Acepsis™ THE (**CHLORINE DIOXIDE TECHNOLOGIES** Characteristics & **Antimicrobial Testing**

Confidential



Advanced Hygiene Technology

One technology providing a complete range of hygiene protection





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;



Chlorine Dioxide: The Technology



10 Advantages of Chlorine Dioxide:

- 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;
- 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.



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* (0 ₂)	1	700 → 1000 MV
IODOPHORS (I ₂)	1	400 → 600 MV
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	1	300 → 500 MV
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	I	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



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	<15
SALMONELLA SPP.	> 300 S	> 300 S	< 20 S	<15
LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES	> 300 S	> 300 S	< 30 S	<15
THERMO-TOLERANT COLIFORM	> 48 H	> 48 H	< 30 S	<15

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



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.



Better hygiene for calf scours prevention

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

"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**"



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.



DISINFECTANT EFFICAC	CY VS. CRYPTOSPORIDIUN	M 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



Sock of grew up on a inform in Southern anada and dualed from veterinary ool of the University of eloc in 1981. He for ed his PhD degree

"Chlorine dioxide (ClO₂) 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, ClO₂ provides a quick kill and concentration and time values on coccidian, crypto and giardia oocysts."



Table 1: Common Cleaning Chemical Characteristics

COMPARISON COMPONENT	OZONE (O ²)	HYDROGEN PEROXIDE (H ₂ O ₂)	PEROXYACET IC ACID (POA)	HYPOCHLOROUS ACID (HOCL)	SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE (NaCLO)	CHLORINE (Cl ₂)	CHLORINE DIOXIDE (CIO 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





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





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



ORP Comparison: Clorox vs. HabiStat





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Phone: (608) 224-6	268		Biomonito	orina / Sani	itizer Labor	atory: Alan	- Senior M	icrobiologis	+	THE UN	IVERSITY	
E-mail: alan.degnar	n@slh.wisc.edu		Diomonic	ning / San		atory. Alan	5. Degnan	- Senior M	ici obiologis		VVISC	ONSIN
	son of chlorine (Soc centrations: 100, 50											oxide - 3
Date: February 4,	2014		CHLORINE RESIDUAL BENCH SHEET SUBCULTURE SERIES									
Organism strain	"+" Indicates survival of strain	РРМ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Chlorine standards for comparison against	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
	commercial products	100										
Salmonella	(Sodium hypochlorite control)	50	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
eteritidis		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	50	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine standards for comparison against	200	-10	con	cocut	ivo h	actor	rial in	بالتكمر	stion	s eve	r_{1}
	commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite	100		COIR	secui		acter		loculo	acion	5 6 7 6	y +
Salmonella	control)	50	-90		onds	···+″	hact	orial	deno	tes n	rowt	h +
typhimurium	Chlorino disvide test	100			Ungo		Duct	Criar	uciio	cco g		-
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10										
	Chlorine standards for comparison against	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
	commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Corynebacterium	control)	50	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
bovis	Chlorine dioxide test	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	concentrations	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine standards for	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	comparison against	200	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
	commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite	100	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Escherichia coli 0157:H7	control)	50	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
0157:87	Chlorine dioxide test	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	concentrations	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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Madison, WI 53718			WIS	consin	State	Lad of	Hygie	ene (w	SLH)			W)
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E-mail: alan.degna	n@slh.wisc.edu		Diomonic	oning / Sum			5. Degnan	Schol H	crobiologis		VVISC	UNSIN
-	son of chlorine (Sod centrations: 100, 50		-		-				-		-	oxide - 3
Date: February 4,	2014				CHLO	RINE RESID	UAL BENCH	SHEET SUE	CULTURE S	ERIES		
Organism strain	"+" Indicates survival of strain	РРМ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	comparison against	200		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	
	commercial products	100		Con	trol so	olution	PPM's	s (Sod	ium H	vpoch	lorite)	
Salmonella	(Sodium hypochlorite c ntrol)	50	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	e e
eteritidis		100		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	ŀ
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	50		Test	solu	tion	(Chlo	brine	diox	ide)	PPM'	S .
		10)						-		-	Ľ.
	Chlorine standards for comparison against	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
	commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Salmonella	c ntrol)	50	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
typhimurium	Chlorine dioxide test	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	concentrations	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Chlorine candards for comparison against	Sp	ectri	um o	f org	anisr	ns ((Gram	i + a	nd G	ram	-)+
	commercial products	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Corynebacterium	(Sodium hypochlorite c ntrol)	50	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
bovis		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine standards for comparison against	200				<u>, </u>	-	+	+	+	+	+
	commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite	100	- (-	frowt	:n (+) -	+	+	+	+	+	+
Escherichia coli	c ntrol)	50					+	+	+	+	+	+
0157:H7	Chlorine dioxide test	100					-	-	-	-	-	-
	concentrations	50	<u>-</u> N(b gro	wth	(-)	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	son of chlorine (Sod centrations: 100, 50											oxide - 3
Date: February 4,	2014				CHLO	RINE RESID	UAL BENCH	SHEET SUE	CULTURE S	ERIES		
Organism strain	"+" Indicates survival of strain	РРМ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Chlorine standards for comparison against	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
	commercial products	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Listeria	(Sodium hypochlorite control)	50	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
monocytogenes		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine standards for comparison against	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
	comparison against commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite	100	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Pseudomonas	(Sodium hypochlorite control)	50	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
aeruginosa		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine standards for comparison against	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
	commercial products	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Streptococcus	(Sodium hypochlorite control)	50	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
dysagalactiae		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine standards for comparison against	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
	commercial products	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
Mycoplasma bovis	(Sodium hypochlorite control)	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
,	Chievine disuide text	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
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	son of chlorine (Sod centrations: 100, 50											oxide - 3
Date: February 4	2014				CHLO	RINE RESID	UAL BENCH	SHEET SUE	CULTURE S	ERIES		
Organism strain	"+" Indicates survival of strain	РРМ	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	Chlorine standards for comparison against	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+
	commercial products	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Salmonella	(Sodium hypochlorite control)	50	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
eteritidis		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine standards for comparison against	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
c	commercial products	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Salmonella	(Sodium hypochlorite control)	50	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
typhimurium	(Sodium hypochlorite control)	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine standards for comparison against	200	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+
	commercial products	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+
Corynebacterium	(Sodium hypochlorite control)	50	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
bovis		100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine standards for comparison against	200	-	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+
	commercial products (Sodium hypochlorite	100	-	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+
Escherichia coli	control)	50	-	-	-	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
0157:H7	Chlorino diovido test	100	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Chlorine dioxide test concentrations	50	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-



