SONO ULTRASOUND WIPES | SONO DISINFECTING WIPES Formulation data sheet FDS

SONO ULTRASOUND WIPES SONO DISINFECTING WIPES

One Step Cleaner/Disinfectant/Deodorizer/Sanitizer



Package information

Qty of wipes:

Soft pack 50 wipes Canister 80 wipes

Shelf life: 2 years

Expiration of opened

Pack: 1 year

PURCHASING INFORMATION

ITEM NUMBER	<u>DESCRIPTION</u>
SONO4018	1 case of SONO Wipes Packages: 12
	Case size (in): 17x9x8 Case weight (lbs): 16
SONO4019	2 case master box of SONO Wipes Packages: 24 Case size (in): 17x17x8 Case weight (lbs): 32
SONO4020	4 case master box of SONO Wipes Packages: 48 Case size (in): 17x17x17 Case weight (lbs): 65
SONO4032	1 case of SONO Disinfecting wipes—Canisters Quantity: 6 Case size (in): 13x8x9 Case weight (lbs): 10

Contact info:

855-879-4737 or sales@ultrasoundwipes.com

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One Step Cleaner/Disinfectant/Deodorizer/Sanitizer

Description

SONO Wipes[™] are fast acting, broad spectrum, one-step, hard surface, hospital disinfectant/cleaners in a convenient, disposable wipe. When used as directed, these wipes deliver effective biocidal action against a market leading number of bacteria, fungi, viruses and exceptional cleaning performance. SONO Wipes[™] formulation does not contain high levels of solvent that can cause wipes to dry out and lose their efficacy. SONO Wipes[™] can be used to disinfect and sanitize a wide variety of hard surfaces such as ultrasound equipment and transducers, Patient monitors, ECG machines and cables, mammography compressor plates, bed rails, call buttons, computer keyboards, door handles and many other high touch surfaces in a healthcare environment. Additionally, these wipes perform well on tables, countertops, lab benches, gurneys, rescue tools, floors, walls, and other non-porous surfaces in hospitals, schools, restaurants, and factories. Still other areas of use are in restaurants, food processing facilities, athletic facilities, restrooms, food storage areas, and transportation vehicles and facilities. SONO Wipes[™] can also be used to clean and disinfect non-porous personal protection equipment as well as gym/exercise equipment.

Formula:	SONO Ultrasound Disinfecting Wipes
Active Ingredient	<u>%wt/wt</u>
Lonzagard Concentrate 57-H	1.4
Inert Ingredients	98.6
*Substrate	*
*Chelant	*
*Builder	*
*Nonionic surfactant	*
Fragrance	0.1 to 1.00
Water	q.s. to 100.00

<u>Regulatory Summary:</u> <u>Physical Properties:</u>

EPA Registration No. California Registered:		pH of Liquid	10.5-12	%Quat (mol. Wt. 342)	0.273-0.333
Camornia Registered.	163			•	

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SONO WIPES™ are a "One-Step" Hospital Disinfectant, Virucide, Fungicide, Mildewstat, and Cleaner. Listed in the following pages is a summary of Antimicrobial Claims.

Claim:	Contact Time:	Organic Soil:	
Disinfectant	4 Minutes	5%	
Tast Mathadi EDA	Guidalinas for Prasaturated Toyyalat	tos for Hard Surface Disinfection	

Organism	ATCC#
Acinetobacter baumannii	19606
Burkholderia cepacia	6871
Campylobacter jejuni	29428
Enterobacter aerogenes	13408
Enterococcus faecalis	11700
Enterococcus faecalis - Vancomycin resistant.	51299
Escherichia coli	11229
Escherichia coli O157:H7	35150
Escherichia coli ESBL (Enzyme producing, antibiotic resistant)	CU-209
Klebsiella pneumoniae	4352
Legionella pneumophila	33153
Listeria monocytogenes	19111
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	15442
Pseudomonas cepacia	17765
Pseudomonas cepacia	25416
Pseudomonas cepacia	25608
Salmonella (choleraesuis) enterica	10708
Salmonella schottmuelleri	10719
Salmonella typhi	6539
Serratia marcescens	274
Shigella dysenteriae	9380
Staphylococcus aureus 4	6538
Staphylococcus aureus - Multi-drug resistant	33592
Staphylococcus aureus Methicillin resistant strain 5	14154
Staphylococcus aureus (VISA) – Vancomycin Intermediate Resistant	CDC HIP-5836
Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Community Associated	NRS 384 USA 300
Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Community Associated	NRS 123 USA 400
Streptococcus pyogenes	12344
Vibrio cholerae	14035

 $^{^{4} \}quad \text{Multidrug Resistant: Tetracycline, penicillin, streptomycin, erythromycin; susceptible to chloramphenicol} \\$

 $^{^{5}}$ Reduced Susceptibility to Vancomycin

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Respiratory illnesses attributable to Pandemic 2009 H1N1are caused by influenza A virus. SONO Wipes™ is a broad-spectrum hard surface disinfectant that has been shown to be effective against (influenza A virus tested and listed on the label) and is expected to inactivate all influenza A viruses including Pandemic 2009 H1N1 (formerly called swine flu).

