GOGONANO™
Nanotechnology made simple

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)

IDENTIFICATION OF SAMPLE	Identification of the substance/mixture and of the company/undertaking
Name of the product	General Purpose Sanitiser Concentrate
Batch number	K5093
Client	Digital Trade Solutions OÜ
Client Address	Kose mnt 28-13, Anija vald, Harjumaa, 74310 Estonia
Project Code	BT-GEN-03
Date of Delivery	16 April 2020
Storage conditions	Ambient
Active substances	L-Lactic Acid
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

EXPERIMENTAL CONDITIONS

Period of analysis	28 April 2020 to 03 May 2020
Product diluents used	Sterile, synthetic hard water
Product test concentrations	10.0% v/v (1-part product plus 9 parts water); 20.0% v/v (1-part product plus 4 parts water); 33.3% v/v (1 part product plus 2 parts water);
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

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)

Temperature of incubation	37°C ± 1°C + 5% CO_2
Identification and passage (P) of virus	Vaccinia virus VR-1549 Elstree strain (P9)
Identification and passage (P) of cells	Vero Cells (P49) (*Vaccinia Virus)*

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 tired in 96-well tissue culture plates to determine the tissue culture infectious dose$_{50}$ ($TCID_{50}$) of surviving virus. *Vaccinia virus* VR- 1549 Elstree strain / Vero cells are assayed in parallel in each test. $TCID_{50}$ is determined by the method of Karber[1].

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 products.

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 torfaltihsaetinoenu 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
eVirus titre is determined for virus in contact with sterile hard 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 minutespisarceodm 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 $TCID_{50}$ 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): 480-48.

Vaccinia virus (VR-1549) Elstree strain Test Results

EN14476:2013 + A2 : 2019 Suspension test for the efficacy of General Purpose Sanitiser Concentrate, against Vaccinia virus VR- 1549 under CLEAN conditions

Test Results

Concentration	**10.0% (v/v)**		**20.0% (v/v)**		**33.3% (v/v)**	
Exposure Time	data	$TCID_{50}$/ml	data	$TCID_{50}$/ml	data	$TCID_{50}$/ml
t = 5 minutes	1.00	**3.16E+02**	1.00	**3.16E+02**	2.00	**3.16E+03**
Raw Data	600000	**3.16E+02**	600000	**3.16E+02**	660000	**3.16E+03**
log		**2.50**		**2.50**		**3.50**
log difference		**4.00**		**4.00**		**3.00**

EN14476:2013 + A2:2019 Suspension test for the efficacy of General Purpose Sanitiser Concentrate, against Vaccinia virus VR-1549 under CLEAN conditions

Summary Table

Product:	Interfering substance	Concentration	Level of cytotoxicity	lg $TCID_{50}$					>4 log reduction after 'X' Min
				0 min	5 min	15 min	30 min	60 min	
General Purpose Sanitiser Concentrate	0.3g/l BSA	33.3% (v/v)	3.50	3.50	3.50	n.a .	n.a .	n.a .	>5 mins
		20.0% (v/v)	3.50	n.a.	2.50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 mins
		10.0% (v/v)	3.50	n.a.	2.50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	5 mins
Virus Control	CLEAN			6.50	6.50	6.50	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
							5 min	15 min	
Formaldehyde	PBS	0.7% (w/v)	3.50				4.50	3.67	>15 mins

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)

Vaccinia virus (VR-1549) Elstree strain Control Data

EN14476:2013 + A2:2019 Suspension test for the efficacy of General Purpose Sanitiser Concentrate,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	
ra w data	$TCID_{50}$/ml	raw data	$TCID_{50}$/ml	raw data	$TCID_{50}$/ml	raw data	$TCID_{50}$/ml	raw data	$TCID_{50}$/ml	raw data	$TCID_{50}$/ml
5.00	**3.16E+06**	5.00	**3.16E+06**	5.00	**3.16E+06**	2.00	**3.16E+03**	2.00	**3.16E+03**	4.67	**1.47E+06**
666660	**3.16E+06**	666660	**3.16E+06**	666660	**3.16E+06**	660000	**3.16E+03**	660000	**3.16E+03**	666640	**1.47E+06**
	6.50		**6.50**		**6.50**		**3.50**		**3.50**		**6.17**
									3.00		**0.33**

Formaldehyde reference inactivation controls							No column Control	
Cytotoxicity		Exposure time	0.7% Formaldehyde				5 mins	
			5 mins		15 mins		raw data	$TCID_{50}$/ml
ra w data	$TCID_{50}$/ml		raw data	$TCID_{50}$/ml	raw data	$TCID_{50}$/ml	5.33	**6.81E+06**
2.00	**3.16E+03**		3.00	**3.16E+04**	2.17	**4.64E+03**	666662	**6.81E+06**
660000	**3.16E+03**		665100	**3.16E+04**	661000	**4.64E+03**		**6.83**
	3.50	log		**4.50**		**3.67**		
		log difference		**2.00**		**2.83**		

Interference control	Virus dilution						Stock Virus ($TCID_{50}$)
	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	6.50
PBS Control	1	1	1	1	0.5	0	**1.00E+08**
	3.16E+02	3.16E+02	3.16E+02	3.16E+02	1.00E+02	3.16E+01	6666663000
	2.50	**2.50**	**2.50**	**2.50**	**2.00**	**1.50**	
Raw Data	**6**	**6**	**6**	**6**	**3**	**0**	
Product	1	1	1	0.83	0.17	0	
	3.16E+02	3.16E+02	3.16E+02	2.14E+02	4.68E+01	3.16E+01	
	2.50	**2.50**	**2.50**	**2.33**	**1.67**	**1.50**	
Raw Data	**6**	**6**	**6**	**5**	**1**	**0**	
Log Difference	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.00**	**0.17**	**0.33**	**0.00**	
Product Cyt Dilution	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	
PBS Dilution	Neat	Neat	Neat	Neat	Neat	Neat	

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)

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 TCID50 /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 $\log_{10}$.

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 $\log_{10}$ reduction of the virus.

e) The interference control result does not show a difference of < 1.0 $\log_{10}$ of virus titre for test product treated cells in comparison to the non-treated cells.

e) 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 $\log_{10}$ indicating rapid irreversible virucidal activity of the disinfectant by dilution at a concentration of 33.3% 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, **General Purpose Sanitiser Concentrate POSSESSES VIRUCIDAL** activity at a concentration of **10.0% v/v** 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.

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.

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

Poxviridae
Herpesviridae
Filoviridae (e.g. Ebola Marburg)
Flavivirus
Hepatitis B Virus (HBV)
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)

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.