Laboratory Research Summary
Novaerus & Plasma Air Products

Dozens of independent laboratory tests have shown Novaerus portable units and Plasma Air HVAC devices to safely and effectively reduce bacteria, viruses, allergens, volatile organic compounds, and particulate matter.

Escherichia coli (E. coli) Deactivation

Laboratory Name:	**NASA Ames Research Center Universities Space Research Association**
Laboratory Location:	**Moffett Field, Mountain View, CA**
Date:	**February 2016**
Device Tested:	**NV200**
Space Treated:	**18 ft³ (0.51m³)**

Objective

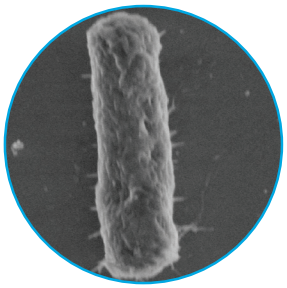
To explore the morphological and chemical modification of the cell structure of aerosolized *Escherichia coli (E. coli)* treated with a dielectric barrier discharge (DBD).

Methodology

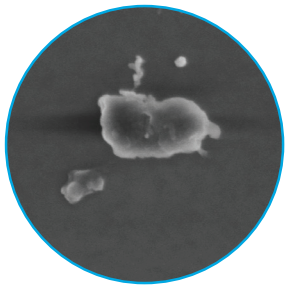
The NV200 was placed inside a biosafety cabinet, and a compressor nebulizer was attached to the input of the system in order to aerosolize the bacterial particles for testing.

Summary of Results

The bacteria underwent physical distortion to varying degrees, resulting in deformation of the bacterial structure. The electromagnetic field around the DBD coil caused severe damage to the cell structure, possibly resulting in leakage of vital cellular materials. The bacterial reculture experiments confirm inactivation of airborne *E. coli* upon treating with DBD.



Healthy bacteria



Bacteria after DBD treatment

Influenza A Reduction

Laboratory Name:	**Airmid Health Group Ltd.**
Laboratory Location:	**Dublin, Ireland**
Date:	**April 25, 2018**
Device Tested:	**NV1050**
Space Treated:	**1006 ft³ (28.5m³)**

Objective

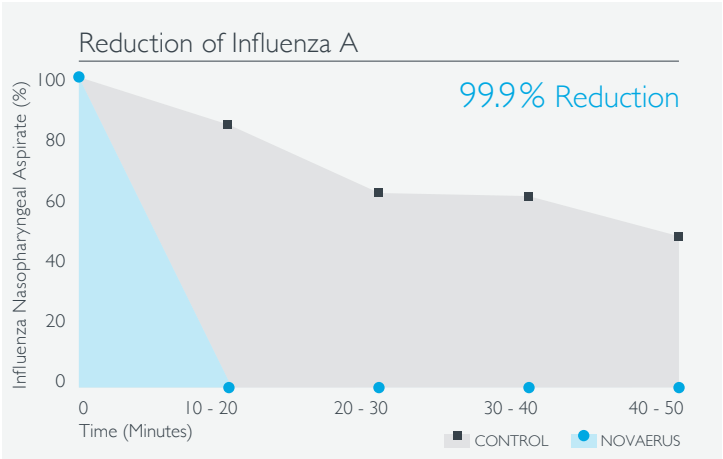
To evaluate the efficacy of the NV1050 on removing Influenza A.

Methodology

Testing of the NV1050 was conducted in a 28.5 m³ environmental test chamber. The chamber was preconditioned to 20±3°C and 50±10% relative humidity prior to commencement of the tests. For the test runs, the NV1050 was placed on the floor in the centre of the chamber.

Summary of Results

The NV1050 was effective in reducing airborne Influenza A aerosols in the test chamber, reaching 99.9% airborne virus reduction within the first 10 – 20 minutes of operation at max speed.



