TOP LAB STUDY

AtmosAir™

*Proven to Neutralize Coronavirus by More than **99.9%***

NEW RESULTS ANNOUNCED JUNE 2020

From bogus vaccines to fake testing sites, there's no shortage of products flooding the market erroneously promising to defend against COVID-19. But AtmosAir Solutions is proud to share that our bi-polar ionization technology is now verified by one of the preeminent laboratories for testing EPA and FDA registered sanitizing products.

IN A STUDY LAST WEEK, MICROCHEM LABORATORY, FOUND THAT:

*The presence of coronavirus was reduced by **99.92% within 30 minutes** of exposure to AtmosAir's bi-polar ionization technology*

RESEARCH

The purpose of the study was to determine the effectiveness of the AtmosAir Matterhorn Series device against Human Coronavirus Strain 229E at contact times of 30 minutes, 60 minutes, and 120 minutes. The researchers observed the viruses activity on a controlled surface and on a surface treated with the AtmosAir Matterhorn Series at varying temperatures.

OF THE FINDINGS

President and CEO of AtmosAir Solutions, Steve Levine, said "We are delivering a cost-effective, environmentally and socially sustainable public health product that can deliver results so that we can start coming together again safely."

"This result further validates how beneficial the active continuous disinfection with AtmosAir bi-polar ionization can be to neutralize Coronavirus," said Tony Abate, Vice President and Chief Technical Officer at AtmosAir Solutions.

ATMOSAIR IS THE LEADER IN BI-POLAR IONIZATION TECHNOLOGY AND...

- AtmosAir is over 99.9 percent effective in reducing the coronavirus on surfaces.
- AtmosAir's technology proactively emits bi-polar ions that attack and neutralize coronavirus in a continuous way.
- Unlike many unverified products, AtmosAir Solutions is backed by science.
- AtmosAir has been installed in 7,500 other commercial and residential buildings, sports facilities, airports, hotels, hospitals and casinos.

STUDY REPORT

Study Title
Virucidal Efficacy of a Test Substance For Use on Inanimate, Nonporous Surfaces

Product Identity
AtmosAir Matterhorn Series

Test Microorganism
Human Coronavirus, Strain 229E, ATCC VR-740

Study Identification Number
NG15291

Author
Tamisha Smith, B.S.

Study Completion Date
04JUN2020

Testing Facility
Microchem Laboratory
1304 W. Industrial Blvd.
Round Rock, Texas 78681

Study Sponsor
AtmosAir Solutions
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STUDY REPORT SUMMARY

General Study Information

Study Title:	ASTM E1053 Method (Modified) Virucidal Efficacy of a Test Substance For Use on Inanimate, Nonporous Surfaces
Study Identification Number:	NG15291

Test System

Test Microorganism(s):	Human Coronavirus, Strain 229E, ATCC VR-740
Host Cell(s):	MRC-5, CCL-171
Test Substance:	AtmosAir Matterhorn Series
Test Substance Receipt Date:	09APR2020

Test Parameters

Test Substance Dilution:	Ready to use
Test Substance Application:	Fogging (The Matterhorn device for this study was calibrated to an ion saturation of 1,500 ions per cm^3)
Organic Soil Load:	No additional soil load incorporated into inoculum
Number of Replicates Per Contact Time:	3
Contact Time(s):	30 minutes, 60 minutes, and 120 minutes
Exposure Temperature:	Ambient room temperature (25.2 – 25.6°C, 46 – 47% Relative Humidity (RH))
Neutralization Method(s):	N/A

Study Dates

Experimental Start Date/Time:	21MAY2020 / 1615
Experimental Termination Date/Time:	29MAY2020 / 0938
Study Completion Date:	04JUN2020

TEST PROCEDURE

Summary

- Stock virus was thawed and was not supplemented with an organic soil load.
- Sterile glass Petri dish carriers (100 x 15 mm) were inoculated with a volume of virus suspension. A sufficient number of test and control carriers were prepared.
- Inoculated carriers were dried at room temperature under laminar flow conditions.
- The test device was prepared according to the Study Sponsor's instructions as requested, and applied to the test carriers.
- The control carrier was held covered for the contact time then harvested in the same manner as the test.
- The viral suspensions were quantified to determine the levels of infectious virus using standard cell culture (e.g. $TCID_{50}$) or plaque assay techniques.
- Assay trays/plates were incubated for the period most suitable for the virus-host cell system (e.g. 7 days).
- After the incubation period, the assay was scored for the presence/absence of test virus. The appropriate calculations were performed (e.g. Spearman-Karber) to determine viral titers.
- Log_{10} and percent reductions were calculated for viral films exposed to the test product relative to the titer obtained for the study control carrier(s), and reported to the Study Sponsor.

SUCCESS CRITERIA

The following measures are met to ensure the acceptability of virucidal efficacy data:

- A minimum of 4.80 $\log_{10}$ infective units/control carrier is recovered from each plate recovery control film(s).
- The virus titer control demonstrate obvious and or typical cytopathic effects on the monolayers unless a detection method other than cytopathic effect is used.
- Quantification of the test and control parameters are conducted at a minimum of four determinations per dilution.

