

# ULTRAVIOLET AIR PURIFICATION

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## A NATURAL PROCESS



# EAGLE PRODUCTS

- Manufactured in Canada since 1995
- Develops and Patents proprietary Ultraviolet Air Purification Systems
- Complete line of Ultraviolet Air Purification Systems
- Global Leader in Ultraviolet Air Purification



# AGENDA

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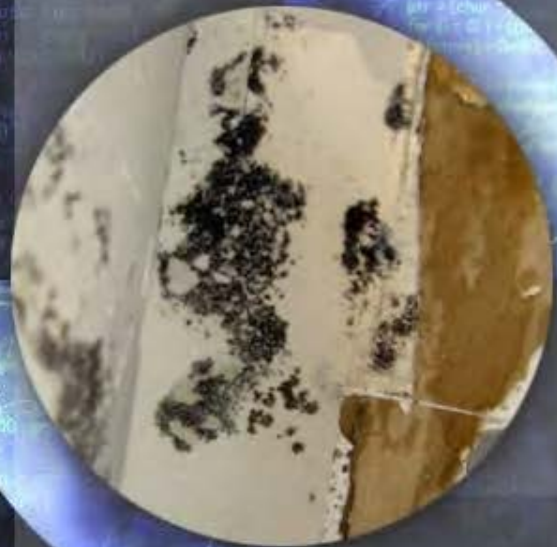
- 1- Indoor Air Quality
- 2- Germicidal effect of UV
- 3- UV in natural outdoor environment
- 4 -UV Dosage inside Buildings
- 5- Eagle product line
- 6- Safety concerns
- 7- Results from independent studies



# INDOOR AIR QUALITY

- » **40 million people in North-America have respiratory problems**
- » **50 million people in North-America have allergies**
- » **31% of building occupants complain about bad odors**
- » **23% of the population are smokers**
- » **Buildings are more air tight**

Sources: 1.American Lung Association 2.American College of Allergies 3 &4 Honeywell Consumer Products 5. Center for Disease Control & Prevention



When designing for BUILDINGS :

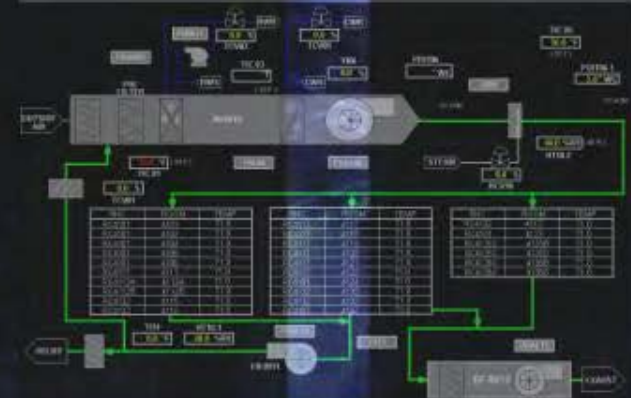
ideal OUTDOOR conditions were used as the reference

*Temperature*

• *Humidity*

• *Light*

• *Ventilation*



# INDOOR AIR QUALITY

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Ventilation criteria: O<sub>2</sub>-CO<sub>2</sub> balance

**1 CFM per person**  
is sufficient for  
**Breathing**





# INDOOR AIR QUALITY

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## VENTILATION HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

### CFM/pers

■ Tredgold (1824)	=	3
■ Billings (1893)	=	30 (60 for TB)
■ 21 State Code(1915)	=	30
■ ASHRAE (1973)	=	10
■ ASHRAE (1981)	=	5 (60 for smokers)
■ ASHRAE (1989)	=	15

# INDOOR AIR QUALITY

## What is in the air?

Nitrogen = 78.1 %

Oxygen = 20.9%

Argon = 0.87 %

Water = 0 – 3.5%

Carbon Dioxide = 300 ppm ( 0.03 %)

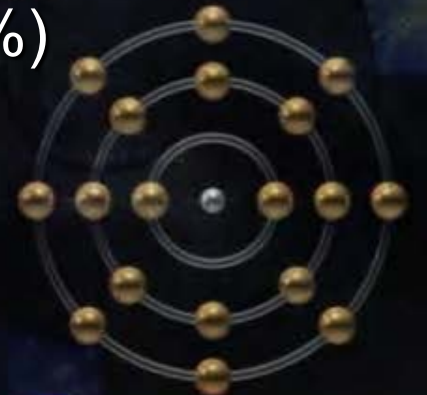
nitrogen



oxygen



argon





# INDOOR AIR QUALITY

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## What ELSE is in the air?

Solid: particulates, pollen, dust

Chemical : VOC, Solvents vapours, formaldehyde

Biological: Molds, viruses, bacteria

# INDOOR AIR QUALITY

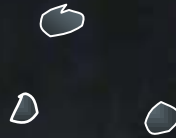
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## Indoor air contaminants



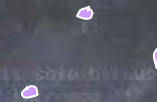
Particulates

**SOLIDS**



Bacteria

**BIOLOGICAL**



Toxins

**CHEMICALS**

# INDOOR AIR QUALITY

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## **Bacteria are sources of odors :**

Two (too) well known examples:

**1 - Sweat**

**2 - Bad breath**

**Prevention —————> Anti-bacteria products**



# Germicidal Effect of UV

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**Is it possible to control odors with more ventilation ?**

**Yes, but...**

Given the exponential reproduction rate of a colony of bacteria, the required ventilation rate becomes quickly cost prohibitive or simply unfeasible.

