SaniGLAZE®
TILE & HARD SURFACE RESTORATION

HAS YOU COVERED WITH INTERSEPT®

Surfaces are routinely exposed to soil and particulates that harbor bacteria and mold that can cause odor, stains, and ultimately shorten their lives. To make our coating hygienically fresh without harming your indoor environment, SaniGLAZE International has incorporated Intersept, an Interface proprietary preservative, into our SaniMAX & SaniMAX-C line of coatings.

SaniGLAZE International is excited to add Interface's proprietary Intersept to our SaniMAX line of products and processes. Intersept is a broad spectrum biostat designed to protect a wide range of interior finishes such as carpet, ceiling tiles, fabrics, paints, coatings, resinous flooring, and wall coverings. Intersept exhibits a high degree of effectiveness against a broad spectrum of microorganisms, especially fungi and bacteria. SaniGLAZE has fortified all the SaniMAX products with the antimicrobial Intersept. Intersept provides long-lasting protection against a broad spectrum of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria and odor and stain-causing mold and mildew. Its residual action in SaniGLAZE coatings is effective as long as the SaniGLAZE surface remains maintained and intact. The bacteriostatic and fungistatic properties of Intersept are immediate and ongoing upon contact in the presence of moisture.

Some questions you may have.

1 What is Intersept?

Intersept is an EPA registered broad spectrum biostatic preservative incorporated into products. Intersept serves to protect the product from odors, stains and biodegradation resulting from bacterial or fungal growth.

2 What is Intersept's role in protecting products?

Intersept inhibits microorganisms with which it comes in contact, as products become exposed to moisture and contaminants. Intersept is incorporated into our SaniMAX line of coatings and helps protect at the surface level where moisture and contaminants can accumulate in sufficient quantities to allow for fungal growth, stains and odor. Intersept, along with good maintenance, protects this critical component of the surface.

3 How does it differ from other antimicrobials on the market?

Conventional antimicrobial preservatives are often based on toxic heavy metals, phenolics or halogens which are known irritants. Intersept is an amine neutralized phosphoric acid ester compound which at use concentrations is very low both in human and environmental toxicity. Intersept has been proven biodegradable and does not persist in the environment upon disposal.

4 Has antimicrobial resistance occurred with Intersept?

Not to date. Tests conducted with Staphylococcus aureus and Pseudomonas aeruginosa cells conditioned to sub minimum inhibitory concentrations (MIC) levels of Intersept were again sensitive to normal recommended levels of Intersept. The same organisms that require higher levels of traditional antibiotic drugs also require higher levels of Intersept for inhibition (i.e. Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Serratia marcescens, and some fungi).

5 Does Intersept lessen the need for routine maintenance?

No, because routine maintenance removes accumulated dirt and dormant spores that can build up on hard surfaces during normal use. By performing continuous routine maintenance, the Intersept functions optimally and avoids potential neutralization or occlusion by excess organic contaminants (dirt, spores, pollen, allergens and animal dander).

6 Will Intersept help control odors when the surface becomes moist?

Yes, actively metabolizing bacteria and fungi often release chemical compounds called microbial volatile organic compounds (MVOC's). These compounds are often associated with the "earthy," "musty" odors linked with microbiological colonization and growth. By inhibiting active growth of microorganisms in contact with Intersept, these volatile organic compounds are not produced; therefore, odors are reduced.

7 Why is fungal control significant in the health care environment?

Fungi are significant in the health care environment because many individuals with immune system suppression are more susceptible to infections by fungal organisms. Bone marrow and organ transplant patients, and oncology patients are of particular risk. Certain species of Aspergillus can pose a risk to immune compromised individuals, can cause invasive infections in immune compromised individuals. Minimizing indoor environmental reservoirs of fungi and bacteria in hospitals, along with routine spore removal with appropriate cleaning equipment, is important from an infection control viewpoint.

8 What microbes does Intersept control?

Intersept inhibits a broad spectrum of Gram-positive and Gram-negative bacteria as well as fungi. Gram-positive and Gram-negative refer to a cell wall staining reaction that is often the first criteria used for positive identification. Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Enterococcus, Bacillus (vegetative), Corynebacterium, and are among the Gram-pos-itive genera inhibited by Intersept. Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Serratia marcescens, and species are among the Gram-negative genera inhibited by Intersept. Aspergillus, Penicillium, Trichoderma, Chaetomium, and Acremonium are among the fungal genera inhibited by Intersept. For the sake of brevity in this document, a more comprehensive list is available upon request.