

# Evaluation of Dry Fogging System for Microbial Inactivation

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# Objectives

- Dry fog: An Overview
- Preliminary Studies
- Dry fog in a Containment Level 4 laboratory
- Dry fog vs computer
- Conclusions

# Dry Fogging System

- Fog particle size:  $\sim 7.5\mu$
- 1/10 Minncare<sup>TM</sup> (Peracetic acid solution, MarCor, USA)
  - 22% Hydrogen peroxide, 4.5% Peracetic acid

# Mechanism

- PAA is a strong oxidizer
- Oxidation of microbial cell proteins and enzyme systems
- Not deactivated by peroxidase, catalases that break down  $\text{H}_2\text{O}_2$

# Dry Fogging System

## Advantages of PAA/Dry Fog System

- No residue/toxic byproducts ( $\text{H}_2\text{O}$ ,  $\text{O}_2$ ,  $\text{CO}_2$ )
- Effective at low temperature ( $10^\circ\text{C}$ )
- Portable (Dry Fog System)
- Rapid Decontamination
- Rapid Aeration
- **High soil load tolerance**

# Dry Fogging System

## Disadvantages of PAA

- Material compatibility
- Compatibility to electronics?

# HCOH, GCD, DFS & VHP

|                           | HCOH              | GCD                        | DFS                                                | VHP                              |
|---------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Health Risk               | Carcinogen        | Non-carcinogen             | Non-carcinogen                                     | Non-carcinogen                   |
| Humidity Requirement      | 65 - 80%          | 65 - 80%                   | 65 - 80%                                           | 10 - 60%                         |
| Microbicidal Activity     | Broad             | Broad                      | Broad                                              | Broad                            |
| Neutralization            | Yes               | No, scrubbed or vented out | No, aerated out                                    | No, catalytically destroyed      |
| Real time con. Monitoring | None              | Yes                        | None                                               | Yes                              |
| By-products               | Hexamine (powder) | Chlorites and chlorates    | H <sub>2</sub> O, O <sub>2</sub> , CO <sub>2</sub> | H <sub>2</sub> O, O <sub>2</sub> |
| EPA registration          | No                | Yes                        | Yes                                                | Yes                              |
| Compatible to electronics | No                | ?                          | ?                                                  | Yes                              |
| Aeration time             | Long              | Shortest                   | Short                                              | Long                             |
| Cost                      | \$                | \$\$\$                     | \$\$                                               | \$\$\$\$                         |

# Dry Fogging System (Portable)

## Ikeuchi, USA

- AKIMist “D”
- 1-4 Nozzles
- 2.5 - 12 L/hr
- \$5000 USD
- 19L reservoir





# Dry Fogging System (Mini)

## MarCor, USA

- MiniDry Fog System
- 1 Nozzle
- 500 mL/hr
- \$5000 USD
- 500 mL reservoir



# DFS Decontamination Process

## 3 Step Process

### 1. Dry Fogging

- Up to 75-80% RH.

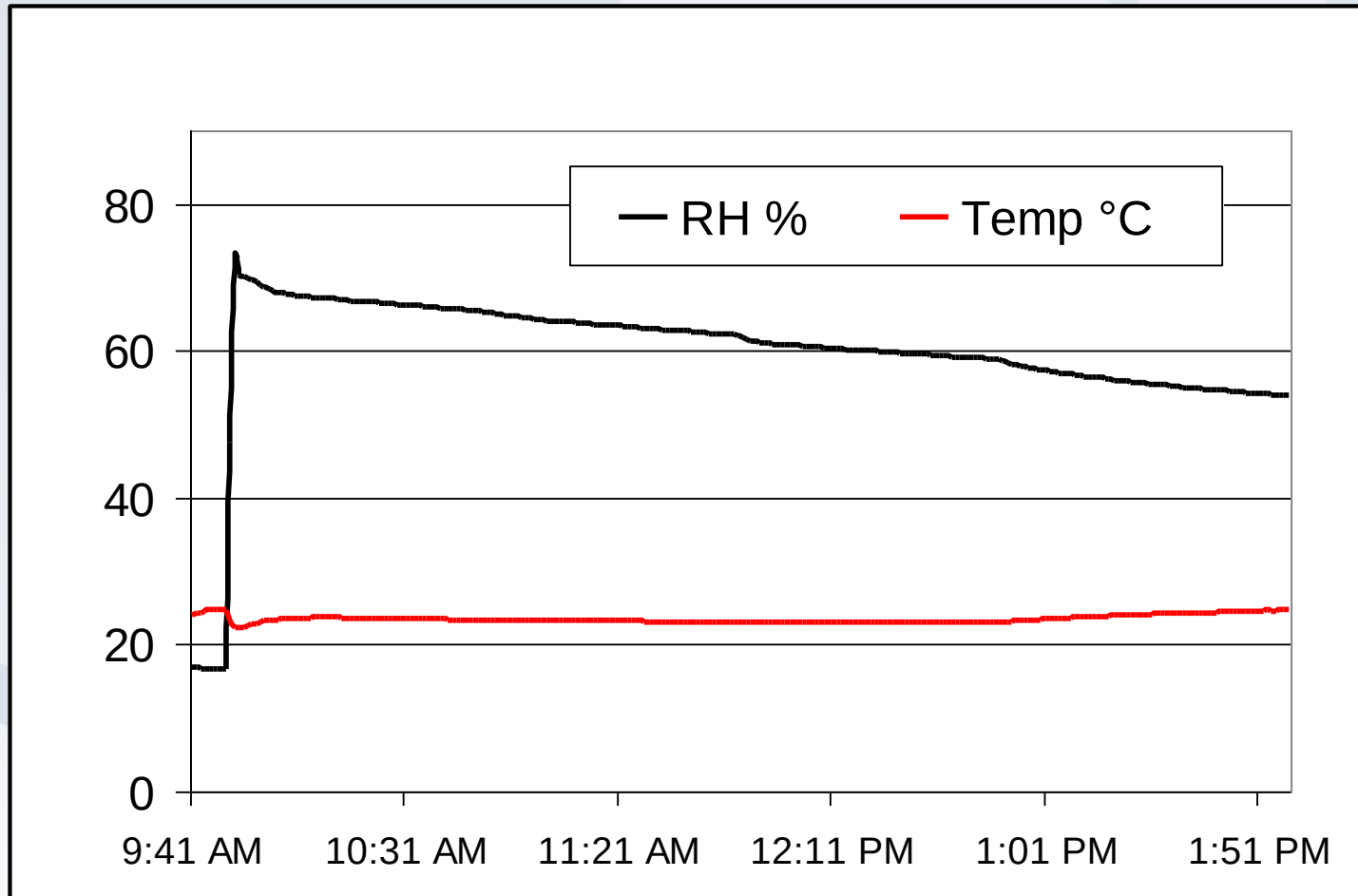
### 2. Decontamination

- Overnight (~18 hours) for laboratory decons.

