

# Test Report: BS EN 14476:2013 + A2:2019 Chemical disinfectants and antiseptics – Quantitative suspension test for the evaluation of virucidal activity in the medical area- Test method and requirements (Phase 2/Step 1)

**Test Laboratory****BluTest Laboratories Ltd**

5 Robroyston Oval, Nova Business Park, Glasgow, G33 1AP

**Identification of sample**

Name of the product

**61307 - Rapide - Sanitiser, Cleaner & Degreaser**

Batch number

C2420

Client

Anglian Chemicals

Client Address

Millers Close, Fakenham Industrial Estate, Fakenham, Norfolk,  
NR21 8NW

Project Code

BT-ANG-01

Date of Delivery

25 March 2020

Storage conditions

Ambient

Active substances

Didecyldimethylammonium chloride and Benzalkonium chloride

Appearance

Liquid

Condition upon receipt

Undamaged

**Test Method and its validation**

Method

1 part interfering substance + 1 part virus suspension + 8 parts biocide were mixed and incubated at the indicated contact temperature for the indicated contact times. Assays were validated by a cytotoxicity control, interference control, neutralisation control and a formaldehyde internal standard.

Neutralisation

Dilution-neutralisation/gel filtration

Eagles Minimum Essential Medium + 5.0% v/v foetal bovine serum at 4°C

**Experimental Conditions**

Period of analysis

28 April 2020 to 03 May 2020

Product diluents used

Sterile, synthetic hard water

Product test concentrations

2.5% v/v; 12.5%; 25.0% v/v

Appearance product dilutions

No changes noted- stable

Appearance in test mixture

No changes noted- stable

Contact times (minutes)

5 ± 10s; 10 ± 10s; 15 ± 10s

Test temperature

20°C ± 1°C

Interfering substances

0.3g/l bovine albumin

Temperature of incubation

37°C ± 1°C + 5% CO<sub>2</sub>

Identification and passage (P) of virus

**Vaccinia virus VR-1549 Elstree strain (P9)**

Identification and passage (P) of cells

Vero Cells (P49) (*Vaccinia Virus*)

## PROTOCOL SUMMARY

The basic virucidal efficacy test is set up with three concentrations of test product solution and a 5, 10 and 15 minute contact time. Virus is exposed to disinfectant in 24-well plates, then neutralised, serially diluted and virus titred in 96-well tissue culture plates to determine the tissue culture infectious dose<sub>50</sub> (TCID<sub>50</sub>) of surviving virus. *Vaccinia virus* VR-1549 Elstree strain / Vero cells are assayed in parallel in each test. TCID<sub>50</sub> is determined by the method of Karber<sup>1</sup>.

### **Cytotoxicity control**

The test product solution is measured for its effects on the host cells used to propagate the virus, to determine the sensitivity of the assay.

### **Interference control**

The effect of the cells after treatment of the test product solution are verified to ensure the cells can show susceptibility for virus infection. This is compared against cells that have not been treated with test product.

### **Disinfectant suppression control VS1**

Virus is added to the highest concentration of test product solution and then the mixture immediately removed and neutralised. The neutralised virus titre is then determined to assess the efficiency of the neutralisation procedure.

### **Disinfectant suppression control VS2**

Internal control which adds virus to neutralised test product solution to assess the efficiency of the neutralisation procedure.

### **No column Control**

Internal control on the highest contact time to assess any impact of the Microspin™ S 400 HR columns.

### **Virus recovery control**

Virus titre is determined for virus in contact with sterile hard water at t=0 and at t =15. The virus titre after 15 minutes is then compared to the recovery of disinfectant-treated virus to measure the log reduction in virus titre. The virus titre at 15 minutes is compared to the reference virus inactivation control.

