

UV222 <sup>™</sup> Effective and safe disinfection for everyday life

#### **UV** Medico

# Innovative solutions for a safer and healthier future

The wavelengths of Far UV-C rapidly inactivate SARS-CoV-2, the virus that causes COVID-19, as well as other common airborne and surface pathogens such as bacteria, mould, mites, spores, fungi, and even antibiotic-resistant superbacteria like MRSA.

In partnership with Ushio, developer and owner of the patented technology Care222, the UV222 lamp from UV Medico harnesses this game-changing technology and thus offers a highly effective solution for surface and air disinfection. The UV222 can be used in all spaces and is safe to use in presence of people.

UV222 is an essential tool to prevent the spread of existing and emerging viruses and other potential infections. The lamp is an answer to the challenges we face from COVID-19 as well as from similar threats in the future.





Care222 is a Far UV-C disinfection technology using 222 nm excimer lamps combined with an optical filter, which blocks wavelengths above 230 nm that can be potentially harmful to human skin and eyes.

Care222 is a trademark or registered trademark of Ushio Inc. and Ushio America Inc.

#### Facts about UV222™

| Safety     | UV222 is 100% safe to use in presence of humans and animals, and fully complies with the international standards of UV radiation.   |
|------------|---|
| Efficacy   | 222nm is an effective disinfection method with immediate proven results. Research from across the world has proven 222 nm germicidal effect.                              |
| Knowledge  | UV222 is developed and engineered in cooperation with several universities and is thoroughly tested and documented. UV222 can only be installed by authorised installers. |
| Ecological | Does not contain mercury. Disinfection without chemicals or residue.  |



## **UV222** specifications



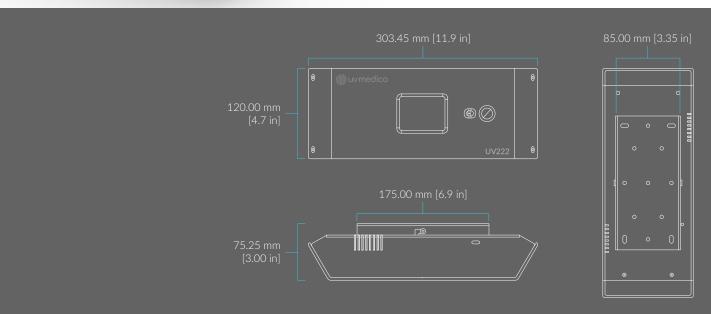
| Light source          | Krypton chloride excimer lamp                       |  |  |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Wavelength            | 222 nm  |  |  |
| 60° output            | 115 mW (Typical)                                    |  |  |
| 100° output           | 70 mW (Typical)                                     |  |  |
| Input voltage         | 85-305V AC 50/60 Hz                                 |  |  |
| Max power consumption | 17 W  |  |  |
| Mode                  | Continuous / duty cycle /<br>motion activated       |  |  |
| Weight                | 1.9 kg (4.19 lbs)                                   |  |  |
| Dimensions            | 303.45 x 120.00 x 75.25 mm<br>(11.9 x 4.7 x 3.0 in) |  |  |
| Power lead (PVC)      | 3 x 0.75 mm <sup>2</sup> (18 AWG)                   |  |  |
| Operating temperature | 0° to +50° C (32° to 122° F)                        |  |  |
| Ambient humidity      | 5-90% RH Non condensing                             |  |  |
|                       |   |  |  |

### **Colours**

Standard colour: White (RAL 9010 mat).

Custom colour on request.





# UV222 Vehicle

### **Ambulances and lifts**

Small indoor spaces, such as vehicles and lifts, provide the right conditions to boost the spread of pathogens. To meet the increasing demands for higher hygiene, we have created UV222 Vehicle, to reduce the risk of infection in these areas.

UV222 Vehicle can be easily installed in ambulances, where fast and proper disinfection is essential for the transport of patients. The lamp will provide a continuous extra layer of disinfection without extending the cleaning process.

Lifts have also been appointed during the pandemic as sensitive areas for transmission of pathogens, and many are installed in buildings without proper ventilation systems. UV222 Vehicle can provide a disinfection as efficient as 35 air changes per hour.