The product performance criteria follows:

- In the presence or absence of cytotoxicity, the product should demonstrate a $\geq$3.00 $\log_{10}$ reduction in viral titer on each surface.
- If cytotoxicity is present, the virus control titer should be increased if necessary to demonstrate a $\geq$3.00 $\log_{10}$ reduction in viral titer on each surface beyond the cytotoxicity level.

CALCULATIONS AND STATISTICAL ANALYSIS

The $TCID_{50}$ (Tissue Culture Infectivity Dose) represents the endpoint dilution where 50% of the cell cultures exhibit cytopathic effects due to infection by the test virus. The endpoint dilution at which 50% of the host cell monolayers exhibit cytotoxicity is termed the Tissue Culture Dose (TCD_{50}). The $TCID_{50}$, and TCD_{50} was determined using the Spearman-Kärber method and calculated as follows:

Negative logarithm of endpoint titer =

[– Log of first dilution inoculated] – [((sum of % mortality at each dilution/100) – 0.5) x Logarithm of dilution]

The result of this calculation is expressed as $TCID_{50}$/0.1 ml (or volume of dilution inoculated) for the test, virus control, and neutralization control and TCD_{50}/0.1 ml (or volume of dilution inoculated) for the cytotoxicity control.

Calculation of the Log Reduction

The log reduction in viral titer was calculated as follows:

Plate Recovery Control Log_{10} $TCID_{50}$ – Virus-Test Substance Log_{10} $TCID_{50}$

Calculation of the Percent Reduction

The percent reduction in viral titer was calculated as follows:

Percent Reduction = 1- (C/B) x 100, where:
B = Average $TCID_{50}$ of virus in control suspensions.
C = Average $TCID_{50}$ of virus in virus-test suspensions.

The presence of any test substance cytotoxicity were taken into account when calculating the log and percent reductions in viral titer.

If multiple virus control and test replicates were performed, the average $TCID_{50}$ of each parameter was calculated and the average result used to calculate the log reductions in viral titer.

RESULTS

Table 1: Virus Titer and Virus Plate Recovery Control Results

		Virus Titer	Virus Plate Recovery Control Time Zero	Virus Plate Recovery Control 30 minutes	Virus Plate Recovery Control 60 minutes	Virus Plate Recovery Control 120 minutes
Cell Control		0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Dilution	10^{-1}	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + + +
	10^{-2}	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + + +
	10^{-3}	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + + +	+ + 0 +
	10^{-4}	+ + + +	+ + + 0	+ 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	10^{-5}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	10^{-6}	0 0 0 0	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
$TCID_{50}$ per 0.1 ml		4.50	4.25	3.75 Log_{10}	3.50 Log_{10}	3.25 Log_{10}
$TCID_{50}$ per Carrier		4.80	4.55	4.05 Log_{10}	3.80 Log_{10}	3.55 Log_{10}

Key: + = Virus recovered; 0 = Virus not recovered and/or no cytotoxicity observed;
T = Cytotoxicity observed

Table 2: Test Results at 30 minutes

		Test Results Replicate 1 30 minutes	Test Results Replicate 2 30 minutes	Test Results Replicate 3 30 minutes
Cell Control		0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Dilution	10^{-1}	0 0 0 +	0 0 0 +	0 0 0 0
	10^{-2}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	10^{-3}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	10^{-4}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	10^{-5}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
$TCID_{50}$ per 0.1 ml		0.75 Log_{10}	0.75 Log_{10}	≤0.50 Log_{10}
$TCID_{50}$ per Carrier		1.05 Log_{10}	1.05 Log_{10}	≤0.80 Log_{10}
Average Log_{10} Reduction		2.78 Log_{10}		
Average Percent Reduction		99.92%		

Key: + = Virus recovered; 0 = Virus not recovered and/or no cytotoxicity observed;
T = Cytotoxicity observed; [†]*Taking cytotoxicity and neutralization controls into account.*

Table 3: Test Results at 60 minutes

		Test Results Replicate 1 60 minutes	Test Results Replicate 2 60 minutes	Test Results Replicate 3 60 minutes
Cell Control		0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Dilution	10^{-1}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	10^{-2}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	10^{-3}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	10^{-4}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	10^{-5}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
$TCID_{50}$ per 0.1 ml		≤0.50 Log_{10}	≤0.50 Log_{10}	≤0.50 Log_{10}
$TCID_{50}$ per Carrier		≤0.80 Log_{10}	≤0.80 Log_{10}	≤0.80 Log_{10}
Average Log_{10} Reduction		2.70 Log_{10}		
Average Percent Reduction		99.90%		

Key: + = Virus recovered; 0 = Virus not recovered and/or no cytotoxicity observed;
T = Cytotoxicity observed; [†]*Taking cytotoxicity and neutralization controls into account.*

