

IUVA Vision:
...to advance the
science,
engineering and
applications of
ultraviolet
technologies to
enhance the
quality of human
life and to protect
the environment.

- A not-for-profit, educational association
- ~500 members; 27 countries represented
- Members: leading utilities, regulators, academicians, consulting engineers, manufacturers, end users
- Traditional focus on water--new task groups to address health care; food & beverage safety
- Publish quarterly journal; sponsor annual conferences
- Celebrating 20th Anniversary
- <http://iuva.org/>





March 8-11, 2020

**Disney Coronado Springs
Orlando, Florida USA**

Conference & Exhibition with the Latest In:

- UV Applications in Drinking Water
- UV Validation Methods
- UV in Food, Air and Medicine
- UV Industry Equipment Showcase
- UV LEDs
- UV in Public Health
- UV Technology Advances
- UV-AOP
- Food Safety Panel
- Municipal Application Workshop
- IUVA Young Professionals AMA

www.IUVA.org

UV Technology 143 Years and Counting

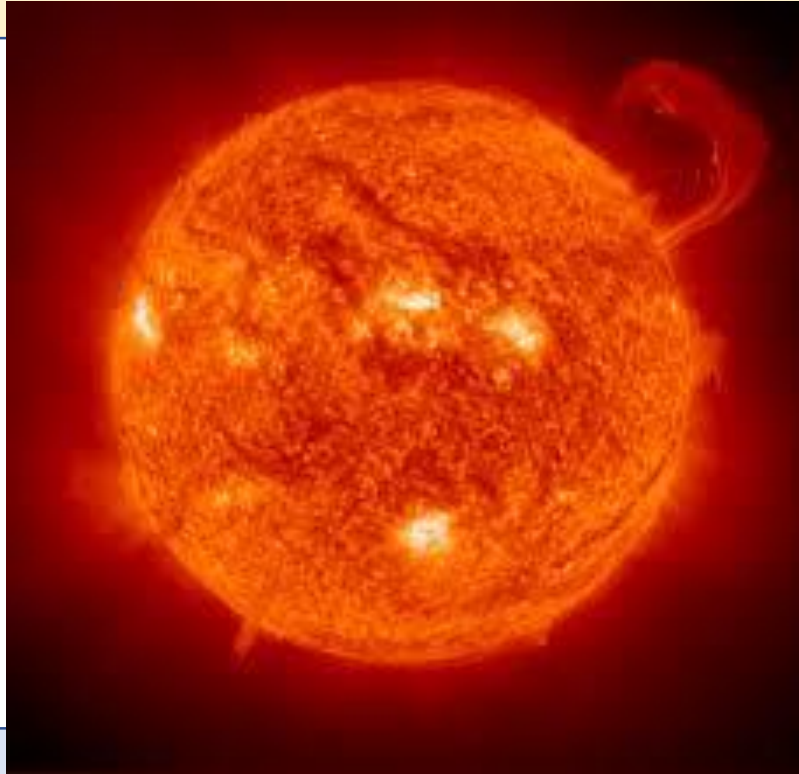
Oliver Lawal

14th January 2020



aquisense
technologies

A new technology came into being....



.....around 4.5 billion years ago

Technology

**Then not much progress recorded
for the next few billion years!**

Science and Regulation



Blunt & Downes prove the bactericidal action of light



1877



1901

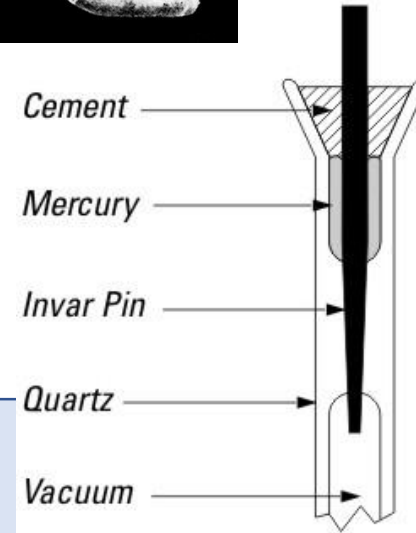
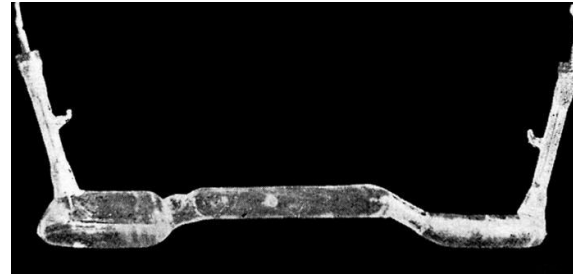
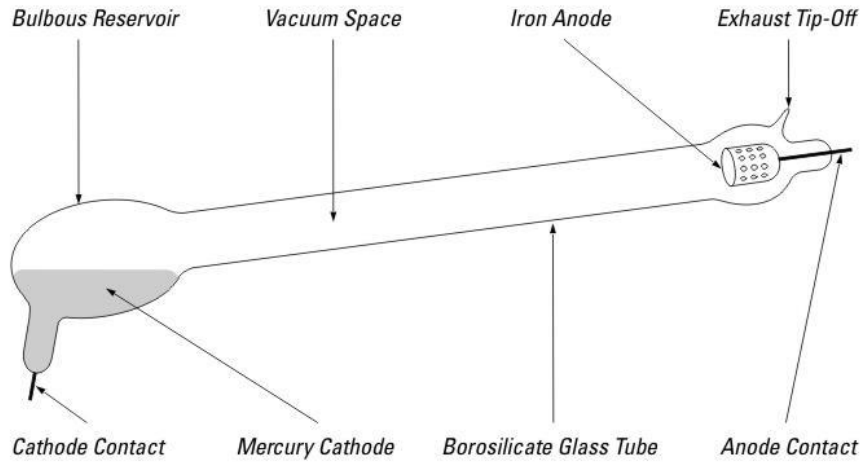