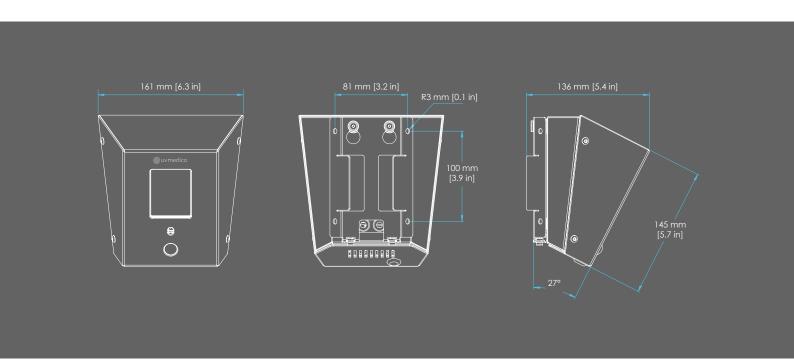
# **UV222** Vehicle specifications

| Light source          | Krypton chloride excimer lamp                 |
|-----------------------|---|
| Wavelength            | 222 nm  |
| 60° output            | 115 mW (Typical)                              |
| 100° output           | 70 mW (Typical)                               |
| Input voltage         | 9-32 V DC                                     |
| Max power consumption | 17 W  |
| Mode                  | Continuous / duty cycle /<br>motion activated |
| Weight                | 1.3 kg (2.86 lbs)                             |
| Dimensions            | 161 x 170 x 136 mm<br>(6.30 x 6.70 x 5.4 in)  |
| Power lead (PVC)      | 3 x 0.75 mm² (18 AWG)                         |
| Operating temperature | 0° to + 50° C (32° to 122° F)                 |
| Ambient humidity      | 5-90% RH Non condensing                       |
|                       |   |

### **Colours**

Standard colour: Brushed aluminium. Custom colour on request.





# **UV222 Industrial**

### For industry use

Ultraviolet light is widely used for disinfection in many industries, including medicine and food processing. The application of this technology in livestock production is a more recent development and is increasingly being used, especially on swine farms, as producers look for ways to improve biosecurity in response to frequent outbreaks of devastating diseases, such as African swine fever.

UV222 Industrial has been developed combining the benefits Far UV-C light and a housing adapted to the hardest environments. Thanks to its IP66 rating, UV222 Industrial is protected against pressurised water and designed to stand extreme temperatures, which makes it ideal for the disinfection of production areas, barns, and stables for the protection of living animals, offering continuous disinfection with a harmless radiation.









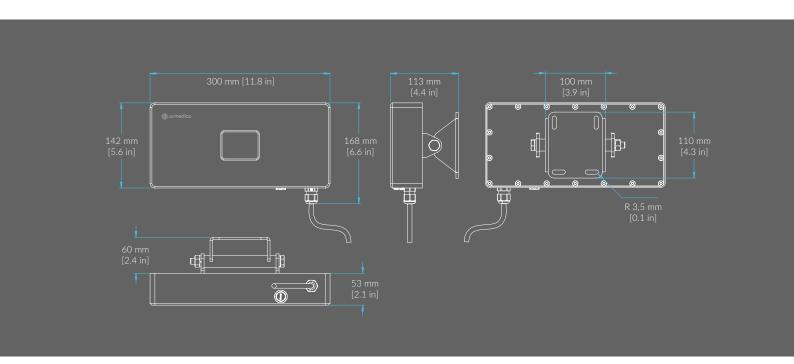


| Light source          | Krypton chloride excimer lamp               |  |  |
|-----------------------|---|--|--|
| Wavelength            | 222 nm                                      |  |  |
| 60° output            | 115 mW (Typical)                            |  |  |
| 100° output           | 70 mW (Typical)                             |  |  |
| Input voltage         | 85-305V AC 50/60 Hz                         |  |  |
| Max power consumption | 17 W  |  |  |
| Mode                  | Continuous / duty cycle                     |  |  |
| Weight                | 3 kg (6.6 lbs)                              |  |  |
| Dimensions            | 300 x 168 x 113 mm<br>(11.8 x 6.6 x 4.4 in) |  |  |
| Power lead (rubber)   | 3 x 0.75 mm <sup>2</sup> (18 AWG)           |  |  |
| Ambient temperature   | -10° to + 50° C (14° to 122° F)             |  |  |
| Ambient humidity      | 5-90% RH                                    |  |  |
|                       |   |  |  |

### **Colours**

Standard colour: Brushed aluminium. Custom colour on request.





# UV222 Downlight

### **Ceiling spot**

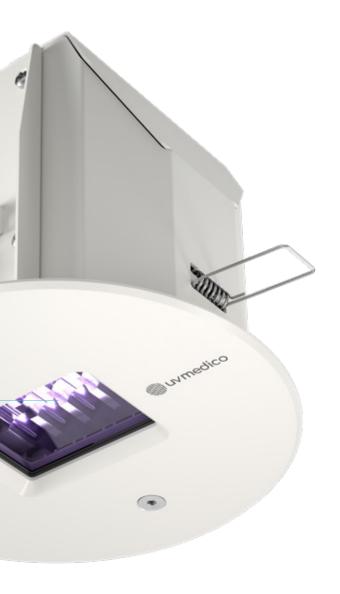
Children and young adults are among the most vulnerable, being particularly affected by the pandemic, during which over 90% of schools worldwide were fully or partially closed. Many organisations have pointed out the high risk of intergenerational inequality, and the need to find new solution to prevent this in the future.