# THE QUESTION?

**How to control the concentration level  
of bacteria inside buildings ?**

## Germicidal Effect of UV

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**Which brings another QUESTION**

**What natural mechanism controls  
the level of bacteria  
in outdoor air ?**



## Germicidal Effect of UV

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or...everything you always wanted to know about the sex life of bacteria but were always afraid to ask !

- **Short life span means that they need to reproduce fast :  
No time to fool around !**

- **Blue print required for reproduction: DNA**

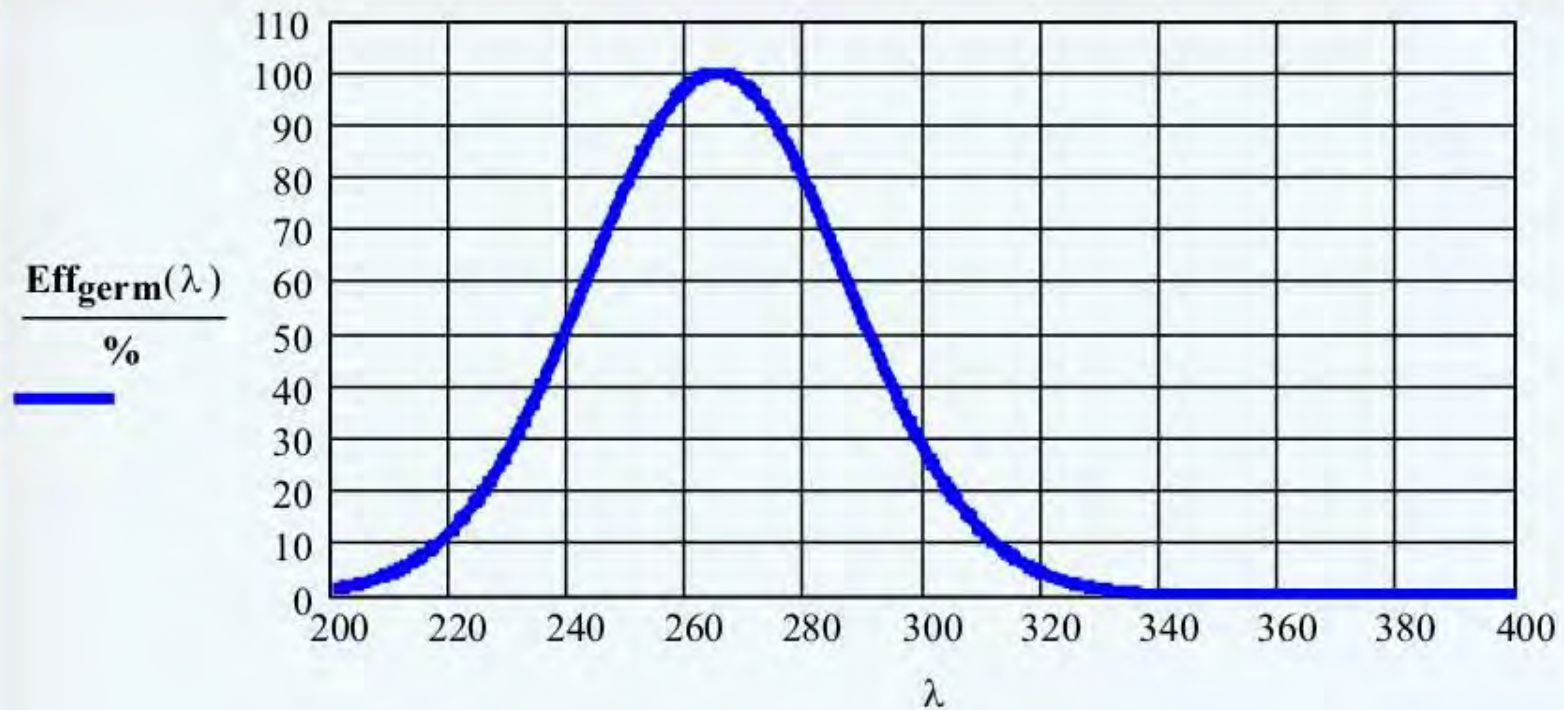


## Germicidal Effect of UV

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**DNA molecules are very sensitive to UV radiation in the range of 250 to 280 nm wavelength**





$$\text{Avg}_{\text{germ\_eff}} := \frac{1}{400 - 300} \cdot \int_{300}^{400} \text{Eff}_{\text{germ}}(\lambda) d\lambda \qquad \text{Avg}_{\text{germ\_eff}} = 3.03 \%$$

