# Dry Fog Disinfection H.Ikeuchi & Co.,LTD.

"The Fog Engineers" **H.IKEUCHI & CO., LTD.** 



# Dry-Fog Care For everyone

# **COVID-19 Update**

- COVID-19
- Clean & Disinfect
- Process and Best Practices
- Fogging System
- Q & A





# What Is COVID-19?

- The virus is now known as the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (*sARS-CoV-2*).
- The disease it causes is called coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19).
- CDC Statement "COVID-19 is a new disease and we are still learning how it spreads, the severity of illness it causes, and to what extent it may spread in the United States."
- Currently, according to the Centers for Disease Control, the incubation period for the novel coronavirus is somewhere between 2 to 14 days after exposure.



# **Monitoring Changes**





Centers for Disease Control and Prevention CDC 24/7: Saving Lives, Protecting People™





# **Current Status COVID-19\***



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# **Clean Before you Disinfect**

- It is important to clean or remove any visible soils before disinfecting. Cleaning removes loose soils, preparing the surface or object to be disinfected.
- <u>Disinfecting kills germs</u> on the surface, preventing them from spreading. If a surface is not cleaned first, germs can hide under soils and reduce the efficacy of the disinfectant.
- The <u>CDC</u> recommends deep cleaning before disinfecting. You should do both.





# **Choosing the RIGHT Disinfectant**

- Typically, to be registered for use against a specific bacteria or virus, disinfecting antimicrobial products must be submitted to EPA test data showing the product is effective against that particular microbe.
- EPA's emerging pathogens policy was established to allow for the legal use of disinfectant against a noval virus for which no product would, as yet, have EPA approval and for which test data and methods likely do not exist.
- List N includes products that meet EPA's criteria for use against SARS-CoV-2, the novel coronavirus that causes the disease COVID-19.



## **Process**

- Cleaning of the surface: Physical and chemical action of removing germs, dirt, and debris.
- Disinfectant Application Methods: Spray and Wipe, Dry Fog Spray with Dry -Fog High Now and Dry -Fog Stand
- Dwell Contact Time: Approved chemistries have to remain on the surface up to 10 minutes, depending on the chemistries deployed. Anything less, does not produce the intended results and will not kill the virus.







# Hand Spray & Wipe

- Least effective method, most cost effective.
- Hand pump spray bottles -or "Squirt Bottles"- **do not atomize** the disinfectant and do not provide uniform coverage (try this at home, to see the visual).
- Wiping, by its very nature, and the variable human element, does not provide a uniform application of pressure so all areas **may not receive adequate coverage** (again, try this at home to observe this discrepancy).
- Wipes or towels must be wiped in one direction and then folded in order to constantly introduce a fresh, clean surface to **minimize the risk of cross-contamination**.
- Additionally, the **level of training** would need to be evaluated amongst the Janitorial Staff to ensure they are properly trained to apply disinfectants.
- Proper dwell time is critical to disinfect an area
- Margin for error spraying and wiping increases the likelihood areas will be missed, cross contamination may occur by wiping the cloth from one area to the next.







- Second approach Providing the same results, and the equipment is more abundantly available than electrostatic sprayers.
- **How it works:** An electric sprayer has a tip that produces an atomized spray between 20 -120 microns, which is the micron size recommended by the manufacturers. The size and volume of the droplet is critical to ensure total and uniform coverage of the surfaces. Since the droplet is above15 microns in size, it is not ingestible.
- **The only disadvantage** is the fact that the solution is not charged as it is propelled from the nozzle. As a result, all multi-dimensional surfaces will have to be sprayed at different angles to ensure 100% coverage.
- However, due to the volume and uniformity that electric sprayers are able to produce, they still guarantee the proper coverage and dwell time to have a high probability to kill the virus based on the disinfectant's requirements.





# • The Best Approach-dry-fog Stands methods do not require an operator to perform delivery of the active ingredients. Instead, the system is simply turned on and operates in a touchless mode until the disinfection cycle is completed. This eliminates the possibility that human error will leave surfaces untreated. Fogging reaches all exposed hard surfaces in a room, decreases labor cost, and greatly reduces risk of operator exposure to chemicals. Further still, best-of-breed dry fogging solutions have practically no maintenance requirements beyond refilling the fogger with disinfectant.