Far UV-C has been identified as the best emerging technology to fight the spread of pathogens in occupied spaces. UV222 Downlight can add substantial protection against aerosolised pathogens in high-traffic classrooms, offices and hallways.









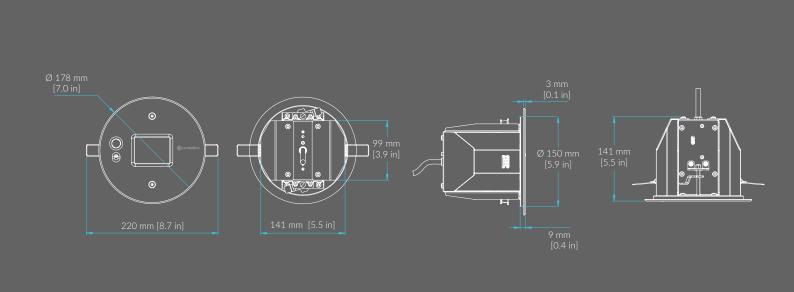
# **UV222** Downlight specifications

| Light source          | Krypton chloride excimer lamp                 |
|-----------------------|---|
| Wavelength            | 222 nm  |
| 60° output            | 115 mW (Typical)                              |
| 100° output           | 70 mW (Typical)                               |
| Input voltage         | 85-305V AC 50/60 Hz                           |
| Max power consumption | 17 W  |
| Mode                  | Continuous / duty cycle /<br>motion activated |
| Weight                | 1.6 kg (3.5 lbs)                              |
| Dimensions            | Ø 178 mm x 129 mm<br>(Ø 7 in x 5 in)          |
| Power lead (PVC)      | 3 x 0.75 mm² (18 AWG)                         |
| Operating temperature | 0° to + 50° C (32° to 122° F)                 |
| Ambient humidity      | 5-90% RH Non condensing                       |
|                       |   |

#### **Colours**

Standard colour: White (RAL 9010 mat). Custom coulour on request.



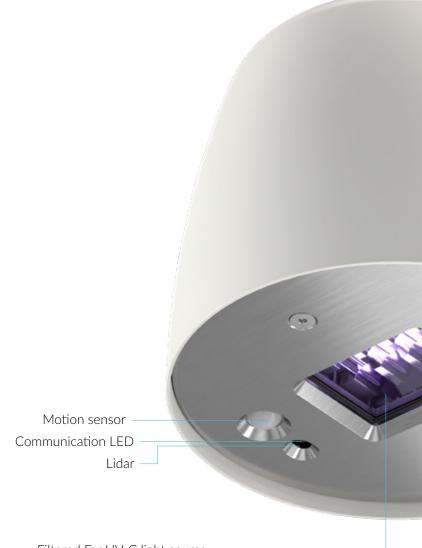


# **UV222** Pendant

### Adjustable height

The hospitality sector presents a special challenge in the prevention of the spread of viruses and bacteria, due to frequent gathering of customers in closed spaces. It only requires a diseased individual to release into the atmosphere the potentially infectious pathogen, that will then be carried all over the room.

Transmission of bacteria can take place also via surfaces. Tables, chairs, and menus are among the most typical places to find bacteria agglomerations. UV222 Pendant targets the disinfection of air and surfaces in the hospitality industry to protect customers and employees. Deeper and safer disinfection made possible, with an elegant design easily integrated into any space.



Filtered Far UV-C light source







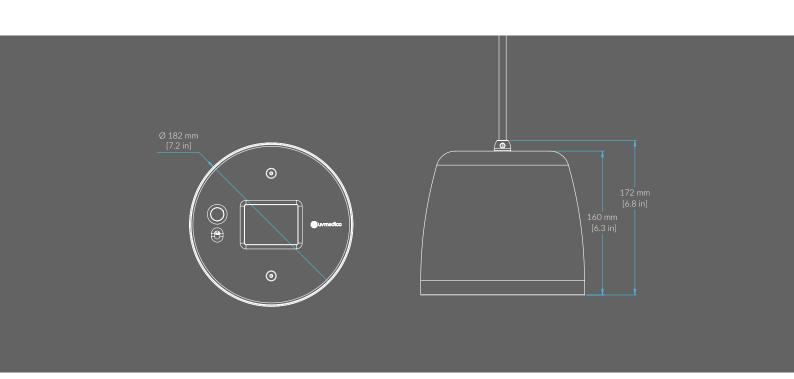
# **UV222** Pendant specifications

| Light source          | Krypton chloride excimer lamp                 |
|-----------------------|---|
| Wavelength            | 222 nm  |
| 60° output            | 115 mW (Typical)                              |
| 100° output           | 70 mW (Typical)                               |
| Input voltage         | 85-305V AC 50/60 Hz                           |
| Max power consumption | 17 W  |
| Mode                  | Continuous / duty cycle /<br>motion activated |
| Weight                | 2.3 kg (4.48 lbs)                             |
| Dimensions            | Ø 182 mm x 172 mm<br>(7.2 in x 6.8 in)        |
| Power lead (nylon)    | 3 x 0.75 mm <sup>2</sup> (18 AWG)             |
| Ambient temperature   | 0° to + 50° C (32° to 122° F)                 |
| Ambient humidity      | 5-90% RH (Non condensing)                     |
|                       |   |

### **Colours**

Standard colour: White (RAL 9010 mat). Custom colour on request.





