

STERIL-AIRE[®]



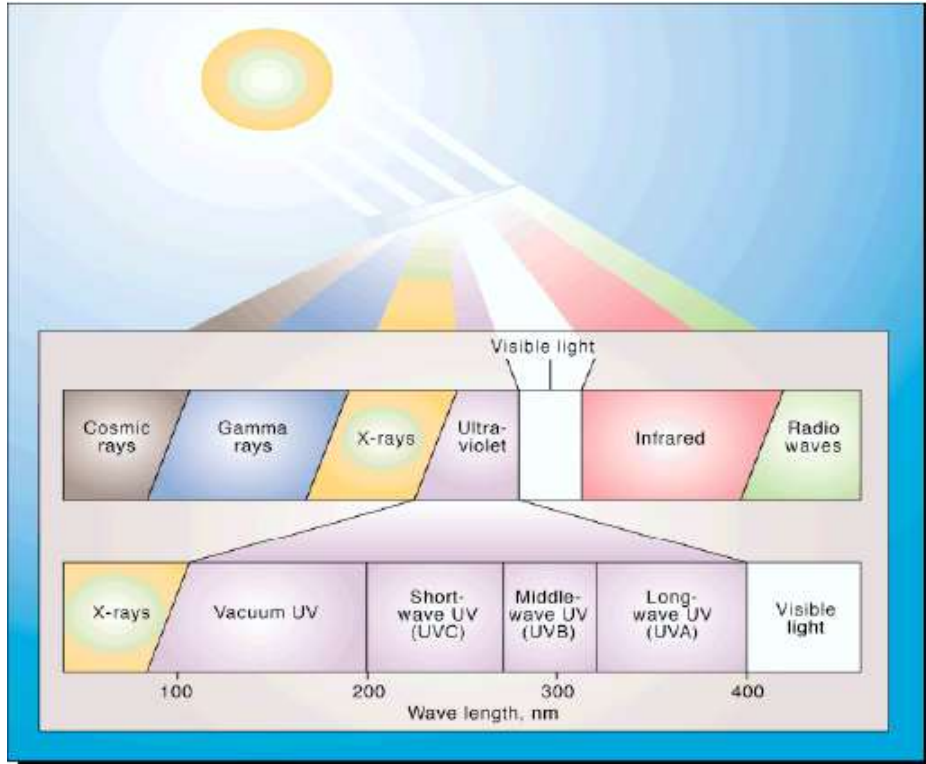
UV C

VIDEO – Importance of UV C

The below link will play a video to demonstrate the **importance** of using UV C technology

<https://youtu.be/CYiwHEJ8eyg>

What is UV – Ultraviolet light



Sun produces a spectrum of electromagnetic energy – cosmic rays to radio waves

UV Region :