Aspergillus niger Spore Reduction

Laboratory Name:	**Aerosol Research and Engineering Laboratories**
Laboratory Location:	**Olathe, Kansas**
Date:	**May 28, 2018**
Device Tested:	**NV1050**
Space Treated:	**562ft³ (15.9m³)**

Objective

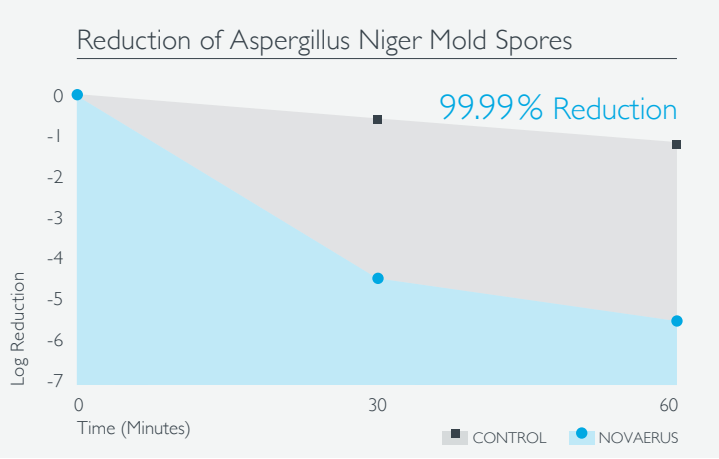
To evaluate the efficacy of the Novaerus NV1050 system against aerosolized *Aspergillus niger* spores.

Methodology

A. niger spores were aerosolized into a sealed bioaerosol chamber using a dry powder disseminator. AGI impingers were used to capture chamber bioaerosol concentrations.

Summary of Results

The average net log reduction of the NV1050 system at 30 minutes showed a 4.10 log. The net log reduction at 60 minutes showed a 4.28 log due to reaching detection limit. The actual log reduction is theoretically much higher at 60 minutes in a small room environment.



Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA) Bacteria Reduction

Laboratory Name:	**Microbac Laboratories, Inc.**
Laboratory Location:	**Wilson, NC**
Date:	**January 20, 2016**
Device Tested:	**NV800/NV900**
Space Treated:	**35ft³ (1m³)**

Objective

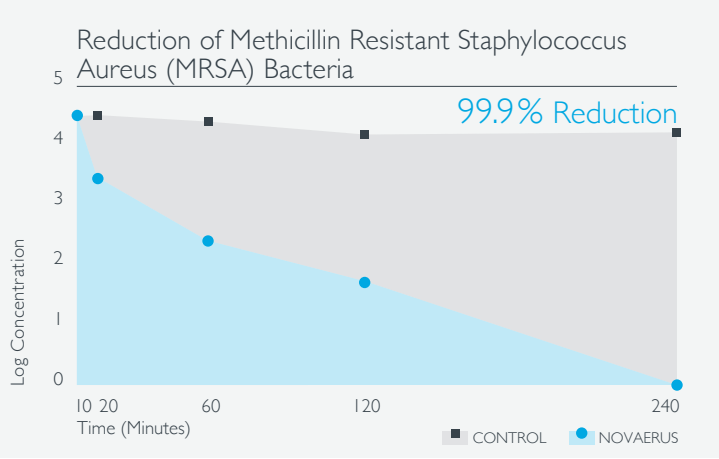
To evaluate the efficacy of the NV800/NV900 on reducing methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA).

Methodology

The challenge bacteria were aerosolized using a six-jet collision nebulizer under high pressure air and introduced into the chamber with the NV800/NV900.

Summary of Results

The NV800/NV900 reduced 99.99% of *Staphylococcus aureus* bacteria over the course of four hours.



DEHS and Toluene Reduction

Laboratory Name:	**Camfil Laboratories – Tech Center**
Laboratory Location:	**Trosa, Sweden**
Date:	**April 25, 2018**
Device Tested:	**NV1050**
Space Treated:	**696ft³ (19.72m³)**

Objective

To evaluate the particulate and molecular efficiency of the NV1050 in a test chamber using DEHS and Toluene.