#### Case Café Dan Turèll

### Serving in safe surroundings

Café Dan Turèll became the first restaurant in Copenhagen to install our human-safe far-UVC lamp, UV222, for continuous and efficient disinfection of the air and surfaces.

The preliminary results from Café Dan Turèll showed that it was possible to inactivate more than 99% of bacteria - matching previous results on viruses such as SARS-CoV-2.

This significantly reduces the spread of infectious diseases and provides safe surroundings for both customers and staff.

The UV222 is delivered in a custom yellow, ensuring a perfect match to the iconic styling in Café Dan Turèll.





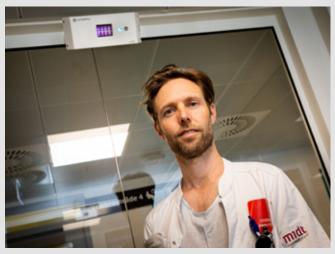


### **Case Aarhus University Hospital**

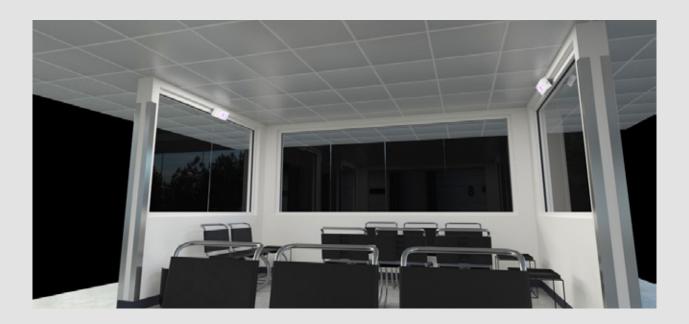
### **Protecting vulnerable patients**

Our lamps are installed in the waiting area of the Department of Respiratory Diseases and Allergy at Aarhus University Hospital (AUH), for the protection of vulnerable patients.

In a joint effort between Aarhus University and AUH, disinfection of surfaces in the area has been tested. Results show that UV222 exposure significantly reduces the overall bacterial load and eliminates pathological bacterial species in this outpatient clinic daily.



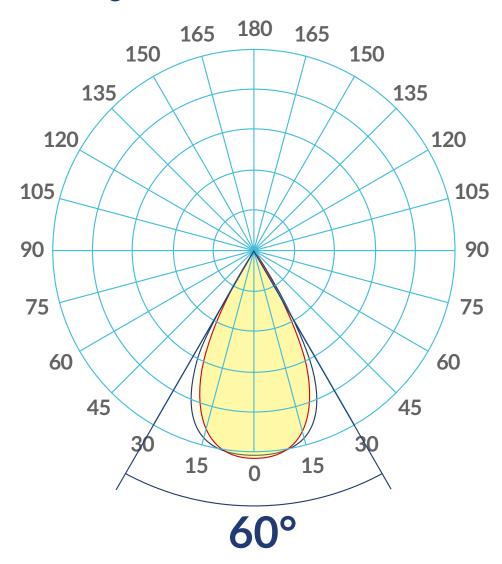
Søren Helbo, Ward Doctor at the Lung Clinic in Aarhus University Hospital.



### Facts about waiting area

| Dimensions       | W: 3 m x L: 3 m x H: 2.8 m (9' 11" x 9' 11" x 9' 2") |
|------------------|--|
| Area             | 9 m² (97 ft²) - 8 persons                            |
| Inventory        | 8 chairs   |
| Number of UV222™ | 2  |