Claim:	Contact Time:	Organic Soil:
Virucide	4 minutes	5%
Test Method: EPA (EPA Guidelines for Presaturated Towelettes for Hard Surface Disinfection	

Organism	Source of Virus or ATCC#	Contact Time
Herpes Simplex Type 1	VR-733, Strain F(1)	4 Min
Herpes Simplex Type 2	VR-734, Strain G	4 Min
Hepatitis B (HBV)	Hepadnavirus Testing	4 Min
Hepatitis C (HCV)	BovineViral Diarrhea Virus	4 Min
HIV-1 (AIDS Virus)	HTLV-IIIB; Electronucleonics Inc.	1 Min
Human Coronavirus	ATCC VR-740	4 Min
Influenza A/Brazil	A/Brazil 11/78 (H1N1) E-7 ; CDC	4 Min
Influenza A (H1N1) Virus	ATCC VR-1469, Strain A/PR/8/34	4 Min
2013 Influenza A Virus (H7N9)		4 min
Norwalk Virus (Feline Caliciviruses) (Norovirus)	Feline Caliciviruse (FSV) University of Ottawa	10 Min
Respiratory Syncytial Virus	VR-26	4 Min
Rotavirus	Strain WA 10 Min	
SARS associated Coronavirus	SARS associated 4 Min coronavirus strain 200300592	
Vaccinia	Wyeth strain	4 Min

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Claim:	Contact Time:	Organic Soil:
Fungicide	8 minutes	5%
Test Method: EPA G	uidelines	

Organism	ATCC Strain #
Candida Albicans	9533

Conclusion: All lots of SONO Wipes™ effectively killed Trichophyton mentagrophytes as specified in the test performance standards. SONO Wipes™ are an effective fungicide for nonporous inanimate hard surfaces.

Claim:	Contact Time:	Organic Soil:
Mildewstat	4 minutes	5%
Test Method: EPA Guideli	nes	•

Organism	ATCC Strain #	
Aspergillus niger	6275	

Conclusion: All lots of SONO Ultrasound Wipes™ were effective against Aspergillus niger under the test conditions outlined in the EPA test performance standards described above. SONO Ultrasound Wipes™ are an effective mildewstat for non-porous inanimate hard surfaces.

Claim: C		Contact Time:
Non Food Contact Sanitizer 15 Second		15 Seconds
Test Method:	Standard Test Method for efficacy of sanitizers, recommended for inanimate non-food contact surfaces (modification for pre-saturated towelette product application).	

Organism	ATCC Strain #
Staphylococcus aureus	6538
Klebsiella pneumonia	4352
Campylobacter jejuni	29428

Conclusion: All lots of SONO Wipes™ were found to be effective against the above organisms as specified under the test conditions outlined in the EPA test performance standards. SONO Wipes™ are an effective sanitizer for non-food nonporous inanimate hard surfaces.

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Claim:	Contact Time:	Organic Soil:
Virucide	4 minutes	5%
Test Method: EPA G	uidelines	

Organism	Source of Virus or ATCC#
Avian Influenza (H3N2)	Avian Influenza (H3N2) Virus ATCC VR 2072 Strain A/Washington/897/80X A/Mallard/New York/6750/78
Avian Influenza (H5N1)	Strain H5N1- PR8/CDC-RG CDC#2006719965
Feline Calicivirus	
Canine Distemper Virus	Canine Distemper Strain Ondesterpoort
Newcastle Disease Virus	NDV Atcc VR-108 Strain B-1 Hitchner and Blacksburg
Pseudorabies Virus	PRV Strain Aujesczkies PT-1 Origin

Conclusion: All lots of SONO Wipes™ were found to be effective against the above animal viruses as specified by the EPA test performance standards. SONO Wipes™ are an effective virucide for nonporous inanimate hard surfaces.