Invention of mercury arc lamp by Cooper-Hewitt



1906

Küch & Retschinsky use quartz as transmitting material

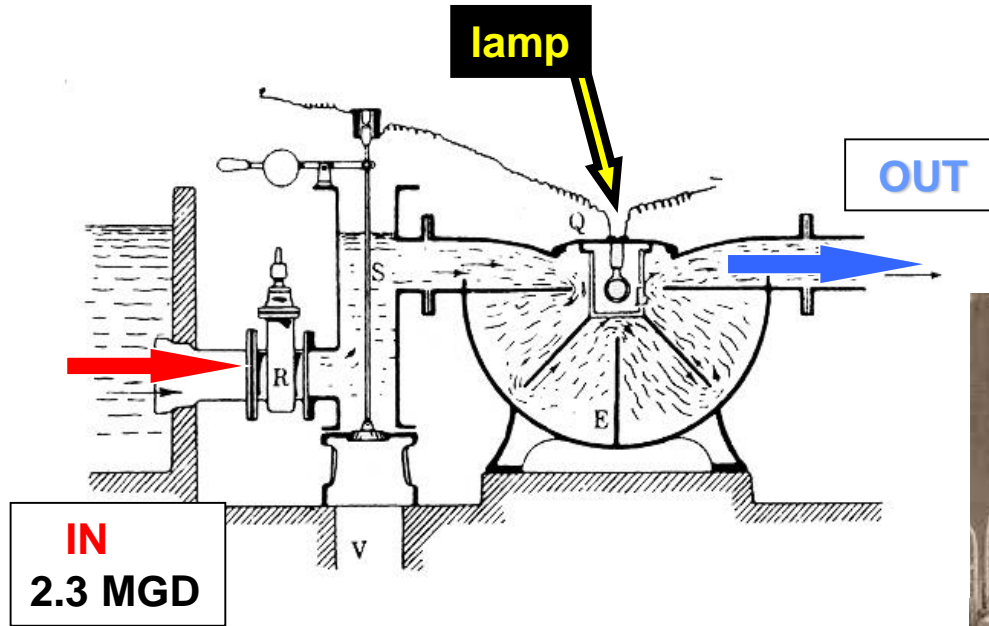


 1910

First full-scale UV disinfection apparatus by Henri and coworkers in France

 1916

Small scale wastewater treatment



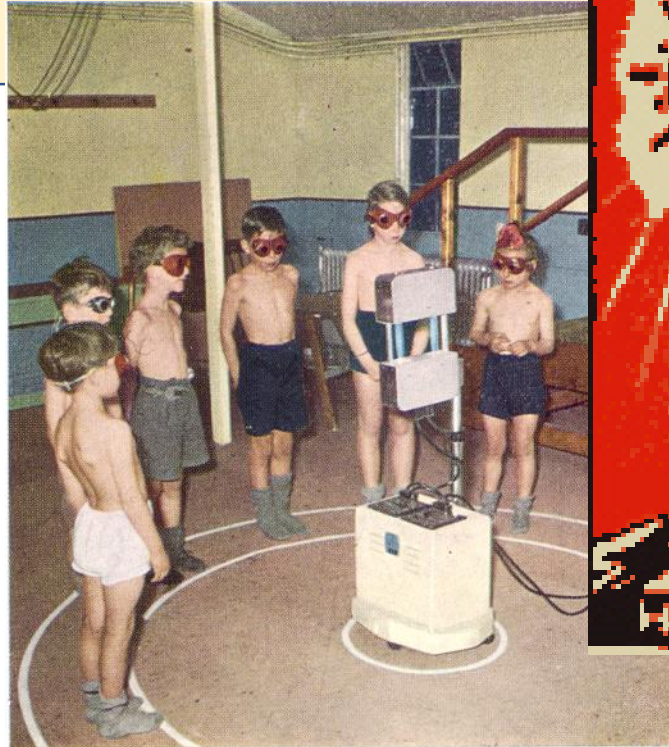
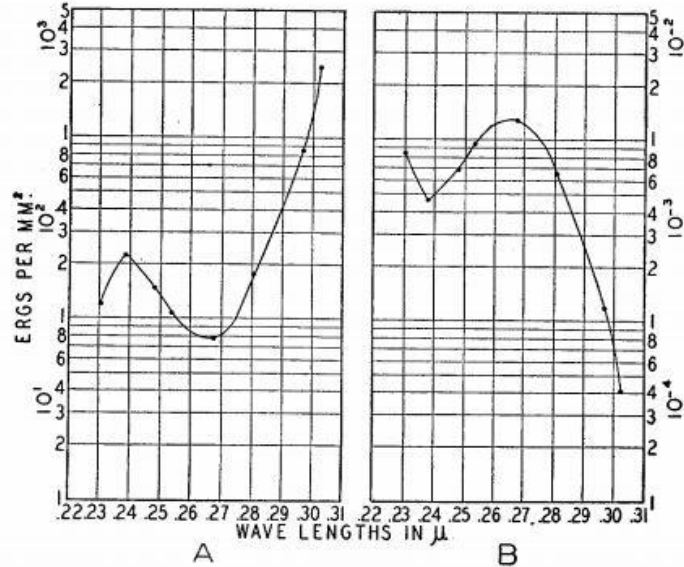
Dr Auguste Rollier, proved tuberculosis cure by the sun's rays.

 1911



1929