# 60° beam angle



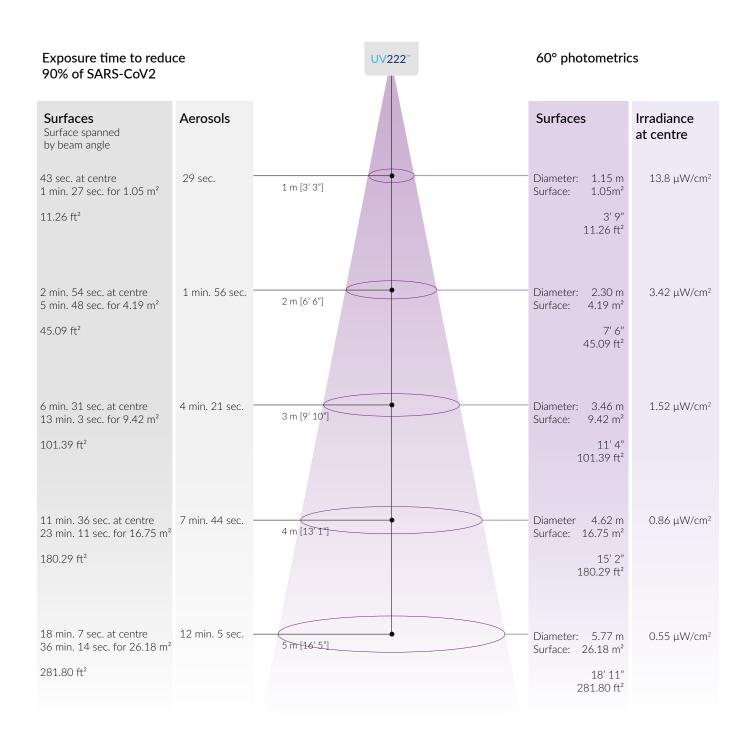
# Light measurement results

| Output - total optical power flux, 200 nm        | 126.92 mW                |                         |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|
|  | Far UV-C 200 nm - 230 nm | 120.79 mW               |
|  | VIS-IR: 400 nm - 850 nm  | 6.81 mW                 |
| Radiated power/lamp power                        |                          | 0.926 %                 |
| Peak emission wavelength                         |                          | 222 nm                  |
| UV (222 nm) irradiance at centre at 1 m (3' 10") |                          | 13.8 μW/cm <sup>2</sup> |
| Beam angle                                       |                          | 60 °                    |

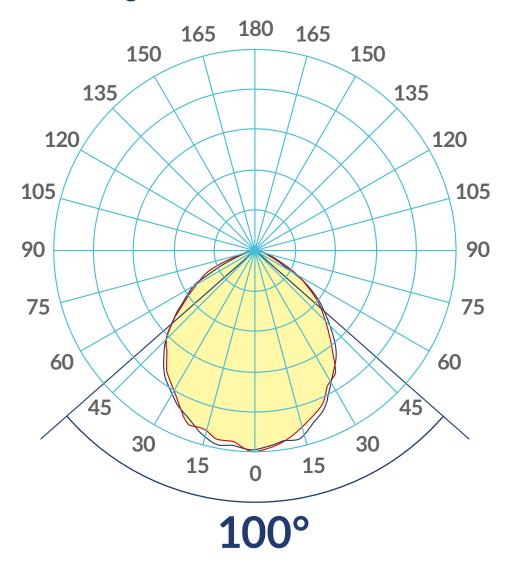


### Exposure time with 60° UV222 - SARS-CoV2/COVID-19

| 222 nm     |
|------------|
| 115 mW     |
| 390 μJ/cm² |
| 600 μJ/cm² |
|            |



# 100° beam angle



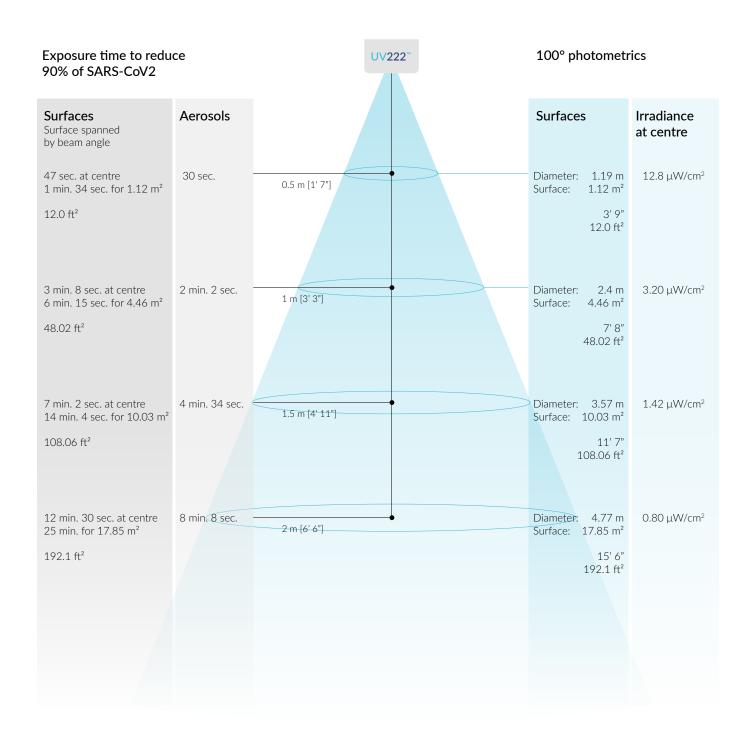
# Light measurement results

| Output - total optical power flux, 200 nm - 850  | nm                    | 75.72 | mW     |
|--|-----------------------|-------|--------|
| Far U  | JV-C 200 nm - 230 nm  | 58.79 | mW     |
| VI   | S-IR: 400 nm - 850 nm | 10.71 | mW     |
| Radiated power/lamp power                        |                       | 0.57  | %      |
| Peak emission wavelength                         |                       | 222   | nm     |
| UV (222 nm) irradiance at centre at 1 m (3' 10") |                       | 3.2   | μW/cm² |
| Beam angle                                       |                       | 100 ( | 0      |