UV –A : 315 nm to 400 nm

UV –B : 280 nm to 315 nm

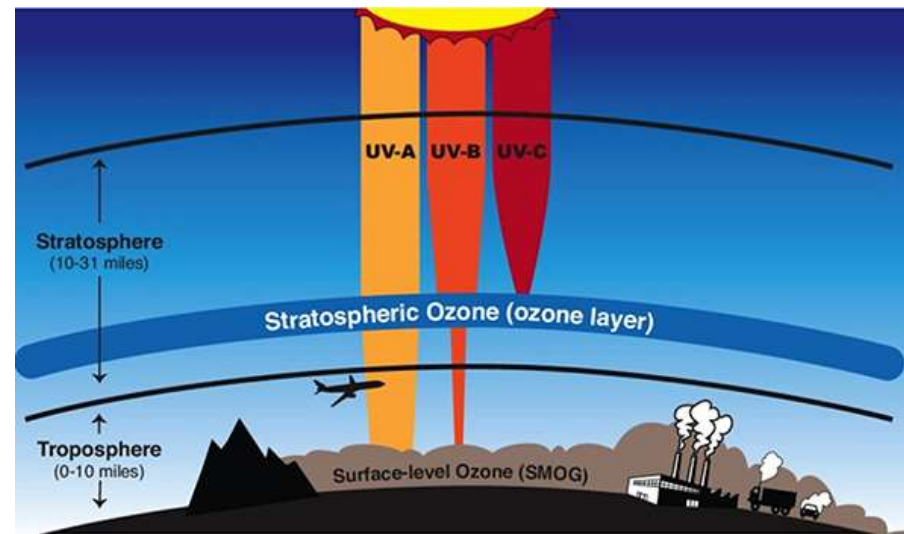
UV –C : 200 nm to 280 nm

95% of UV A light
5% of UV B light

reaches Earth

0% of UV C light

(hence effect of UV C unknown to microbes)



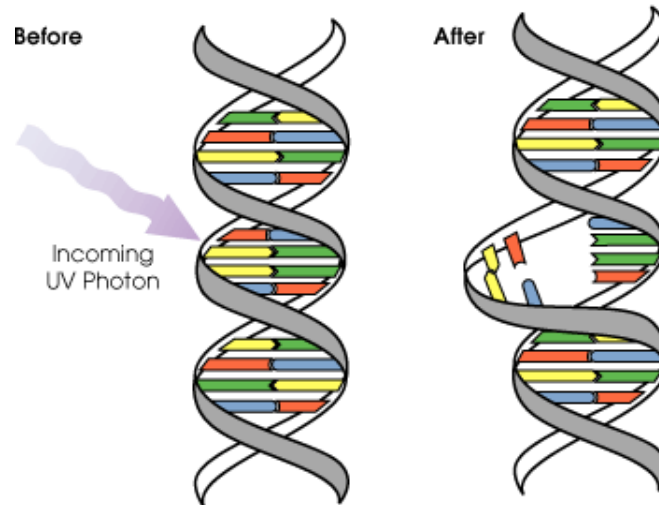
What is UV –C

Electromagnetic radiation having wavelength between 200 nm – 280 nm

UV Light less than 290 nm have germicidal property i.e it can prevent growth of disease causing micro organisms. (**Maximum effect @ 254 nm**)