### 3. Aeration

- Down to <1ppm Hydrogen Peroxide.

# DFS: Decontamination Cycle



# DFS: Process Validation

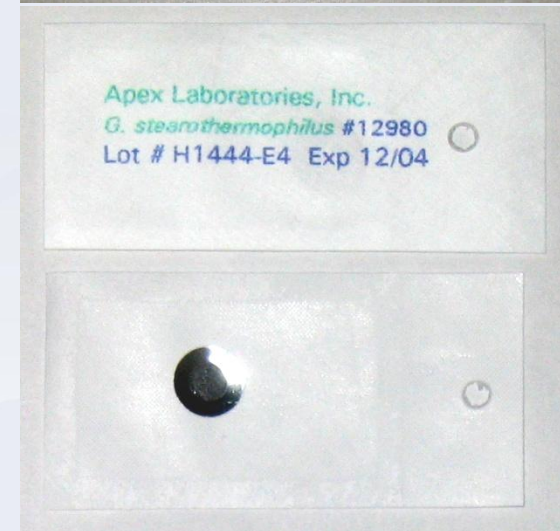
- **Chemical Indicators (CI)**

- Changes from white to grey or black
- Indicates a concentration greater than 1%



- **Biological Indicators (BI)**

- Spores of *Geobacillus stearothermophilus* ( $\geq 10^6$ )



# Detection

- Dräger Polytron 2 w/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Sensor
- Dräger Pac III w/H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Sensor
- Dräger H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub> Detection Tubes
- Safe concentration: <1ppm

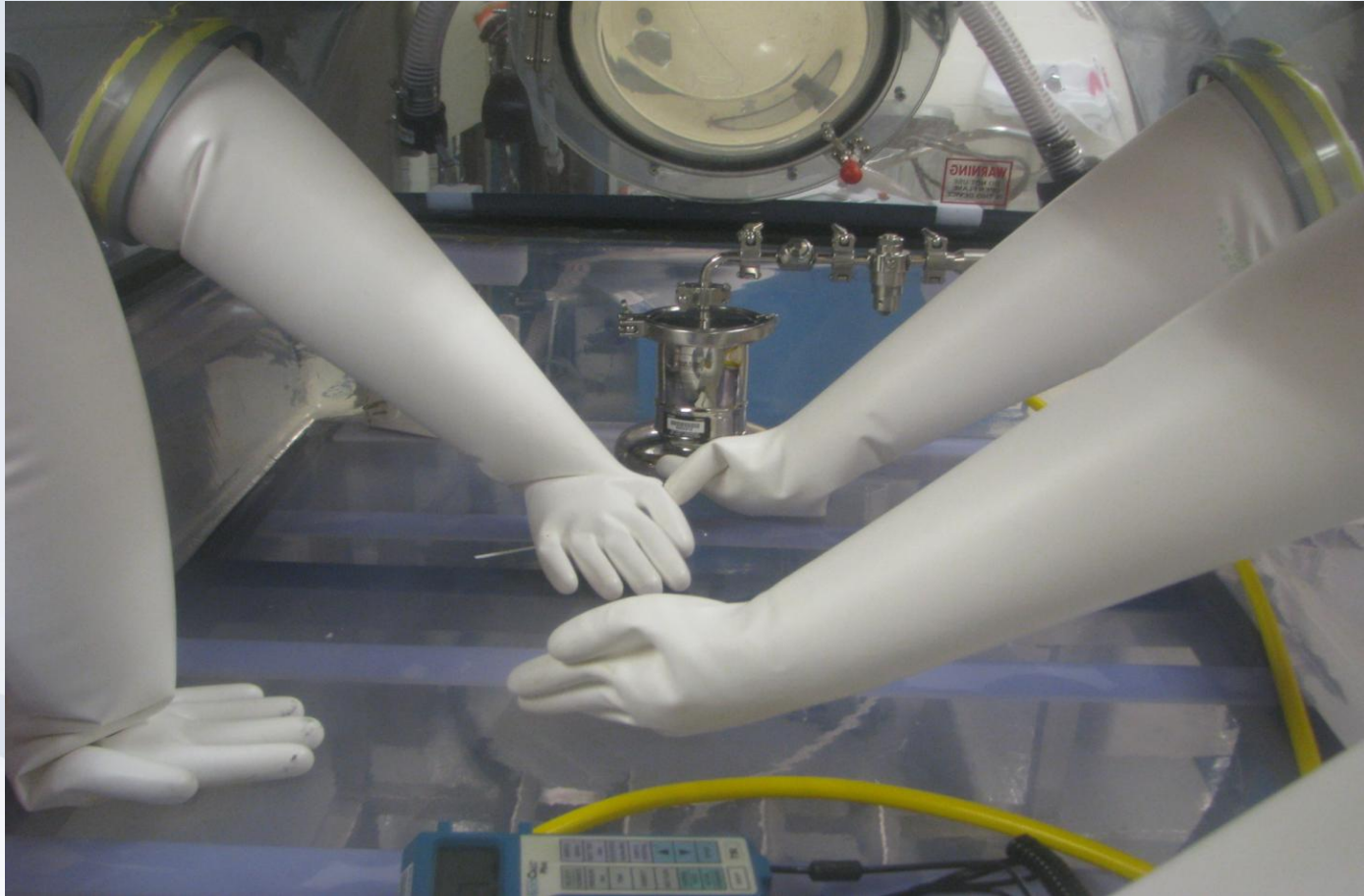




# Small Scale Experiments: Setup



# Small Scale Experiments: Setup



# Disinfectant Testing: QCT

- **Quantitative Carrier Test**

- Soil load (BSA, Mucin, Tryptone)
- Brushed stainless steel
- Dried test inoculum