Hanovia founded



Gates produces action spectra for *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Bacillus coli* .
These action spectra corresponded to the absorption spectrum of nucleic acid

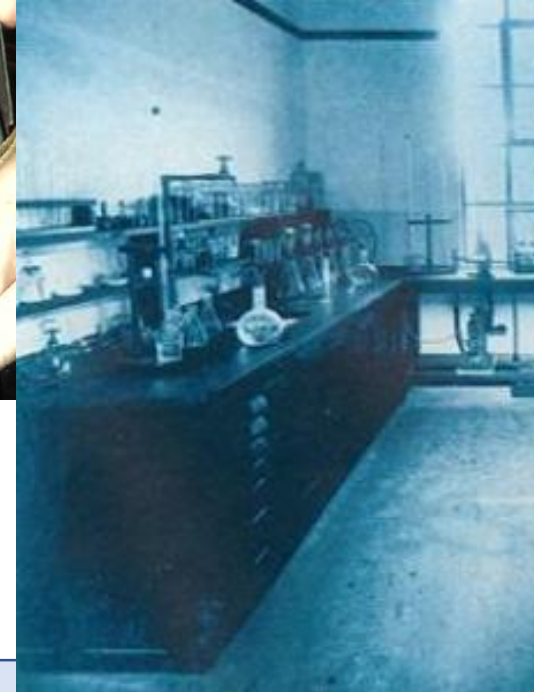
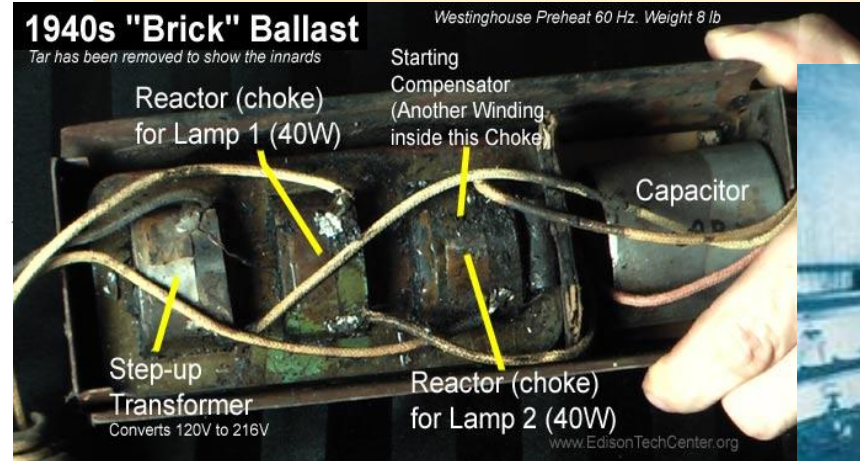


1929



1930's

Development of fluorescent lamp technology



US Water Pollution Control Act to protect water quality – Cincinnati Research Facility (now USEPA) authorized