How does it destroy bacteria, viruses, mold etc

UVC light destroys the **DNA & RNA** of the pathogens preventing them from performing vital cell functions, hence cannot multiply and cause diseases.



A cell that cannot reproduce is considered dead; since it is unable to multiply to infectious numbers within a host

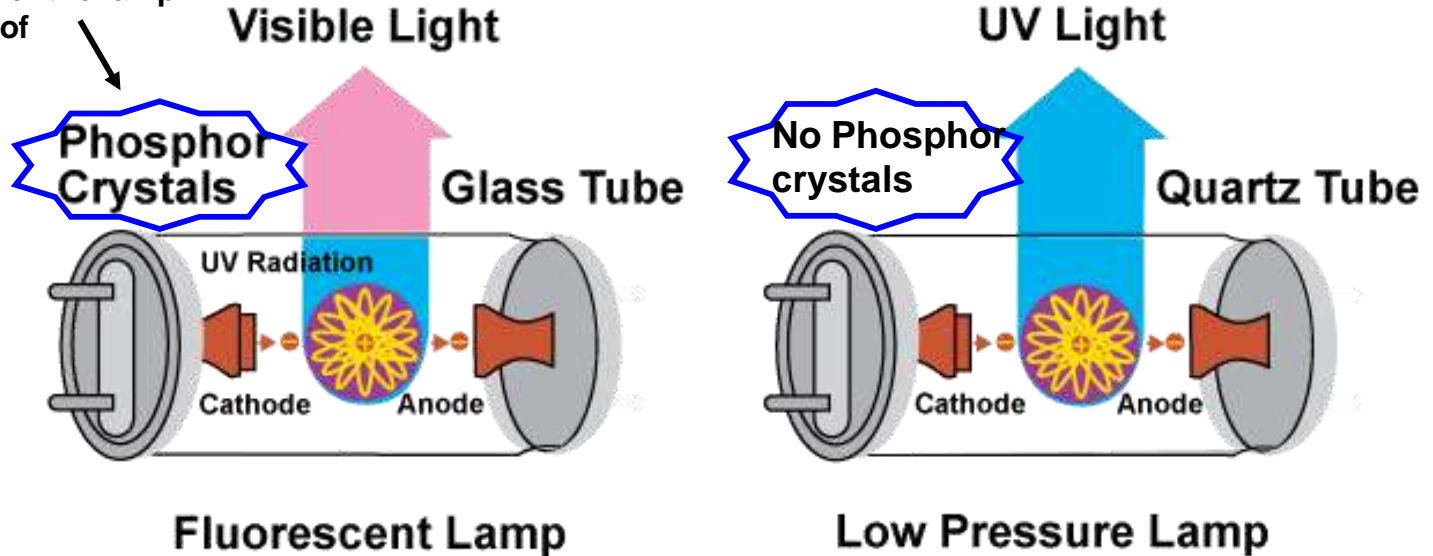
DNA is a molecule carrying genetic instructions for the development, functioning, growth and reproduction of all known organisms and many viruses.

