

DRASH®

THE WARFIGHTER'S CHOICE

SUPERIOR SHELTER SOLUTIONS NOW WITH ANTIMICROBIAL DEFENSE

STATE-OF-THE-ART PROTECTION

XYTEX 500™ is a new shelter fabric developed to inhibit the most resilient bacteria and microorganisms including mold, mildew and fungus. Inside the shelter fabric a microscopic bed of nano size spikes lie in wait to puncture the cell walls of invading microbes, killing them as they come to rest on the shelter's surface. XYTEX 500's™ technology is the most effective way to kill bacteria and give DRASH users lasting protection.

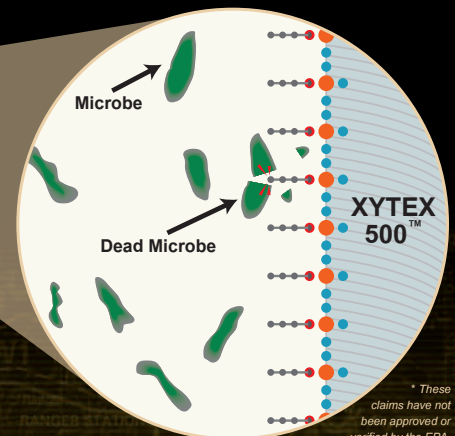
FEATURES INCLUDE:

- Independent studies show it significantly impedes the growth of gram- positive gram-negative bacteria, algae, yeast and fungi, and black mold.*
- Fabric's anti-microbial properties are permanent and do not fade over time.
- Revolutionary technology is EPA registered.
- Anti-microbial properties leave no visible trace on fabric, giving shelter covers the same look and feel as other non-antimicrobial covers.
- Embedded on shelter liner during manufacturing process.
- Permanent for life of fabric.

HOW IT WORKS:

1. Microbes land on shelter's surface.
2. Microbe's cell walls are ruptured by antimicrobial spikes that kill it.
3. Surface remains ready for next microbe.

To create a total system solution one should spray protect BioProtect 500® on the contents inside their shelter, which uses the same advanced formula as XYTEX 500™ to defend against microbes. This coating inhibits microbes from growing on the treated surfaces. BioProtect 500® uses a unique, EPA registered technology that remains bound to the substrate and will not leach or deplete as other after-market antimicrobials often do.



DHS SYSTEMS LLC
A DHS TECHNOLOGIES COMPANY

1-877-GO-DRASH drash@drash.com www.drash.com

WHY USE XYTEX 500™?

- Most offensive odors are caused by microbes, many of them dangerous.
- The World Health Organization recognizes microbes and the infections they spread as the leading cause of death in the world today.
- While many disinfectants disrupt germs on contact, they fail to provide the long-term protection provided by XYTEX 500™. Without this extra level of protection, the germs rapidly re-populate. This long-term protection is not achieved by ordinary disinfectants.
- Rigorous testing by both independent and World Health Organization approved laboratories confirms that XYTEX 500™ has been proven to reduce the growth of microbe populations by up to 99.99% and continues to inhibit their return for the life of the fabric.

INDEPENDENT STUDIES HAVE SHOWN XYTEX 500™ AND BIOPROTECT 500® TO BE EFFECTIVE AGAINST:

Fungi

Aspergillus flarres
 Aspergillus flavus
 Aspergillus niger
 Aspergillus sydowl
 Aspergillus terreus
 Aspergillus versicolor
 Aureobasidium pullalans
 Chaetomium globosum
 Cephalascus fragans
 Gloeophyllum trabeum
 Penicillium chrysogenum
 Penicillium funiculosum
 Penicillium pinophilum
 Penicillium variabile
 Poria placenta
 Pullularia pullulans
 Trichoderm sp. Madison P-42
 Trichoderma viride
 Trichophyton interdigital
 Trichophyton mentagrophytes

Yeast

Candida al bicans
 Candida pseudotropicalis
 Saccharomyces cerevisiae

Algae

Anabaena cylindrica
 Chlorophyta (green) protococcus
 Chlorophyta (green) selenastrum gracile
 Chlorophyta (green) sp.
 Chlorophyta (yellow-green) sp.
 Chlorophyta (brown)
 Cyanophyta (blue-green) anabaena
 Cyanophyta (blue-green) oscillatoria
 Cyanophyta (blue-green) sp.
 Gonium sp. (strain LB 9c)
 Pleurococcus sp. (strain LB 11)
 Selenastrum gracile

Bacteria (gram positive)

Bacillus sp. (vegetative cell)
 Bacillus subtilis
 Enterococcus sp.
 Micrococcus lutea
 Micrococcus sp
 Staphylococcus aureus
 Staphylococcus epidermidis
 Streptococcus faecalis
 Streptococcus mutans
 Streptococcus pyogenes
 Dacrer calcwacencus

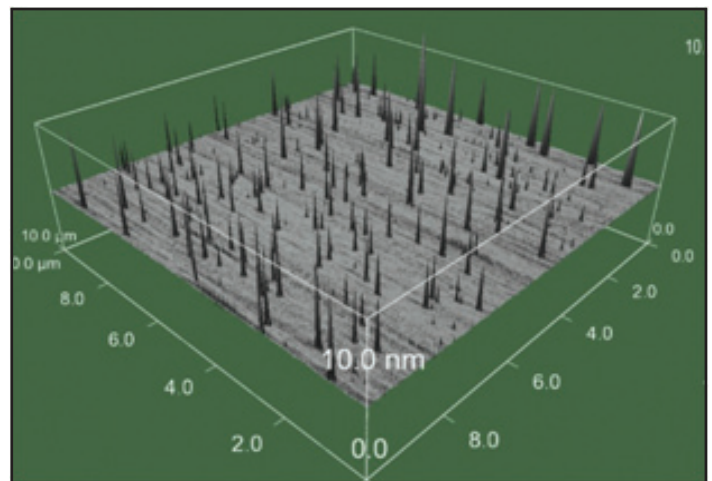
Bacteria (gram negative)

Acinetobacter
 Aerobacter aerogenes
 Aeromonas hydrophila
 Citrobacter deversus
 Citrobacter freundii
 Enterobacter agglomerans
 Enterobacter cloacae

Escherichia coli
 Klebsiella oxytoca
 Klebsiella pneumoniae
 Morganella morganii
 Mycobacterium tuberculosis
 Proteus mirabilis
 Proteus vulgaris
 Pseudomonas aeruginosa
 Pseudomonas fluorescens
 Pseudomonas putida
 Salmonella choleraesuis
 Salmonella cholera suis
 Salmonella typhi
 Salmonella typhimurium
 Salmonella typhosa
 Serratia liquifaciens
 Serratia marcescens
 Treponema hyodysenteriae
 Xanthomonas campestris

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- The molecule is made up of conventional quaternary ammonium salt (organo) and a silane molecule.
- These two parts have been spliced to produce the revolutionary technology.
- Part of the molecule forms a tenacious bond to the treated surface (porous or non-porous).
- Another part forms a microscopic bed of spikes that actually punctures cell walls of microbes as they settle on a treated surface.
- The mechanical kill prevents the breeding of stronger variants or "super bug" microorganisms such as MRSA or C-diff.



Electron microscope image of actual molecule.



Revolutionary Technology is EPA Registered