**Dry-Fog Spraying** 

- Not only is dry-fog delivery inherently time saving from a labor perspective, it is reliable and repeatable.
- A dry fogging system is 'dry' by its very nature, meaning that disinfectants are never deployed wet. As part of this dry delivery, they neither leave a residue on surfaces nor damage costly equipment.

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## Setting Yourself Up For Success With Disinfection Fogging with the service provider

Fogging disinfection requires a <u>three-step process</u>.

First Step a contractor will clean your space with a cleaner to remove soil and debris.

<u>Second Step</u> they will manually treat the surface with disinfectant to deactivate the pathogen.

Final Step disinfection fogging.



# Setting Yourself Up For Success With Disinfection Fogging

- Fogging provides that extra layer of disinfection, where the service provider will use a fogger to disinfect the places and items that can't be completely disinfected by hand, as well as doubly cover spots that were already reached.
- However, before cleaning and disinfection can take place you need to declutter your space. Decluttering gives Service provider ready access to where you want the disinfection work done, allowing them to do their job properly.



# Why Ikeuchi Makes Dry Fog Disinfection System

Ikeuchi is the Pioneer of Fogging Industry, Ikeuchi is one of the leading spray Nozzle and Spray Unit manufacturer. In this pandemic situation, Ikeuchi steps up to fight with the

Covid 19 and provide the best solutions to the world, We are always ready to give our best solutions to the disinfection service provider and the users.

We see that many users can not get their desirable disinfection services due to some lack of solutions in the global aspect, so Ikeuchi solves the problem with the solutions.

The solutions are **Dry Fog High Now** and **Dry Fog Stand**.



# Ikeuchi Company Policy

**Company Motto: Taking The Path Less Traveled** 

**Customer success come First** 

# Customer Goal



Ikeuchi with the Customer

# How Dry Fog Disinfection works

- Once you turn on the Dry Fog System, you are atomizing the disinfectant product and putting it into the air. The fog then settles into these areas and disinfects them – this procedure is particularly effective for treating areas that are difficult or impossible to get to, such as crevices and cracks, which cannot be fully disinfected solely by hand.
- Sensitive electronic equipment and high impact areas that are touched frequently – desktops, keyboards, touchscreens, doors and doorknobs – also benefit from dry fogging disinfection



# **High-Touch Points**

## Individual Offices and Conference Rooms

- Door handles, push plates, thresholds and hand railings
- Light switches
- Desks, tables and chair arms
- File cabinet handles
- Trash receptacle touch points
- Telephones and keypads
- Computers, keyboards and mice

## Public Areas

- Door handles, push plates, thresholds and hand railings
- Light switches
- Elevator buttons (inside and out)
- Escalator railings
- Reception desk counters
- Public phones and computers

## Cafeteria Dining Area

- Door handles, push plates, thresholds and hand railings
- Dining tables, chairs and booths
- Trash receptacle touch points
- Highchairs
- Salad bar and beverage stations

## Public Restrooms

- Door handles (entrance and stalls)
- Sink faucets and toilet handles
- Towel dispenser handles
- Soap dispenser push plates
- Baby changing stations
- Trash receptacle touch points

## Cafeteria Back of House

- Door handles and push plates
- Handles of all equipment doors and operation push pads
- Dispenser handles (beverage, etc.)
- Ice scoops
- Walk-in and other refrigerator handles
- Walk-in refrigerator and freezer plastic curtains
- Freezer handles
- Three-compartment sinks and mop sinks
- Handwashing sink handles
- Soap dispenser push plates
- Trash receptacle touch points
- Cleaning tools
- Buckets



# **High-Touch Points**



Hospitals (operating rooms)



Hospitals (waiting rooms)



Kindergartens, classrooms



Food processing facilities



Transportations (railways, buses, ships)

Hospitals (patient rooms)



Kitchens, kitchen sinks



Offices

## Even a large space can be disinfected immediately with Dry-Fog STAND™.

It can be used during the operating hours of a facility, break time or non-operating hours when people are not present.