### Exposure time with 100° UV222 - SARS-CoV2/COVID-19

| Peak emission wavelength                                     | 222 nm     |
|--|------------|
| Output power in range (200-230 nm)                           | 70 mW      |
| Dose needed (222 nm, COVID-19) 90% inactivation for aerosols | 390 µJ/cm² |
| Dose needed (222 nm, COVID-19) 90% inactivation for surfaces | 600 µJ/cm² |

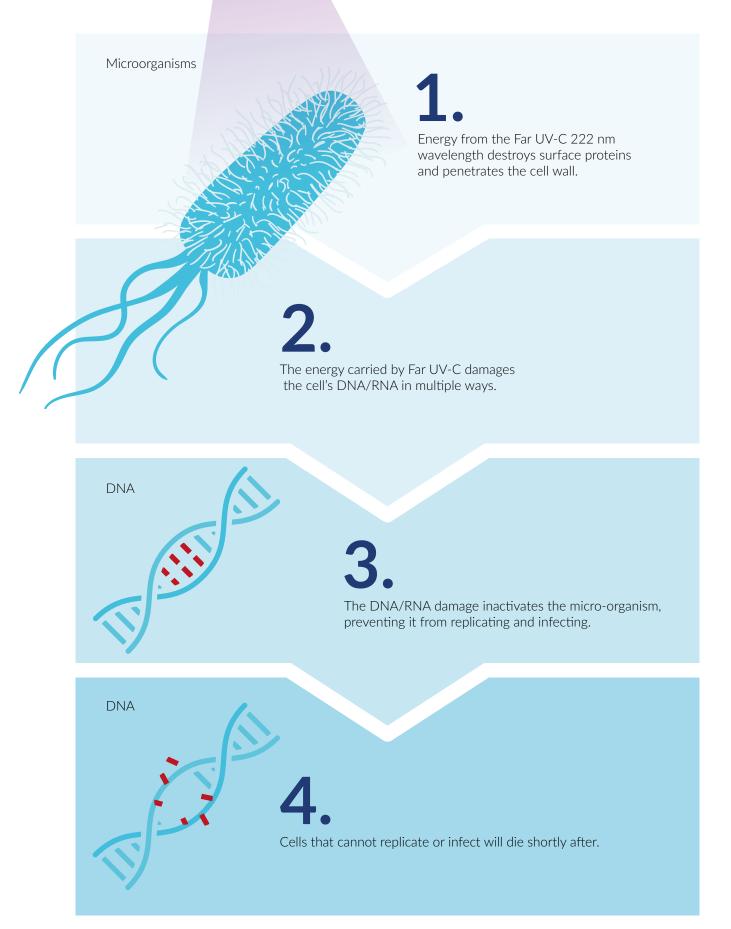


### History of UV-C light

| Read about how UV-C light has been a part of our lives for over 100 years  | 1801           | → <b>Discovery of UV radiation</b> The German physicist Johann Wilhelm Ritter discovers UV radiation.   |
|--|----------------|---|
| UV-C is used to kill microorganisms that typically cause problems with indoor air quality (IAQ).                           | Late<br>s. XIX |   |
|  | 1903           | Nobel Prize  Niels Finsen, Danish-Faroese physician  and scientist, wins the Nobel Prize in  Medicine for his research on UV-C                  |
| First water treatment installation  UV-C is used to disinfect the water  supply in Marseille, France.                      | 1910           | treatment of lupus vulgaris, also known as tuberculosis of the skin.  |
|  | 1930s          | First UV-C germicidal lamps  During the 1930s, Westinghouse developed the first commercial UV-C germicidal lamps, used primarily in hospitals.  |
| Installations for air sterilisation ←  | After          | 2002 p  |
| Different spaces and facilities like hospitals, breweries, meat storage and processing plants, dairies, and kitchens;      | WW2            |   |
| use UV-C to control the threat of microbiological contamination.   | 1950s          | Fight against tuberculosis UV-C is incorporated into air handling equipment and becomes a major help in the control and defeat of tuberculosis. |
| The introduction and growing availability of new drugs and sterilising cleaners, decrease the concern about pathogens.     | 1960s          |   |
|  | 1970s          | Energy crisis  To save energy, heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems were shut down.  Condensation accumulated in the systems,      |
| Widespread use for water treatment By 2001, over 6,000 UV water treatment plants using UV-C light are operating in Europe. | 2001           | and mould and other microbial contaminants multiplied in the dark, damp environment, being released once the systems were turned on again.      |
|  | 2019           | ── COVID-19 pandemic<br>The SARS-CoV2 virus causes a global<br>lockdown, bringing the world to a halt.<br>Different products using UV-C and     |
| The Danish company UV Medico is founded, focusing on the use of humansafe Far UV-C light at 222 nm.                        | 2020           | Far UV-C light appear on the market, bringing disinfection into small businesses and private homes.   |