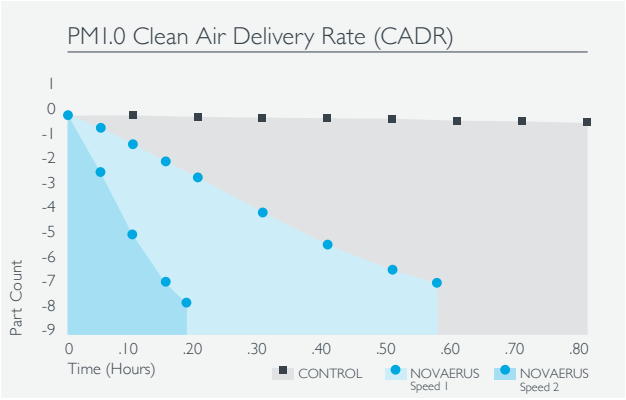
Methodology

Test method: CADR

The DEHS aerosol and toluene were generated in the laskin nozzle and injected into a room until a pre-set concentration was achieved then the air cleaner was turned on.

Summary of Results

The NV1050 reached a minimum efficiency with a 55% DEHS particle reduction on the low speed and a maximum efficiency with an 89% DEHS particle reduction on the high speed. In the toluene declination test, the NV1050 removed 90% of the toluene within 6 minutes on the high speed and 90% after 17 minutes on the low speed.



Bioaerosols Reduction

Laboratory Name:	**Aerosol Research and Engineering Laboratories**
Laboratory Location:	**Olathe, Kansas**
Date:	**December 7, 2016**
Device Tested:	**NV800/NV900**
Space Treated:	**563ft³ (15.9m³)**

Objective

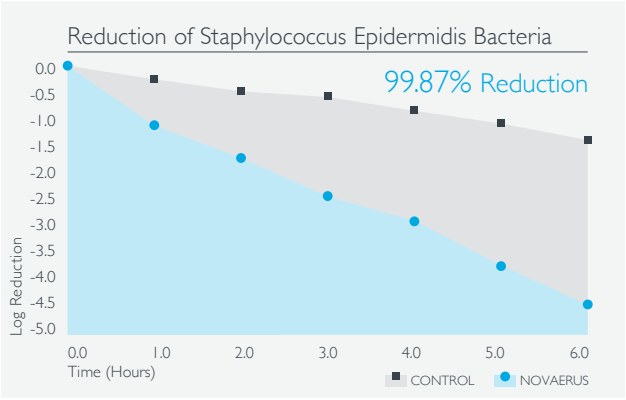
To evaluate the efficacy of the NV800/NV900 on neutralizing bioaerosols. The device was assessed on four aerosolized biologicals: *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, MS2 bacteriophage, *Aspergillus niger* fungus, and *Bacillus subtilis* endospores.

Methodology

A large sealed aerosol test chamber was used to replicate a potentially contaminated room environment and to contain any potential release of aerosols into the surrounding environment.

Summary of Results

Test results show the NV800/NV900 was extremely effective at reducing viability of bioaerosols in all conducted studies: a 99.87% reduction of *Staphylococcus epidermidis* bacteria, a 99.99% reduction of MS2 (a surrogate for influenza and norovirus), a 98.85% reduction of *Aspergillus niger* mold, and an 86.5% reduction of *Bacillus subtilis* bacteria spores.



Allergens Reduction

Laboratory Name:	**Indoor Biotechnologies Ltd.**
Laboratory Location:	**Cardiff, UK**
Date:	**September 9, 2016**
Device Tested:	**NV800/NV900**
Space Treated:	**35ft³ (1m³)**

