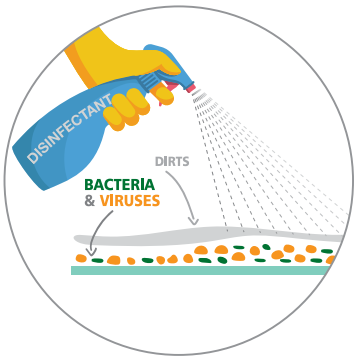
Rubbermaid® Commercial Products

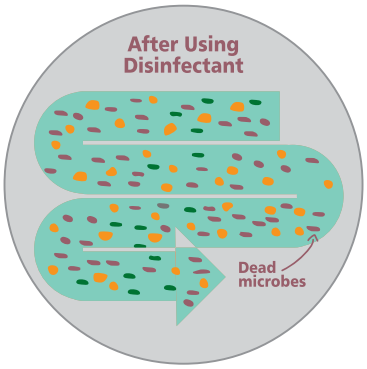
THE IMPORTANCE OF REMOVING MICROBES

Killing microbes doesn't make them disappear
It's not clean unless you wipe it all away

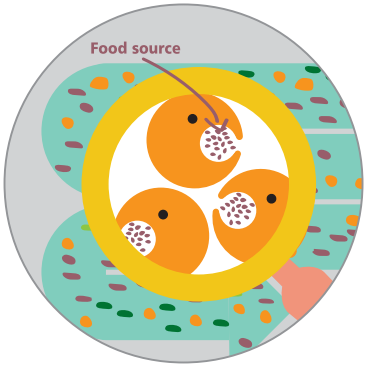


Soils, dirt, and debris can serve as a protective barrier between the chemical and pathogens, interfering with efficacy of disinfectants.

Disinfectants must have direct contact with the pathogen in order to effectively kill pathogens.[1-4]



Disinfectants such as QUATS, alcohol, bleach and hydrogen peroxide solutions, may kill microbes when used with paper towels or cloths, however, they leave dead microbes on the surface.



Dead Microbes left behind becomes a food source for live pathogens, which can be a breeding ground for the next generation of microbes.

The use of HYGEN™ Microfiber cloths and mops will ensure soil and debris, and both live and dead pathogens are removed, providing superior cleaning performance.

1. Rutala WA, Weber DJ. Best Practices for Disinfection of Noncritical Environmental Surfaces and Equipment in Healthcare Facilities: a Bundle Approach. Am J Infect Control 2019; 47: A96-A105.
2. Minnesota Department of Health. Evaluation of cleaners, sanitizers, and Disinfectants for Surfaces. 2017. https://www.health.state. mn.us/communities/environment/risk/docs/guidance/cleaners.pdf
3. Holm SM, Leonard V, Durrani T, Miller MD. Do We Know How Best to Disinfect Child Care Sites in the United States?
A Review of Available Disinfectant Efficacy Data and Health Risks of the Major Disinfectant Classes. Am J Infect Control 2019; 47: 82-91.
4. Lambert RJW, Johnston MD. The Effect of Interfering Substances on the Disinfection Process: a Mathematical Model. J Appl Microbiol 2001; 91: 548-555.

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