Current Regulatory Use of Disinfection Hierarchy Concept

- Agency considering expanding its application of the hierarchy approach
 - Increase the efficiency of and lower resource use associated with registering antimicrobial pesticides while maintaining a high level of public health protection
 - Provide more expeditious guidance to health care officials and the public on the most effective type of registered antimicrobial products on the market to use against an emerging pathogen

- Registrants must submit product-specific efficacy data to support the public health claim categories (sterilant, disinfectant, sanitizer) they would like to have on their product label
- We require data on specific representative organisms for each antimicrobial claim category

3

- Disinfectants for Use on Hard Surfaces, Guideline 810.2200 efficacy testing against designated representative organisms (e.g., *S. aureus*, *P. aeruginosa* and/or *S. enterica*):
 - Disinfectant claim category (hospital disinfectant, broad-spectrum, limited-spectrum)
 - Additional bacteria with reduced testing requirements (fewer test batches and carriers)

- Sanitizers for Use on Hard Surfaces, Guideline 810.2300 efficacy testing against designated representative organisms allows:
 - Non-food contact surface sanitizer or food contact surface sanitizer claims
 - Additional bacteria with reduced testing requirements (fewer test batches)

- Once requirements for general claim category have been met registrants may also submit efficacy data for additional organisms, including additional bacteria, fungi, or viruses
- Additional organism data is organism-specific
- Additional bacteria have a reduced testing requirement compared to the representative organism testing

Use of Disinfection Hierarchy Approach

- Agency uses representative organisms in the existing regulatory scheme
 - To support general antimicrobial label claims (e.g., Disinfectant, Sanitizer) and allow reduced testing for additional organisms
 - For the emerging viral pathogens assessment process
 - For bridging (citing) efficacy data performed with a bulk liquid to support towelette product

Use of Disinfection Hierarchy Approach with Emerging Pathogens

Use with the emerging viral pathogens guidance document

- Guidance allows registrants to make off-label claims against emerging viral pathogens if product has data for harder to kill viruses
- Guidance uses three viral categories
 - small, non-enveloped viruses
 - large non-enveloped viruses
 - enveloped viruses

Use of Disinfection Hierarchy Approach with Emerging Pathogens

Use with the emerging viral pathogens guidance document

Process allows efficacy data on a more resistant viral category to support limited product efficacy claims against an emerging or reemerging viral pathogen (e.g., efficacy data on large, non-enveloped virus may support claims against enveloped emerging pathogen)

Disinfection Hierarchy Approach with Towelette Data Requirements

- Use with bridging (citing) efficacy data performed with a bulk (source) liquid to support towelette product
 - Full testing of representative bacterial organisms using towelette allows claims against all vegetative bacteria on the bulk liquid label (except *M. bovis*)
 - Full testing of base fungal organism (*T. mentagrophytes*) allows claims against all fungal organisms on the bulk liquid label
 - Full testing of the hardest-to-kill virus (using small, non-enveloped/ large, non-enveloped/ enveloped virus scheme) allows claims against all viruses on the bulk label

Use of Disinfection Hierarchy Approach by Other Regulatory Groups

Use by international regulatory groups:

European Union (uses representative organisms and allows nonenveloped virus data to support virucidal claims)

► Use by other Federal agencies:

 FDA (uses representative organisms to support certain disinfectant claims)