Objective

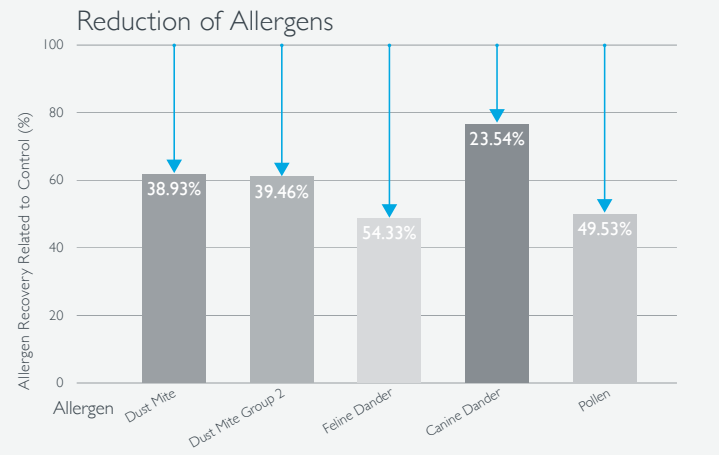
To evaluate the efficacy of the NV800/NV900 on reducing airborne allergens.

Methodology

Testing was performed with the NV800/NV900 placed in a closed, thoroughly cleaned experimental chamber measuring approximately 1m³.

Summary of Results

The NV800/NV900 produced an overall allergen reduction of 41.16%, with a 38.93% reduction of house dust mites, a 39.46% reduction of house dust mites (group 2), a 54.33% reduction of feline dander, a 23.54% reduction of canine dander, and a 49.53% reduction of pollen.



Formaldehyde Reduction

Laboratory Name:	**Avomeen Analytical Services**
Laboratory Location:	**Ann Arbor, MI**
Date:	**May 27, 2014**
Device Tested:	**NV800/NV900**
Space Treated:	**35ft³ (1m³)**

Objective

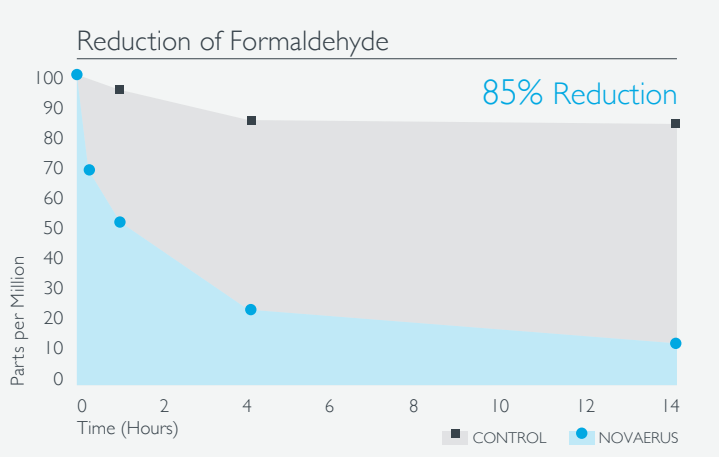
To evaluate the efficacy of the NV800/NV900 on reducing formaldehyde.

Methodology

A plexiglass chamber was built for formaldehyde testing of the NV800/NV900. This chamber was also equipped for proper ventilation and interior air circulation. A calculated amount of formaldehyde solution was evaporated in an aluminum pan heated to 120 degrees Celsius with a constant temperture hot plate.

Summary of Results

The NV800/NV900 reduced formaldehyde from 100 ppm to around 13 ppm during a 14-hour testing experiment, an 85% reduction.



Dust Particle and *Aspergillus fumigatus* Mold Spore Reduction

Laboratory Name:	**Intertek**
Laboratory Location:	**Cortland, NY**
Date:	**January 26, 2005**
Device Tested:	**PA101C**
Space Treated:	**1000ft³ (28.3m³)**

Objective

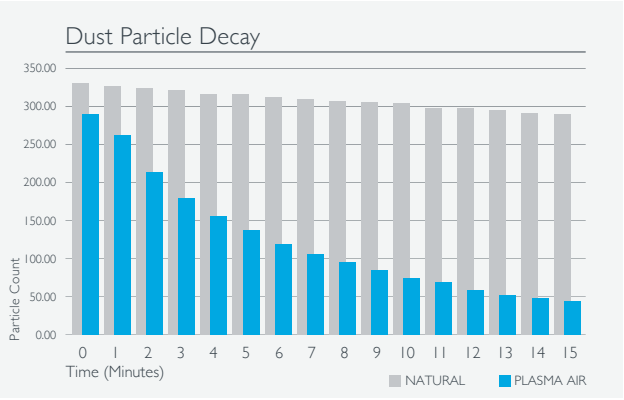
To evaluate the efficacy of the PA101C on reducing airborne dust particles and *Aspergillus fumigatus* mold spores.

