

TRIONIC™ DISINFECTANT

FEATURES & BENEFITS:

- Does not contain alcohol, chlorine or phenols
- Excellent material compatibility
- No special storage conditions such as those for flammable liquids
- Efficacy not affected by soiling
- Cleans and disinfects in one product
- No need to pre-clean with detergent
- Proven to be bactericidal, virucidal, fungicidal and tuberculocidal
- Broad spectrum efficacy data available to download from website
- One dilution ratio for concentrate
- Minimises risk of under/over dilution
- Carries Class 11a CE mark
- Safe to use on medical devices

PACKAGING

Trionic D 5 litre concentrate 2/case



PRODUCT SPECIFICATION

Design purpose:

- To clean and disinfect environmental surfaces or medical devices
- To provide bactericidal, fungicidal, veridical and tuberculocidal activity

Formulation summary:

A blend of actives including quaternary ammonia compounds and a biguanide, a surfactant for soil lifting capabilities, a wetting agent and a pH reducer to maintain the activity of the solution.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE:

Trionic concentrate

1. Dilute 20ml Trionic concentrate per 1 litre water
2. Apply with a spray, mop or cloth onto surface
3. Leave for appropriate contact time*
4. Wipe, mop or rinse thoroughly

FAQ'S

Why are Trionic products better than alcohol based products?

There are several benefits in using Trionic rather than traditional alcohol disinfectants;

- The Trionic formulation cleans and disinfects whereas an alcohol based product will disinfect only necessitating the use of a cleaning step using a detergent product to remove visible and invisible soiling. The efficacy of many traditional disinfectants such as alcohol and chlorine are affected by the presence of organic matter such as blood. Alcohol is also known to fix proteinaceous material to surfaces.
- Trionic products are compatible with any water-safe surface. Alcohol based products should not be used on soft plastics such as dental chair covers as the alcohol will degrade the plastic over time causing it to crack and split.
- There are no storage issues regarding the Trionic product range as there are with a highly flammable product such as alcohol wipes and sprays.
- As the Trionic formulation does not contain any volatile organic chemicals (VOC's), such as alcohol, the contents of the canister will not evaporate should the lid be left open.
- It is difficult to ensure that an alcohol based product will remain on a surface long enough to maintain the contact time required to kill organisms without re-application.
- Trionic products are pleasantly fragranced and will neutralise unpleasant odours.

What is the contact time for the Trionic formulation?

The Trionic formulation is proven to be bactericidal and fungicidal in 1 minute and virucidal and tuberculocidal in 5 minutes. As one cannot be sure which organisms are on a surface, it is recommended that the product should remain in contact with a surface for 5 minutes to ensure complete disinfection.

Why do you recommend wiping the surface after using? Trionic products?

The Trionic formulation includes a high performance surfactant (detergent).

The foaming is a by-product of the cleaning process and is inherent with a detergent component. Users should be advised to either rinse instruments to remove these residues prior to autoclaving or to use a dry wipe to remove residue from surfaces. This will also ensure that both visible and invisible organic soiling is completely removed preventing the formation of biofilm.

Can the Trionic formulation be used on furnishing fabrics?

If the cleaning instructions for the fabric indicate the use of a water-based spray or wipe cleaner, then the Trionic products can be used. It is advisable to carry out a spot test on a small innocuous area.

Can I use Trionic on medical devices?

Yes. The Trionic D range carries the Class 11a CE mark which means that an external Notified Body has examined our claims and supporting data and authorised the use of their CE mark on the labelling. Products that do not carry a Class 11a CE mark (the letters CE with a four digit number underneath) are not intended for use on medical devices and have not been authorised for such use.

What are the actives in the Trionic formulation?

There are three actives within the formulation that provide the broad spectrum efficacy. Two fifth generation twin chain quaternary ammonia compounds and a biguanide.

Can I use Trionic on children's plastic toys?

Yes, provided they are rinsed and left to dry before being re-used.

