



- Copper is an inherently bactericidal element and the only solid touch surface material registered by the EPA to continuously kill bacteria¹ that cause infections and pose a risk to human health.
- In the CuVerro[®] alloys registered with the EPA, copper is the active bacteria¹-killing ingredient. Lab tests show 99.9% of bacteria¹ associated with disease and infection, including MRSA¹, are killed within two hours when in contact with copper. Bacteria will continue to be killed 24 hours a day, week after week, between regular cleanings.
- Other than Copper alloys, no other solid touch surface materials have been registered by the EPA for their bactericidal properties. Copper is the only material that is EPA-registered as a bactericidal solid surface material.
- Unlike coatings, the bactericidal effectiveness of CuVerro[®] will not wear off over time. The bactericidal properties of CuVerro[®] surfaces will not degrade from scuffs, scratches, regular cleaning or recommended use.
- Studies monitoring bacteria¹ load on ICU surfaces in regularly cleaned rooms have shown that bed rails have the highest levels of bacterial of all the surfaces sampled.²
- Pedigo rails are designed to be easily and thoroughly cleaned. CuVerro[®] bactericidal surfaces continue to kill bacteria¹ between normal cleanings offering additional protection.

NOTE:

The use of copper alloy surfaces is a supplement to and not a substitute for standard infection control practices; users must continue to follow all current infection control practices, including those practices related to cleaning and disinfection of environmental surfaces.

¹ CuVerro[®] alloys have proven effectiveness on MRSA (Methicillin-Resistant Staphylococcus aureus), Staphylococcus aureus, Enterobacter aerogenes, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, and Escherichia coli O157:H7. CuVerro is a registered trademark of GBC Metals LLC, d/b/a Olin Brass.

² Microbial Burden of Objects in ICU Rooms C D Salgado, K A Sepkowitz, T Plaskett, J F John, J R Cantey, H H Attaway, L L Steed, H T Michels, M G Schmidt. October 2008.