RNA , are one of the four major types of macromolecules that are essential for all known forms of life.

UV-C & Fluorescent Lamps - Difference

UV C lamp is made of quartz instead of glass. Inside, there is an inert gas (argon) mixed with mercury. When the lamp is plugged in, electricity reacts with the mercury, and the lamp produces UV light

Coated on the inside of the lamp
blocking the release of
UVC & only visible
Light passes out



Quartz allows the 185nm and/or 253.7 nm ultraviolet light produced by the mercury arc to pass out of the lamp unmodified.

UV-C is blocked by number of materials, including glass (but not quartz) and most clear plastics, so it is possible to safely observe a UV-C system if you are looking through a window

Why UV C



Your air conditioning system is delivering a lot more than cool air.



Disease

Inflated
energy
bills

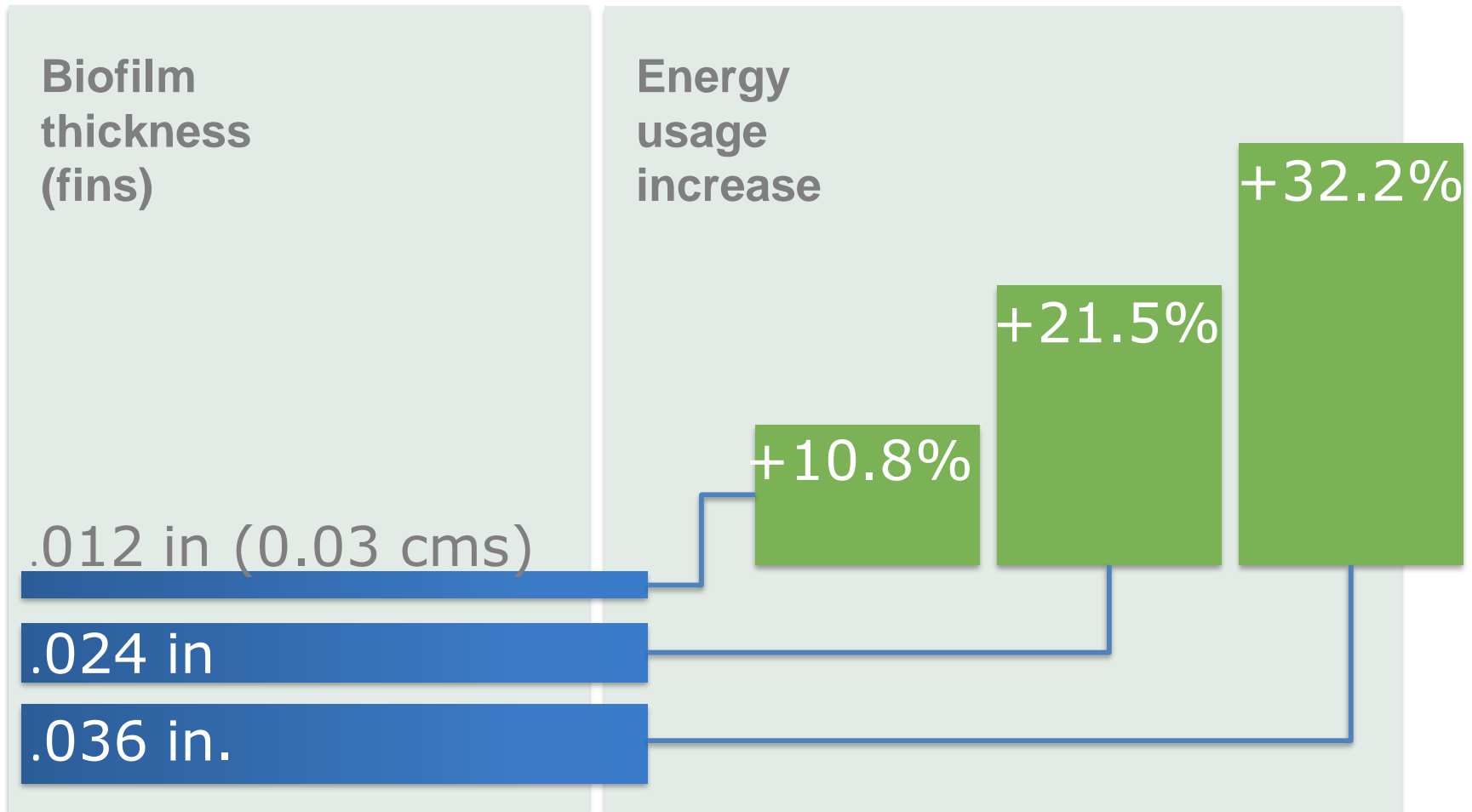
Higher
operating
costs

Culprit – Biofilm

A close-up photograph showing a dense, textured biofilm growing on a metal surface. The biofilm is a mix of brown, grey, and white, with a rough, porous appearance. It covers the entire surface, with some areas appearing more crystalline or fibrous than others. The lighting is somewhat uneven, highlighting the three-dimensional structure of the microbial matrix.

**A harmful, tenacious microbial matrix
that thrives in all HVAC.**

Effect of Biofilm on Energy Usage



HVAC uses 60% of a building's energy

Chemical cleaning has no effect

Chemicals are toxic and temporary

Don't reach build-up in deeper areas

Mold & fungi double every 2-6 hours

Bacteria doubles every 20 minutes

Biofilm regrown on coil cleaned 3 months prior

Biofilm makes AC work harder.