Methodology

The tests were conducted in a closed room 10.5 x 12 x 8 ft equipped with an exhaust system to clean the room between tests. The room also had a ceiling fan to evenly spread the contaminants injected into the room. The PA101C was installed in a duct system which supplied a measured amount of purified air into the room.

Summary of Results

Over the fifteen-minute test period, the dust particles decayed naturally by 12.6%, while the PA101C produced a decay rate of 85.8%. The *Aspergillus fumigatus* mold spores decayed naturally at a rate of 67.1%, while the PA101C produced a decay rate of 91.1%.



Dust Particle Reduction Against Competitive Products

Laboratory Name:	**Intertek**
Laboratory Location:	**Cortland, NY**
Date:	**November 1, 2005**
Device Tested:	**PA101C**
Space Treated:	**1000ft³ (28.3m³)**

Objective

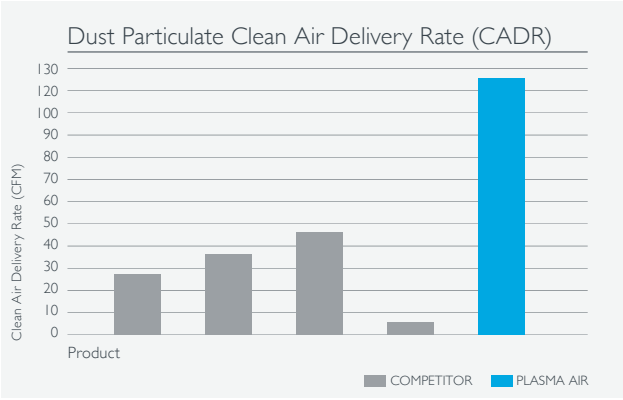
To evaluate the efficacy of the PA101C on reducing airborne dust particles against other competitive products on the market.

Methodology

The tests were conducted in a closed room 10.5 x 12 x 8 ft equipped with an exhaust system to clean the room between tests. The room also had a ceiling fan to evenly spread the contaminants injected into the room. The PA101C was installed in a duct system which supplied a measured amount of purified air into the room.

Summary of Results

The PA101C had the highest Clean Air Delivery Rate (CADR) among the five devices that were tested of 125.0 CFM.



VOC, Bacteria, and Smoke Particulate Reduction

Laboratory Name:	**LAWN Environmental Protection Ltd.**
Laboratory Location:	**Hong Kong, China**
Date:	**November 27, 2008**
Device Tested:	**PA102C**
Space Treated:	**1000ft³ (28.3m³)**

Objective

To evaluate the efficacy of the PA102C on reducing total volatile organic compounds (TVOC), formaldehyde (HCHO), airborne bacteria and cigarette smoke particulate.

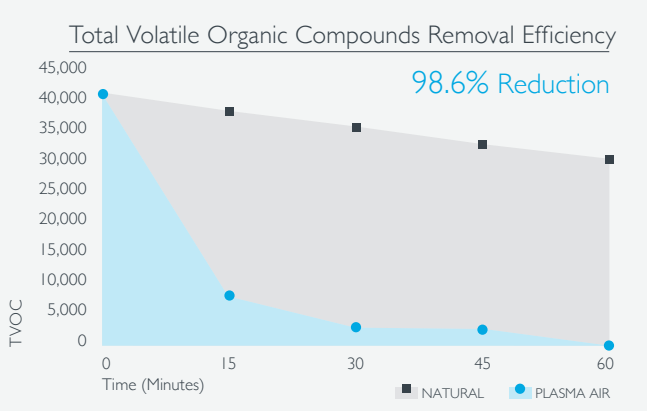
Methodology

The testing of the PA102C took place in a controlled room 1,000 ft³ in size.