## DFS: Effect of Soil Load

| Microbial agents                              | Initial titre** | Exposure  | Result |
|-----------------------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|--------|
| <i>Vesicular stomatitis virus</i>             | 5.9             | 2 hours   | NG     |
| <i>Escherichia coli</i>                       | 6.9             | 1 hour    | NG     |
| <i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>                  | 6.2             | 1 hour    | NG     |
| <i>Bacillus atrophaeus</i> spores             | 5.8             | Overnight | NG     |
| <i>Geobacillus stearothermophilus</i> spores* | 6.0             | 30 min    | NG     |

\* Biological Indicator spore strips, contain no protein soil load

\*\* titres are in LOG<sub>10</sub>

NG: No Growth

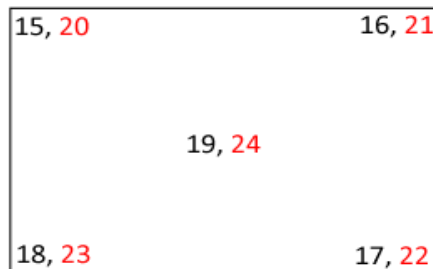
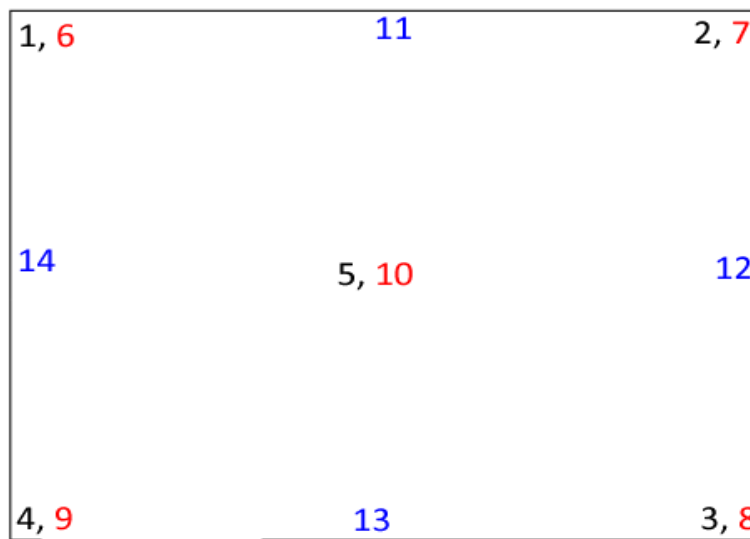
# Dry Fogging Experiments: Setup



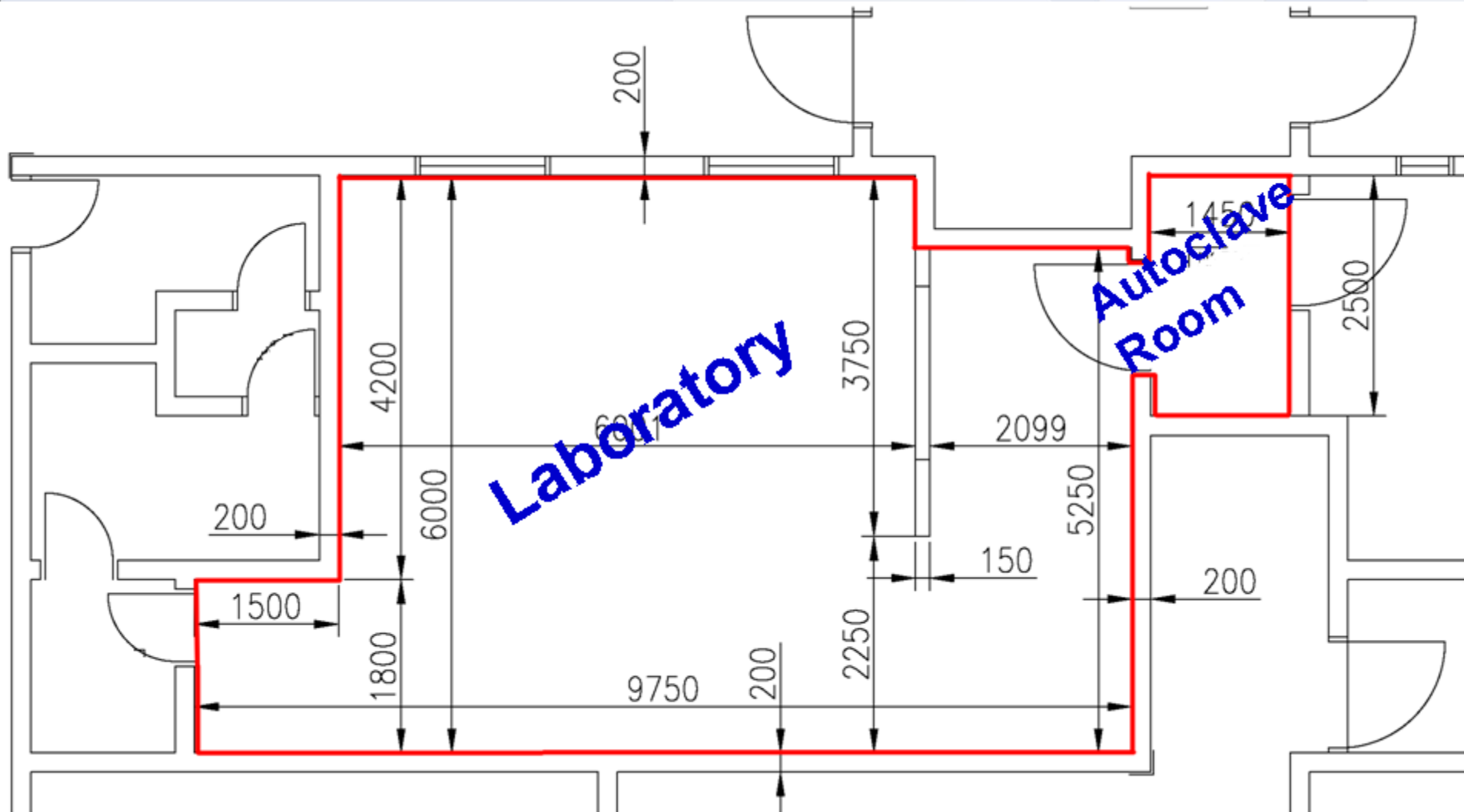
- Simulated lab space
- Metal framing, polypropylene sheets
- ~700 ft<sup>3</sup>

