



MIROR EPF™

Mirror EPF Pathogen Test Report

Independent laboratory testing on Mirror EPF plant sourced, non-toxic formula illustrates the effectiveness of Mirror EPF at neutralizing many pathogens – including:

Escherichia coli or “E. coli”



Escherichia coli (abbreviated as *E. coli*) are a large and diverse group of bacteria. While most strains of *E. coli* are harmless, others can make you sick. Some kinds of *E. coli* can cause diarrhea, while others cause urinary tract infections, respiratory illness and pneumonia, and other illnesses. *E. coli* bacteria normally live in the intestines of people and animals. Most *E. coli* are harmless and actually are an important part of a healthy human intestinal tract. However, some *E. coli* are can cause illness, either diarrhea or illness outside of the intestinal tract. The types of *E. coli* that can cause diarrhea can be transmitted through contaminated water or food, or through contact with animals or persons.*

☐ Tested by a respected American medical university testing laboratory

Mirror EPF formula achieved 100% kill rate while using standardized laboratory testing protocols

Staphylococcus Aureus or “Staph”

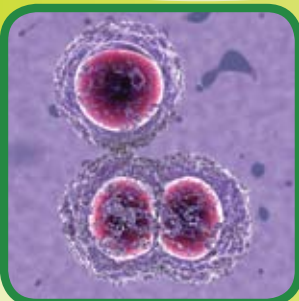


Staphylococcus Aureus [staf I lô-kok is aw ree us] (staph), is a bacterium commonly found on the skin and in the nose of about 30% of individuals. Most of the time, staph does not cause any harm. These infections can look like pimples, boils, or other skin conditions and most are able to be treated.*

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Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus or MRSA



Methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus Aureus (MRSA) is a type of staph bacteria that is resistant to certain antibiotics called beta-lactams. These antibiotics include methicillin and other more common antibiotics such as oxacillin, penicillin, and amoxicillin. In the community, most MRSA infections are skininfections.*

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Legionella



Legionnaires’ disease (LEE-juh-nares) is cause by a type of bacterium called *Legionella* (LEE-juh-nell-a). The bacterium is named after a 1976 outbreak, when many people who went to a Philadelphia convention of the American Legion sufferenf from this disease, a type of pneumonia (lung infection). A milder infection, also cause by *Legionella* bacteria, is called Pontiac fever. The term “legionellosis” (LEE-juh-hun-low-sis) may be used to refer to either Legionnaires’ disease or Pontiac fever. *

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Campylobacter jejuni



Campylobacter is one of the most common causes of diarrheal illness in the United States. Most cases occur as isolated, sporadic events, not as part of recognized outbreaks. Active surveillance through the Foodborne Diseases Active Surveillance Network (FoodNet) indicates that about 14 cases are diagnosed each year for each 100,000 persons in the population. Many more cases go undiagnosed or unreported, and campylobacteriosis is estimated to affect over 1.3 million persons every year. Campylobacteriosis occurs much more frequently in the summer months than in the winter.*

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Salmonella typhimurium



Salmonellosis is an infection with bacteria called Salmonella. Most persons infected with Salmonella develop diarrhea, fever, and abdominal cramps 12 to 72 hours after infection. The illness usually lasts 4 to 7 days, and most persons recover without treatment. However, in some persons, the diarrhea may be so severe that the patient needs to be hospitalized. The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention estimates that over 1 million people in the U.S. contract Salmonella each year, and that an average of 20,000 hospitalizations and almost 400 deaths occur from Salmonella poisoning, according to a 2011 report.*

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Listeria monocytogenes



Listeriosis, a serious infection usually caused by eating food contaminated with the bacterium *Listeria monocytogenes*, is an important public health problem in the United States. Approximately 2,500 cases of listeriosis are estimated to occur in the U.S. each year. About 200 in every 1000 cases result in death. The disease primarily affects older adults, pregnant women, newborns, and adults with weakened immune systems. However, rarely, persons without these risk factors can also be affected. The risk may be reduced by recommendations for safe food preparation, consumption, and storage.*

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Cronobacter muytjensii



Cronobacter, which used to be called *Enterobacter sakazakii*, is a germ that can live in very dry places. *Cronobacter* has been found in dry foods, like powdered baby formula, powdered milk, herbal teas, and starches. It has also been found in sewer water. *Cronobacter* infections are often very serious for babies; they can die. *Cronobacter* infection can also be very serious for older people and people whose bodies have trouble fighting germs, like people with HIV, organ transplants, or cancer.*

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Aspergillus



Aspergillus is a fungus that is common in the environment. It is found in soil, on plants, and in decaying organic matter. It is also found in household dust and building materials. The most common species of *Aspergillus* *Aspergillus fumigatus* and *Aspergillus flavus*. It is probably impossible to completely avoid breathing in some *Aspergillus* spores. For people with healthy immune systems, this does not cause harm, and the immune system is able to get rid of the spores. But for people with weakened immune systems, breathing in *Aspergillus* spores can lead to infection. Studies have shown that invasive aspergillosis can occur during building renovation or construction. Outbreaks of *Aspergillus* skin infections have been traced to contaminated biomedical devices. Aspergillosis cannot be spread from person to person or people and animals.*

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Stachybotrys (black mold)



Stachybotrys chartarum (also known as *Stachybotrys atra*) is a greenish-black mold. It can grow on material with a high cellulose and low nitrogen content, such as fiberboard, gypsum board, paper, dust, and lint. Growth occurs when there is moisture from water damage, excessive humidity, water leaks, condensation, water infiltration, etc. Constant moisture is required for its growth. It is not necessary, however, to determine what type of mold you may have. All molds should be treated the same with respect to potential health risks and removal.*

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Cladosporium

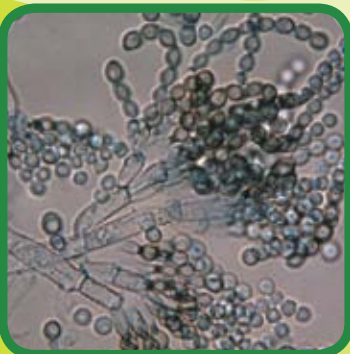


Cladosporium is a mold that is common in the environment. Outdoors, it can be found on plants and other organic matter. Indoors, *Cladosporium* is common in the air and on surfaces such as wallpaper or carpet, particularly where moisture is present. *Cladosporium* is a very rare cause of human illness, but it has been known to cause several different types of infections, including skin, eye, sinus, and brain infections. *Cladosporium* has also been associated with allergies and asthma. *Cladosporium* has been identified in clinical specimens as one of the pathogens in the multistate outbreak of fungal meningitis and other fungal infections associated with contaminated steroid injections.*

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Chromobacterium Penicillium (blue mold) mytiligenes



Penicillium species are present in the air and dust of indoor environments, such as homes and public buildings. The fungus can be readily transported from the outdoors, and grow indoors using building material or accumulated soil to obtain nutrients for growth. *Penicillium* growth can still occur indoors even if the relative humidity is low, as long as there is sufficient moisture available on a given surface. They are among the main causes of food spoilage. The ability of some species to grow on seeds and other stored foods depends on their propensity to thrive in low humidity and to colonize rapidly by aerial dispersion while the seeds are sufficiently moist.[9] Some species have a blue color, commonly growing on old bread and giving it a blue fuzzy texture.*

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