

# UniBlue and Corona Virus

## Disinfecting against Covid-19 Coronavirus with Unibblue

Since the beginning of the year, we've been asked on many occasions if the ACS Unibblue Universal Disinfectant is effective at killing the new strain of Coronavirus, Covid-19.

As this strain is new to humans, experts cannot yet be certain on the routes of transmission. However, similar viruses are spread by droplets from coughs and sneezes (NHS 2020)

It's also possible that transmission can be from handling contaminated surfaces and then touching the mouth, nose or eyes. Although this may not be considered the main route of transmission, handwashing with hot water and soap in accordance with Government guidelines helps prevent this form of contamination. It is thought that the virus can remain active on a suitable surface for between two hours and nine days, but as yet, authorities cannot be more specific.

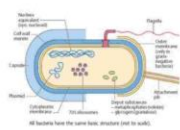
In the UK, the risk of catching Covid-19 is still classified as low, but those most at risk, such as the elderly, people with chronic lung conditions, cancer, diabetes or weakened immune systems, should take extra care, as should those that care for them (gov.uk 2020).

Currently we are unable to test Unibblue against this novel virus. However, Covid-19 is an envelope virus. That is, it has a shell or casing around the main body of the virus. Unibblue is known to be effective against both these 'envelope' viruses as well as the harder to kill 'non-envelope' viruses (see the EN test standards chart). Therefore, it is possible that Unibblue may control Covid-19 on work surfaces, handles even bedding and soft furnishings providing the dwell times are adhered to, but we cannot be certain.

Unibblue is the only broad spectrum disinfectant to achieve BPR simplified authorization in the UK and is safe for use.

CONTACT TIME IN MINUTES	PART 2		PART 3	PART 4	
EN TESTS	HEALTHCARE HARD SURFACES	INSTRUMENTS BY IMMERSION OR FILLING	VETERINARY AND FARMING HARD SURFACES	FOOD INDUSTRY HARD SURFACES	INNER SURFACES
Bacteria – gram positive and negative including superbugs EN 1656, 13727, 14561, 16615, 14349	1 minute	1 minute	30 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes
Viruses including envelope and non-envelope – Noro, Adeno, Polio, Bovine EN14476, 14675	2 minutes	2 minutes	30 minutes	2 minutes	2 minutes
Yeast – Candida Albicans EN1657, 13624, 13697, 14562, 16438	5 minutes	5 minutes	30 minutes	5 minutes	5 minutes
Mycobacteria including Terrae, Avium etc EN14348	10 minutes	10 minutes		10 minutes	10 minutes

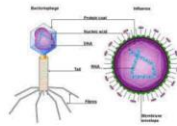
# Approach differs from germ to germ



## Bacteria

Gram negative bacteria are more resistant to essential oils than gram positive, and the opposite applies to organic acids, creating a synergistic combination.

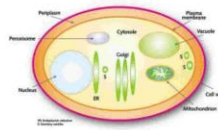
Lactic acid is ideally suited for penetrating the cell membrane and can act as a potentiator for tartaric acid and essential oil.



## Viruses

Enveloped viruses are inactivated in a similar manner to bacteria.

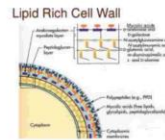
Organic acids disrupting the surface structure of non-enveloped viruses, so effecting the 'lock and key' mechanism of attachment to the victim pathogen.



## Yeast

Lactic acid is ideally suited for penetrating the cell membrane and can act as a potentiator for tartaric acid and essential oils.

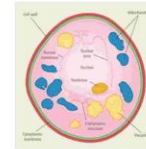
Tartaric acid is especially suited for yeast kill.



## Mycobacteria

Co-formulants boost surfactant efficacy against an extra layer of complex proteins and polymeric peptides on the outer cell wall via extremely low concentrations of ethyl alcohol and glycol ether making way for acids.

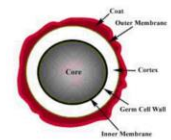
Lactic acid is ideally suited for penetrating the cell membrane and can act as a potentiator for tartaric acid and essential oil.



## Fungi

Essential oils are effective to penetrate more robust fungal cell walls. Lactic acid is ideally suited for penetrating the cell membrane and can act as a potentiator for the other biocides

Tartaric acid is especially suited for fungal kill. Killing can take slightly longer due to the massive size of the fungal pathogen.



## Spores

Co-formulants boost surfactant efficacy against fats and waxes, via extremely low concentrations of ethyl alcohol and glycol ether making way for acids.

Lactic acid is ideally suited for penetrating the cell membrane and can act as a potentiator for tartaric acid and essential oil.