# Dry Fogging Experiments: Setup

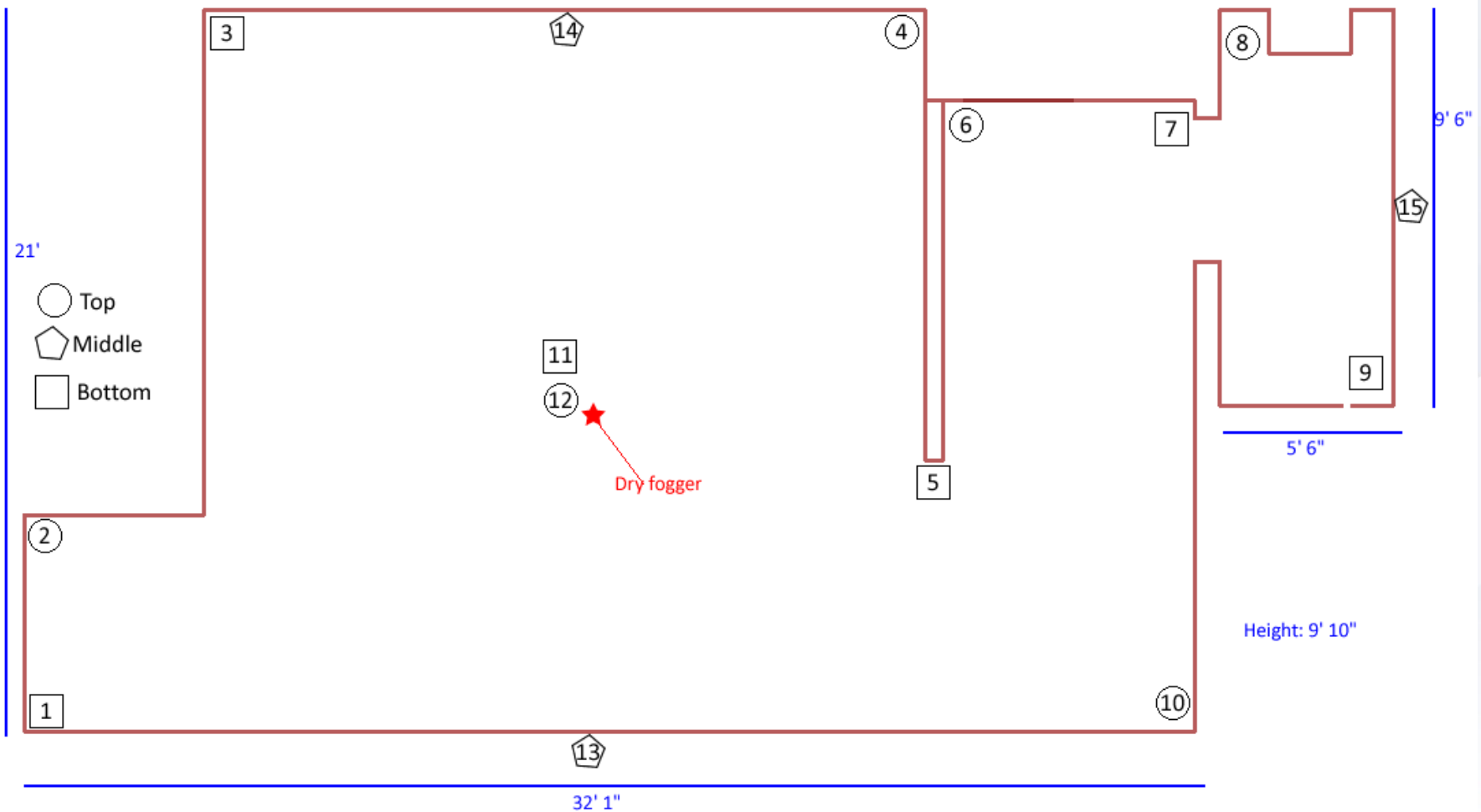
Location of Bls: Floor (bottom), Ceiling (top), Wall (middle)



