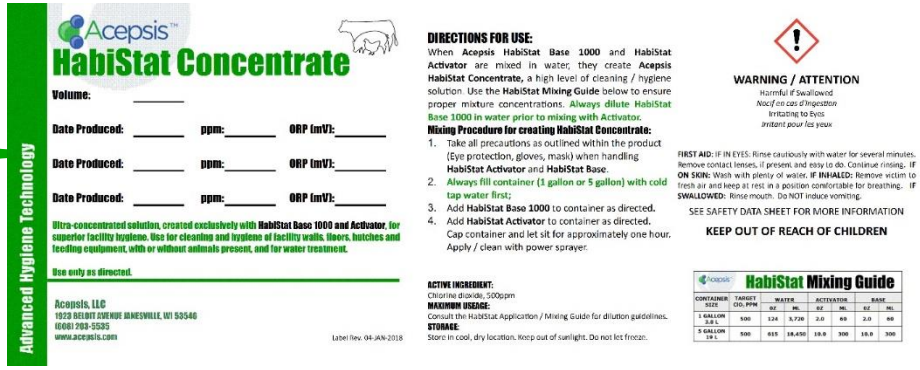

Acepsis™
HabiStat Concentrate

Advanced Hygiene Technology

Volume: _____

Date Produced: _____ ppm: _____ ORP (mV): _____

Date Produced: _____ ppm: _____ ORP (mV): _____

Date Produced: _____ ppm: _____ ORP (mV): _____

Ultra-concentrated solution, created exclusively with HabiStat Base 1000 and Activator, for superior facility hygiene. Use for cleaning and hygiene of facility walls, floors, hutches and feeding equipment, with or without animals present, and for water treatment.

Use only as directed.

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3. Add HabiStat Base 1000 to container as directed.
4. Add HabiStat Activator to container as directed. Cap container and let sit for approximately one hour. Apply / clean with power sprayer.

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:
Chlorine dioxide, 500ppm
MAXIMUM USEAGE:
Consult the HabiStat Application / Mixing Guide for dilution guidelines.
STORAGE:
Store in cool, dry location. Keep out of sunlight. Do not let freeze.

WARNING / ATTENTION
Harmful if Swallowed
Nocif en cas d'ingestion
Irritating to Eyes
Irritant pour les yeux

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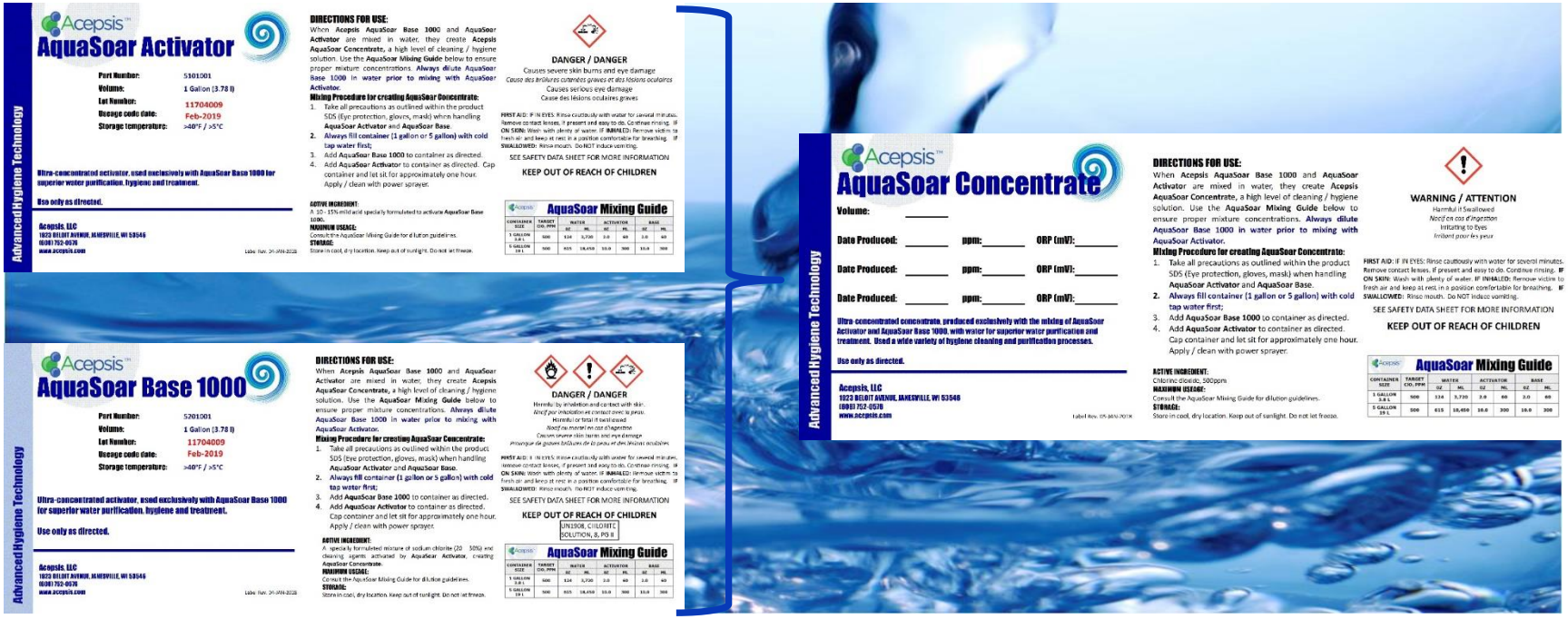
AquaSoar: Water & Sand Treatment



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Acepsis Management / Contacts:

Michael Pawlak:

Acepsis President and Chief Advocate

Will lead relationships with market development partners

Will lead product development projects

Dr. David Kolb, DVM:

Acepsis Chief Scientific / Financial Officer

Will assist in relationships with market partners & technical support

Responsible for legal structuring of LLC

Randy Stevenson:

DeVere Chemical President

R & D / Product Development / Production / Logistics

Primary chemical development resource

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