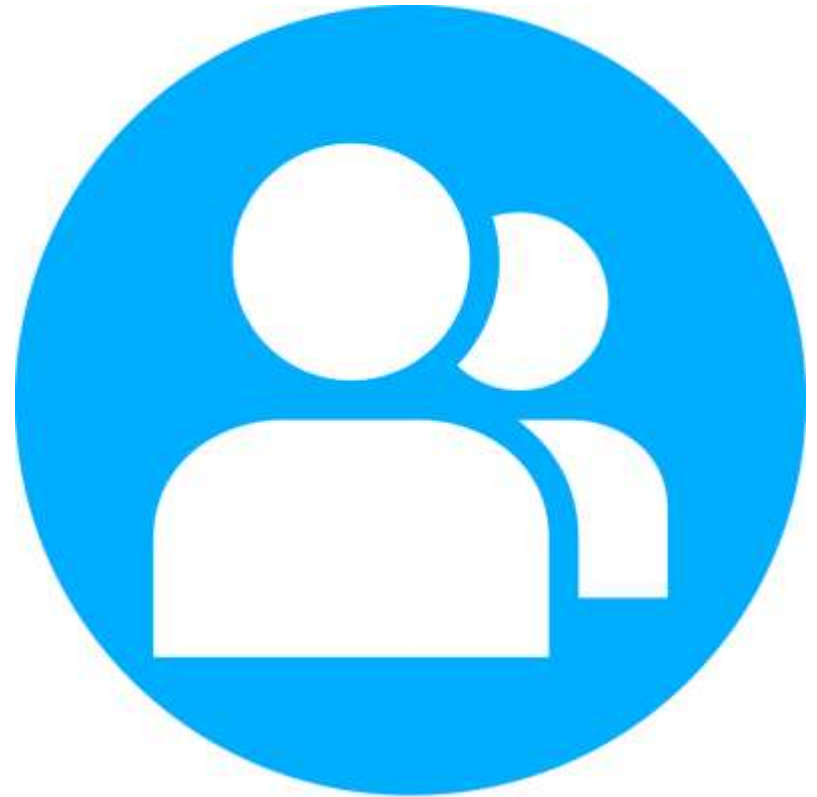
Impedes air flow

Reduces heat exchange efficiency

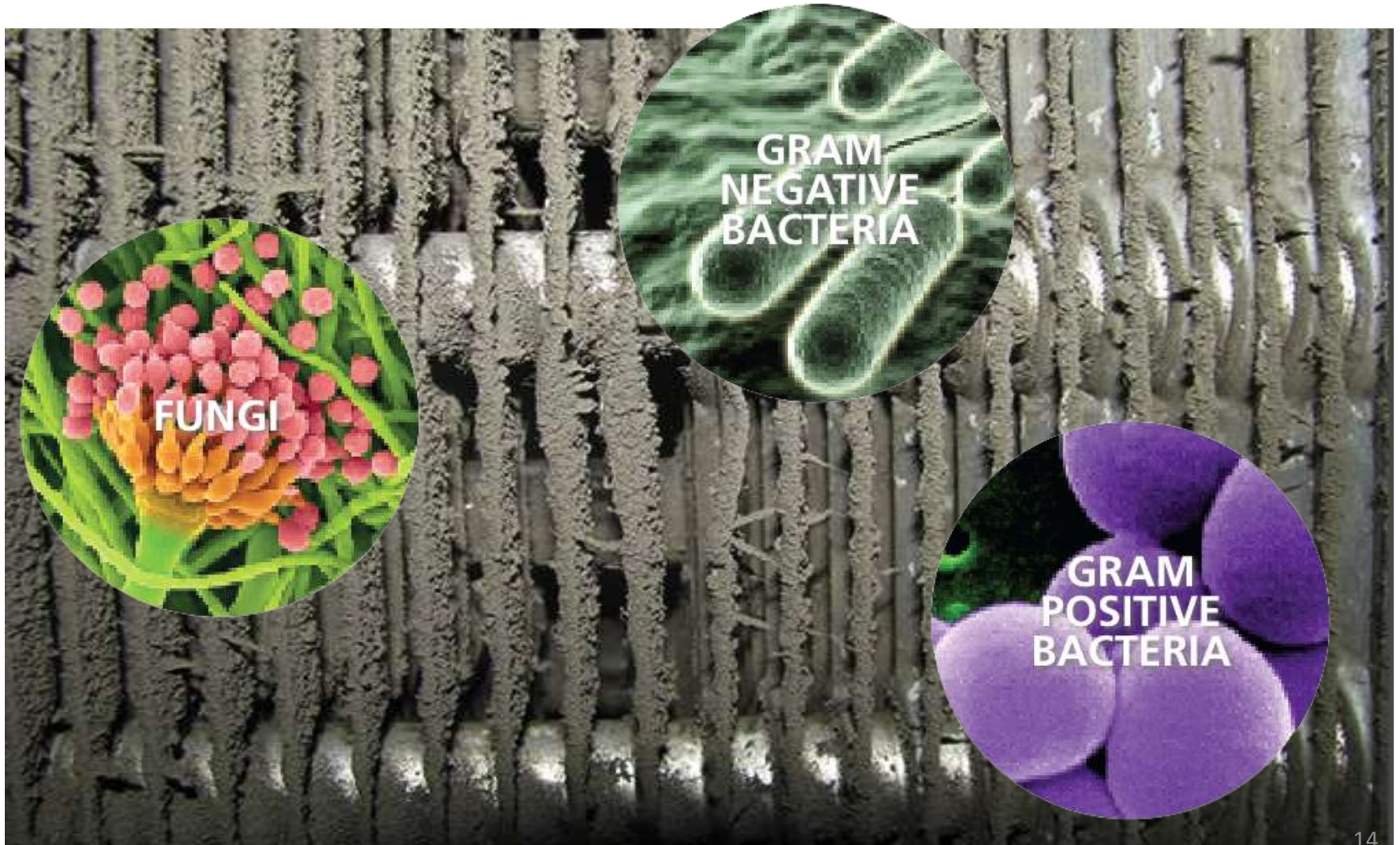
Cuts cooling capacity

 **Lower performance and shorter equipment life.**

What about the human costs ?



Harmful organisms in biofilm detach and enter the air stream.



Studies link asthma, allergies and disease to microorganisms in biofilm.



Including pathogens implicated in
Hospital Acquired Infections

Effect of bad IAQ on every facility



Hospitals: from reimbursements to ratings



Schools: absenteeism



Food manufacturing: food safety



All buildings: productivity; liability

The Answer

STERIL-AIRE[®]



UV C

**Simple, Sustainable & Affordable
solution.**

What does Steril-Aire technology do

- 1.** No more toxic, costly and ineffective chemical cleaning of HVAC machines

- 2.** Reduced illness caused by bacteria , viruses & spores.