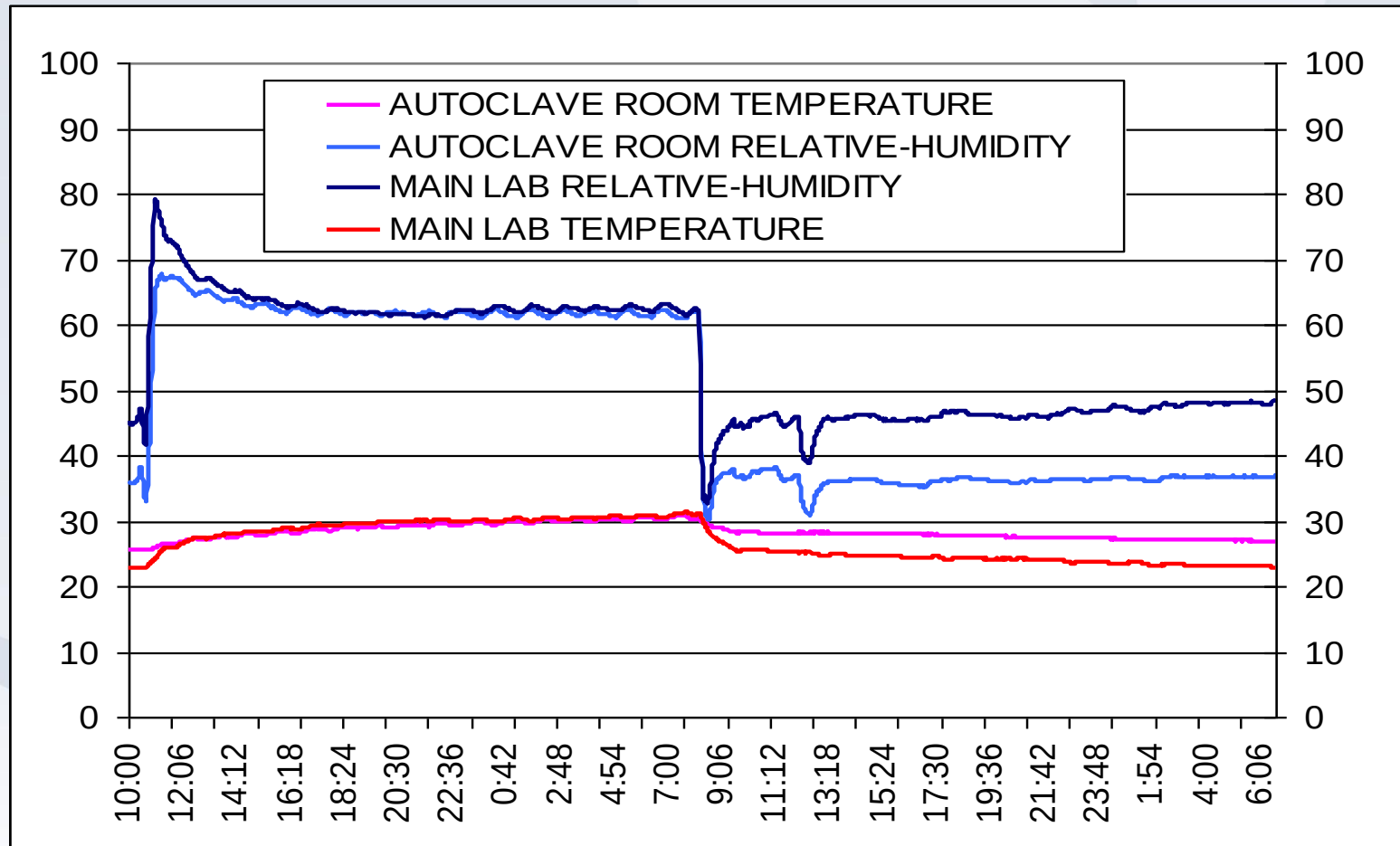
# CFIA CL4 Lab Decon using DFS



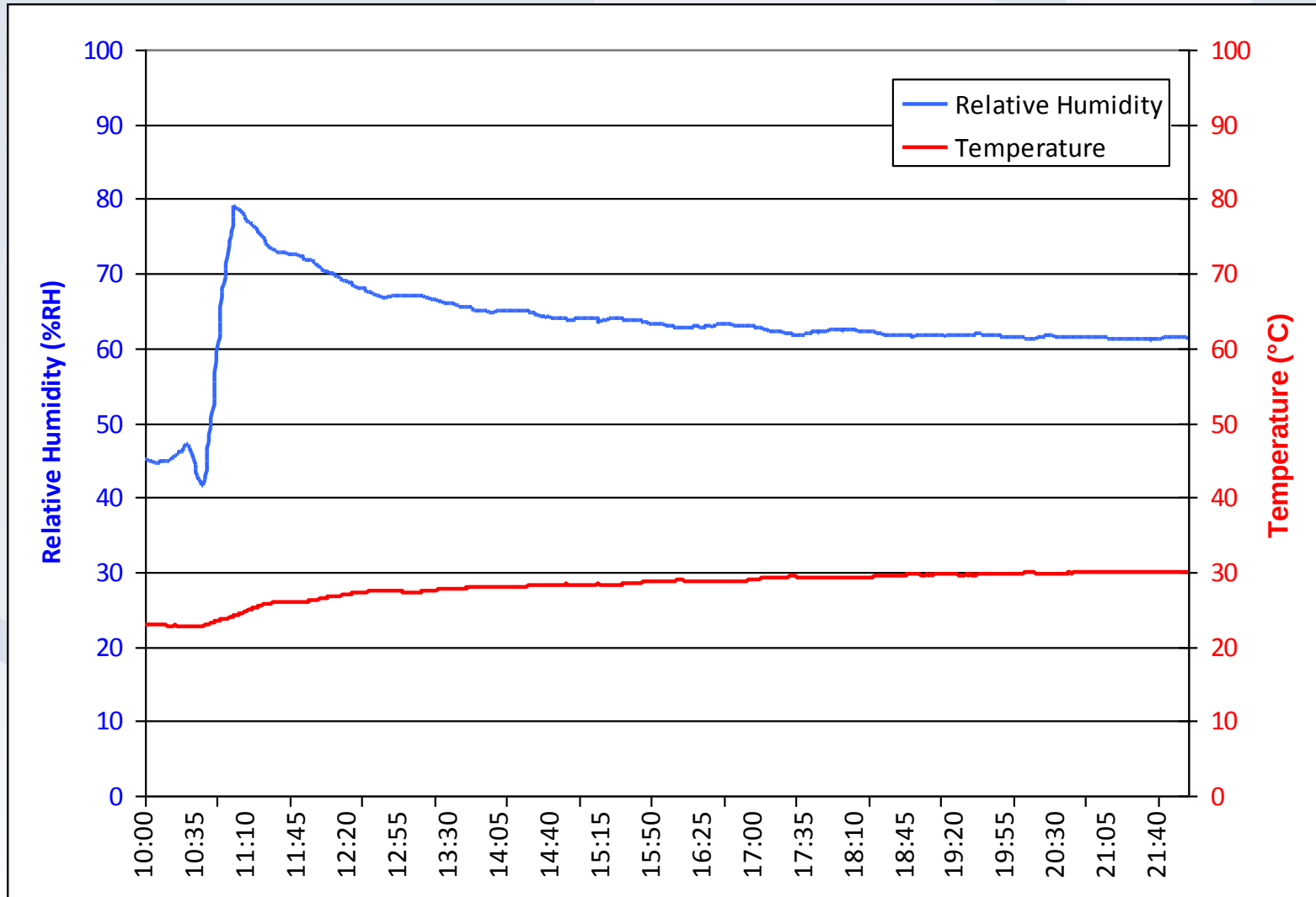
# BI Locations



# DFS: Main Lab vs. Autoclave Room

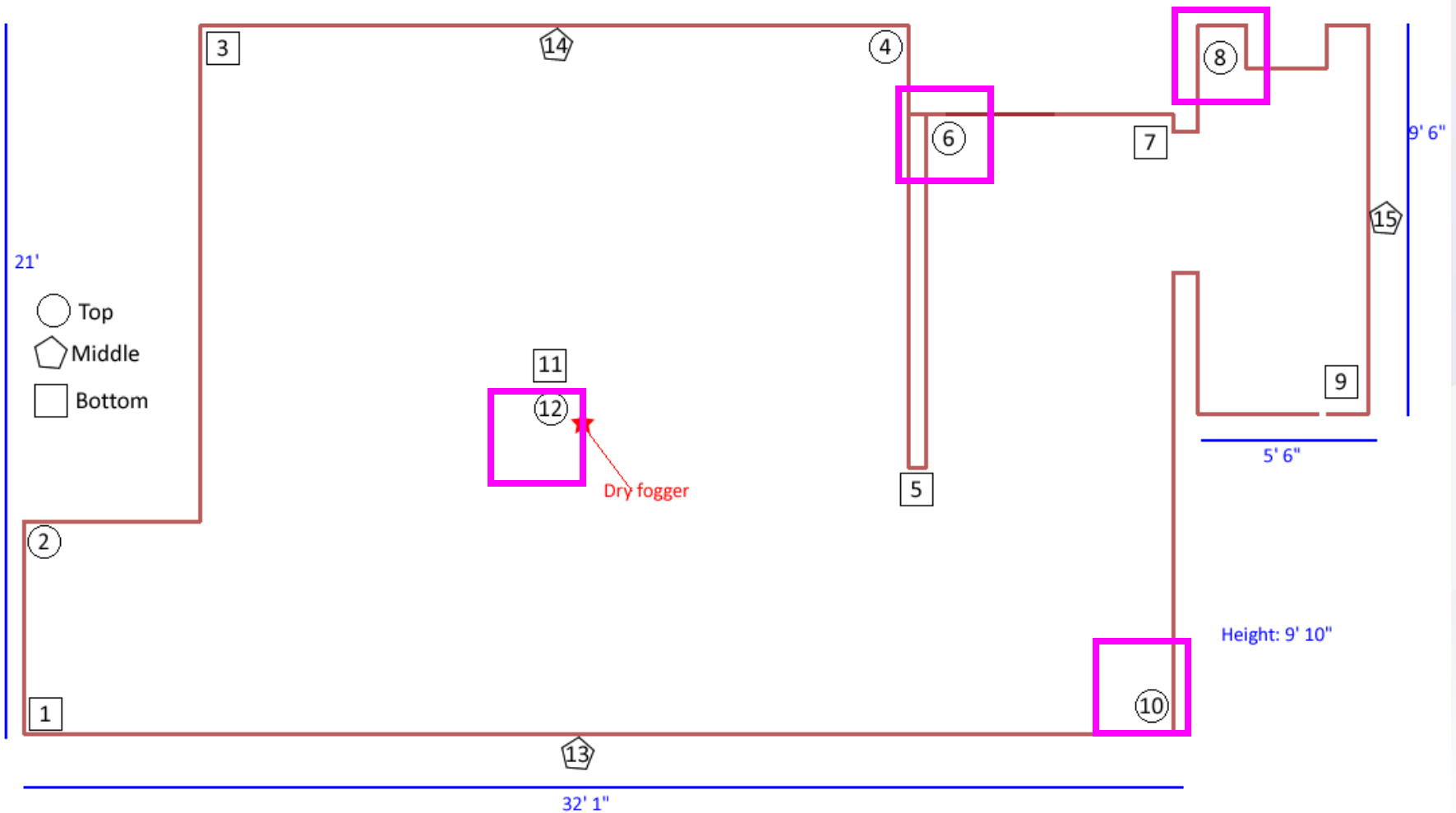


# DFS: RH & Temp





# Results: Failed BIs

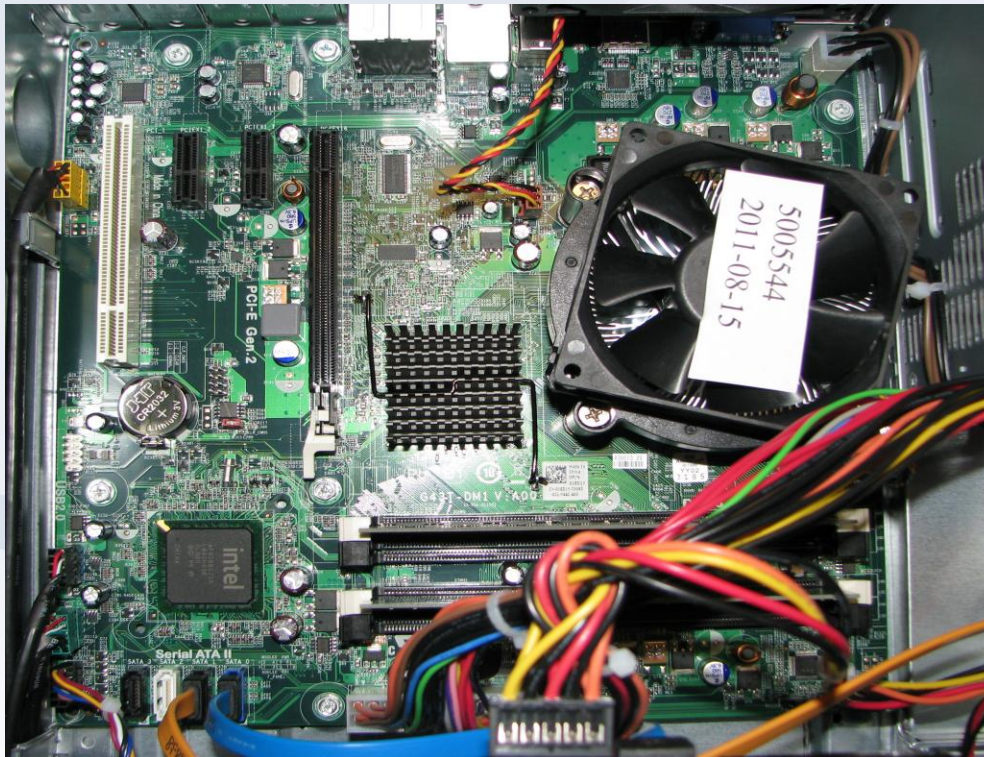


# What happened?

- The fog failed to rise to ceiling
  - Raise fogger arm higher, articulating head fogger
- Heat from lab equipment caused stratification of T
  - Higher temp will  $\downarrow$ H, prevent dry fog from contactng surface
  - Add fans to circulate air,  $\downarrow$ heat load
- May not have achieved desired RH at ceiling
  - Add fans to circulate air

