



**Sturdy V-San branded products CN1206 & CN1207  
report for antibacterial cleaner, manufacturers  
code AB2020 batch 2434 test results against all  
Coronavirus and SARS-CoV-2**

## Test Report: BS EN 14476:2013 + A2:2019 Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics – Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of virucidal activity in the medical area- Test method and requirements (Phase 2/Step 1)

### Test Laboratory

### BluTest Laboratories Ltd

5 Robroyston Oval, Nova Business Park, Glasgow, G33 1AP

### Identification of sample

Name of the product	Antibacterial Cleaner
Batch number	2434
Project Code	BT-CCH-01
Date of Delivery	08 May 2020
Storage conditions	Ambient
Active substances	Didecyldimethylammonium chloride
Appearance	Liquid
Condition upon receipt	Undamaged

### Test Method and its validation

Method	1 part interfering substance + 1 part virus suspension + 8 parts biocide were mixed and incubated at the indicated contact temperature for the indicated contact times. Assays were validated by a cytotoxicity control, interference control, neutralisation control and a formaldehyde internal standard.
Neutralisation	Dilution-neutralisation/gel filtration Eagles Minimum Essential Medium + 5.0% v/v foetal bovine serum at 4°C

### Experimental Conditions

Period of analysis	06 June 2020 to 11 June 2020
Product diluents used	Sterile distilled water
Product test concentrations	10.0% v/v; 50.0% v/v; 80.0% v/v
Appearance product dilutions	No changes noted- stable
Appearance in test mixture	No changes noted- stable
Contact times (minutes)	5 ± 10s
Test temperature	20°C ± 1°C
Interfering substances	0.3g/l bovine albumin
Temperature of incubation	37°C ± 1°C + 5% CO <sub>2</sub>
Identification and passage (P) of virus	<b>Vaccinia virus VR-1549 Elstree strain (P6)</b>
Identification and passage (P) of cells	Vero Cells (P 21) ( <i>Vaccinia Virus</i> )

## PROTOCOL SUMMARY

The basic virucidal efficacy test is set up with three concentrations of test product solution and a 5-minute contact time. Virus is exposed to disinfectant in 24-well plates, then neutralised, serially diluted and virus titred in 96-well tissue culture plates to determine the tissue culture infectious dose<sub>50</sub> (TCID<sub>50</sub>) of surviving virus. *Vaccinia virus* VR-1549 Elstree strain / Vero cells are assayed in parallel in each test. TCID<sub>50</sub> is determined by the method of Karber<sup>1</sup>.

### Cytotoxicity control

The test product solution is measured for its effects on the host cells used to propagate the virus, to determine the sensitivity of the assay.

### Interference control

The effect of the cells after treatment of the test product solution are verified to ensure the cells can show susceptibility for virus infection. This is compared against cells that have not been treated with test product.

### Disinfectant suppression control VS1

Virus is added to the highest concentration of test product solution and then the mixture immediately removed and neutralised. The neutralised virus titre is then determined to assess the efficiency of the neutralisation procedure.

### Disinfectant suppression control VS2

Internal control which adds virus to neutralised test product solution to assess the efficiency of the neutralisation procedure.

### No column Control

Internal control on the highest contact time to assess any impact of the Microspin™ S 400 HR columns.

### Virus recovery control

Virus titre is determined for virus in contact with sterile distilled water at t=0, t = 5 and at t =15. The virus titre after 5 minutes is then compared to the recovery of disinfectant-treated virus to measure the log reduction in virus titre. The virus titre at 15 minutes is compared to the reference virus inactivation control.

### Reference virus inactivation control

Virus is exposed to 0.7% W/V formaldehyde and the recovery of virus determined by TCID<sub>50</sub> after 5 and 15 minutes, in order to assess that the test virus has retained reproducible biocide resistance. In addition, the formaldehyde cytotoxicity of neutralised formaldehyde is determined, to measure assay sensitivity.

1Kärber, G.: Beitrag zur Kollektiven Behandlung Pharmakologischer Reihenversuche. Arch. Exp. Path. Pharmak. 162 (1931): 480-487.

## Vaccinia virus (VR-1549) Elstree strain Test Results

EN14476:2013 + A2:2019 Suspension test for the efficacy of Antibacterial Cleaner, Batch 2434, BT-CCH-01 from Car-Chem Limited against Vaccinia virus VR-1549 under CLEAN conditions						
Test Results						
Concentration	10.0% (v/v)		50.0% (v/v)		80.0% (v/v)	
Exposure Time	data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml
t = 5 minutes	0.00	3.16E+01	1.00	3.16E+02	1.00	3.16E+02
Raw Data	000000	3.16E+01	600000	3.16E+02	600000	3.16E+02
log		1.50		2.50		2.50
log difference		4.50		3.50		3.50

EN14476:2013 + A2:2019 Suspension test for the efficacy of Antibacterial Cleaner, Batch 2434, BT-CCH-01 from Car-Chem Limited against Vaccinia virus VR-1549 under CLEAN conditions									
Summary Table									
Product:	Interfering substance	Concentration	Level of cytotoxicity	lg TCID <sub>50</sub>					
				0 min	5 min	15 min	60 min	>4 lg reduction after 'X' Min	
Antibacterial Cleaner	0.3g/l BSA	80.0% (v/v)	2.50	2.50	2.50	n.a.	n.a.	>5 mins	
		50.0% (v/v)	2.50	n.a.	2.50	n.a.	n.a.	>5 mins	
		10.0% (v/v)	2.50	n.a.	1.50	n.a.	n.a.	<5 mins	
Virus Control	CLEAN			6.00	6.00	6.17	n.a.	n.a.	
Formaldehyde	PBS	0.7% (w/v)	3.50			5 min	15 min		
						4.33	3.50		>15 mins