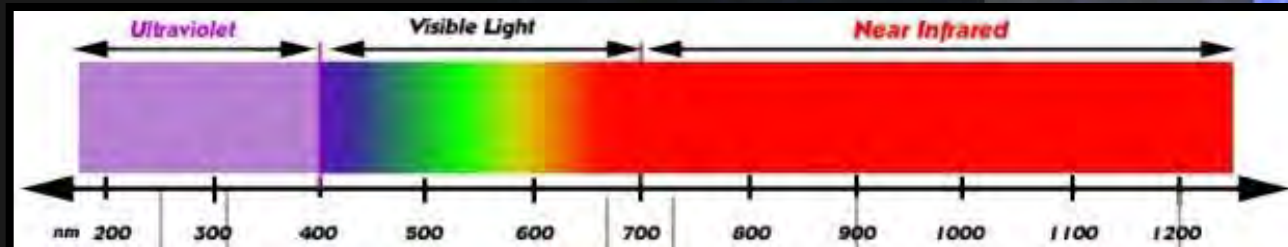
UV radiation that reached the sea level are  $> 290 \text{ nm}$  at p.93

source : **Atmospheric Chemistry: Fundamentals and Experimental techniques**, B.J. Finlayson-Pitts and J.N.Pitts, John-Wiley & Sons, 1986, 1098p.



# Germicidal Effect of UV

- Infra-red →  $> 700$  nm
- Visible light →  $400 - 700$  nm
- Ultraviolet →  $< 400$  nm



# Basic UV Refresher

## Ultraviolet

UV - A

UV - B

UV - C

UV - V

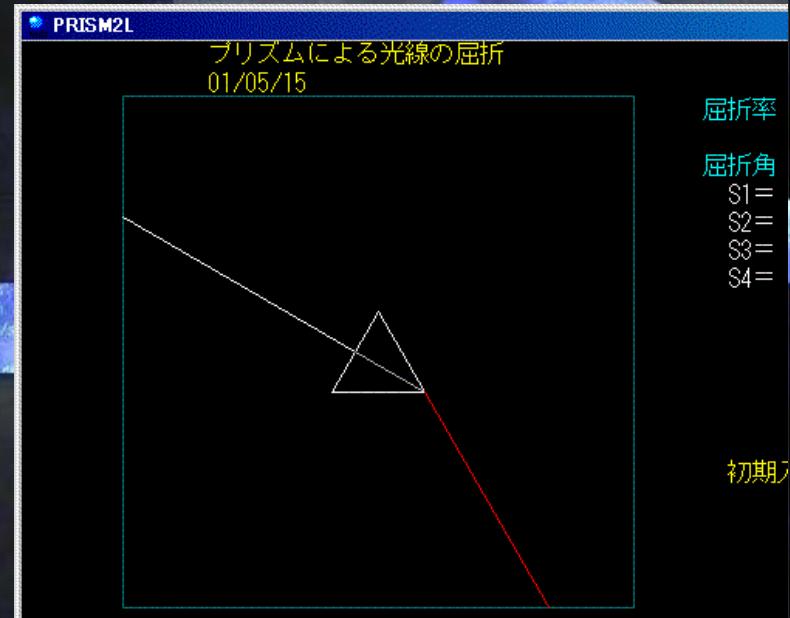
## Wavelength

315 to 400 nm

280 to 315 nm

200 to 280 nm

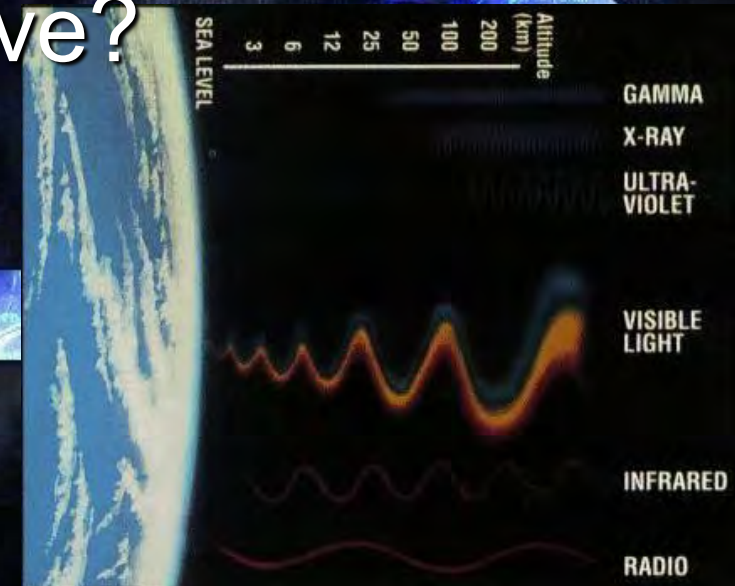
100 to 200 nm



# Natural UV Source : The Sun

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WHAT DOSE  
OF UV Germicidal Energy  
does bacteria living  
OUTDOORS receive?





$$\text{DOSE}_{\text{outdoor}} := \frac{1}{400 - 300} \cdot \int_{0 \cdot \text{hr}}^{12 \cdot \text{hr}} \int_{300}^{400} \text{Eff}_{\text{germ}}(\lambda) \cdot \text{UV}(\lambda) \, d\lambda \, dt$$

Total Daily Natural Outdoor UV Dose :

$$\text{DOSE}_{\text{outdoor}} = 19189 \frac{\text{microwatt sec}}{\text{cm}^2}$$