1948

Technology

Low cost of chlorine



Unreliable technology



Limited water treatment applications

Considerable research on mechanisms of UV and inactivation of microorganisms
Increasing regulatory concerns with environmental impacts of chemical treatment



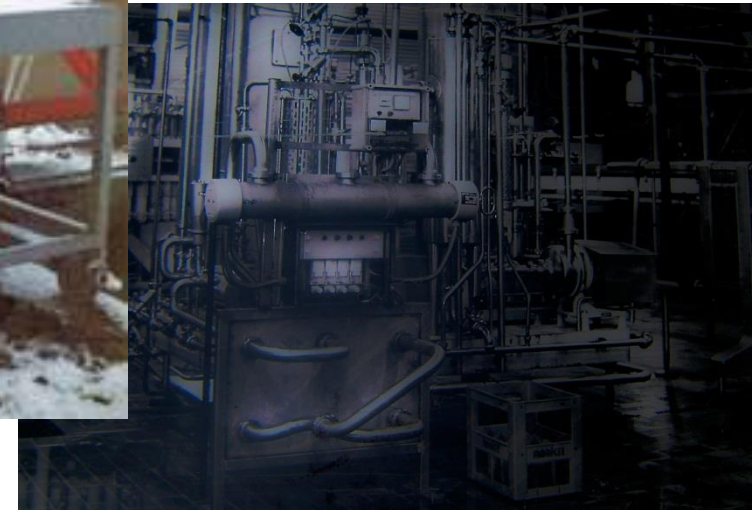
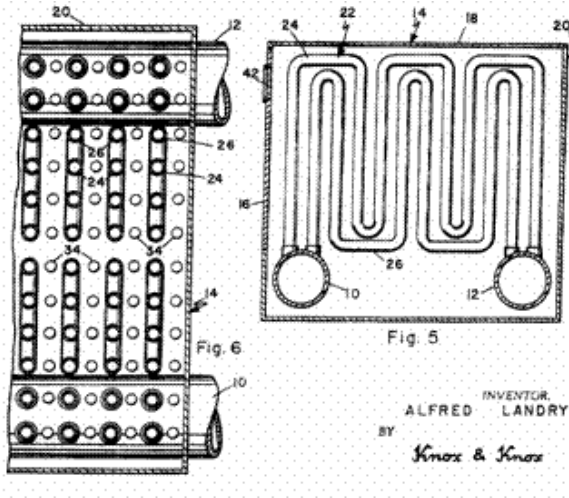
1950 & 1960's

