Acepsis - HabiStat™

NEXT STEPS TO AN **OPTIMAL HYGIENE PROGRAM**

Use **HabiStat™ Tablets** as a convenient A + B option









DESCRIPTION

HabiStat[™] Tablets – 10 pack x 20 grams 100 Tablets

ATAB100G50

HabiStat[™] Tablets – 5 pack x 100 grams 50 Tablets

HabiStat™ Liquid

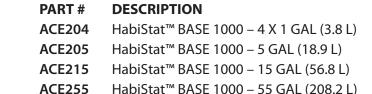




The ultra-concentrated HabiStat™
Activator + Base are diluted on farm to create HabiStat™ CONCENTRATE, providing maximum hygiene output. The concentrated precursors ensure the lowest cost per use and greatest hygiene value.



PART #	DESCRIPTION
ACE404	HabiStat™ ACTIVATOR – 4 X 1 GAL (3.8 L)
ACE405	HabiStat™ ACTIVATOR – 5 GAL (18.9 L)
ACE415	HabiStat™ ACTIVATOR – 15 GAL (56.8 L)
ACF455	HabiStat™ ACTIVATOR – 55 GAL (208.2 L)





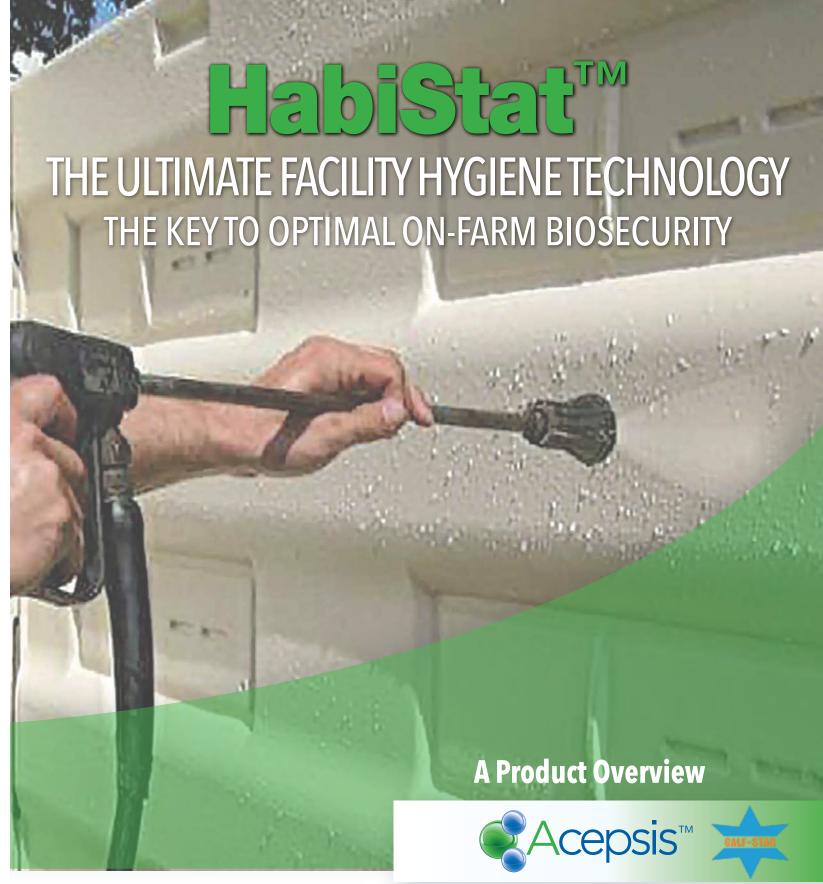


ACEPSIS[™], LLC is an animal health based company that is focused on the development of state-of-the-art animal hygiene technologies. Our Company's mission is to apply innovative animal hygiene technologies into the agricultural and veterinary market sectors.





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Biosecurity - Facility Hygiene - Animal Wellness

Acepsis - HabiStat™

THE ULTIMATE FACILITY HYGIENE TECHNOLOGY

Improving Animal Wellness Through Optimized Facility Hygiene

Acepsis™ HabiStat™ is an ultra-concentrated base / activator technology that contains powerful facility cleaning and hygiene agents. Mixed as directed, the special formulation produces chlorine dioxide on site. Chlorine dioxide is a powerful oxidizing agent, providing the guickest action at the lowest concentration among oxidizing solutions.