Summary of Results

The device reduced over 70% of TVOC, formaldehyde, airborne bacteria and cigarette smoke particulate (0.5µ – 5.0µ) within 15 minutes, over 80% within 30 minutes, and over 90% within 45 minutes.

Final results after one hour: 95.3% reduction of formaldehyde, 98.6% reduction of TVOC, 95.3% reduction of airborne bacteria, and 96.3% reduction of particulate.



Airborne Bacteria, Mold and Yeast Reduction

Laboratory Name:	**EMSL Analytical, Inc.**
Laboratory Location:	**Cinnaminson, NJ**
Date:	**February 28, 2011**
Device Tested:	**D5 needlepoint ionizer cartridge, used in the 7000 Series and the Plasma BAR.**

Objective

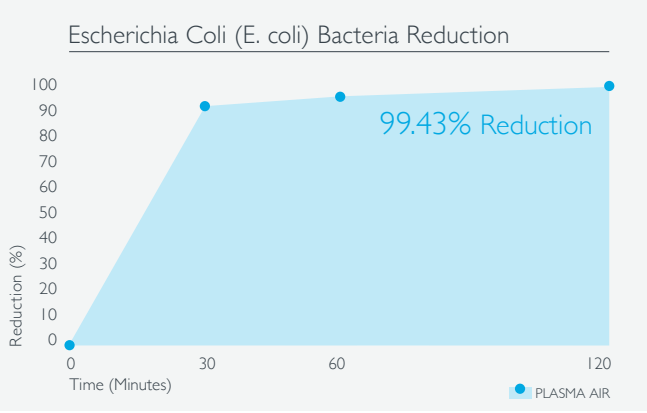
To evaluate the efficacy of the 7000 series and the Plasma BAR in reducing airborne bacteria: *Escherichia coli* and *Staphylococcus aureus* (MRSA), mold: *Aspergillus niger* and *Cladosporium cladosporioides*, and yeast *Candida albicans*.

Methodology

An environmental chamber was set up for the testing. A nebulizer was connected to an air compressor with 1/4-inch plastic tubing and to the environmental test chamber through one of the openings.

Summary of Results

Testing showed a 99.43% reduction of *Escherichia coli*, an 81.67% reduction of *Staphylococcus aureus*, a 97.14% reduction of *Aspergillus niger*, a 97.69% reduction of *Candida albicans* and 36.27% reduction of *Cladosporium cladospoioides*.



Influenza A Reduction

Laboratory Name:	**Kitasato Research Center for Environmental Science**
Laboratory Location:	**Kanagawa, Japan**
Date:	**September 27, 2011**
Device Tested:	**D5 needlepoint ionizer cartridge, used in the 7000 Series and the Plasma BAR**
Space Treated:	**0.2m³ (7ft³)**

Objective

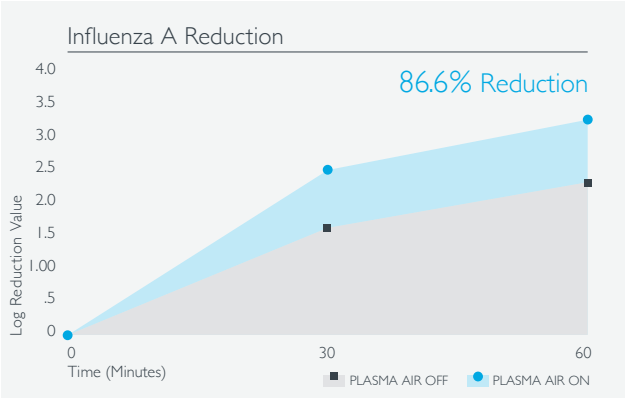
To evaluate the efficacy of the 7000 series and the Plasma BAR in reducing Influenza A (H1N1) virus.