 1972

Patent issued to A. Landry for gravity flow ww system using PTFE tubes

  1972

Water treatment systems installed by Wedeco and Berson



Regulation to reduce chlorine and by-products in wastewater

 1976

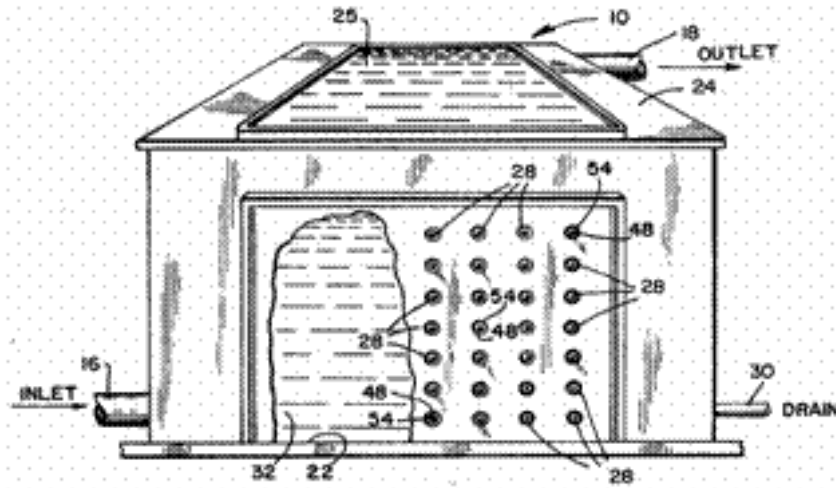
 1978



1978

Patent issued to S. Ellner for ww system with lamps perpendicular to flow

UV selectable sensors commercialized



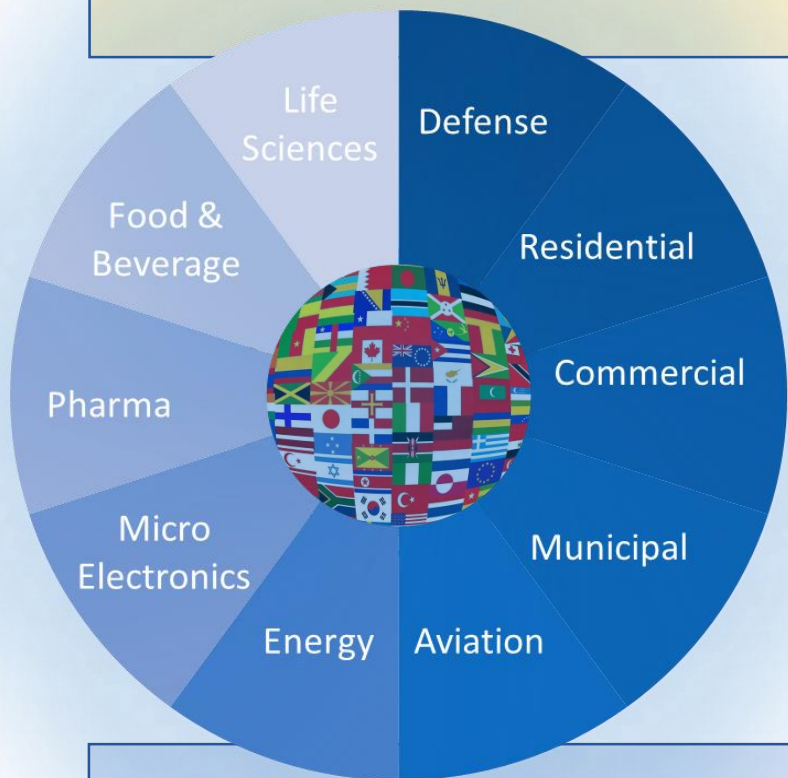
US EPA funds several full scale wastewater systems with positive results



1978

1980's

Large growth in UV suppliers, products and applications

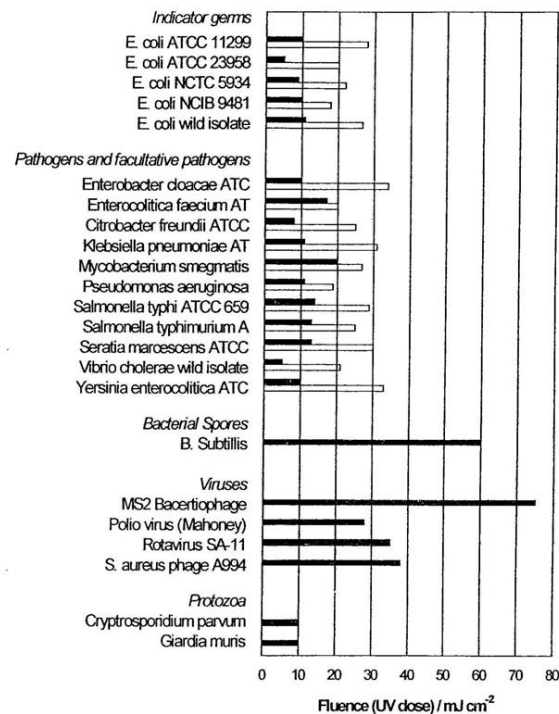


UV Dose response characterized for many pathogens



1989

First municipal Drinking Water installation at Fort Benton, IN

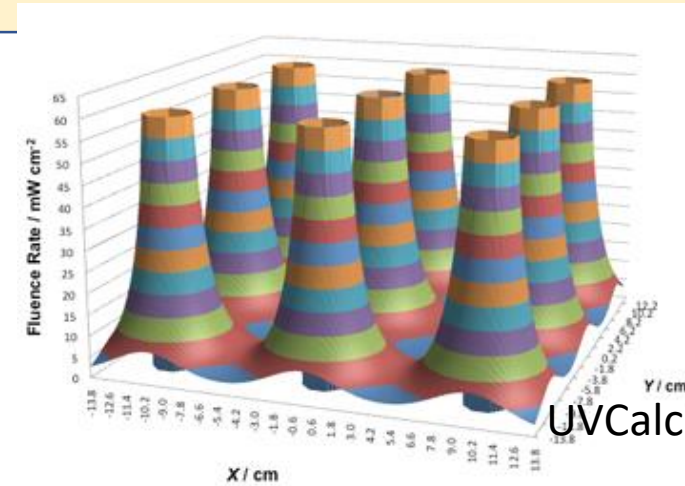




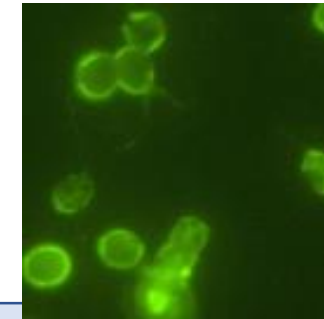
1990's

Huge efficiency improvements through; LPHO lamps and variable power ballasts and hydraulic design tools

Manufacturing volume and quality increases



The term “Reduction Equivalent Dose” (RED) first used



Key regional regulations published: NWRI, ÖNorm and DVGW

Clancy et. al. prove *Cryptosporidium* and *Giardia* is inactivated at low UV Doses



