

Monarch Surface Disinfectants

TECHNICAL DATA SHEET

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Air Techniques Monarch Surface Disinfectant Spray and Wipes feature a quaternary ammonium and alcohol solution killing 25 microorganisms including gram positive, gram negative, and multi-drug resistant bacteria; encapsulated bacteria; mycobacteria; small and large enveloped and non-enveloped viruses, and fungi; within a 1 minute contact time.

Bactericidal	Virucidal*	Tuberculocidal	Fungicidal
- Acinetobacter baumannii - Burkholderia cepacia - Campylobacter jejuni - Vancomycin Resistant Enterococcus faecium [VRE] - Escherichia coli 0157H7 [E coli] - Klebsiella pneumonia - Listeria monocytogenes - Methicillin resistant Staphylococcus aureus [MRSA] - Pseudomonas aeruginosa - Salmonella enterica - Staphylococcus aureus [Staph] - Streptococcus pyogenes [Strep]	- Hepatitis B - Hepatitis C - Herpes Simplex virus type 1 - Coronavirus - Human Immunodeficiency virus [HIV-1] [AIDS] - Influenza virus type A2 [Flu] - Norovirus - Poliovirus serotype 1 [PV-1] - Respiratory Syncytical virus [RSV] - Rhinovirus - Rotavirus Strain WA	Mycobacterium bovis	Trichophyton mentagrophytes (Athletes Foot Fungus)

INTENDED USE

Use to clean and disinfect hard, non-porous surfaces in dental offices, hospitals and other healthcare settings.

The Monarch formula is safe on dental chairs that are covered with Naugahyde or any other type of non-porous vinyl. There are many chairs in the market covered with Micro-fiber. The Micro-fiber material isn't non-porous and has compatibility issues with many kinds of disinfectants.

Monarch Surface Disinfectants should not be used on acrylic and acrylic lens coatings.

The dental suite has hundreds of different surfaces. If the customer is unsure what the surface is made of, they should test a small area first.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE

Disinfectant Wipes (EPA Reg. No. 88494-2-89494)

Use one or more wipes, as necessary, to thoroughly wet the surfaces to be treated. Treated surfaces must remain visibly wet for one minute. Allow surfaces to air dry.

Pre-clean visibly soiled surfaces.

Disinfectant Spray (EPA Reg. No. 88494-1-89494)

Spray Monarch Disinfectant on surfaces. Make sure to cover all surfaces to be disinfected. Treated surfaces must remain visibly wet for one minute. Allow surfaces to air dry.

Pre-clean visibly soiled surfaces using Monarch Spray Disinfectant. Use Monarch extra absorbent Dry Wipes or paper towels to clean. Spray again or use Monarch Wet Wipes to disinfect and let surfaces air dry.



 **Monarch**®

by

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Surface Disinfection

Instrument Cleaning

Skin & Hand Protection

Equipment Maintenance

CHEMICAL COMPOSITION

Active Ingredients:

Ethyl Alcohol:	72.50%
Didecyl Dimethyl Ammonium Chloride:	0.33%
Other Ingredients:	27.17%
Total*:	100.00%

*Does not include the weight of the wipe

EPA Signal Word: Caution

SAFETY AND TOXICITY

The EPA uses four categories of classification to determine safety and toxicity:

Toxicity Category	Meaning	Signal Word on Label
I	highly toxic and severely irritating B	DANGER
II	moderately toxic and moderately irritating	WARNING
III	slightly toxic and slightly irritating	CAUTION
IV	practically non-toxic and not an irritant	NONE



MAIN TYPES OF HOSPITAL GRADE DISINFECTANTS IN THE INFECTION CONTROL MARKET

Alcohol/Quaternary Ammonia

This is the most common chemical composition in a disinfectant.

The alcohol in alcohol/quaternary formulas doesn't cause surface degradation. It's the high levels of quaternary ammonia. Levels above 0.35% can cause excess residue and surface degradation. The Monarch formula has a concentration of 0.33%.

They are some alcohol-quat products on the market that use twice as much quaternary ammonium in their disinfectants. The over-concentration of quat leaves a residue and could lead to surface degradation.

Bleach

Bleach kills a very broad spectrum of pathogens but is corrosive with long-term use. Bleach is alkaline with a very high pH. It is very deleterious to most surfaces except glass and porcelain and has an acrid odor. Its only true competitive advantage is that it kills a particular spore called C. difficile (C. diff) which is prevalent in hospitals and is very difficult to kill. Bleach is very damaging to surfaces and skin and therefore should not be used all the time.

Hydrogen Peroxide (HP) and Accelerated Hydrogen Peroxide (AHP)

HP is inherently unstable, has an acidic pH level and causes oxidation of metals over time. The only exceptions are titanium and very high-grade surgical stainless steel. It may have a bleaching effect on plastic surfaces and can cause extensive yellowing on plastics with prolonged use. However, it tends to have good kill claims and low toxicity.

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