## Vaccinia virus (VR-1549) Elstree strain Control Data

EN14476:2013 + A2:2019 Suspension test for the efficacy of Antibacterial Cleaner, Batch 2434, BT-CCH-01 from Car-Chem Limited against Vaccinia virus VR-1549 under CLEAN conditions

Controls												
Virus Recovery 0 min		Virus Recovery 5 min		Virus Recovery 15 min		Cytotoxicity		Disinfectant Suppression VS		Disinfectant Suppression VS2		
raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	
4.50	1.00E+06	4.50	1.00E+06	4.67	1.47E+06	1.00	3.16E+02	1.00	3.16E+02	4.00	3.16E+05	
666621	1.00E+06	666630	1.00E+06	666631	1.47E+06	600000	3.16E+02	600000	3.16E+02	666510	3.16E+05	
	6.00		6.00		6.17		2.50		2.50		5.50	
							3.50		3.50		0.50	
Formaldehyde reference inactivation controls												
Cytotoxicity		Exposure time		0.7% Formaldehyde		15 mins		No column Control		5 min		
raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	
2.00	3.16E+03		2.83	2.15E+04	2.00		3.16E+03		4.83	2.15E+06		
660000	3.16E+03		664100	2.15E+04	660000		3.16E+03		666641	2.15E+06		
	3.50	log		4.33			3.50			6.33		
		log difference		1.83			2.67					
Virus dilution												
Interference control		-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	Stock Virus (TCID <sub>50</sub> )				
		1	1	1	0.5	0.17	0		6.00			
		3.16E+02	3.16E+02	3.16E+02	1.00E+02	4.68E+01	3.16E+01		3.16E+07			
		2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.67	1.50		6666660000			
		6	6	6	3	1	0					
		1	1	1	0.33	0	0					
		3.16E+02	3.16E+02	3.16E+02	6.76E+01	3.16E+01	3.16E+01					
		2.50	2.50	2.50	1.83	1.50	1.50					
		6	6	6	2	0	0					
		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.17	0.17	0.00					
		-2	-2	-2	-2	-2	-2					
		Neat	Neat	Neat	Neat	Neat	Neat					

## CONCLUSION

### Verification of the methodology

A test is only valid if the following criteria are fulfilled:

- a) The titre of the test suspension of at least  $10^8$  TCID<sub>50</sub> /ml is sufficiently high to at least enable a titre reduction of 4 lg to verify the method.
- b) Detectable titre reduction is at least 4 log<sub>10</sub>.
- c) Difference of the logarithmic titre of the virus control minus the logarithmic titre of the test virus in the reference inactivation test is between:
  - Between 0.75 and 3.5 after 5 min and between 2.0 and 4.0 after 15 min for Vaccinia virus
- d) Cytotoxicity of the product solution does not affect cell morphology and growth or susceptibility for the test virus in the dilutions of the test mixtures which are necessary to demonstrate a 4 log<sub>10</sub> reduction of the virus.
- e) The interference control result does not show a difference of < 1.0 log<sub>10</sub> of virus titre for test product treated cells in comparison to the non-treated cells.
- f) Neutralisation validation. This is called the disinfectant suppression test in this protocol. The disinfectant was neutralised by column chromatography through an Illustra Microspin S-400 HR column to achieve the best possible neutralisation available for this test. The difference for virus is greater than 0.5 log<sub>10</sub> indicating rapid irreversible virucidal activity of the disinfectant by dilution at a concentration of 80.0% v/v for VS1. This neutralisation validation has been verified by VS2, which shows the product has been successfully neutralised.

According to EN 14476:2013 + A2:2019, **Antibacterial Cleaner POSSESSES VIRUCIDAL** activity at a concentration of **10.0% v/v** of the working concentration as tested after **5 MINUTES** at **20°C** under **CLEAN** conditions (0.3 g/l bovine albumin) against *Vaccinia virus* VR-1549 Elstree strain / Vero cells.

The cytotoxicity of the product prevented a pass being observed at 50.0% v/v and 80.0% v/v.

**This product therefore is effective against all enveloped viruses as defined in EN 14476:2013 + A2:2019 Annex A\*. This therefore includes all coronaviruses and SARS-CoV-2.**

Authorised signatory



Dr Chris Woodall, Director

BluTest Laboratories Ltd

Glasgow, UK.

Date: 17 JUNE 2020

### DISCLAIMER

The results in this test report only pertain to the sample supplied.

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**\*EN 14476 2013 + A2 2019 Annex A (informative – Enveloped viruses)**

Poxviridae  
Herpesviridae  
Filoviridae (e.g. Ebola, Marburg)  
Flavivirus  
Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)  
Hepatitis Delta Virus (HDV)  
Influenza Virus  
Paramyxoviridae  
Rubella Virus  
Measles Virus  
Rabies Virus  
Coronavirus (e.g. SARS, MERS)  
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)  
Human T Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV)  
Hepatitis B virus (HBV)

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