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Summary: Virus-inactivating properties (virucidal) of LifeClean Disinfectant of Lifeclean International AB in a quantitative suspension test according to EN 14476:2013+A2:2019 and the „VAH-Certification of Disinfection Procedures – Interim measures according to the current requirements (2015)“ under clean conditions

This summary is based on the following test reports of Dr. Brill + Partner GmbH for the surface disinfectant LifeClean Disinfectant produced by Lifeclean International AB:

adenovirus type 5 test report (L20/0962A.2) dating 29/10/2020
murine norovirus test report (L20/0962M.2) dating 26/10/2020
poliovirus type 1 test report (L20/0962Po.1) dating 26/10/2020
polyomavirus SV40 test report (L20/0962S.1) dating 02/11/2020

The evaluation had been carried out according to the requirements of the VAH in two independent test runs.

The following concentration and exposure time are necessary for the inactivation of the four test viruses:

50 ppm ClO₂ 1 minute

in order to achieve a 4 log₁₀ reduction (inactivation ≥ 99.99 %) under clean conditions in a quantitative suspension test according to EN 14476:2013+A2:2019.

After evaluation with adenovirus type 5, MNV, poliovirus type 1 and polyomavirus SV40 the surface disinfectant LifeClean Disinfectant can be declared as having “**virucidal activity**” according to EN 14476:2013+A2:2019 and the current requirements of the VAH-Certification of Disinfection Procedures.

Therefore, after successful experiments with the above mentioned non-enveloped viruses the test product is also effective against the so-called blood-borne viruses including HBV, HCV and HIV as well as against members of other virus families such as orthomyxoviridae (incl. all human and animal influenza viruses like H5N1 and H1N1), coronaviridae (like MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV-1 and SARS-CoV-2) and filoviridae including Ebola virus (see list at the end, literary quotation).

Dr. Jochen Steinmann

Summary LifeClean Disinfectant - virucidal - EN 14476 Version 01

From Annex A in EN 14476

Examples of viruses which may contaminate human medical instruments, hands, surfaces (*Enveloped viruses are in bold*)

NOTE This list is not exhaustive.

Blood

Enterovirus

Filoviridae

Flavivirus

Herpesviridae

Hepatitis A Virus (HAV)

Hepatitis B virus (HBV)

Hepatitis C virus (HCV)

Hepatitis Delta virus (HDV)

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Human T Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV)

Parvovirus B 19

Respiratory tract

Adenovirus (Mast-)

Coronavirus

Enterovirus

Herpesviridae

Influenza Virus

Paramyxoviridae

Rhinovirus

Rubella Virus

Neural tissue, ear & nose, eye

Adenovirus (Mast-)

Enterovirus

Herpesviridae

Measles Virus

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Polyomavirus

Rabies Virus

Rubella Virus

Gastro-intestinal

Adenovirus (Mast-)

Caliciviridae

Coronavirus

Astrovirus

Enterovirus

Hepatitis A Virus (HAV)

Hepatitis E Virus (HEV)

Rotavirus

Skin, breast and/or milk

Enterovirus

Herpesviridae

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Human T Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV)

Papillomavirus

Poxviridae

Spleen and lymph nodes (see also „Blood“)

Human T Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV)

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Dental procedure

Adenovirus (Mast-)

Enterovirus

Herpesviridae

Hepatitis B virus (HBV)

Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)

Hepatitis Delta Virus (HDV)

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Urogenital tract

Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)

Herpesviridae

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Human T Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV)

Papillomavirus

Polyomavirus

Reference:

Van Regenmortel MHV et al., Eds.: Virus Taxonomy, Classification and Nomenclature of Viruses, seventh report of the international committee on taxonomy of viruses.

Academic Press, San Diego, 2000