### How Far UV-C light inactivates pathogens



### Time to inactivate 90% of microorganisms<sup>1</sup>

| Distance 50 cm (1' 7")      |        |                                     |                 |                  |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Bacteria                    | Medium | Dose for 90% reduction <sup>2</sup> | 60°, time [min] | 100°, time [min] |
| Arthrobacter nicotinoverans | L      | 5.67                                | 2               | 11               |
| Bacillis subtilis           | L      | 4.09                                | 1               | 8                |
| Clostridium sporogenes      | L      | 2.87                                | 1               | 6                |
| Deinococcus radiodurans     | L      | 29.65                               | 9               | 59               |
| Enterococcus faecalis       | L      | 9.14                                | 3               | 18               |
| Enterococcus faecalis       | S      | 7.59                                | 2               | 15               |
| Escherichia coli            | L      | 2.1                                 | 1               | 9                |
| Listeria monocytogenes      | L      | 3.58                                | 1               | 7                |
| Pseudomonas aeruginosa      | L      | 1.98                                | 1               | 4                |
| Salmonella Typhimurium      | L      | 1.97                                | 1               | 4                |
| Staphylococcus aureus       | S      | 4.69                                | 1               | 9                |
| Staphylococcus aureus       | L      | 3.24                                | 1               | 6                |
| Streptococcus pyogenes      | L      | 20.91                               | 6               | 42               |
| Yersinia enterocolytica     | L      | 2.2                                 | 1               | 4                |

| Bacterial spores                        | Medium | Dose for 90% reduction <sup>2</sup> | 60°, time [min] | 100°, time [min] |
|---|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Alicyclobacillus acidoterrestris spores | L      | 6.02                                | 2               | 12               |
| Bacillus cereus spores                  | L      | 17.88                               | 5               | 36               |
| Bacillus pumilus spores                 | L      | 18.79                               | 6               | 37               |
| Bacillus pumilus spores                 | S      | 8.52                                | 3               | 17               |
| Bacillus subtilis spores                | S      | 0.89                                | 0.3             | 2                |
| Bacillus subtilis spores                | L      | 6.34                                | 2               | 12               |
| Bacillus thuringiensis spores           | L      | 10.73                               | 3               | 21               |
| Chlostridium pasteurianum spores        | L      | 2.63                                | 1               | 5                |
| Clostridioides difficile spores         | L      | 13.23                               | 4               | 26               |
| Clostridioides difficile spores         | S      | 16.67                               | 5               | 33               |
| Clostridioides sporogenes spores        | L      | 10.37                               | 3               | 21               |
| Streptomyces griseus spores             | S      | 14.38                               | 4               | 29               |
| Streptomyces griseus spores             | L      | 6.67                                | 2               | 13               |
| Thermoactinomyces vulgaris spores       | L      | 15.14                               | 5               | 30               |
|   |        |                                     |                 |                  |

A Air (aerosols)

L Liquid, typically water S Solid

 $<sup>^{1}</sup>$  Hessling M. The impact of far-UVC radiation (200-230 nm) on pathogens, cells, skin, and eyes - a collection and analysis of a hundred years of data. GMS Hyg Infect Control. 2021 Feb 16;16:Doc07.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Units are in mJ/cm<sup>2</sup>



| Distance 50 cm (1' 7")      |        |                                     |                 |                  |
|-----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Fungi                       | Medium | Dose for 90% reduction <sup>2</sup> | 60°, time [min] | 100°, time [min] |
| Aspergillus niger spores    | L      | 106.82                              | 32              | 213              |
| Candida albicans            | L      | 9.82                                | 3               | 20               |
| Penicillium expansum spores | L      | 13.82                               | 4               | 28               |
| Saccharomyces cerevisiae    | S      | 12.77                               | 4               | 25               |
| Saccharomyces cerevisiae    | L      | 22.33                               | 7               | 44               |
| Trichophyton rubrum spores  | L      | 13.64                               | 4               | 27               |