Minimum Germicidal UV output power requirement per square foot of indoor floor assuming 24/24 continuous use :

$$\text{Spec}_{\text{sqft\_output}} := \frac{\text{DOSE}_{\text{outdoor}}}{24 \cdot \text{hr}} \qquad \text{Spec}_{\text{sqft\_output}} = 206 \frac{\text{microwatt}}{\text{ft}^2}$$

### 3- Effect of natural UV on OUTDOOR air

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#### UV Type

**UV - C**  
**(254 nm)**

#### Effects

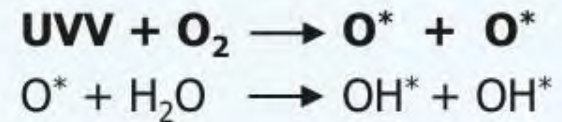
**Germicidal**  
**Sterilisation**

#### Operating Mode

Acts on **DNA**  
Inhibits Reproduction

**UV - V**  
**(185 nm )**

**Photo-Oxidation**  
**( hydroxyl radicals)**



**Oxidation of organic chemicals**  
**in the upper atmosphere**



# Natural UV Source : The Sun

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**DAILY germicidal UV DOSE  
received by bacteria living  
in OUTDOOR AIR:**

**19,189 microwatt.sec/cm<sup>2</sup>**



## Dosage of UV-C for complete destruction (uW-sec/cm<sup>2</sup>)

### BACTERIA

Agrobacterium Lumeifaciens <sup>^</sup>	8,500	Streptococcus Lactis <sup>*</sup>	8,800
Bacillus Anthracis <sup>*</sup> (Anthrax)	8,700	Streptococcus Pyrogenes <sup>^</sup>	4,200
Bacillus Anthracis <b>Spores<sup>^</sup></b> (Anthrax)	46,200	Streptococcus Salivarius <sup>^</sup>	4,200
Bacillus Megatherium Sp. (Veg) <sup>*</sup>	2,500	Streptococcus Viridans <sup>*</sup>	3,800
Bacillus Megatherium Sp. (Spores) <sup>*</sup>	5,200	Typhoid Fever <sup>^</sup>	4,100
Bacillus Paratyphosus <sup>*</sup>	6,100	Vibrio Comma (Cholera) <sup>^</sup>	6,500
Bacillus Subtilis <sup>*</sup>	11,000	Vibrio Cholerae <sup>^</sup>	6,500
Bacillus Subtilis Spores <sup>*</sup>	22,000	<b>MOLDS</b>	
Clostridium Tetani <sup>^</sup>	23,100	Aspergillus Amstelodami <sup>^</sup>	77,000
Clostridium Botulinum <sup>^</sup>	11,200	Aspergillus Flavus <sup>*</sup>	99,000
Corynebacterium Diphtheriae <sup>*</sup>	6,500	Aspergillus Glaucus <sup>*</sup>	88,000
Dysentery Bacilli <sup>*</sup>	4,200	Aspergillus Niger (bread mold) <sup>*</sup>	330,000
Eberthella Typhosa <sup>*</sup>	4,100	Mucor Mucedo <sup>^</sup>	77,000
Escherichia Coll <sup>*</sup>	8,600	Mucor Racemosus (A & B) <sup>*</sup>	35,200
Legionella Bozemanii <sup>^</sup>	3,500	Oospora Lactis <sup>*</sup>	11,000
Legionella Dumoffill <sup>^</sup>	5,500	Penicillium Chrysogenum <sup>^</sup>	56,000
Legionella Gormanil <sup>^</sup>	4,900	Penicillium Digitatum <sup>*</sup>	88,000
Legionella Micdadei <sup>^</sup>	3,100	Penicillium Expansum <sup>*</sup>	22,000
LegioneHa Longbeachae <sup>^</sup>	2,900	Penicillium Roqueforti <sup>*</sup>	26,400
Legionella Pneumophila		Rhizopus Nigricans (cheese mold) <sup>*</sup>	220,000
(Legionnaire's Disease)	2,760	<b>VIRUS</b>	
Leptospiracanicola-		Adeno Virus Type III <sup>^</sup>	4,500
Infectious Jaundice <sup>^</sup>	6,000	Bacteriophage (E.Coli) <sup>*</sup>	6,600
Leptospira Interrogans <sup>^</sup>	8,000	Coxsackie A2 <sup>^</sup>	6,300
Micrococcus Candidus <sup>*</sup>	12,300	Infectious Hepatitis <sup>^</sup>	8,000
Micrococcus Sphaeroides <sup>*</sup>	15,400	Influenza <sup>*</sup>	3,400
Mycobacterium Tuberculosis <sup>^</sup>	10,000	Rotavirus <sup>^</sup>	24,000
Neisseria Catarrhalis <sup>*</sup>	8,500	Poliovirus <sup>^</sup>	21,000
Phytomonas Tumefaciens <sup>*</sup>	10,500	Variola <sup>**</sup> (Smallpox)	24,000

## 4 – Air Purification Techniques : Where does UV Fit In?

<u>Pollutant Type</u>	<u>Examples</u>	<u>Remediation Technology</u>
Solids	Dust	Filters
Chemicals	Solvents Formaldehyde VOC	Absorption on activated charcoal Thermal oxidation <b>UV-Photo-oxidation</b>
Biological	Fungi Molds Bacteria	Germicidal chemical products <b>UVSterilisation of DNA</b>