1993



1996



1997



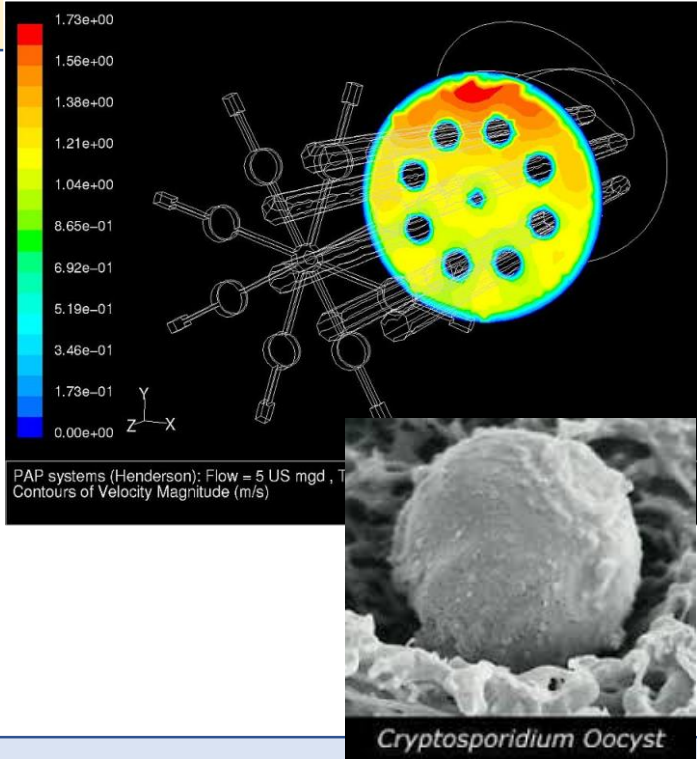
1998



2000's

CFD design tools become common place

Huge water, wastewater and reuse systems installed



Patent issued for controlling cryptosporidium, in drinking water at low doses

Chinese UV wastewater guidelines released



2002



2003



2012

First UV-C LED based UV system launched

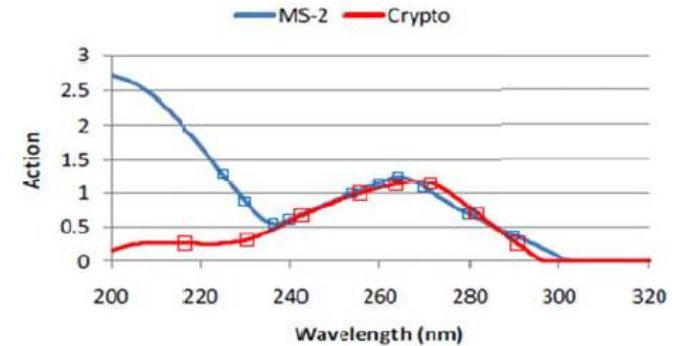
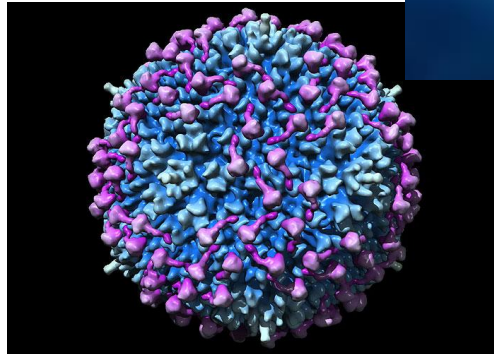
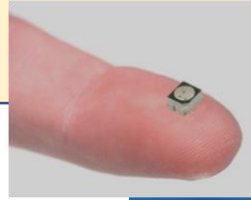


Table 1.4. UV Dose Requirements – millijoules per centimeter squared (mJ/cm²)¹

Target Pathogens	Log Inactivation							
	0.5	1.0	1.5	2.0	2.5	3.0	3.5	4.0
<i>Cryptosporidium</i>	1.6	2.5	3.9	5.8	8.5	12	15	22
<i>Giardia</i>	1.5	2.1	3.0	5.2	7.7	11	15	22
Virus	39	58	79	100	121	143	163	186

¹ 40 CFR 141.720(d)(1)

US EPA release “UV Disinfection Guidance Manual”



2006

Linden et. al. show polychromatic effectiveness against Adenovirus



2009

Revised action spectra released for key target and surrogate pathogens



2013

UV Use in Healthcare

Healthcare UV Applications Overview



Air

- In-duct air disinfection
- In-room wall/ceiling mounted air disinfection
- Mobile air disinfection
- Patient Temp Control



Surface

- In-ceiling room surface disinfection
- Mobile cart room surface disinfection
- Electronic device surface disinfection
- Instrument disinfection