### **Reference virus inactivation control**

Virus is exposed to 0.7% W/V formaldehyde and the recovery of virus determined by TCID<sub>50</sub> after 5 and 15 minutes, in order to assess that the test virus has retained reproducible biocide resistance. In addition, the formaldehyde cytotoxicity of neutralised formaldehyde is determined, to measure assay sensitivity.

1Kärber, G.: Beitrag zur Kollektiven Behandlung Pharmakologischer Reihenversuche. Arch. Exp. Path. Pharmak. 162 (1931): 480-487.

## Vaccinia virus (VR-1549) Elstree strain Test Results

EN14476:2013 + A2:2019 Suspension test for the efficacy of 61307, Batch C2420, BT-ANG-01 from Anglian Chemicals against Vaccinia virus VR-1549 under CLEAN conditions						
Test Results						
Concentration	2.5% (v/v)		12.5% (v/v)		25.0% (v/v)	
Exposure Time	data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml
<b>t = 5 minutes</b>	1.00	3.16E+02	1.00	3.16E+02	2.00	3.16E+03
Raw Data	600000	3.16E+02	600000	3.16E+02	660000	3.16E+03
log		2.50		2.50		3.50
log difference		4.00		4.00		3.00
<b>t = 10 minutes</b>	1.00	3.16E+02	1.00	3.16E+02	2.00	3.16E+03
Raw Data	600000	3.16E+02	600000	3.16E+02	660000	3.16E+03
log		2.50		2.50		3.50
log difference		4.00		4.00		3.00
<b>t = 15 minutes</b>	1.00	3.16E+02	1.00	3.16E+02	2.00	3.16E+03
Raw Data	600000	3.16E+02	600000	3.16E+02	660000	3.16E+03
log		2.50		2.50		3.50
log difference		4.00		4.00		3.00

***Vaccinia virus (VR-1549) Elstree strain Control Data***

EN14476:2013 + A2:2019 Suspension test for the efficacy of 61307, Batch C2420, BT-ANG-01 from Anglian Chemicals against Vaccinia virus VR-1549 under CLEAN conditions										
Controls										
Virus Recovery 0 min		Virus Recovery 15 min			Cytotoxicity		Disinfectant Suppression VS		Disinfectant Suppression VS2	
raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml		raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml
5.00	3.16E+06	5.00	3.16E+06		2.00	3.16E+03	2.00	3.16E+03	4.83	2.15E+06
666660	3.16E+06	666660	3.16E+06		660000	3.16E+03	660000	3.16E+03	666650	2.15E+06
	6.50		6.50		3.50		3.50		6.33	
							3.00		0.17	
Formaldehyde reference inactivation controls							No column Control			
Cytotoxicity		Exposure time	0.7% Formaldehyde				15 mins			
raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml		5 mins		15 mins		raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml		
2.00	3.16E+03		raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	raw data	TCID <sub>50</sub> /ml	5.17	4.64E+06		
660000	3.16E+03		3.00	3.16E+04	2.17	4.64E+03	666661	4.64E+06		
	3.50	log	665100	3.16E+04	661000	4.64E+03		6.67		
		log difference		4.50		3.67				
				2.00		2.83				
Interference control		Virus dilution						Stock Virus (TCID <sub>50</sub> )		
		-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	6.50		
PBS Control		1	1	1	1	0.5	0	1.00E+08		
		3.16E+02	3.16E+02	3.16E+02	3.16E+02	1.00E+02	3.16E+01	6666663000		
Raw Data		2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50			
		6	6	6	6	3	0			
Product		1	1	1	1	0.5	0			
		3.16E+02	3.16E+02	3.16E+02	3.16E+02	1.00E+02	3.16E+01			
Raw Data		2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.00	1.50			
		6	6	6	6	3	0			
Log Difference		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00			
Product Cyt Dilution		-3	-3	-3	-3	-3	-3			
PBS Dilution		Neat	Neat	Neat	Neat	Neat	Neat			

