

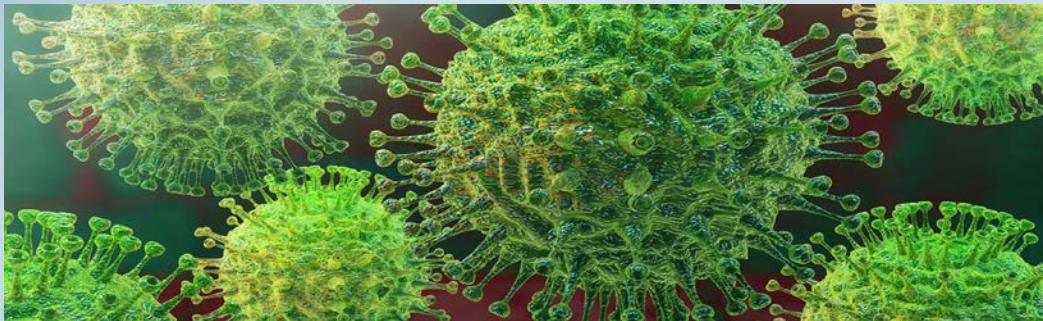


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Life in the 21st Century

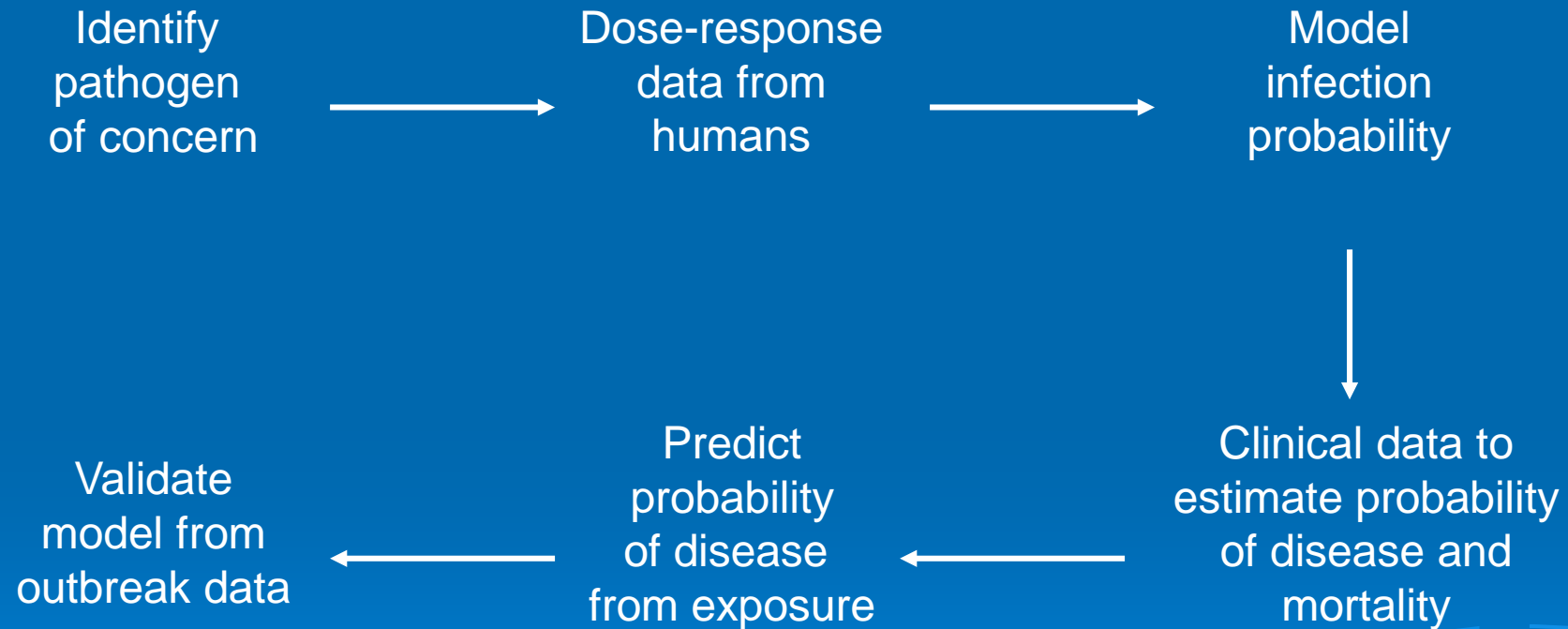
- We share more common surfaces (fomites) with more different people than ever before in history
- As a result, we share more germs with more people than at any time in history
- The “perfect storm” for transmission of CoVid-19



Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment is an approach that allows the expression of risks in a quantitative fashion in terms of infection, illness, or mortality from microbial pathogens

*Allows us to quantify the impact of infections from environmental interventions on disease transmission

Quantitative Microbial Risk Assessment



In office building 50% of the fomites and hands of employees within 4 hours will be contaminated if a person enters with a viral infection



Studies on transfer of Coronavirus (229E) from surfaces to fingers

- For use in quantitative microbial risk assessment
- No previous data on finger transfer of enveloped viruses
 - Laminate 6.5%
 - Glass 4%
 - Glazed Porcelain 49%
 - Formica 26%



Developing a “Toolbox” of environmental interventions



Persistent quats

Anti-viral
Polymeric
Silinated
Quats – last
from 48 hrs to
90 days



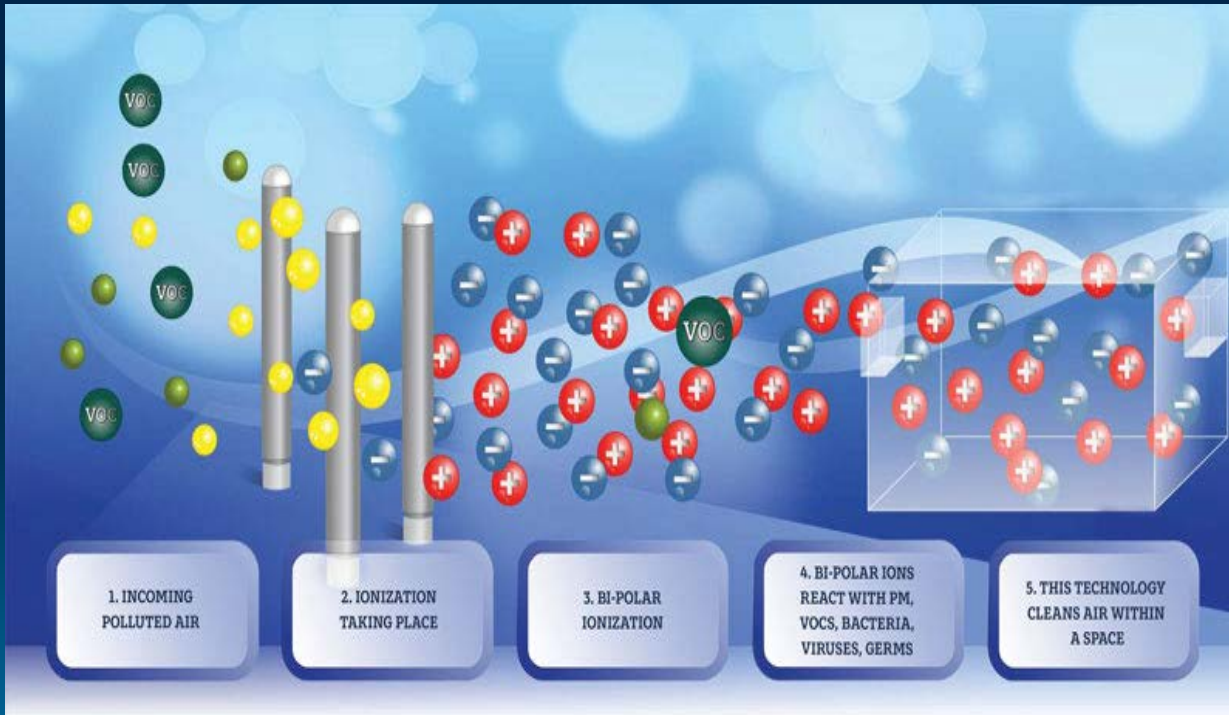
Coatings and paints



Anti-viral
copper
containing
paints

Developing a “Toolbox” of environmental interventions for Aerosols

- Bi-polar ionization can be used to disinfect air when people in the rooms
- 254 vs 222 nm
- 222 nm can be used with people in the room



Bi-polar Ionization



UV light

Studies on thermal disinfection of SARS-CoV-2 on different surfaces – How do you inactivate SARS-CoV2 in a Flight Deck ?

- Greater inactivation on metal surfaces vs plastic
- Greater inactivation at 50-60% RH than at <20% RH
- Temperatures of 40 to 55 C for 1 to 2 hours