Table 4: Test Results at 120 minutes

		Test Results Replicate 1 120 minutes	Test Results Replicate 2 120 minutes	Test Results Replicate 3 120 minutes
Cell Control		0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
Dilution	10^{-1}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 +
	10^{-2}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	10^{-3}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	10^{-4}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
	10^{-5}	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0
$TCID_{50}$ per 0.1 ml		≤0.50 Log_{10}	≤0.50 Log_{10}	0.75 Log_{10}
$TCID_{50}$ per Carrier		≤0.80 Log_{10}	≤0.80 Log_{10}	1.05 Log_{10}
Average Log_{10} Reduction		2.37 Log_{10}		
Average Percent Reduction		99.79%		

Key: + = Virus recovered; 0 = Virus not recovered and/or no cytotoxicity observed;
T = Cytotoxicity observed; [†]*Taking cytotoxicity and neutralization controls into account.*

STUDY CONCLUSION

The purpose of the study was to determine the virucidal efficacy of AtmosAir Matterhorn Series device against Human Coronavirus Strain 229E, with no additional soil load incorporated into inoculum, at contact times of 30 minutes, 60 minutes, and 120 minutes, and at an exposure temperature of 25.2 – 25.6°C, 46 – 47% RH.

At 30 minutes, the Plate Recovery Control demonstrated a viral titer of 3.75 Log_{10} $TCID_{50}$ per 0.1 ml and 4.05 Log_{10} $TCID_{50}$ per carrier. The evaluated test device, AtmosAir Matterhorn Series, demonstrated an average 2.78 Log_{10} reduction (99.92%) in viral titer.

At 60 minutes, the Plate Recovery Control demonstrated a viral titer of 3.50 Log_{10} $TCID_{50}$ per 0.1 ml and 3.80 Log_{10} $TCID_{50}$ per carrier. The evaluated test device, AtmosAir Matterhorn Series, demonstrated an average 2.70 Log_{10} reduction (99.90%) in viral titer.

At 120 minutes, the Plate Recovery Control demonstrated a viral titer of 3.25 Log_{10} $TCID_{50}$ per 0.1 ml and 3.55 Log_{10} $TCID_{50}$ per carrier. The evaluated test device, AtmosAir Matterhorn Series, demonstrated an average 2.37 Log_{10} reduction (99.79%) in viral titer.

Note:
As an enveloped virus, Human Coronavirus 229E is susceptible to inactivation during periods of prolonged drying. Drying times past 1 hour can result in decreased viral recovery due to natural inactviation.

The test substance will be disposed of 30 days after the completion of this study, unless otherwise requested by the Study Sponsor.

The results of this study apply to the tested substances(s) only. Extrapolation of findings to related materials is the responsibility of the Sponsor.

AtmosAir Coronavirus Chamber Test FAQ

What was the size of the testing chamber?

The test chamber is 4' x 4' x 4' however the more critical fact is that the ion saturation was calibrated to 1,500 ions per cm^3 which is the targeted ion saturation in any space we serve large or small.

Was COVID-19 tested?

No. Tested was human coronavirus 229 E which is one of the 7 known human coronaviruses. 229 E does not have outbreak potential. Outside of government facilities, laboratories will not test viruses with outbreak potential.
Analysis from Dr. Philip Tierno Jr., NYU Langone Medical Center: All coronaviruses attach to ACE-2 receptors on human cells by their Protein S spikes on their surface and that is also the main target of the ions. Hence all coronaviruses (including COVID-19) would be affected by the air ions in the same way and be inactivated and destroyed. It doesn't matter what the strain of coronaviruses is, they all succumb by the same mechanism.

How does this test compare to a real world application?

The chamber simulates a contaminant present in a space saturated by AtmosAir bi-polar ionization. The ion saturation of 1,500 ions per cm^3 is what we specify in our typical field application, so the test conditions are reflective of our design parameters.

Does the virus naturally decay after some period of time?

Yes. In the chamber this was seen at the 60 minute mark. In the real world it has been estimated to decay between 4 hours and 72 hours.

How do ions deactivate the virus?

Ions through oppositely charged attraction bond with the surface protein spikes on the virus. The interaction causes the formation of the OH (Hydroxyl) on these protein spikes. The hydroxyl removes a hydrogen from the organism which is then converted back to water. The virus now has a hole in it which deactivates the virus. The virus in this state cannot reproduce, spread and infect in the body, even if ingested.

How long does the interaction between the ions and the virus take?

This can happen in a matter of seconds.

How does this compare to air in a duct system where the air is moving rapidly?

A bi-polar ion system uses the HVAC or duct system as a transport mechanism, a highway of sorts, to get the ions to the target, the occupied space. This is where the interactions in air and on surfaces are happening. Here the ions can have all the exposure they need to allow for the deactivation process to occur.

Would the ions have the same effect on airborne virus as on surface virus?

The interactions described earlier would occur on the virus wherever it is, in air or on surfaces.