



Evans Vanodine International
GLOBAL HYGIENE SOLUTIONS

MICROBIOLOGICAL PROFILE



Trident

Sanitising powder

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Evans Vanodine International plc

TRIDENT MICROBIOLOGICAL PROFILE

INTRODUCTION

TRIDENT is an unperfumed sanitising powder.

TRIDENT contains a blend of detergent and chlorine releasing agents.

TRIDENT is suitable for a variety of applications in catering, housekeeping, leisure, healthcare and the dairy industry.

TRIDENT cleans and disinfects washable hard surfaces and equipment in one operation.

Unperfumed	For use wherever food is prepared, handled or served	Ideal for sanitising vending machines, refrigerators and soaking cloths and mops
Provides in excess of 10,000 ppm available chlorine. For use in high risk areas		Removes tannin from crockery and mould and mildew from grout

TRIDENT - EFFICACY SUMMARY

TRIDENT has been tested and proven to be effective against a range of micro-organisms. European Standard (EN*) test methods were used to prove efficacy against bacteria.

The UKAS accredited Microbiology Laboratory at Evans Vanodine International plc. (Testing number 1108) performed tests with bacteria.

*EN - European Norm

Published in the UK as BS EN by the British Standards Institution.

The following tables include information of relevant, applicable test methods, conditions and contact times.



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ACTIVITY AGAINST BACTERIA

BACTERIA TEST PROFILE							
ORGANISMS	GRAMS POWDER	LITRES OF WATER	PPM	TEST METHOD	TEMP (°C)	CONTACT TIME (MINUTES)	SOILING LEVEL
<i>Enterococcus hirae</i>	10	1	250	EN 1276	20	5	Dirty
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	40		1000				
Methicillin resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>							
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>							
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>							

HARD SURFACE PRODUCT TEST METHODS

For the Biocidal Product Regulation (BPR) there are two product types applicable to hard surface disinfectants. Product Type 2; Disinfectants used for the disinfection of surfaces, materials, equipment and furniture which are not in direct contact with food or feeding stuffs and Product Type 4; Disinfectants used for the disinfection of equipment containers, consumption utensils, surfaces or pipework associated with the production, transport, storage or consumption of food or feed for humans and animals.

As a minimum for general purposes products should be effective against bacteria.

The scope of food area EN methods applies to disinfectants used in food, industrial, domestic, institutional areas, excluding areas and situations where disinfection is medically indicated, and products used on living tissue except those for hand hygiene in the above areas.

All EN test methods define test conditions specific for the areas where disinfectant will be applied.

Contact times in general are between 1 minute and 60 minutes depending on the application of the product e.g. products to be sprayed and wiped off will have shorter contact times.

The interfering substances used in EN test methods are described as dirty or clean in medical, food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas. They simulate levels of soiling encountered in practical and real-life situations.

Generally disinfectant activity improves at higher temperatures, under clean conditions. If the temperature is less than 20°C with dirty conditions a longer contact time may be necessary.

There are two types of laboratory test methods for disinfectants i.e. suspension methods and surface methods. They are both quantitative and involve adding a test inoculum (mixture of test organism and interfering substance) adding the disinfectant, sampling at specified times, neutralising the sample and then calculating the number of surviving organisms.

Surface methods use different carriers depending on the application area, e.g. stainless steel discs (food), PVC tiles (medical), wood (veterinary), synthetic skin (veterinary). The inoculum is dried on to the surface before the disinfectant is applied, mechanical action is also employed in one method by using wipes.

EN TEST METHODS

TEST REFERENCE		TEST TYPE	ORGANISM	TEST PASS CRITERIA
EN 1276	For bactericidal activity in the food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas.	Suspension	Bacteria	≥5 log reduction

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LOG REDUCTION

Products claiming they will kill 99.9% of bacteria sounds extremely efficient, however it does not prove that a product is an effective disinfectant.

In order to demonstrate effectiveness disinfectants should be tested using European Standard Test Methods. Depending on the applicable area and test used, relevant log reductions are specified and must be achieved to claim effectiveness with a test method. This means a reduction in microbial numbers must be seen when compared to the number of organisms at the start of the test or, for surface tests, to a water control performed at the same time. As the numbers are large it is generally accepted that they are expressed as a logarithm. The reduction can be written as either a log value or a percentage i.e. a 5 log reduction is equivalent to a 99.999% reduction, a 3 log reduction is equivalent to 99.9% reduction.

Bacteria are microscopic free living single celled organisms. A surface contaminated with raw meat for example could have millions of bacteria per square centimetre e.g. a surface with 1,000,000 bacteria treated with a product that kills 99.9% of bacteria would still have 1000 bacteria remaining. **If the surface were treated with a product that kills 99.999% of bacteria only 10 bacteria would remain.**

Bacterial growth rates vary depending on the surface, type and degree of soiling, temperature and presence of water. For example E.coli under ideal conditions multiplies every 15 minutes. If conditions are less than ideal (lowering the temperature or drying the surface) the growth rate slows down.

e.g. 1,000 bacteria would increase to 2,000 after 15 minutes, after 30 minutes it would be 4,000 and after 1 hour 16,000 and 256,000 after 2 hours, **10 bacteria would only have multiplied to 2560 in the same 2 hour period.**

The presence of bacteria does not automatically lead to infection, susceptibility to disease and the infectious dose (number of bacteria required to cause infection) are vitally important. Some bacteria will cause an infection with less than 100 cells ingested or introduced into cuts or wounds. For this reason, it is important to reduce numbers of harmful bacteria to the lowest number possible wherever the risk of infection is high.

THE FOLLOWING FIGURES APPLY IF THE NUMBER AT THE START POINT WAS 1,000,000

LOG REDUCTION	NUMBER REMAINING	PERCENTAGE REDUCTION
1	100,000	90%
2	10,000	99%
3	1,000	99.9%
4	100	99.99%
5	10	99.999%