



BioProteXion
by CID LINES

Virocid[®]

The most powerful disinfectant!

- » most effective disinfectant
- » worldwide proven efficacy (EN and AOAC)
- » widely recommended for emergency disease control



Increase your benefits by protecting your livestock

CID LINES
innovative hygiene solutions

www.cidlines.com

Synergistic formulation

Synergetic mixture of:

- 2 different quaternary ammonia (1 single chain: alkyl dimethylbenzyl ammonium chloride and 1 twin chain: didecyldimethylammonium chloride, thus broadening the spectrum of the quaternary ammonium group)
- Glutaraldehyde, a safe, modern aldehyde widely used within the human health care sector
- Isopropanol
- Pine oil

Due to its sophisticated and continuously improved formulation, Virocid® can be used at extremely low dilutions.

Safe in use

When applied correctly, Virocid® is safe:

- for people (non carcinogenic)
- for equipment (non corrosive)
- for the environment (over 90% biodegradable)

Virocid® has a proven record

Virocid® has a proven record in preventing and fighting disease outbreaks for many years: Classical Swine Fever, FMD, Avian Influenza H5N1, Influenza virus A/H1N1 etc.

Virocid® is the ideal partner to control foodborne zoonoses like Campylobacter and Salmonella. Virocid® is tested against Campylobacter and the 5 Salmonella serotypes described in Regulation (EC) N° 2160/2003 of the European Commission.

Applications

- Can be used for spraying, foaming, fogging without adding special agents or enhancers.
- Apply Virocid® at 0.25 - 0.5% (1:400 - 1:200) by spraying or foaming (allow 1L of solution per 4 m² or 1gal per 160 ft²).
- For fogging use 1 - 2 L in 4 L water for 1000 m³ or 1 - 2 gal + 4 gal water per 130,000 ft³).
- Foot dips: 0,5-1%, renew solution regularly
- Wheel dips: 0,5-1%, renew solution regularly
- Truck spray: 0,25-1%

Bactericidal tests	Dilution	Standards
<i>Bacillus anthracis</i> strain RK103-01640	1:200	AFNOR NFT 72-190 (Edition of August 1988) with modifications.
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	1:400	AFNOR T 72-190
<i>Bacillus subtilis</i> var. <i>Niger</i>	1:400	AFNOR T 72-190
<i>Bordetella avium</i>	1:256	AOAC, USA
<i>Brachyspira hyodysenteriae</i>	1:400	EN 1276
<i>Brucella suis</i> biovar 2 strain CODA13	1:200	AFNOR NFT 72-190 (Edition of August 1988) with modifications.
<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA; EN 1656
<i>Clavibacter michiganensis</i>	1:1000	EN 1276
<i>Corynebacterium pseudotuberculosis</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Enterococcus hirae</i>	1:400	EN 1276; EN 1656; EN 13697
<i>Escherichia coli</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA; EN 1276; AFNOR T 72-190; EST method
<i>Haemophilus paragallinarum</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Mycobacterium smegmatis</i>	1:400	AFNOR T 72-190; EST method
<i>Mycoplasma gallisepticum</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Mycoplasma hyopneumoniae</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Mycoplasma synoviae</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Ochrobactrum</i> sp. strain SAGEN001	1:200	AFNOR NFT 72-190 (Edition of August 1988) with modifications.
<i>Ornithobacterium rhinotracheale</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Pasteurella multocida</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Pectobacterium carotovorum</i>	1:1000	EN 1276
<i>Proteus mirabilis</i>	1:200	EST method
<i>Proteus vulgaris</i>	1:1000	EN 1656
<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA; AFNOR T 72-190; EST method
<i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i> serotype <i>enteritidis</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i> serotype <i>pullorum</i>	1:256	AOAC, USA
<i>Salmonella choleraesuis</i> subsp. <i>choleraesuis</i> , serotype <i>typhimurium</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA; EN 1040; EN 1276; EN 1656; AFNOR T 72-190; EST method
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> MRSA	1:400	EN 13697
<i>Staphylococcus hyicus</i>	1:400	EN 1656
<i>Streptococcus faecium</i>	1:400	AFNOR T 72-190; EST method
<i>Streptococcus suis</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Yersinia pestis</i> EV76P	1:200	AFNOR NFT 72-190 (Edition of August 1988) with modifications.
Fungicidal tests		
<i>Aspergillus fumigatus</i>	1:200	EST method
<i>Aspergillus niger</i>	1:400	EN 13697
<i>Candida albicans</i>	1:400	AFNOR T 72-190; EST method
<i>Cladosporium cladosporioides</i>	1:200	T72-300
<i>Fusarium dimerum</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Fusarium oxysporum</i>	1:200	EN 1650
<i>Penicillium expansum</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
<i>Penicillium verrucosum</i> var. <i>Cycloplum</i>	1:400	AFNOR T 72-190
<i>Saccharomyces cerevisiae</i>	1:400	AFNOR T 72-190; EST method
<i>Sclerotinia sclerotiorum</i>	1:200	EN 1650
<i>Trichophyton mentagrophytes</i>	1:400	AOAC, USA
Virucidal tests		
Aujeszky (Pseudorabies virus)	1:400	AFNOR 86081; AOAC
Avian influenza H5N1	1:1200	Klein-Defors Embryonated Chicken Test
Avian influenza H5N1	1:400	FAO - OIE Test; AOAC, USA
Avian influenza H9N2	1:400	AOAC, USA
Avian laryngotracheitis virus	1:400	AOAC, USA
Avian reovirus	1:256	AOAC, USA
Classical swine fever	1:400	AFNOR 86081
Foot and mouth disease	1:200	AFNOR N 72-180
Gumboro (Infectious Bursal Disease)	1:400	Chicken fibroblast embryo cell culture
Hepatitis contagiosa canis	1:100	AFNOR T 72-190
Human influenza A H1N1	1:400	AOAC, USA
Infectious pancreatic necrosis	1:66	in seawater 4°C, 2% organic load
Marek's disease virus	1:400	AOAC, USA
Newcastle disease virus	1:400	AOAC, USA; Chicken fibroblast embryo cell culture
Pepino mosaic virus	1:200	DAS, ELISA Technique - test on tomato plant tissue
Porcine circovirus	1:200	AOAC, USA
Porcine circovirus type II	1:200	AOAC, USA
Porcine Reproductive and Respiratory Syndrome virus	1:400	AOAC, USA
Reovirus	1:200	AFNOR 86081; AOAC, USA
Swine influenza A H1N1	1:400	AOAC, USA
Tafon	1:100	AFNOR T 72-190
Tobacco mosaic virus	1:200	test on Samsum NN plants, Chicken fibroblast embryo cell culture
EPA approved for control of slime forming bacteria to cooling water systems (pad cooling) AOAC method: with at least 5% organic load and 400 ppm hard water. This is a non-exhaustive list, detailed reports and tests according to other standards are available upon request.		

WORLDWIDE REGISTRATIONS:
Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), USA; Department of Environment, Farming
and Rural Affairs (DEFRA), UK; European Union

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www.cidlines.com
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