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E-mail: alan.degnan	@slh.wisc.edu	1	Biomonitoring / Sanitizer Labor	statory: Alan J. Degnan - Senior Microbiologist Wisconsi							
TABLE 2: Speed of k			t sanitizer end point evaluation (AO/ Surviving bacteria innoculated with						39). Average	bacterial	
Date: February 18	, 2014		CHLO	RINE RESID	UAL BENCH	SHEET SUE	CULTURE S	ERIES			
					Surviving bac	teria innoculated	with range of o	f colony forming	units (CFU of sp	ecies - X 106)	
Organism strain	Test Date	РРМ		Contact time (Seconds)	PLATE 1: 88**	PLATE 2: 71	PLATE 3: 94	PLATE 4: 73	Average Surviving	% Reduction	
			SAMPLE NUMBER]					Organisms		
				5	0	0	0	0	0	100%	
		2,000	2014-22813	15	0	0	0	0	0	100%	
				30	0	0	0	0	0	100%	
				5	0	0	0	0	0	100%	
		200	2014-22814	15	0	0	0	0	0	100%	
				30	0	0	0	0	0	100%	
				5	0	0	0	0	0	100%	
		20	2014-22815	15	0	0	0	0	0	100%	
				30	0	0	0	0	0	100%	
Escherichia coli				5	0	0	0	0	0	100%	
(E. coli - ATCC	02/18/2014	2	2014-22816	15	0	0	0	0	0	100%	
#11239)				30	0	0	0	0	0	100%	
				5	*7000	7000	7000	7000	7000	99.91%	
		~0.2	2014-22817	15	86	100	71	70	82	99.999%	
				30	2	9	0	4	4	99.999%	
				5	**TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	***NA	0.0%	
		~0.02	2014-22818	15	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	NA	0.0%	
				30	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	NA	0.0%	
				5	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	NA	0.0%	
		~0.002	2014-22819	15	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	NA	0.0%	
				30	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	TNTC	NA	0.0%	