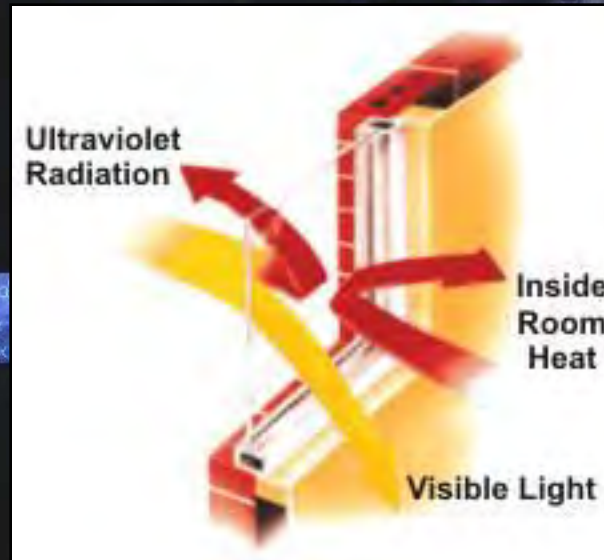


## 4 – Air Purification Techniques

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**WHY is there no UV INSIDE BUILDINGS ?**

**WINDOWS are UV filters**  
**VISIBLE LIGHT goes through**  
**But not UV light**





## 4 – Air Purification Techniques

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### BASIC CONCEPT:

**Add UV source  
inside buildings**



#### 1- UV irradiation of INDOOR AIR

- Destruction of Bio-contaminants (bacteria, molds, etc)
- Elimination of their associated odours

#### 2- UV irradiation of surfaces (objects)

- Sterilisation of heating and cooling coils

# Two Factors in achieving a kill using Ultraviolet Light

**TIME** : The greater the exposure time (contact time between the contaminant & the UV source) the more UV energy can be delivered to the contaminant resulting in a **greater Kill Rate**.

**INTENSITY** : The greater the intensity (strength of the UV source) the more UV energy can be delivered to the contaminant resulting in a **greater Kill Rate**.



\*This is true for all types of UV glass & Lamps. This is a fundamental principle of UV Light.



## 4 - UV DOSAGE INSIDE BUILDINGS

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$$\begin{array}{ccccc}\text{UV dose} & = & \text{INTENSITY} & \times & \text{Time} \\ (\text{Joule/cm}^2) & & (\text{watt/cm}^2) & & (\text{sec})\end{array}$$

If UV dose > LETHAL dose  
→ reproduction is stopped

**NOTE:** *process similar to pasteurisation :*  
*Temperature x Time*



## Familiar With UV?

- Our Sun produces UV energy which naturally destroys biological contaminants in the atmosphere.
- UV-C Light attacks microorganisms on a molecular level mutating the DNA of the cell.
- UV Has been used for many years in water treatment.
- If you are familiar with UV Water Treatment, the principles for treating moving air are the same.



Example of a UV Water Purifier

## UV Air Purifiers on the Market

- You may be familiar with UV Air Purifiers on the market.
- They appear to be very similar.
- They may vary in number of lamps. Some have 1, 2 even 4 UV Lamps.
- Excellent Object Purifiers but NOT very effective Air Purifiers.



## Two Types of Ultraviolet Purifiers

**AIR PURIFIER** : Designed to treat the air-stream,  
destroying biological & chemical contaminants.  
High Intensity x Short exposure Time

**OBJECT PURIFIER** : Designed to treat a stationary object  
destroying and preventing microbial growth.  
Intensity x Long exposure Time