Methodology

The 0.2 m³ acrylic test chamber was put into biological safety cabinet. The D5 device and fan were then placed in the test chamber. The virus suspensions were sprayed into the chamber using a compressor-type nebulizer NE-C16 (OMRON) into the test chamber for 5 minutes at an air flow ratio of approximately 0.2 mL/min.

Summary of Results

The device reduced 86.6% of Influenza A virus after one hour.



Airborne Bacteria and Bacteria Spore Reduction

Laboratory Name:	**Istanbul Faculty of Medicine, Department of Microbiology and Clinical Microbiology**
Laboratory Location:	**Istanbul, Turkey**
Date:	**January 20, 2011**
Device Tested:	**D5 needlepoint ionizer cartridge, used in the 7000 Series and the Plasma BAR**
Space Treated:	**35ft³ (1m³)**

Objective

To evaluate the efficacy of the 7000 series and the Plasma BAR on reducing *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli,* and *Bacillus subtilis var. niger.*

Methodology

A 1 m³ volumetric isolated test chamber was used for testing. One HVAC device was placed on the floor of the chamber. Airborne bacterial counts were measured before turning on the HVAC device.

Summary of Results

After one hour, testing showed 91.50% reduction of *Staphylococcus aureus*, 99.99% (no growth) reduction of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, 91.15% reduction *Escherichia coli*, and 89.30% reduction of *Bacillus subtilis var. niger.*

Staphylococcus epidermidis Bacteria Reduction

Laboratory Name:	**Aerosol Research and Engineering Laboratories**
Laboratory Location:	**Olathe, Kansas**
Date:	**November 22, 2016**
Device Tested:	**PA101D, PA201D**
Space Treated:	**563ft³ (52.3m³)**

Objective

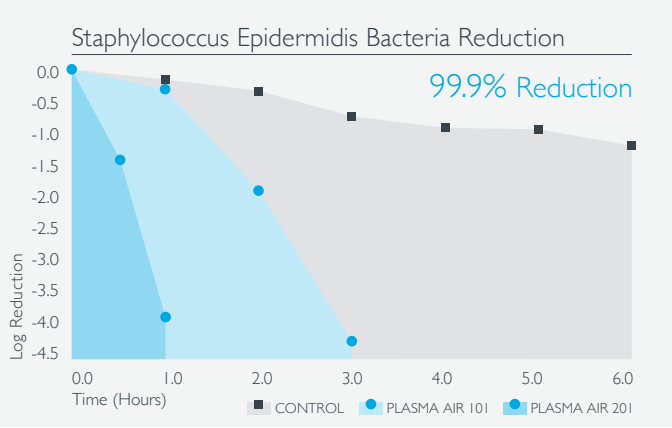
To evaluate the efficacy of the PA101D and PA201D on neutralizing airborne bacteria. The device was tested against aerosolized *Staphylococcus epidermidis* bacteria.

Methodology

A large sealed aerosol test chamber was used to replicate a potentially contaminated room environment. The chamber was equipped with a PA101D or PA201D unit, filtered HEPA inlets, digital internal temperature and humidity monitor, external humidifiers, lighting system, multiple sampling ports, aerosol mixing fans, and an HEPA filtered exhaust system.

Summary of Results

The 101D achieved a 3.4 net log reduction and the 201D achieved a 3.5 net log reduction of *Staphylococcus epidermidis* bacteria in 3 hours.



NOVAERUS

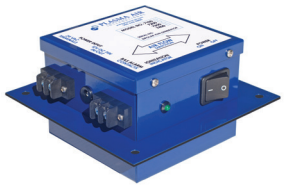
Defend 1050
(NV1050)

Protect 800/900
(NV800 / NV900)

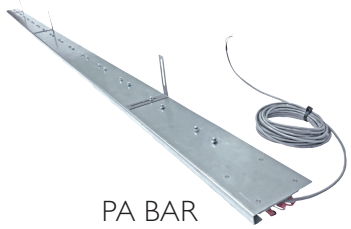
Protect 200
(NV200)

PLASMA AIR

PA 100/200 Series



PA 7000 Series



PA BAR

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