The Acepsis product line overview









HabiStat[™]:

Advanced Animal Habitat / Hygiene Technology



HabiStat Tablets: 20 G & 100 G



Acepsis HabiStat Tablets	DIRECTIONS FOR USE: Use the Makitate Hygiene Application / Dilution Guide to prover proper instance, Nakong haddbat Tableto with water will generate the second second second second second second second technical second second second second second second for protocolog, given, makit sheet. Anothing Habitotic Pill container with the deviced amount of cold are writer and and second second second second cold are writer and and second second second second cold are writer and second second second second second second second to completely disolver before use. Children disolver before second	Contraction of the second seco
Not Contonts: =10 x 20 grams (1001020) =5 x 100 grams (1001100) Production Date:	HabiStat Tablet Application / Dilution Guide Namer doublet, provide the state / Control and application of the state / Control and	Keep out of reach of children. Read label before use. Do not breathe dusts or mists. Get medical advice and attention if you feel unwell. Collect spillage. Store in a dry place. Store in a dosed container. FIRST AD . IF IN EYES. Kins e cautiously with water for
When-concentrated HabiStat Tables, are used for supervise animal locality typion for cleaning and distriction of facility walk, floors, butches and feeding equit with ar without minute present. Use the NabiStat Tablet Application / Dibriton Gu approximation States Use only as directed.	e. Use provide the control of the scale and the scale of	saveral minutos. Remove contact lenses, if prevant and eavy to do. Continue minute, if DN SDN. Wash with phenty of water: IF NNNAED. Remove victim to fresh air and lenge at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. If SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vamiting. SEE SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR MORE
Anogonica LLC COMPARENT NATURE LIBERTY/LLC WI 53546 COMPARENT COM HIGH IDEA ONLY IN LIBERTY/LLC WI 53546 COM WITH Anogonica Com	Consult the HabiStat Hygiene Application / Dilution Guide for dilution guidelines. STORADE	INFORMATION KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN Label Rev.04-JMI-2018
Acepsis The State Tablets Concentry	DIRECTIONS FOR USE. Use the MatiStart Hydrew Application / Dirution Guide to ansare proper initiation. Multiple MathStart Tables with water will generate a hydroice to ansare and the second	Definition of the second secon
Storage : Keep out of sunlight in cool, dry location Bate produced: PPH: Date charation and distinction of facility washin. Boron-budges and facility endpender	HabiStat Tablet Application / Dilution Cuide Trans Co. No. 2014 Marcine Co. 2014	Curves skinistrilation and sericus eye damage. Kosa out of reach of children. Road label before use. Do not breithe dusts or mits. Get embdial advor- stateston II you fait unweit. Celect spillage. Store in a dry place. Store in a doged container. FIRST ADI: IP NETES. Intre caudiculy with water for swarat minans. Bernove contact times, if present and easy to do. Castiner insing. If ON SBN. Weah with plenty of water. IF MINISTE. Benove vicini to
with or without animals present. Use the HabiStat Tablet Application / Dibrion Gu suppetied usages. Use only as directed.	Ide for Habitsta Tablets contain specially formulated levels of sodium chlorike and sodium bisullate, when mixed with water will produce a ready to use chlorine dieede solution. MAJIMUM USEGE:	fresh air and keep at rest in a position comfortable for breathing. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce vamiting. SEE SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR MORE INFORMATION
Aceussis, LLC 1923 BELOIT AVENUE, IANESVILLE, WI 58546 1989 J 72-19776 WWW ROUND'S COM	Consult the HabiStat Hygiene Application / Dilution Guide for dilution guidelines. STORAGE Store in cool, dry location. Keep out of sunlight. Do not let freeze. Keep in well vertillated area.	KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN Label Rev. 04-JAN-2008



