



Citrox BC

A Naturally derived Biocidal Intermediate

**Working in harmony with nature
to protect**



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Citrox BC

Citrox BC is a naturally derived biocide.

Citrox BC is a blend of fruit acids, flavonoids and naturally derived chelating agents and wetting agents.

Citrox BC

- complies with the EU biocidal deretive
- is effective against gram positive/ negative micro organisms and fungi
- is made from GM free ingredients
- is effective against biofilm
- has powerful antioxidant properties
- is non tainting
- is non corrosive
- is non toxic
- hypo-allergic

A series of application specific derivatives can be manufactured from Citrox BC.

- **Decontamination**

Decontamination of fresh fruit, vegetables, fish, meat and poultry

- **Food factory cleaning and sanitizing**

Cleaning and disinfection, in work areas and factories.

- **Agriculture and horticulture**

Prend post harvest applications

- **Personal care and household products**

For cleaning and sanitizing

For further information request brochures on the ProSino and ProGarda ranges:

- **Medical**

- For cleaning and sanitizing purposes in hospitals, clinics, nursing homes (etc).

request Citrox Biosciences brochure/technical data

Citrox is patent applied for (PCT/GB2010/050 (composition and uses)).

Citrox BC

Properties

SG 20°C: 1.20 – 1.25

Colour: Amber liquid

pH of 10% solution at 20°C: 1.5 – 2.0

Stability: Greater than 2 years

Toxicology

LD 50 > 2500 mg/kg

An acute toxicity assay was carried out at Retroscreen Laboratories

Cell toxicology – ref Retroscreen TXL – PCS – 001 24th August 2004.

Citrox BC was found to be non toxic against 2 human cell lines at all concentrations.

List of pathogens tested in accordance to BSEN 1276 is attached to the table below.

List Of Pathogens Which Citrox BC Range Is Effective Against

Bacteria (To BSEN1276)

Campylobacter jejuni
Diploia natalensis
Escherichia coli
Geotrichia coli
Klebsiella pentoaceticus
Legionella pneumophila
Listeria monocytogenes
MRSA (clinical strain)
Mycobacterium fortutium
Proteus vulgaris
Pseudomonas aeruginosa
Salmonella cholerasuis
Salmonella typhimurium
Staphylococcus aureus
Staphylococcus pyogenes
Staphylococcus sp.
Streptococcus faecalis
Clostridium difficile

Viruses (In House Protocols)

Human Rhinovirus – Retroscreen Virology
Influenza A – Retroscreen Virology
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
African swine fever
Avian influenza
Foot & mouth disease
Gumboro virus
Herpes virus type 1 & type 2
Herpes zoster
Hepatitis A & B
Newcastle disease
Severe Acute Respiratory Syndromes (SARS)

Yeast and Fungi (BSEN 1275)

Aspergillus flavus
Aspergillus niger
Aspergillus terreus
Botrutis cinerea
Candida albicans
Candida glabrata
Chaetonium globosum
Cladosporium
Collectotricum sp.
Fusarium sp.
Geotrichum candidium
Mucor sp.
Penicillium sp.
Penicillium digitatum
Penicillium funiculosum
Penicillium italicum
Penicillium roqueforti
Phomopsis ortl
Pullularia pullulans
Pythium sp.
Trichophyton interdigitale
Trichophyton mentagrophytes
Protoza
Histomonas meleagridis
Giardia lamblia
Entamoeba histolytica
Blastocystis hominis