



DRYMIST

Frequently asked Questions

1. What is DRYMIST?

DRYMIST is a one stop sanitiser and disinfectant certified to kill enveloped viruses. (SARS-CoV2 and other Coronaviruses are classified as enveloped viruses.).

2. How is it applied?

Its applied using equipment that creates a hospital grade disinfectant mist or fog which can access every exposed surface using fogging/misting equipment.

3. What is fogging/misting?

The machines we supply dispense the disinfectant at between 10 and 20 microns producing an ultra-fine mist/fog at on average 100Ml per minute. This can be increased or decreased according to the circumstances. The DRYMIST sanitiser can reach up to distances of 8m with the more powerful machines.

4. What machines are used to dispense DRYMIST?

We have 5 different units to dispense DRYMIST:

The **PBN1000-B** (Battery)

The **PBN60-B** (Battery)

The **PBN120-B** (Battery)

The **PBN1000-E** (Mains Powered)

The **PBN700-E** (Mains Powered)

Please request further data sheets.

5. What is DRYMIST effective against?

DRYMIST kills 99.99% of all

Viruses and Bacteria.



Better solutions. Better care.





DRYMIST Frequently asked Questions

6. Are there any tests to demonstrate the effectiveness of DRYMIST?

DRYMIST has been submitted to the UK Health and Safety Executive (HSE) for review. We have received written permission from the HSE to offer our product in the fight against Covid-19. The ingredients classification are notified to the European Chemicals Agency (ECHA). It is also registered under BS EN 14476.

7. What is BS EN 14476?

This European Standard specifies a test method and the minimum requirements for virucidal activity of chemical disinfectant and antiseptic products that form a homogeneous physically stable preparation when diluted with hard water or in the case of ready-to-use products, i. e, products that are not diluted when applied, with water.

8. When a room has been sanitised, how long do you have to wait before the room can be used again?

The wait time is only 10 minutes. Other products vary between 1 and 3 hours. This gives customers significant savings on "down time". Other products may vary between hours or days depending on the toxicity of their chemicals.

9. Is it safe for people and animals / environment?

Yes, DRYMIST is safe to handle and utilise when following our application guidance. The biocidal blend is not considered hazardous under the CLP Regulation (EC) No. 1272/2008. The product is considered non-corrosive.

10. Does it smell?

No, it is completely odourless.

11. Is it flammable?

No, it's completely non-combustible.

12. Can it be used on electronic equipment?

Following correct application guidelines, the product is safe to use on sealed electronic items.

Better solutions. Better care.





DRYMIST Frequently asked Questions

13. Can it be used on fabrics and soft furnishings?

Yes. Because there are no adverse chemicals in the product such as Chlorine it is completely safe on all fabrics, soft furnishings and clothing.

14. Where should the product be applied?

Any areas of a healthcare environment where patients, staff and visitors are at risk of picking up infection. Some of the most common areas are Main Entrances, Offices, Theatres, Sterile Services Department, Storage Rooms, Catering Areas, Outpatient Areas, Lifts, Stairwells etc.

15. Is it expensive?

No. To treat a typical operating theatre of approximately 200 cubic metres, it would cost less than £2.00 to sanitise, a typical storage room or office less than £1.00, and a standard size lift less than £0.40.

16. Why do you have to wait 10 minutes before returning to the treated area?

The DRYMIST system dispenses sanitiser into the air to destroy airborne pathogens. After 10 minutes the sanitiser will have settled on surfaces and evaporated. If you return to the area before the 10 minutes, there is a risk that you could inhale the airborne sanitiser and cause irritation to your throat and eyes.

17. How does DRYMIST kill coronavirus?

DRYMIST physically (not chemically) attacks the capsid (protein shell of the virus), and denatures the binding proteins, rendering the virus ineffective and therefore unable to cause infection.

Better solutions. Better care.