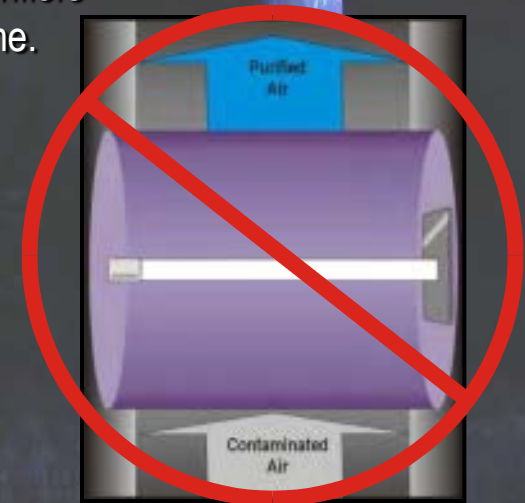




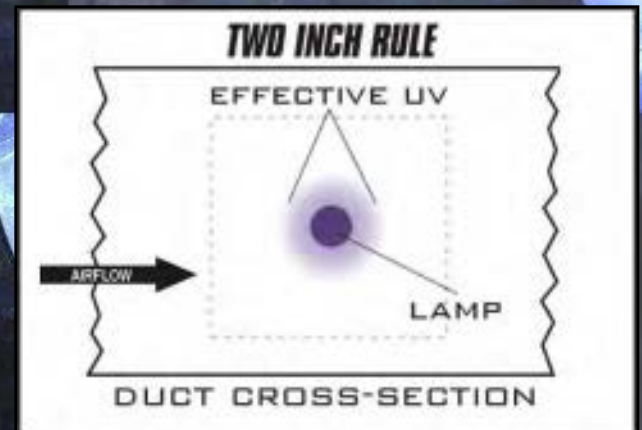
## The Two Inch Rule

- Some manufacturers promote that their one and two lamp Probe purifiers will treat the entire volume of air passing through the duct at one time.
- Unfortunately, that could not be farther from the truth. According to the Lamp Manufacturers, efficiencies DROP very quickly the further from the Lamp surface you move.
- **At just 2" from the surface of the glass, the UV efficiency has already dropped 80% and the decline is exponential.**
- This is true for all types of UV Lamps, from cold cathode to hot cathode, soft glass to quartz glass.
- Manufacturers who promote that their one and two Lamp Probe Purifiers will purify the entire duct are in reality only TREATING A VERY NARROW BAND OF AIR that travels by the Lamp.
- As will be discussed, even that narrow band of air is not being treated adequately because the air is moving much too fast in the duct to receive the proper UV dosage.

**\*\*The 2" Rule is the reason why the "J" Lamp is mounted inside the Aluminum Reflector Tube. The purifier will maximize the UV Energy which would otherwise be lost in the duct-work.**



This is an example of a competitors suggested treatment area.

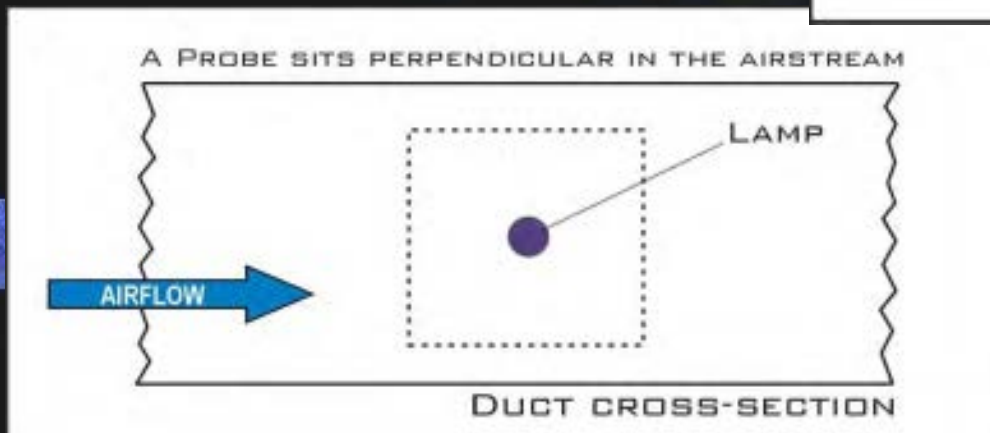
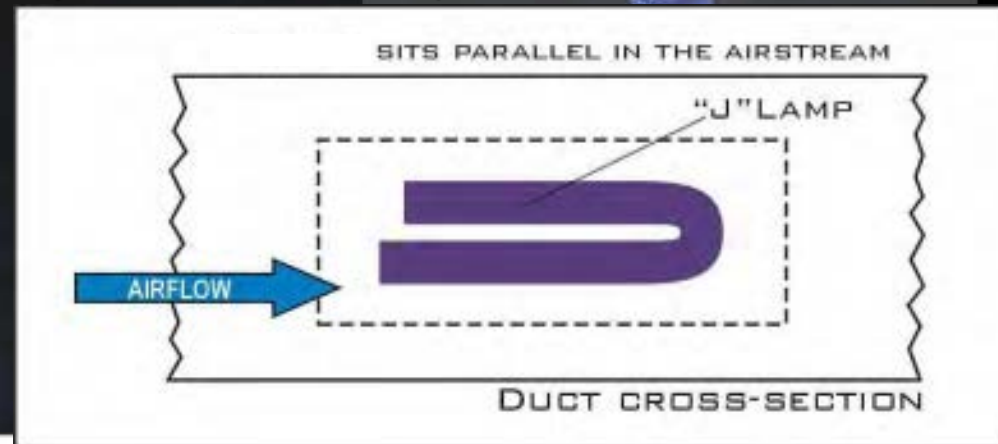




## Dwell Time

- Finally, to increase the dwell time (the time the contaminant is in contact with the UV Energy), the purifier is mounted parallel to the air-stream not perpendicular, maximizing the time the contaminant is in contact with the UV lamp.
- If properly delivered, UV Irradiation can be a very efficient method for air purification. The use of the Turbulator, Aluminum Reflector Tube, "J" Lamp and placing the unit parallel to the air-stream are the "tools" needed to maximize the UV Energy.

The air spends 2400% MORE TIME in Contact with the UV Energy than does a Probe Purifier.