Why do you have Trionic D for medical devices and Trionic S for general surfaces, are they different formulations?

No. The formulations are identical however, there are different EU directives for medical device disinfection and general surface disinfection with differing guidance for labelling.

A disinfectant intended for use on medical devices is covered by the Medical Devices Directive (MDD) whereas a disinfectant intended for use on general surfaces is covered by the Biocidal Products Directive (BPD). In the UK these Directives are implemented by two organisations, the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA) are responsible for the implementation of the MDD and the Health and Safety Executive (HSE) implement the BPD.

Do the actives in Trionic comply with the Biocidal Products Directive?

We have obtained assurances from our suppliers that they are supporting the actives contained in Trionic through the BPD process. At present, only active components are being examined in certain product type groups. Ebiox will be required to obtain authorisation for the Trionic formulation within four years of the actives being authorised.

Are the Trionic products sporicidal?

No. Ebiox is developing an advanced version of Trionic to provide sporicidal efficacy.

GLOSSARY

EN 1500

Activity of products for hygienic hand treatment by rubbing (Phase 2 / Step 2) in practical conditions for use. Artificial contamination the *Escherichia coli* of 1 to 15 voluntaries hands. Assessment of the number of micro-organisms before and after hygienic hand treatment by rubbing. Total time of rubbing limited to 30's or 60's. The reduction factor obtained during test is compared to those obtained in the same conditions with a standard product (60% 2-propanol solution).

EN 1499

Chemical disinfectant and antiseptics (Phase 2 / Step 2), test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity of skin disinfectant, simulating practical conditions for establishing whether a product is suitable for hygienic handscrub where disinfection is medically indicated. Or in food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas.

- *Escherichia coli*

EN 1656

Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics. Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants used in veterinary field. Test method and requirements (Phase 2/Step 1)

AVIAN INFLUENZA

A bird disease caused by type A strains of the influenza virus. Of enormous concern as direct transmission to humans of the deadly H5N1 strain has occurred.

BACILLUS SUBTILIS

A bacterium associated with food poisoning that forms protective endospores.

HEPATITIS C

A virus spread by contact with an infected person's blood and which can cause liver cancer, cirrhosis and fibrosis without causing any obvious symptoms. Hep C is the main reason for liver transplants.

PATHOGEN

A living organism that causes disease or illness to its host. Most common types include bacteria, spores, fungi and viruses.

TB

Tuberculosis is a potentially fatal disease caused by infection with the bacteria *Mycobacterium tuberculosis*. Predominantly a respiratory illness, but can spread to the intestines and urinary tract. The bacterium can withstand some disinfectant.

Pr EN 12054

Bactericidal activity (Phase 2/Step 1) of products for hygienic treatment of hands by rubbing and hygienic and surgical hand washing, spectrum 4:

- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- *Escherichia coli*
- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Enterococcus hirae*
- MRSA

EN 1040:1997

Basic bactericidal activity of the test material when subjected to a defined microbial challenge (Phase 1)

- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- *Staphylococcus*

EN 1276

Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants and antiseptics used in food, industrial, domestic and institutional areas (Phase 2/Step 1)

- *Staphylococcus aureus*
- *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*
- *Escherichia coli*
- *Enterococcus hirae*
- Methicillin resistant

BACILLUS CEREUS

A bacteria commonly associated with vomiting and diarrhea that forms protective endospores.

E. COLI

Escherichia coli. Normally harmless, but the O157H strain produces a toxin that can cause acute kidney failure if it enters the blood stream.

MRSA

A bacterium resistant to many of the antibiotics commonly used to treat *Staphylococcus aureus* infection. It can lead to septicaemia or pneumonia and is responsible for thousands of deaths each year.

SALMONELLA

A bacterium that causes acute food poisoning. It can spread from contaminated to non-contaminated food in the absence of stringent hygiene standards.

SARS

Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome – a new threat caused by a type of corona virus not previously encountered. Usually leads to pneumonia and often death.