

UVDI-360 Room Sanitizer

UV Disinfection: The Role of Distance and Time



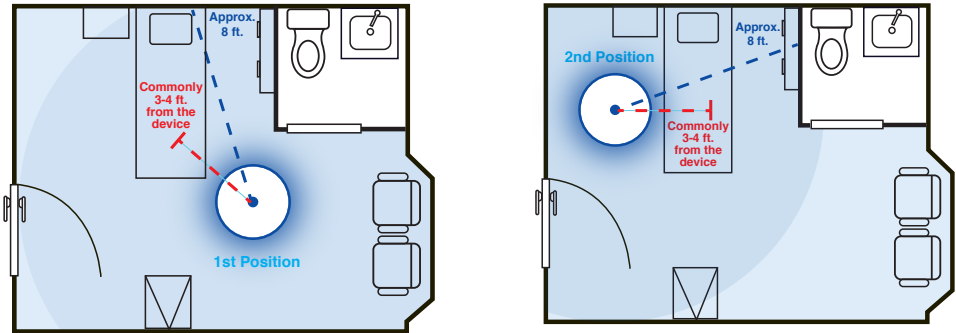
Why Distance and Time of Microorganism Claims Matter

Many ultraviolet device manufacturers claim inactivation of microorganisms at various distances, including 3 and 4 feet. At shorter distances, UV devices can deliver a stronger germicidal dose to surfaces, increasing the potential for microorganism inactivation in localized areas. However, when rapid whole room disinfection is the goal, inactivating microorganisms at 3 and 4 feet does not indicate the ability to disinfect large areas - such a 140 ft² patient room - quickly.

The UVDI-360 Room Sanitizer is proven in independent laboratory testing to inactivate over 35 microorganisms in 5 minutes at 8 feet and SARS-CoV-2 in 5 minutes at 12 feet distance. Long 62" lamp technology allows for optimal germicidal reach from above and below surfaces - and enables covering beyond 8 feet easily. We believe these parameters enable rapid, efficient UV whole room disinfection that integrates with efficient environmental hygiene protocols.



UV Whole Room Disinfection: Two Placement Example



- - Competitive UV Device Microorganism Claims - commonly 3-4 feet from device.
- - The UVDI-360 Room Sanitizer has proven microorganism claims at 8 feet - actual reach may be greater.

UVDI-360 Room Sanitizer

Proven Broad Spectrum Efficacy at Real-World Distances

- 99.99% inactivation of over 35 microorganisms in 5 minutes at 8 feet, including *C. difficile* spores and MRSA
- 99.99% inactivation of SARS-CoV-2 in 5 minutes at 12 feet
- The distance of microorganism inactivation claims is indicative of real-world conditions for whole room disinfection

99.99% inactivation in 5 minutes at 8 feet 12 feet for SARS-CoV-2*			
	≥ 4.0 Log Reduction	≥ 5.0 Log Reduction	≥ 6.0 Log Reduction
Fungi	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Candida auris</i>[†] 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Candida albicans</i> 	
Bacterial Spores	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Clostridium difficile</i> 		
Viruses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adenovirus • Hepatitis A Virus • Hepatitis C Virus^{††} • Herpes Simplex Virus 2 • Human Coronavirus • Measles Virus • Respiratory Syncytial Virus • Rhinovirus • Rotavirus • Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus-2 (SARS-CoV-2) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Ebola • Enterovirus 68 • Herpes Simplex Virus 1 • Influenza A Virus (H1N1) • Middle East Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus (MERS-CoV) • Norovirus^{†††} • Poliovirus 	
Bacteria		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Acinetobacter baumannii</i> • <i>Bordetella pertussis</i> • <i>Escherichia coli</i> • <i>Escherichia coli</i> (carbapenem-resistant; CRE) • <i>Enterococcus faecium</i> (vancomycin-resistant; VRE) • <i>Listeria monocytogenes</i> • Methicillin-resistant <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> (MRSA) • <i>Mycobacterium bovis</i> (TB surrogate) • <i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i> • <i>Salmonella enterica</i> • <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i> • <i>Staphylococcus epidermis</i> (coagulase-negative; CoNS) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Enterobacter aerogenes</i> • <i>Enterococcus aecalis</i> • <i>Klebsiella pneumoniae</i> • <i>Proteus mirabilis</i> • <i>Serratia marcescens</i>

*Based on independent laboratory testing

†Between 3-and-4-log reduction achieved at 20 minutes

†† Via bovine viral diarrhea virus surrogate

††† Via feline calicivirus surrogate