**Vaccinia virus (VR-1549) Elstree strain Summary Table**

EN14476:2013 + A2:2019 Suspension test for the efficacy of 61307, Batch C2420, BT-ANG-01 from Anglian Chemicals against Vaccinia virus VR-1549 under CLEAN conditions									
Summary Table									
Product:	Interfering substance	Concentration	Level of cytotoxicity	lg TCID <sub>50</sub>					>4 lg reduction after 'X' Min
				0 min	5 min	10 min	15 min	60 min	
H & H 103C	0.3g/l BSA	25.0% (v/v)	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	3.50	n.a.	>15 mins
		12.5% (v/v)	3.50	n.a.	2.50	2.50	2.50	n.a.	5 mins
		2.5% (v/v)	3.50	n.a.	2.50	2.50	2.50	n.a.	5 mins
Virus Control	CLEAN			6.50	n.a.	n.a.	6.50	n.a.	n.a.
							5 min	15 min	
Formaldehyde	PBS	0.7% (w/v)	3.50				4.50	3.67	>15 mins

## CONCLUSION

### Verification of the methodology

A test is only valid if the following criteria are fulfilled:

- a) The titre of the test suspension of at least  $10^8$  TCID<sub>50</sub> /ml is sufficiently high to at least enable a titre reduction of 4 lg to verify the method.
- b) Detectable titre reduction is at least 4 log<sub>10</sub>.
- c) Difference of the logarithmic titre of the virus control minus the logarithmic titre of the test virus in the reference inactivation test is between:
  - Between 0.75 and 3.5 after 5 min and between 2.0 and 4.0 after 15 min for Vaccinia virus
- d) Cytotoxicity of the product solution does not affect cell morphology and growth or susceptibility for the test virus in the dilutions of the test mixtures which are necessary to demonstrate a 4 log<sub>10</sub> reduction of the virus.
- e) The interference control result does not show a difference of < 1.0 log<sub>10</sub> of virus titre for test product treated cells in comparison to the non-treated cells.

e) Neutralisation validation. This is called the disinfectant suppression test in this protocol. The disinfectant was neutralised by column chromatography through an Illustra Microspin S-400 HR column to achieve the best possible neutralisation available for this test. The difference for virus is greater than 0.5 log<sub>10</sub> indicating rapid irreversible virucidal activity of the disinfectant by dilution at a concentration of 25.0% v/v for VS1. This neutralisation validation has been verified by VS2, which shows the product has been successfully neutralised.

According to EN 14476:2013 + A2:2019, **61307 POSSESSES VIRUCIDAL** activity at a concentration of **2.5% v/v** as tested after **5 MINUTES** at **20°C** under **CLEAN** conditions (0.3 g/l bovine albumin) against *Vaccinia virus* VR-1549 Elstree strain / Vero cells.

The cytotoxicity of the product prevented a pass being observed at 25.0% v/v.

**This product therefore is effective against all enveloped viruses as defined in EN 14476:2013 + A2:2019 Annex A\*. This therefore includes all coronaviruses and SARS-CoV-2.**

Authorised signatory



Dr Chris Woodall, Director

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Glasgow, UK.

Date: 04 May 2020

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**\*EN 14476 2013 + A2 2019 Annex A (informative – Enveloped viruses)**

Poxviridae  
Herpesviridae  
Filoviridae (e.g. Ebola, Marburg)  
Flavivirus  
Hepatitis C Virus (HCV)  
Hepatitis Delta Virus (HDV)  
Influenza Virus  
Paramyxoviridae  
Rubella Virus  
Measles Virus  
Rabies Virus  
Coronavirus (e.g. SARS, MERS)  
Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV)  
Human T Cell Leukemia Virus (HTLV)  
Hepatitis B virus (HBV)

Reference: Van Regenmortel MHV et al.,Eds.: Virus Taxonomy, Classification and Nomenclature of Viruses, seventh report of the international committee on taxonomy of viruses. Academic Press, San Diego, 2000