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Summary of Organisms – Etiology ³

Pathogenic Microorganism	Description
Acinetobacter baumannii	Gram negative (spherical shape) bacteria. Occurs in soil, water and sewage. A nosocomial infection can cause septicemia, meningitis and urinary tract infections.
Aspergillus niger	Black mold, found in shower and dressing rooms. Environmental contaminant may also cause aspergillosis.
Burkholderia cepacia	Gram positive bacteria environmental contaminant. Associated with industrial contamination.
Campylobacter jejuni	Gram negative bacteria associated with acute gastroenteritis. Spread by anal/oral route of infection, resulting in diarrhea outbreaks.
Enterobacter aerogenes	Gram negative bacteria spread by anal/oral route of infection. Associated with bacteremia, respiratory, wound and urinary tract infections.
Escherichia coli	Gram negative bacteria spread by anal/oral route of infection, resulting in diarrhea outbreaks. Associated with urinary tract infections and bacteremia.
Herpes Simplex Type 1&2	Lipophilic (enveloped) DNA virus, may result in oral mucocutaneous lesions. Associated with most orofacial herpes and HSV encephalitis.
HBV (Hepatitis B Virus)	Lipophilic (enveloped) DNA virus of the Hepadnaviridae family. Causative agent of Hepatitis B (serum hepatitis).
HCV (Hepatitis C Virus)	Major cause of acute hepatitis and chronic liver disease, including cirrhosis and liver cancer. It is an enveloped RNA virus in the flaviviridae family.
HIV-1 (AIDS Virus)	Lipophilic (enveloped) RNA retrovirus. Human Immunodeficiency Virus. Known to be the etiologic agent of Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
Human Coronavirus	Monogeneric group of RNA containing viruses that are associated with respiratory infections.
Influenza A/Brazil	Lipophilic (enveloped) RNA virus. Causative agent in viral flu. Causes flu epidemics in nearly 2 of every 3 years.
Klebsiella pneumoniae	Gram negative bacteria associated with severe pneumonia, bacteremia and urinary tract infections.
Legionella pneumophilia	A motile rod-shaped, gram-negative, aerobic facultative intracellular bacterium that causes legionellosis (respiratory infections).
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	Gram negative bacteria identified as a major cause of hospital acquired (nosocomial) infections. Causes wound infections (especially burn), meningitis, pneumonia and eye infections. Required for Hospital Disinfectants.

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Summary of Organisms (continued) – Etiology ³

Pathogenic Microorganism	Description
Pseudomonas cepacia	Gram negative bacteria identified as a cause of hospital acquired (nosocomial) infections. Causes septicemia, meningitis, endocarditis, pneumonia, eye wound and urinary tract infections, especially with the chronically ill.
Respiratory Syncytial Virus	Virus that can cause severe lower respiratory infections in children under 2 and mild upper respiratory infections in older children and adults. Inflammation of bronchioles.
Salmonella choleraesuis	Gram negative bacteria associated with acute gastroenteritis and septicemia. Required for Hospital Disinfectants.
Salmonella schottmuelleri	Gram negative bacteria associated with acute gastroenteritis and diarrhea.
Salmonella typhi	Gram negative bacteria associated with acute gastroenteritis and diarrhea. Causative agent for typhoid fever.
Serratia marcescens	Gram negative bacteria associated with urinary tract infections, meningitis and septicemia .
Shigella dysenteriae	Gram negative bacteria directly spread by anal/oral route of infection; indirectly (including food, hands, flies) spread by contaminated food and inanimate objects resulting in bacillary dysentery.
Staphylococcus aureus	Gram positive bacteria identified as a major cause of hospital acquired (nosocomial) infections. Colonizes food and secretes enterotoxins which cause food poisoning after ingestion. Causes wound infections, septicemia, endocarditis, meningitis, osteomyelitis and pneumonia. Required for Hospital Disinfectants.
Streptococcus (Enterococcus) faecalis	Gram positive (Enterococci) bacteria causing hemolysis, urinary tract infections and endocarditis.
Streptococcus (Enterococcus) pyogenes	Gram positive (Enterococci) bacteria causing hemolysis, urinary tract infections and endocarditis. Causative agent of pharyngotonsillitis (sore throats).
Candida Albicans	Candida albicans is a diploid fungus that grows both as yeast and filamentous cells and a causal agent of opportunistic oral and genital infections in humans, and candidal onychomycosis, an infection of the nail plate
Vaccinia	Lipophilic (enveloped) DNA poxvirus; causes poxvirus infections.
Vibrio cholerae	Gram negative, rod shape bacteria; causative agent for cholerae – causes severe diarrhea often fatal.

 $^{^{}m 3}$ Microbiology, D. Kingsbury and G. Wagner