Acepsis \bigcirc Tal DIRECTIONS FOR USE: **HabiStat Activator** When Acepsis HabiStat Base 1000 and HabiStat Activator are mixed in water, they create Acepsis HabiStat Concentrate, a high level of cleaning / hygiene solution. WARNING / ATTENTION Use the HabiStat Mixing Guide below to ensure proper nixture concentrations. Always dilute HabiStat Ba n water prior to mixing with Activator. Part Nu 2011004 1 Gallon (3.78 L) Volume: Initant pour les yeur Mixing Procedure for creating HabiStat Concentrate: Lot Number 11704009 Take all precautions as outlined within the product (Eye protection, gloves, mask) when handling HabiStat FIRST AID: IF IN EYES: Rive cautiously with water for several mini-Useage code date Feb-2019 Final value in a track now compared with white the vector minimum. Remarks control binds, if present and easy to do. Common minimum, iff ON SKNE White with pienty of writer. If INMALED: Remarks victim to fresh air and locg at rest in a position complication for breathing. IF SWALLOWED: Rinse mouth. Do NOT induce ventifying. Activator and HabiStat Base. >40"F / >5"C orage temperature 2 Always fill container (1 gallon or 5 gallon) with cold vator first Add HabiStat Base 1000 to container as directed. SEE SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR MORE INFORMATION Add HabiStat Activator to container as directed. Cap mirated activator, used exclusively with HabiStat Base 1000 for superior KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN container and let sit for approximately one hour. Apply / clean with power sprayer. clifty hygiene. Use for cleaning and hygiene of tacility walls, floors, butches and leading ment, with or without saimals present, HabiStat Use only as directed. **Cheese HabiStat Mixing Guide** ACTIVE INCOMENT Concentral ecially formulated to activate HabiStat Base 1000 CONTAINING TARGET WATER ACTIVATOR BASE SIZH COU. HMM 02 PK 02 HL 02 ML 02 02 MAKINUM USERGI 1923 BELOIT AVENUE IAKESMILLE, WI 53546 (808) 203-5535 AWM ROBUSTS CATE he HabiStat Application / Mixing Guide for dilution guidelines 10ALLON 560 124 5.778 2.0 40 2.0 40 3.8.LON 500 615 16.459 19.6 206 58.6 300 19.L STORAGE Fore in tool, dry location. Keep out of sunlight. Do not let freeze. Labo Rev. 04-148-1018 Acepsis^{**} **HabiStat Concentrate** Volume: Acepsis^{**} DIRECTIONS FOR USE: 100M When Acepsis HabiStat Base 1000 and HabiStat HahiStat Base 1000 Activator are mixed in water, they create Acopsis HabiStat Concentrate, a high level of cleaning / hygiene solution. Use the HabiStat Mixing Guide below to ensure Date Produced-ORP (mV)-DANGER / DANGER DANGER / DANGER Itamital by inhalation and contact with skin. Nacify par inhalation with contact owner la peou-isamital on fotal if swallowed Notif our mortel em cas of ingestion Causes severe skin turns and ere domage of growes brilleres de fa peou st iks libitors o NB0 2012004 Part Nur proper mixture concentrations, Always dilute HabiStat Date Produced: ORP ImVI: Base 1000 in water prior to mixing with Activator Volume: 1 Gallon (3.75 L) Mixing Procedure for creating HabiStat Concentrate: Lot Number 11704009 Take all precautions as outlined within the product Date Produced: ORP (mV): ppm: Feb-2019 FIRST ALC: If IN CYCS: Rives couldously with water for several minutes. Remove contact leaves, if present and every to do. Continue rinking. IF ON SKINN Vode with advery of votor. IF INENLED: Romave worms to fresh air and leave at rest in a positive confertable for breathing. IF SWALLOWED: Kings mouth: Do NOT Induce confirma. Ter Useage code date: (Eye protection, gloves, mask) when handling HabiStat Activator and HabiStat Base. Always fill container (1 gallon or 5 gallon) with cold Storage temperature->40"F/>5"C litra-concentrated solution created exclusively with HabiStat Rase 1000 and Activator for ene 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. tap water first; Add HabiStat Base 1000 to container as directed tra-concentrated hase, used exclusively with Acepsis HabiStat Activator for so cility hygiene. Use for cleaning and hygiene of facility walls, floors, butches and is unument, with or without salmais present. SEE SAFETY DATA SHEET FOR MORE INFORMATION Hygi Add HabiStat Activator to container as directed. Cap container and let sit for approximately one hour. lise only as directed KEEP OUT OF REACH OF CHILDREN Apply / clean with power sprayer. UN1908, CHLORITE SOLUTION, 8, PG II ise only as directed Advanced ACTINE INGREDIENT: A specially formulated mixture of sodium chicrite (20 – 30%) and cleaning agents activated by Halistat Activator, creating Habistat Concentrate. Acensis, LLC Acessa **HabiStat Mixing Guide** 1923 BELOIT AVENUE JANESVILLE, WI 53546 CONTAINER 8728 Salast CO. HW WATER 62 ACTIVATOR DASE 1 GALLOW 5.80 590 124 3/728 2.0 90 2.8 60 (608) 203-5535 Acepsis, LIC HALCINUM USEACE ww.aceusis.com Label Rev. 04-JAN-2018 1923 BELOT AVENUE IGNESPILLE, WI 53546 (808) 203 5535 WWW BOALDLE COM ton / Mixing Guide for dilution guideling STREAMS Storw in cool, dry location. Keep out of survight. Do not let freede. S GALLON 500 615 18,450 18.6 364 18.0 369 Labe Rev. 04-148-1018