Parallel = Increased Dwell Time

Perpendicular = a fraction  
of Dwell Time

# EAGLE Air Purification system

*Contaminated air enters parallel to the UV lamp increasing contact time with UV energy*

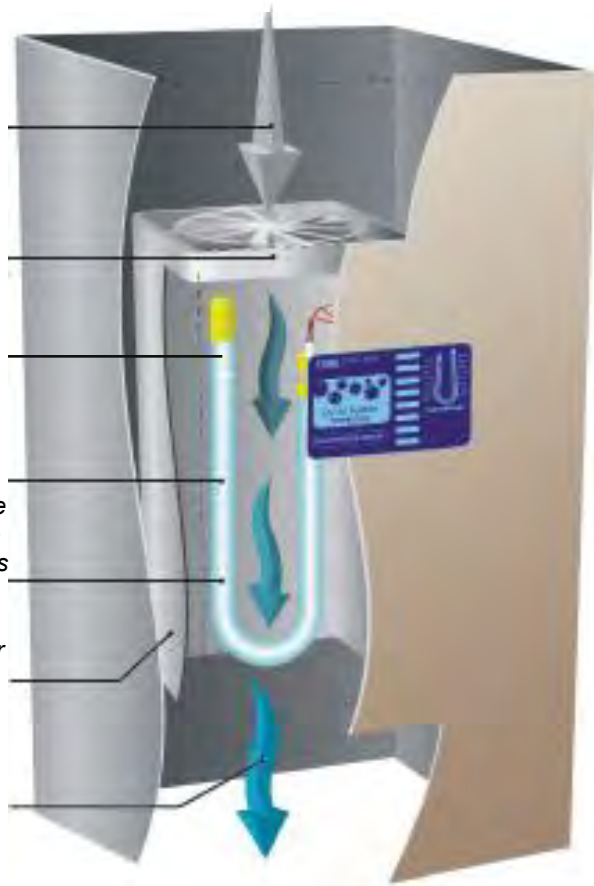
*The turbulator spins and mix the air around the UV "J" lamp*

*The UVV Oxidizing section of the lamp destroys chemicals and odors*

*The UVC section of the lamp then destroys the biological contaminants*

*The aluminum reflector chamber directs the UV energy for optimal purification*

*The treated air then recirculates through the home*



Ventilation Duct



- Whole-Home Air Treatment
- Dual-Zone UVC / UVV Lamp
- Biological Destruction
- Chemical Oxidation
- Patented Process
- 3" Status Display
- 3 Year Replacement Warranty incl. UV Lamp
- Leader in Indoor Air Quality
- Tested & Published results

# EAGLE Air Purification units

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EA+



E+



ELITE

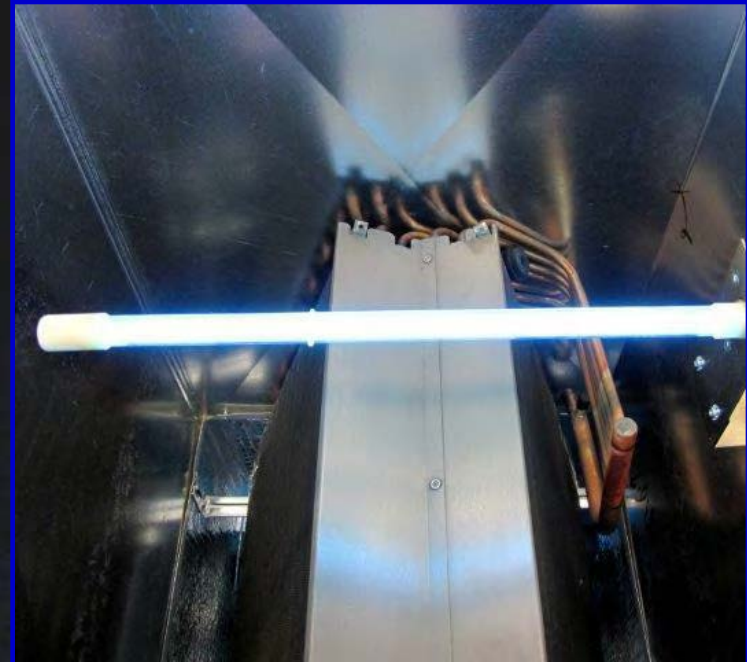


Whole home EA+ and E+  
-Easy to install, self diagnosis  
-3 years « no question » warranty



# EAGLE Object- coil Purification

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## STAR - 24/110V

- 16" UVC Coil Cleaner destroys mold & their associated odors on coil
- Improve energy efficiency
- 3" LCD Display provides important user information
- 1 year warranty including UV Lamp
- Optional Remote Kit available

**FREE SECOND UV LAMP INCLUDED**

## 6 – SAFETY CONCERNS

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- Installed as per specifications, EAGLE units are safe and approved by CSA/ULC/ETL
- There is only one safety concern and it is written on each unit :

**CAUTION : “*Do not expose eye or skin directly to the ultraviolet lamp.*”**

# 6 – Results from Studies

Montreal, Canada – In a study published in The Lancet Medical Journal, McGill University scientists found that shining proprietary Ultraviolet Purifiers on the air conditioning coil reduces over all sickness by **20%**, **reduces respiratory symptoms by 40%** and has resulted in a **99% reduction of microbial and endotoxin concentrations** on irradiated surfaces within the ventilation system.



A two year Double Blind Study on Sick Building Syndrome using Ultraviolet Purifiers Published in The Lancet Medical Journal.