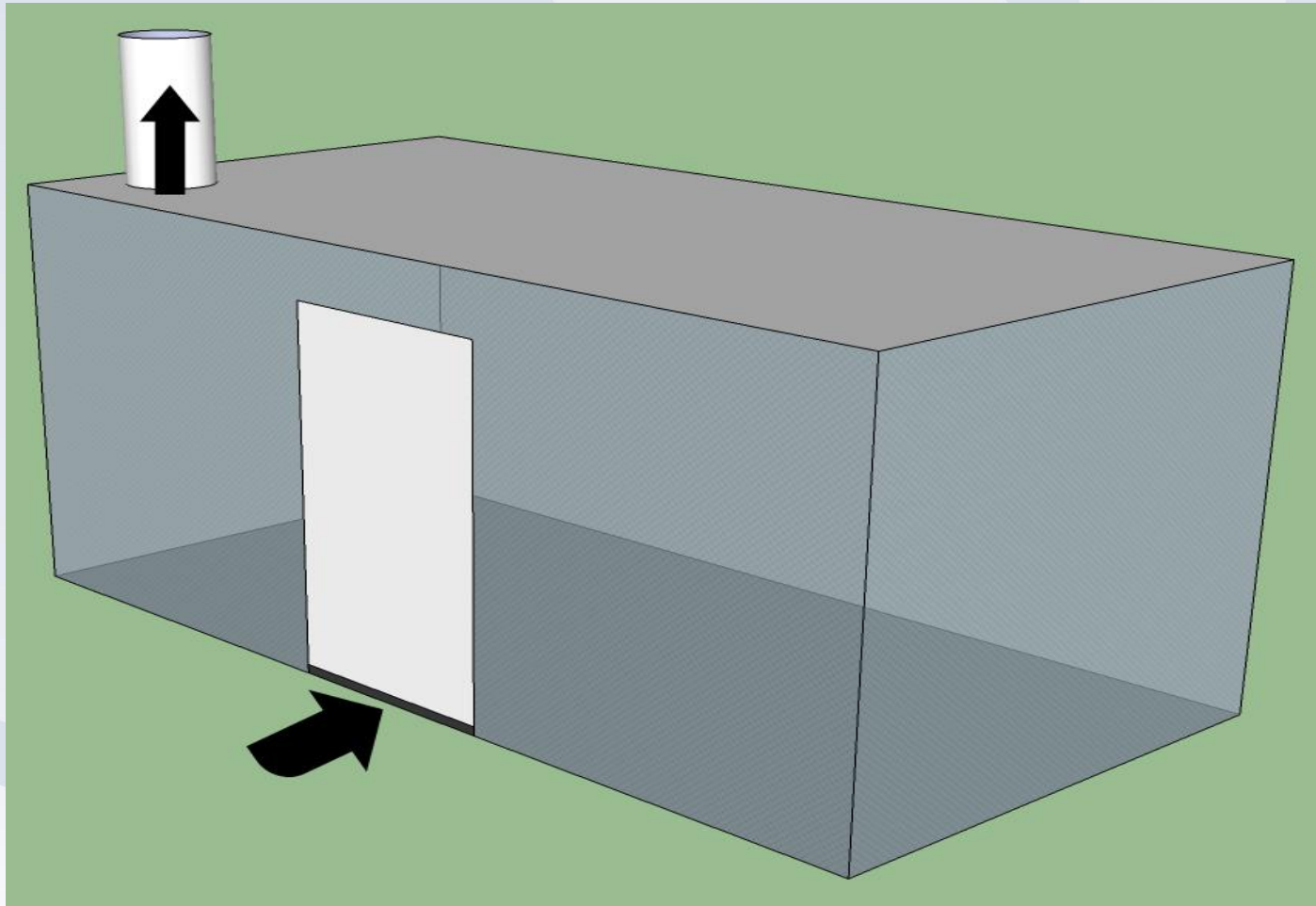
# Is Dry Fogging System Compatible to Electronics?