HabiStat liquids: Activator & Base 1000



DIRECTIONS FOR USE:

tap water first;

ACTIVE INGREDIENT:

MAKIMUM USEAGE:

Chlorine dioxide, 500ppm

2.

3

4

solution. Use the HabiStat Mixing Guide below to ensure

proper mixture concentrations. Always dilute HabiStat

Add HabiStat Base 1000 to container as directed.

Cap container and let sit for approximately one hour

Add HabiStat Activator to container as directed.

Consult the HabiStat Application / Mixing Guide for dilution guidelines STORAGE Store in cool, dry location. Keep out of sunlight. Do not let freeze.

Apply / clean with power sprayer.

lase 1000 in water prior to mixing with Activator.

Mixing Procedure for creating HabiStat Concentrate:

When Acepsis HabiStat Base 1000 and HabiStat Activator are mixed in water, they create Acepsis HabiStat Concentrate, a high level of cleaning / hygiene

WARNING / ATTENTION Harmful If Swallowed Nocif en cos d'Ingestion Irritating to Eyes trritant pour les veux

 $\langle \mathbf{\hat{n}} \rangle$

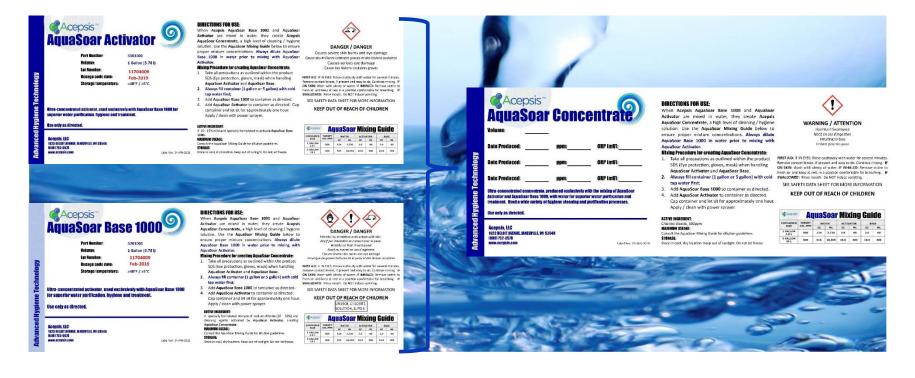
1. Take all precautions as outlined within the product FIRST AID: IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several mit (Eye protection, gloves, mask) when handling Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing. IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of water. IF INHALED: Remove victim to HabiStat Activator and HabiStat Base. Always fill container (1 gallon or 5 gallon) with cold 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

Coppis	Ha	biS	stat	Mix	ing	Gui	de
CONTAINER	TARGET	w	ATER	ACTIV	ATOR	8.0	st
SIZE	CIO, PPH	0Z	HL.	0Z	ML	82	ML
1 GALLON 3.0 L	500	124	3,720	2.0	69	2.0	60
5 GALLON	500	615	18,450	19.0	300	10.0	300



AquaSoar: Water & Sand Treatment





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