Developed and formulated to aid in the control of disease-causing organisms in the wide range of animal raising facilities, the **HabiStat**[™] technology ensures the proper facility environment, key to the health of the animals. The proper environment starts with a focus on biosecurity, and exceptional facility hygiene practices.



BIOSECURITY Biosecurity is a set of practices employed to prevent the importation, and / or exportation of infectious organisms into a herd or flock, and their transmission between animals. As animal group sizes increase and as animals are placed in more intensive housing, it is easier for infectious diseases to enter and spread throughout the animal population.



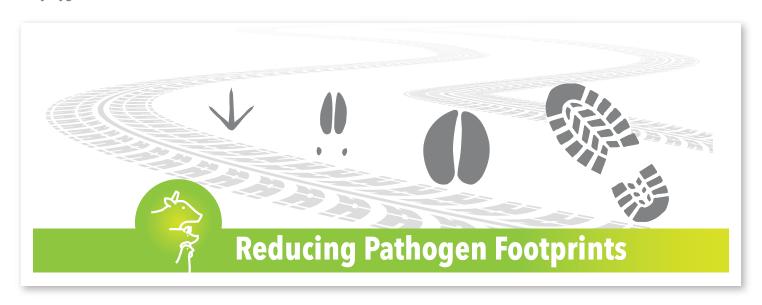
Animal Wellness

ANIMAL WELLNESS Animal wellness is a function of many environmental variables, including physical surroundings. Particular components of the environment that need to be taken into account include temperature, humidity, light, air quality, space (including complexity of space), nutritional factors, facility hygiene and water hygiene.



FACILITY HYGIENE BEST PRACTICES Looking clean is no longer an adequate practice. Optimal hygiene requires the proper steps to provide the highest level of protection against the spread of disease-causing organisms. Key "Best Hygiene Practices" require:

- The development of a facility specific hygiene program
- Addressing cleaning and disinfection practices and procedures
- Monitoring facility 'animal wellness' results, documenting facility morbidity and mortality levels





CHLORINE DIOXIDE has been proven to remove biofilm and disease-causing pathogens from water systems and prevent them from re-forming when dosed at a continuous low level. Sodium hypochlorite (bleach), and hydrogen peroxide, on the other hand, have been proven to have little effect on biofilms.



Dr. Donald Sockett, DVM, from the Wisconsin Veterinary Diagnostic Laboratory (WVDL) sites, "Chlorine dioxide (CIO_a) is the most effective disinfectant for Cryptosporidium, providing the quickest action at the lowest concentration among available disinfectants. The product has good biocidal activity against Mycoplasma, Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria, algae, yeast, enveloped viruses, chlamydia, non-enveloped viruses, fungal spores, parvovirus, acid-fast bacteria, bacterial spores and protozoan cysts. Among scour pathogens, ClO₂ provides a guick kill and concentration and time values on coccidian, crypto and giardia oocysts."

Measurement of Oxidiz OXIDIZING AGEN	ing Agent ORP Valu			ection [*]	
CHLORINE DIOXIDE (CLO ₂)	600 → 1000	MV			
OZONE* (O ₂)	700 → 100 0	MV			
IODOPHORS (I ₂)	400 [→] 600 l	AV			
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE	300 [→] 500 l	NV	100		
SODIUM HYPOCHLORITE	250 → 500 N	NV			
ORP Values In Pathogen Disinfection** PATHOGEN SURVIVAL IN SECONDS (S) OR HOURS (H) AT ORP LEVELS (mV)					
Pathogens	<500 ORP (mV)	500 - 600	600 - 700	700+	
E. COLI (0157:H7)	> 300 \$	< 60 S	< 10 \$	<15	
SALMONELLA SPP.	> 300 S	> 300 S	< 20 S	<15	
LISTERIA MONOCYTOGENES	> 300 S	> 300 S	< 30 S	<15	

THERMO-TOLERANT COLIFORM

> 48 H

> 48 H

< 30 S

<15

^{*}Ozone is greatly influenced by the water quality and ozonation system.

^{**}Oxidation Reduction Potential (ORP) for Disinfection Monitoring, Control and Documentation; University of California, Trevor Suslow, Department of Vegetable Crops, University of California - Davis