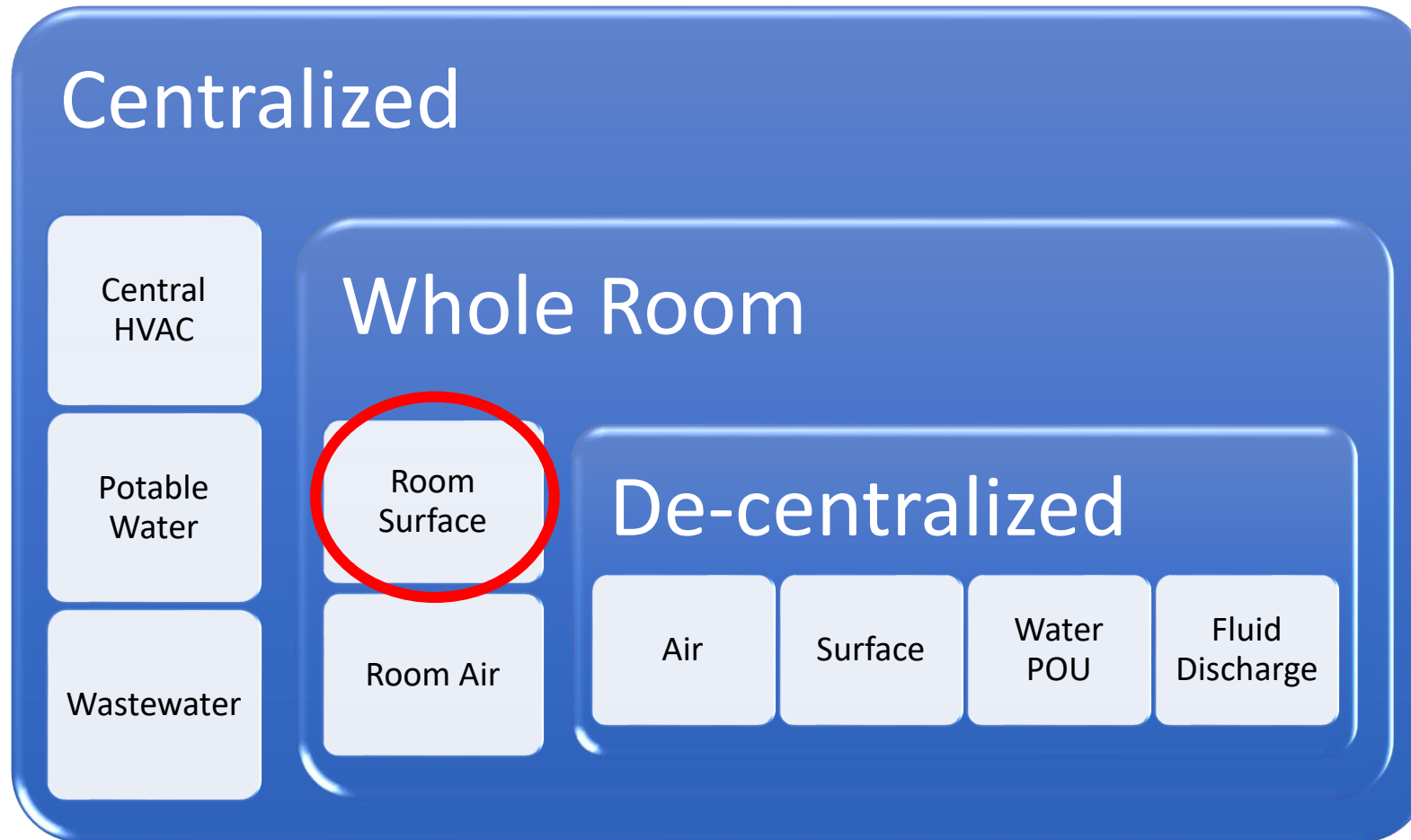


Water

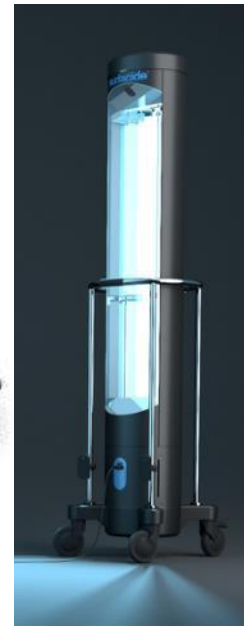
- Dialysis
- Patient Temp Control
- Faucets
- Sink drains
- Showers
- Ice Makers
- Dental
- Waste discharge