# **Are Respirators Necessary?**

- Risk Assessment Providers ultimately responsible for assessing hazards that their workers are exposed to.
- Employer Confidence identify if any workers at greater risk.
- Employee Confidence Prevents touching mouth







# **FAQ from the users**

## **Q**: What is the difference between fogging and spraying?

*A:* Both are spraying systems. The difference is the way in which they deploy the disinfectant. With a fogging piece of equipment you are putting a broad spread fog into the air that can linger in the air as it's dropping onto different surfaces. Fogging systems are beneficial when you are trying to hit hard to reach areas, such as vent areas. Fogging is good to use when you have an unoccupied building. Fogging also limits the amount of moisture that will hit surfaces. Other systems won't atomize the droplets quite as much and droplets will come down on the surfaces much quicker. Dry Fog High Now will spray more directly at the surface that is being disinfected..

#### Q: Does the fogging damage ballistic grade acrylic?

A: Yes spraying disinfectant on BRG Ballistic Glass can cause damage, We would instead wash it with a combination of soap and water only.

## Q: What is the duration of the effectiveness if approved product (disinfectant) is applied via Fogging process/processes.

*A:* The length of effectiveness of any disinfecting process will not change based on the dispensing method. Duration is always determined by the disinfectant. Disinfectants used today will only disinfect what is there--they will not continue to disinfect surface after the application.

## Q: We've been looking into a Dry Fog High Now system. What type of PPE is required to use with a fogging machine?

A: This will depend primarily on the disinfectant used and sprayed out of the system. In addition, when fogging rather than spraying there is usually different PPE used because there is a chance the person fogging could breath in the disinfectant. The SDS of the disinfectant will be the main determining factor as to what PPE is needed.

## Q: Are any of these processes Food contact safe?

A: Yes, the safety level is based on the type of disinfectant. One of the disinfectants used carries OSHA's lowest hazard rating of zero meaning it's food safe. However, we would still try to avoid having disinfectant hit food sources. We request you to use a spray and wipe techniques near food to avoid overspray and then electric spray in other areas.

## Q: Is it safe to use this process around electronics such as computers?

A: Yes, it is. When atomizing droplets properly 7.5micron size using either electrical spraying process, it will not cause damage.



# **FAQ from the users**

## Q: Do you perform some sort of "Test" to ensure that the cleaning procedure actually worked and was effective?

A: These test systems do exist. One is called an ATP System. A swab is touched to a surface to determine a bacterial count. After disinfecting, a reswab is conducted to determine if the bacteria count has gone down. These tests are very hard to come by in the current environment as they are used regularly in healthcare. In addition, the testing is for microorganisms in general, but will not identify the type of microorganism.

## Q: What's typical timeline of when people can go back into the space that has been cleaned?

A: In almost every situation the space can be immediately reoccupied once the dwell time has been hit and disinfectants have dried-usually within 10-15 minutes of the last space being disinfected.

## Q: The science so far is that the virus is killed with even the mildest of soap (thus handwashing recommendations). Are the CDC guidelines for facilities with confirmed cases different

A: Soap and water is effective based on the makeup of the soap killing the virus, along with the running of the water over hands. The water is washing away the virus. There isn't a way to get the same washing action in facilities..

## **Disinfectants for Use Against SARS-CoV-2**

https://www.epa.gov/pesticide-registration/list-n-disinfectants-use-against-sars-cov-2



# **FAQ from the users**

## Q: Can we leave the HVAC system on during the disinfecting?

**A:** Yes. however, they prefer the system is shut down during the application. Turn off system during the application then turn back on. Their disinfectant service does not clean the HVAC system. For fogging and abatement services, please turn off life/fire systems during the application. Relative humidity target is 30-45%.

## Q: Does the disinfectant have an odor?

A: The disinfectant may leave a mild odor. The disinfectant is a deodorizer, too.

## Q: How much do your disinfecting services cost?

A: The cost of the services depends on the frequency, size of the facility, type of product used, proactive vs. reactive services (abatement) and a host of other details. The average cost is very low. Please contact your Nearest service provider for more information.

## Q: What disinfectant do you use? Are your disinfectants approved by the EPA or CDC?

A: Yes. They have been very careful to select and train our teams on products that are in line with guidance from the CDC and are EPA-registered, carrying the claim, "proven effective against emerging viral pathogens."

## Q: How long does disinfectant last?

A: Unfortunately, disinfectants do not have a residual effect. Disinfectants kill the viruses they come in contact with, but if someone were to spread the virus through a sneeze, cough or by touching a surface with infected hands, they would likely deposit the virus back again. It is best to disinfect as frequently as possible within operational limits. This is the case for all disinfectants and service providers today.









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