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Summary

Virus-inactivating properties (limited spectrum virucidal activity) of the surface disinfectant BIO-SANITAS PROTECT of BIO-SANITAS GmbH in a quantitative suspension test according to DIN EN 14476:2019-10 and a quantitative test on non-porous surface according to DIN EN 16777: 2019-03 under clean conditions

This summary is based on the following test reports of Dr. Brill + Partner GmbH for the surface disinfectant BIO-SANITAS PROTECT produced by BIO-SANITAS GmbH:

adenovirus type 5	test report DIN EN 14476 (L22/00686A.2) dated 02/01/2023
murine norovirus	test report DIN EN 14476 (L22/00686M.2) dated 22/12/2022
adenovirus type 5	test report DIN EN 16777 (L22/00686A.1) dated 02/01/2023
murine norovirus	test report DIN EN 16777 (L22/00686M.1) dated 20/12/2022

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

undiluted 5 minutes

in order to achieve a 4 log₁₀ reduction (inactivation ≥ 99.99 %) in a quantitative suspension test according to DIN EN 14476:2019-10 and a quantitative test on non-porous surface according to DIN EN 16777:2019-03 under clean conditions.

After evaluation with adenovirus type 5 and murine norovirus (MNV) the surface disinfectant BIO-SANITAS PROTECT can be declared as having "**limited spectrum virucidal activity on surfaces**".

This declaration covers the test viruses mentioned, rotavirus and all enveloped viruses (Annex A) like HBV, HCV, HIV as well as members of other virus families such as orthomyxoviridae (incl. all human influenza viruses), coronaviridae (like MERS-CoV, SARS-CoV-1 and SARS-CoV-2) and filoviridae including Ebola virus.

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Extract from Annex A in EN 14476

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

NOTE This list is not exhaustive.

Blood

Filoviridae
Flavivirus
Herpesviridae
Hepatitis B virus (HBV)

Hepatitis C virus (HCV)
Hepatitis Delta virus (HDV)
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
Human T Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV)

Respiratory tract

Coronavirus
Herpesviridae

Influenza Virus
Paramyxoviridae
Rubella Virus

Neural tissue, ear & nose, eye

Herpesviridae
Measles Virus

Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)
Rabies Virus
Rubella Virus

Gastro-intestinal

Coronavirus

Skin, breast and/or milk

Herpesviridae
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Human T Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV)
Poxviridae

Spleen and lymph nodes (see also „Blood“)

Human T Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV)
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)

Dental procedure

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)

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