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2/7/20

Up to date information on the kills the 2019 Coronavirus so we are ready when it comes.

Claims approval process:

Under the typical EPA registration process, the manufacturer of a disinfecting product that wishes to promote the product's use against a specific virus or bacteria they must first submit testing data to EPA that demonstrates the product's efficacy against the microbe. Following EPA's approval of the submitted data, the manufacturer is then permitted to update its product's labeling to include the use of the product against the microbe.

EPA's Emergency Guidance

However, as noted by EPA, because the occurrence of emerging viral pathogens is less common and predictable than established pathogens," it can be difficult "to assess the efficacy of EPA registered disinfectants against such pathogens in a timely manner and to add these viruses to existing product registrations..."

For this reason, EPA's emergency Guidance allows manufacturers to receive special permission to advertise their products for use against emerging viral pathogens during public health outbreaks. The intent of EPA's guidance is to "expedite the process for registrants to provide useful information to the public" regarding products that may be effective against emerging pathogens.

Prior to the occurrence of an outbreak, registrants interested in using this process apply for registration amendments as suggested in this Guidance to allow claims of anticipated efficacy against small non-enveloped viruses.

Example of proper wording-

Product Z has demonstrated effectiveness against viruses similar to [name of emerging virus] on hard non-porous surfaces. Therefore this product can be used against [name of emerging virus] when used in accordance with the directions for use against Virus X and Virus Y on hard, non-porous surfaces. Refer to the [CDC or OEI] website at [website address] for additional information.

If a master label does not contain this statement technically a manufacturer can't state that if their products kills X pathogen it can say it kills Y pathogen. Companies saying that their products kills human coronavirus does not automatically gain efficacy against the 2019 coronavirus.

<https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/guidance-registrants-process-making-claims-against-emerging-viral-pathogens>

Spray Systems-

We have gotten many questions concerning spray systems and their effectiveness against different pathogens.

Full disclosure, Bullen sells its own non electric spray system that often compete with battery or AC powered electrostatic systems. There is no difference between the efficacy of a EPA registered product when dispensed thru Bullen's Spray N Roll or Spray N Go system versus electrostatic sprayers.

The most important thing aside from the product being approved to kill the pathogens of concern is following the proper disinfectant process. That would include proper dilution, mixing, storage and application of the product so the surface remains wet for the dwell time specified by the label of the EPA approved product. No matter what the kill claims are if the proper procedure is not followed the end user would never know if they had killed anything they were concerned about.

Here is the link for more info on our spray system:

<https://www.bullenonline.com/spray-n-go-spray-n-roll-ii-sets-new-standard-for-pathogen-control/>

The Bullen branded products that the Emerging Viral Pathogen Guidance would fall under for Coronavirus are Airx RX44ACE, RX44HDQ, RX75, RX78 +, Spray N Go, Truekleen Septin 420, Kleen 64 and Poten AB.

For information on those products go to:

<https://www.bullenonline.com/bullen-brands/>