Department of Epidemiology and Bio-statistics of McGill University

## Effect of ultraviolet germicidal lights installed in office ventilation systems on workers' health and wellbeing: double-blind multiple crossover trial

Dick Menzies, Julia Popa, James A Hanley, Thomas Rand, Don Milton

### Summary

Background: Evidence is needed that buildings designed to improve indoor environmental quality (IEQ) can reduce the burden of sick building syndrome (SBS) and improve worker health and wellbeing. This study was designed to test the hypothesis that ultraviolet (UV) germicidal lights (UVGI) installed in office ventilation systems can reduce the burden of SBS and improve worker health and wellbeing.

Methods: A two year double blind study was conducted in a large office building in Montreal, Canada. The study was designed to test the hypothesis that UVGI installed in office ventilation systems can reduce the burden of SBS and improve worker health and wellbeing. The study was conducted in a large office building in Montreal, Canada. The study was designed to test the hypothesis that UVGI installed in office ventilation systems can reduce the burden of SBS and improve worker health and wellbeing.

Results: The study found that UVGI installed in office ventilation systems can reduce the burden of SBS and improve worker health and wellbeing. The study was conducted in a large office building in Montreal, Canada. The study was designed to test the hypothesis that UVGI installed in office ventilation systems can reduce the burden of SBS and improve worker health and wellbeing.

Conclusions: The study found that UVGI installed in office ventilation systems can reduce the burden of SBS and improve worker health and wellbeing. The study was conducted in a large office building in Montreal, Canada. The study was designed to test the hypothesis that UVGI installed in office ventilation systems can reduce the burden of SBS and improve worker health and wellbeing.

Keywords: Sick building syndrome, Ultraviolet germicidal lights, Office ventilation systems, Worker health and wellbeing, Double-blind study, Montreal, Canada.

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DOI: 10.1111/j.1365-2796.2004.01400.x

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Dick Menzies MD MSc1, Julia Popa BEng MEng, James A Hanley PhD, Thomas Rand PhD, Don Milton MD DrPH.



## TECHNOLOGY EVALUATION REPORT

# Biological Inactivation Efficiency by HVAC In-Duct Ultraviolet Light Systems

## UV Bio-Wall 50 Outwardly Projecting Air Purifier

Office of Research and Development  
National Homeland Security  
Research Center

### Notice

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), through its Office of Research and Development's National Homeland Security Research Center (NHSRC), funded and managed this technology evaluation through a Blanket Purchase Agreement (BPA) under General Services Administration contract number GS23F0011L-3 with Battelle, with RTI under subcontract to Battelle. This report has been peer and administratively reviewed and has been approved for publication as an EPA document.

### Executive Summary

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA's) National Homeland Security Research Center (NHSRC) Technology Testing and Evaluation Program (TTEP) is helping to protect human health and the environment from adverse impacts resulting from acts of terror by carrying out performance tests on homeland security technologies. Under TTEP, RTI recently evaluated the performance of the Technologies Inc. UV Bio-Wall Outwardly Projecting Air Purifier. The objective of testing the device was to evaluate its bioaerosol inactivation efficiency as a heating, ventilation and air-conditioning (HVAC) in-duct ultraviolet light system.

The product was tested using a test plan approved by EPA, *Test/QA Plan for Biological Inactivation Efficiency by HVAC In-Duct Ultraviolet Light Air Cleaners*.



Figure 2-1. BioWall test installed on the outside of the test rig.



Figure 2-2. Device installed inside the test rig. There are 5 lamps. A reflective surface was placed in the duct.

(1) The tests were conducted using three organisms, two bacteria *Bacillus atrophaeus* (surrogate for anthrax spore) and *Serratia marcescens* and one bacterial virus (MS2). These organisms were selected because their sizes, shapes and susceptibility to UV inactivation make them reasonable surrogates for biological warfare agents (BWAs). Generally, vegetative bacteria are readily killed and bacterial spores are more difficult. To model use in an HVAC system, RTI used a test duct designed for testing filtration and inactivation efficiencies of aerosol, bioaerosol, and chemical challenges.

The bioaerosol inactivation efficiencies calculated for the three organisms were 93% on one pass for *B. atrophaeus* (surrogate for anthrax spore), >99.97% on one pass for *S. marcescens* (bacteria) and 99% on one pass for MS2 (bacterial virus). The irradiance was measured as 1200  $\mu\text{W}/\text{cm}^2$  at 133 cm (52.4 in.) upstream from the closest glass part of the lamps with an airflow of 0.93  $\text{m}^3/\text{sec}$  (1970 cfm). The system had five lamps that were burned in for 100 hours prior to measurements.

\* One pass inactivation with no re-circulation by the UV System.

The researcher team chose to test a cross-section of contaminants, they chose a bacterial spore (**surrogate for anthrax spore**) and the UV Bio-Wall 50" achieved a **93%** destruction on one pass, a viral bacteria (**MS2**) which the Bio-Wall achieved a **99%** destruction at one pass and a **bacteria** which we achieved **>99.97%** destruction at one pass.



**CONCLUSION:**  
emulating outdoor conditions to design healthier buildings

**Ventilation**  
**has been used to control**  
the concentration of CO<sub>2</sub>

**Ultraviolet sources**  
**will be used to control**  
the growth of bio-contaminants  
and their odors generating toxins