| Viruses                    | Medium | Dose for 90% reduction <sup>2</sup> | 60°, time [min] | 100°, time [min] |
|----------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Adenovirus                 | L      | 5.09                                | 2               | 10               |
| Bacillus megatherium phage | S      | 4.79                                | 2               | 10               |
| Encephalomyocarditis virus | L      | 4.71                                | 1               | 9                |
| Feline calcivirus          | L      | 9.57                                | 3               | 19               |
| Herpes simplex virus       | L      | 0.96                                | 0.3             | 2                |
| Human coronavirus          | А      | 0.48                                | 0.1             | 1                |
| Influenza virus            | А      | 1.28                                | 0.4             | 3                |
| Phage MS2                  | L      | 8.35                                | 3               | 17               |
| Phage PhiX174              | L      | 1.84                                | 1               | 4                |
| Phage Qbeta                | L      | 5.12                                | 2               | 10               |
| Phage T1UV                 | L      | 2.84                                | 1               | 6                |
| Phage T2                   | L      | 3.36                                | 1               | 6.7              |
| Phage T7                   | L      | 1.72                                | 0.5             | 3                |
| Reovirus 3                 | L      | 3.3                                 | 1               | 7                |
| Rotavirus                  | L      | 4.55                                | 1               | 9                |
| SARS-CoV-2                 | S      | 1.2                                 | 0.5             | 2                |
| Tulane virus               | L      | 5.56                                | 2               | 11               |
| Vaccinia virus             | L      | 6.53                                | 2               | 13               |
| Vesicular stomatitis virus | L      | 1.12                                | 0.3             | 2                |

| Protozoa               | Medium | Dose for 90% reduction <sup>2</sup> | 60°, time [min] | 100°, time [min] |
|------------------------|--------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| Cryptosporidium parvum | L      | 2.5                                 | 1               | 5                |

# Why is UV222<sup>™</sup> safe?

- Thanks to the patented and unique filter technology Care222, UV222 emits at a narrow UV spectrum safe for human exposure.
- UV222 complies with the UL867 regulation on maximum concentration of ozone generation.

UV222 does not emit harmful wavelengths.

### In compliance with

### **International Standard:**

| ISO 15858         | UV-C Devices - Safety information - permissible human exposure.   |
|-------------------|---|
| IEC 62471         | Photobiological safety of lamps and lamp systems.   |
| IEC PAS 63313 ED1 | Position statement on germicidal UV-C irradiation – UV-C safety guidelines (see Global Lighting Association). |

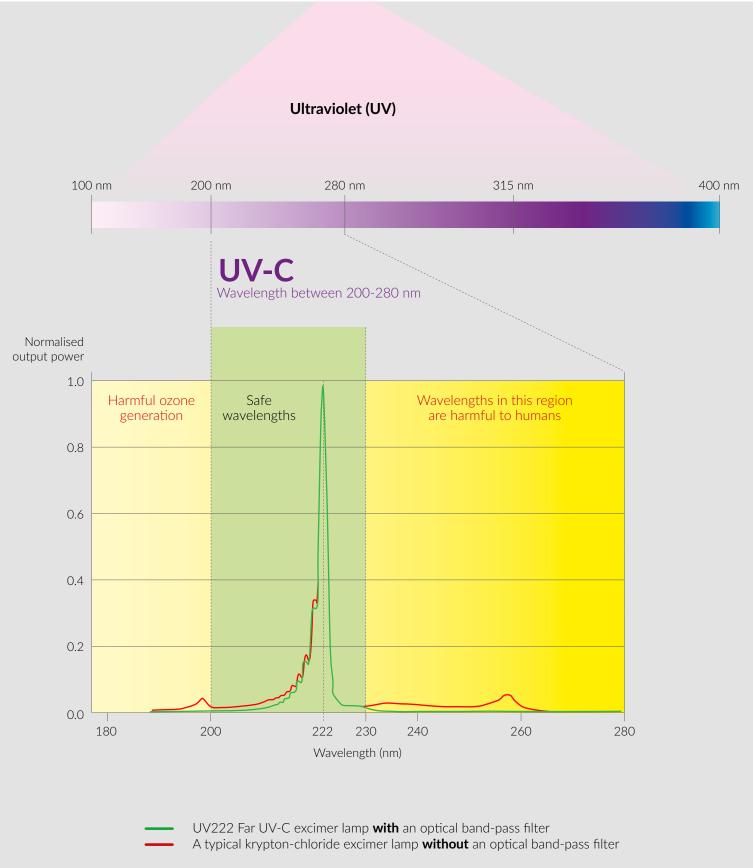
#### **International Guidelines:**

| ACGIH® (American Conference of      | 2021 TLV (Threshold Limit Values) & BEI (Biological Exposure |
|-------------------------------------|--|
| Governmental Industrial Hygienists) | Indices) for chemical substances and physical agents.        |

#### WARNING!

Unfiltered Far UV-C can cause cancer and may increase the risk of cataracts!





Exposure to harmful wavelengths is eliminated by an exclusive, patented optical band-pass filter.



Yhteystiedot



+358 44 715 0090

asiakaspalvelu@nanovisio.fi www.nanovisio.fi