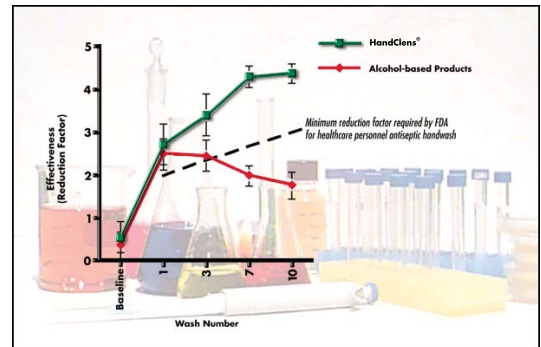
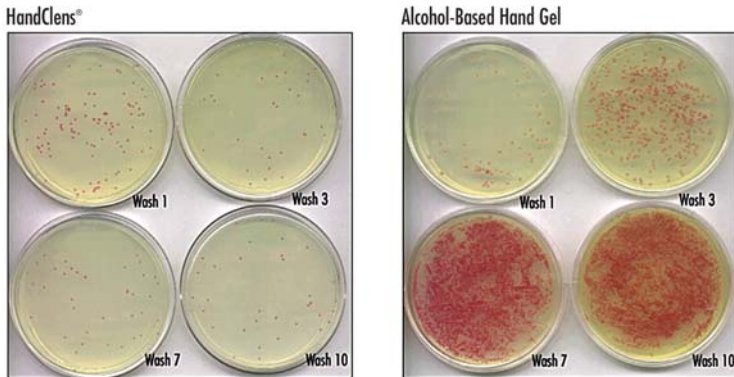


HandClens has been the subject of four scientific investigations. Two addressed the products efficacy against the Federal Guidelines for antiseptic hand washes and healthcare personnel hand washes. The results of these studies are represented by the charts below. With repeated use of alcohol-based sanitizers germ-killing effectiveness (antimicrobial persistence of activity) is reduced by the drying effect of alcohol which leaves microscopic cracks in the skin that can allow bacteria to become trapped or hidden.



FDA testing protocol listed in Federal Register, Vol 59 (116), June 17, 1994, 21 CFR 333.470. "Effectiveness testing of an antiseptic Handwash or healthcare personnel Handwash."

Alcohol-based gels fall below FDA minimum requirements after the 3rd round of hand washing.

**HandClens is 99.99% effective against the most frequent disease and illness causing germs.**

### Woodward's HandClens Kill Time Study

The following are just some of the pathogens killed within 15 seconds of exposure to HandClens.

- |                              |                                     |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Candida albicans             | Candida keyfr                       |
| Escherichia coli             | Enterococcus faecalis               |
| Enterococcus faecium (VRE)   | Klebsiella pneumonia                |
| Microcoocus luteus           | Pseudomonas aeruginosa              |
| Proteus mirabilis            | Salmonella typhimurium              |
| Serratia marcescens          | Staphylococcus aureus               |
| Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) | Salmonella enteritidis              |
| Staphylococcus epidermidis   | Staphylococcus haemolyticus         |
| Staphylococcus saprophyticus | Streptococcus pyogenes              |
| Herpes simplex virus Type 1  | Human Coronavirus (related to SARS) |
| Trichophyton mentagrophytes  | Trichophyton rubrum                 |
| Apergillis niger             | Hepatitis A and B                   |

In vitro tests performed by SCI Laboratories, Inc.; revised protocol of CFR 333.470, Woodward Laboratories, Inc.; revised protocol of CFR 333.470, Viomed Laboratories, Inc.; revised protocol of ASTM E1052, and ATS Laboratories, Inc.; protocol of WLI01041603.COR

