

## APPENDIX A<sup>i</sup>

The lotus® kills bacteria, virus, fungus and mold spores, protozoa, fungal pathogens, yeasts, cysts and algae

### **(i) Bacteria**

- Achromobacter butyri NCI-9404
- Aeromonas harveyi NC-2
- Aeromonas salmonicida NC-1102
- Bacillus anthracis
- Bacillus cereus
- B. coagulans
- Bacillus globigii
- Bacillus licheniformis
- Bacillus megatherium sp.
- Bacillus paratyphosus
- B. prodigiosus
- Bacillus subtilis
- B. stearothermophilus
- Clostridium botulinum
- C. sporogenes
- C. difficile
- Clostridium tetoni
- Cryptosporidium
- Coliphage
- Corynebacterium diphthriae
- Eberthella typhosa
- Endamoeba histolicea
- Escherichia coli
- Flavobacterium SP A-3
- Leptospira canicola
- Listeria
- Micrococcus candidus
- Micrococcus caseolyticus KM-15
- Micrococcus sphaeroides
- MRSA
- Mycobacterium leprae
- Mycobacterium tuberculosis
- Neisseria catarrhalis
- Phytomonas tumefaciens
- Proteus vulgaris
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa
- Pseudomonas fluorescens (biofilms)
- Pseudomonas putida
- Salmonella choleraesuis
- Salmonella enteritidis
- Salmonella typhimurium
- Salmonella typhosa
- Salmonella paratyphi
- Sarcina lutea
- Seratia marcescens
- Shigella dysenteriae
- Shigella flexneria
- Shigella paradysenteriae
- Spirillum rubrum
- Staphylococcus albus
- Staphylococcus aureus
- Streptococcus 'C'
- Streptococcus faecalis
- Streptococcus hemolyticus
- Streptococcus lactis
- Streptococcus salivarius
- Streptococcus viridans
- Torula rubra
- Vibrio alginolyticus & anguillarum
- Vibrio cholerae
- Vibrio comma
- Vibrio ichthyoderma NC-407
- V. parahaemolyticus

### **(ii) Virus**

- Adenovirus (type 7a)
- Bacteriophage (E.coli)
- Coxsackie A9, B3, & B5
- Cryptosporidium
- Echovirus 1, 5, 12, & 29
- Encephalomyocarditis
- Hepatitis A
- HIV
- GD V11 Virus
- Norovirus
- Infectious hepatitis
- Influenza
- Legionella pneumophila
- Polio virus 1, 2 & 3
- Rotavirus
- Tobacco mosaic
- Vesicular Stomatitis

### **(iii) Fungus & Mold Spores**

- Aspergillus candidus
- Aspergillus flavus (yellowish-green)
- Aspergillus glaucus (bluish-green)

- Aspergillus niger (black)
  - Aspergillus terreus, saitoi & oryzae
  - Botrytis allii
  - Colletotrichum lagenarium
  - Fusarium oxysporum
  - Grotrichum
  - Mucor recomosus A & B (white-gray)
  - Mucor piriformis
  - Oospora lactis (white)
  - Penicillium cyclopium
  - P. chrysogenum & citrinum
  - Penicillium digitatum (olive)
  - Penicillium glaucum
  - Penicillium expansum (olive)
  - Penicillium egyptiacum
  - Penicillium roqueforti (green)
  - Rhizopus nigricans (black)
  - Rhizopus stolonifer
- (iv) Protozoa**
- Paramecium
  - Nematode eggs
  - Chlorella vulgaris (Algae)
  - All Pathogenic and Non-pathogenic forms of Protozoa
- (v) Fungal Pathogens**
- Alternaria solani
  - Botrytis cinerea
  - Fusarium oxysporum
  - Monilinia fruticola
  - Monilinia laxa
  - Pythium ultimum
  - Phytophthora erythroseptica
  - Phytophthora parasitica
  - Rhizoctonia solani
  - Rhizopus stolonifera
  - Sclerotium rolfsii
  - Sclerotinia sclerotiorum
- (vi) Yeast**
- Baker's yeast
  - Candida albicans-all forms
  - Common yeast cake
  - saccharomyces cerevisiae
  - saccharomyces ellipsoideus
  - saccharomyces sp.
- (vii) Cysts**
- Cryptosporidium parvum
  - Giardia lamblia
  - Giardia muris
- (vii) Algae**
- Chlorella vulgaris
  - Thamnidium
  - Trichoderma viride
  - Verticillium albo-atrum
  - Verticillium dahliae

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<sup>i</sup> As demonstrated through independent testing. To view copies of summary reports visit [www.terсанoprofesional.com](http://www.terсанoprofesional.com).