- 3** HVAC machines run more efficiently and last longer.

- 4** Savings of 15% to 30% on energy bill.

Detect growth of microbes in HVAC units

Petri dish Test



Before Installing UVC Lamps



After Installing UVC Lamps

Detect Room Contamination -Air Sampling Test



The MicroBio MB1 is a bioaerosol sampler

Uses both a 90 mm or 55 mm Petri Dish

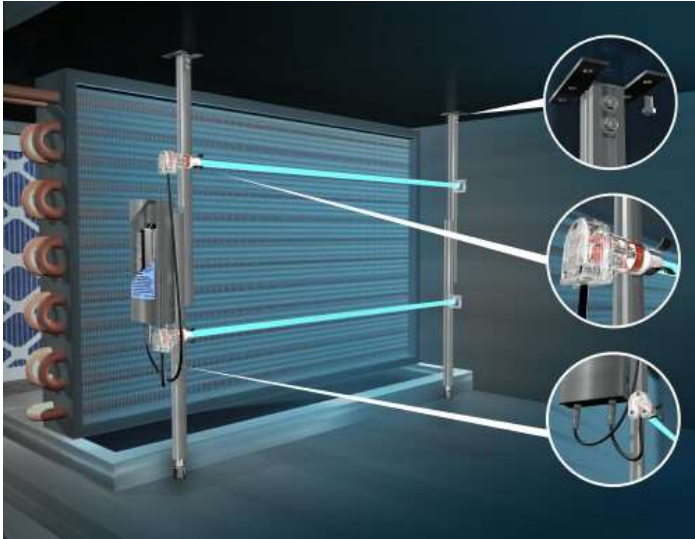
220 and 400 hole sampling head option

The sampler collects airborne micro-organisms by drawing a stream of air at a constant flow rate through a series of small holes in a metal head.

Particles suspended in the air stream impinge onto the surface of the petri dish.

Contaminants if any can be seen growing on the Petri dish after a period of 2 to 3 days.

STERIL-AIRE - UV C devices



Emitters used in HVAC units



Room Disinfection unit



Hand held device to clean surfaces



In Ceiling disinfection unit



Thank You