- Test Vehicle: Dell Inspiron 560

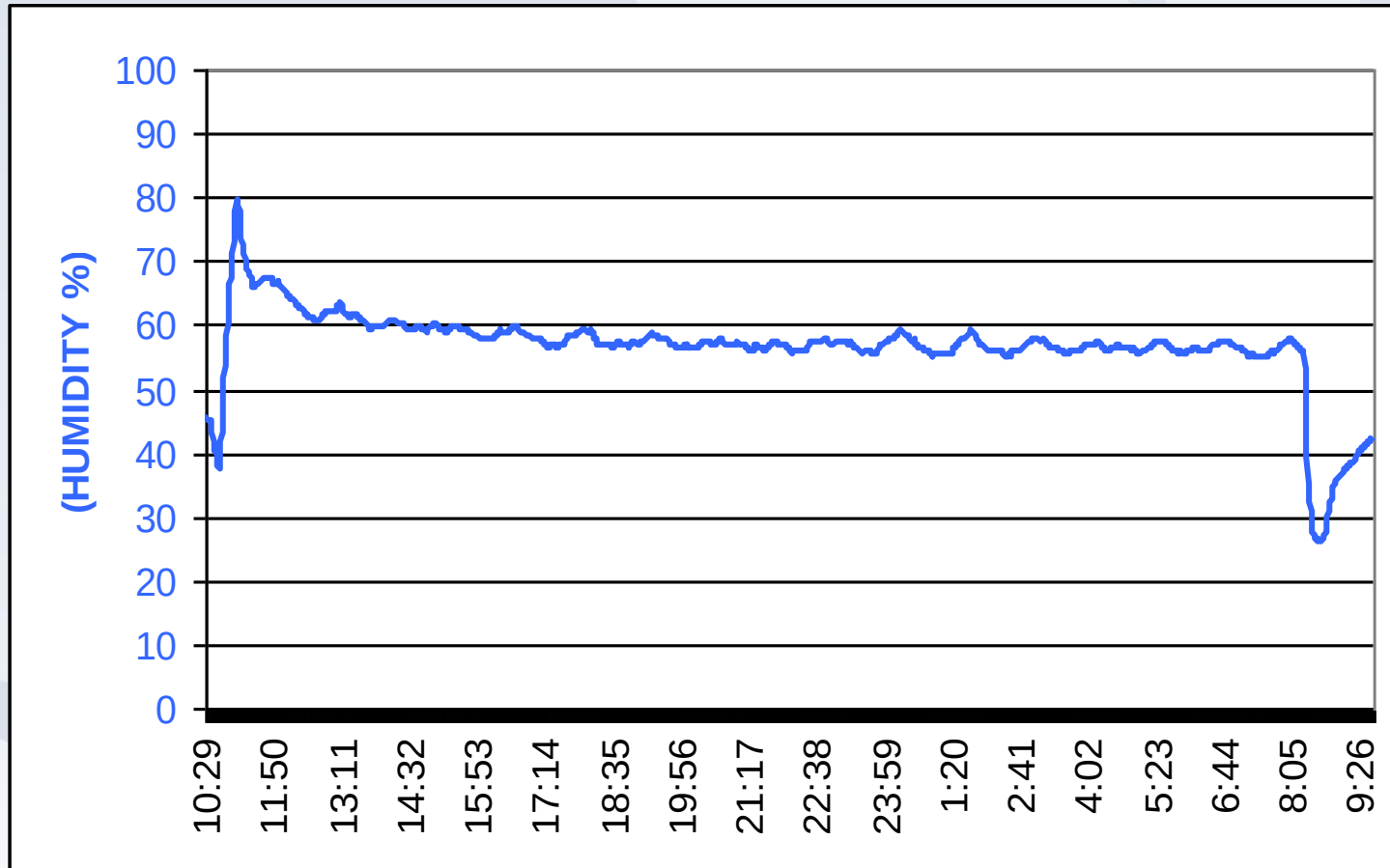


**Sheet metal**  
**Plastic**  
**Aluminum**  
**Copper**

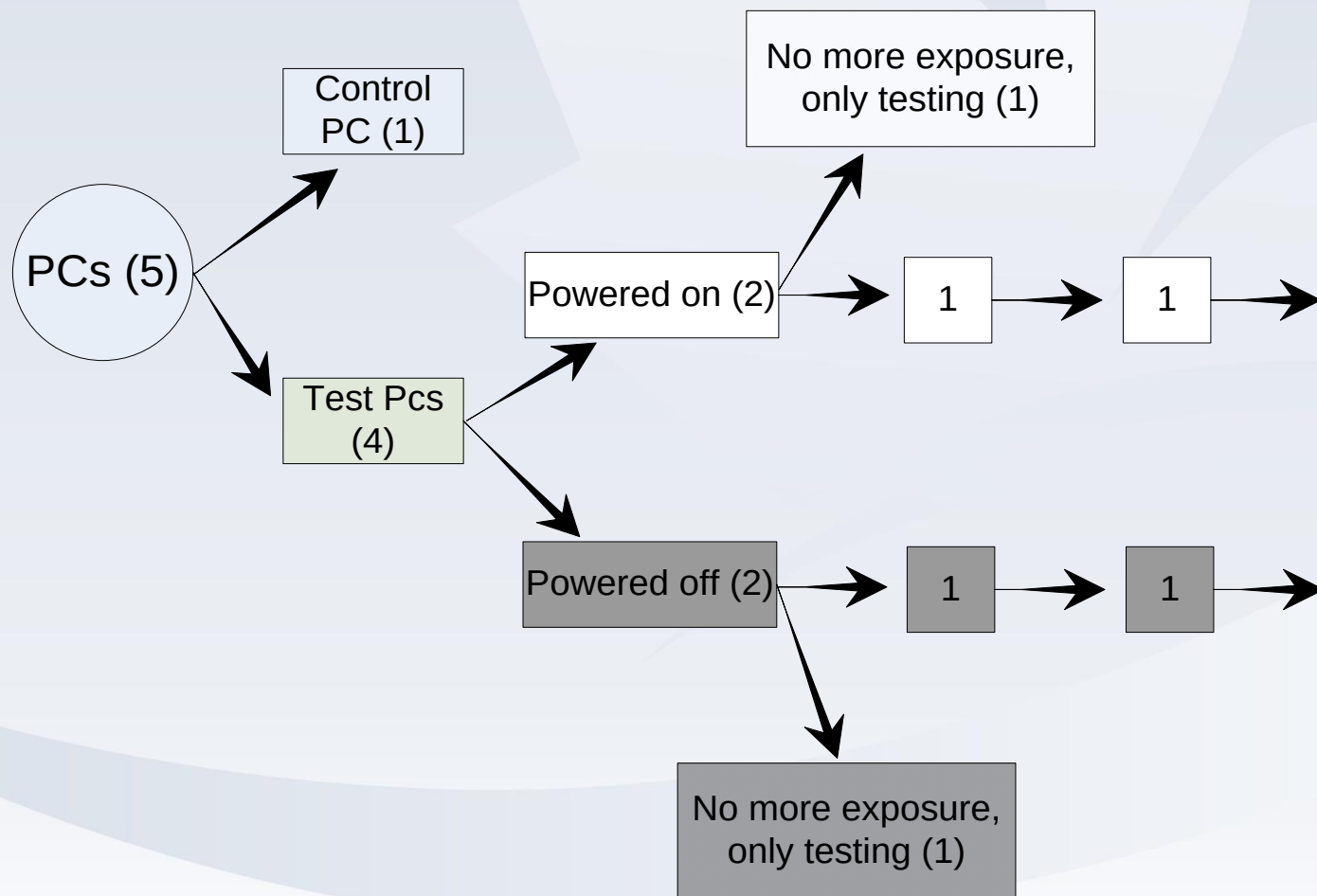
# Decon Chamber



# Validation Conditions (RH)



# Validation Plan



# Results

- **BIs**

- **PC, power on---> BI pass (3/3)**
- **PC, power off---> BI pass (2/3)**

- **Physical**

- **No visual evidence of corrosion, discoloration**

- **Functional**

- **No evidence of functional impairment by PC-Doctor**

# Conclusions:

- Potential use for Dry fog/PAA in decontamination of high containment laboratories and sensitive electronics
- PAA able to penetrate soil load
- More validation studies required



# Acknowledgements

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