Healthcare Applications Overview

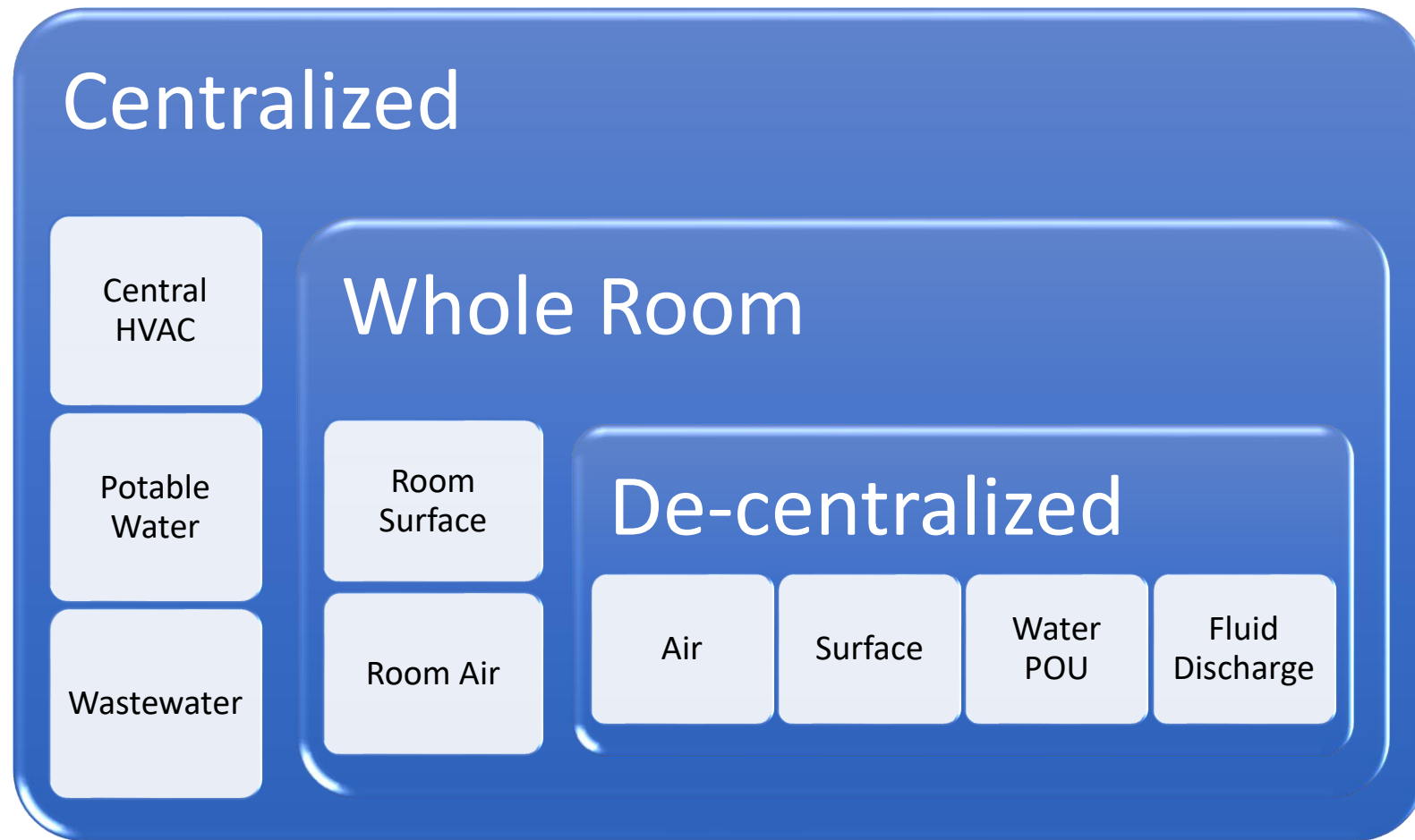
Market Center of Gravity



Commercial Examples – Whole room Surface



Healthcare Applications Overview



Some Market Movement in this Direction 

Commercial Examples – Decentralized Surface



Claims & Standards

Claims

Product X eliminates superbugs multiple times a day without the need for human assistance.

INDEPENDENT CLINICAL LAB TEST RESULTS High Efficacy and Kill Rates in Just 8 Seconds!

Staph aureus (MRSA)	99.98%	3.66 log
Clostridium difficile (C-Diff)	85.3%	0.83 log
Enterococcus faecalis (VRE)	99.75%	2.60 log
Escherichia coli (CRE)	99.87%	2.87 log
Streptococcus pyogenes	99.994%	4.20 log
Pseudomonas aeruginosa	99.2%	2.08 log

CLEANS 99.99%[†] EVERYTIME

The UV-C lights inside PhoneSoap kill germs without harmful heat, liquids or chemicals.

Our units are portable, making delivery and setup a breeze. We'll show you just how quick and easy it is to roll our system into place, use the remote control, and get 99.999% whole room disinfection. Our patent-pending technology takes the guesswork out of disinfecting with light.

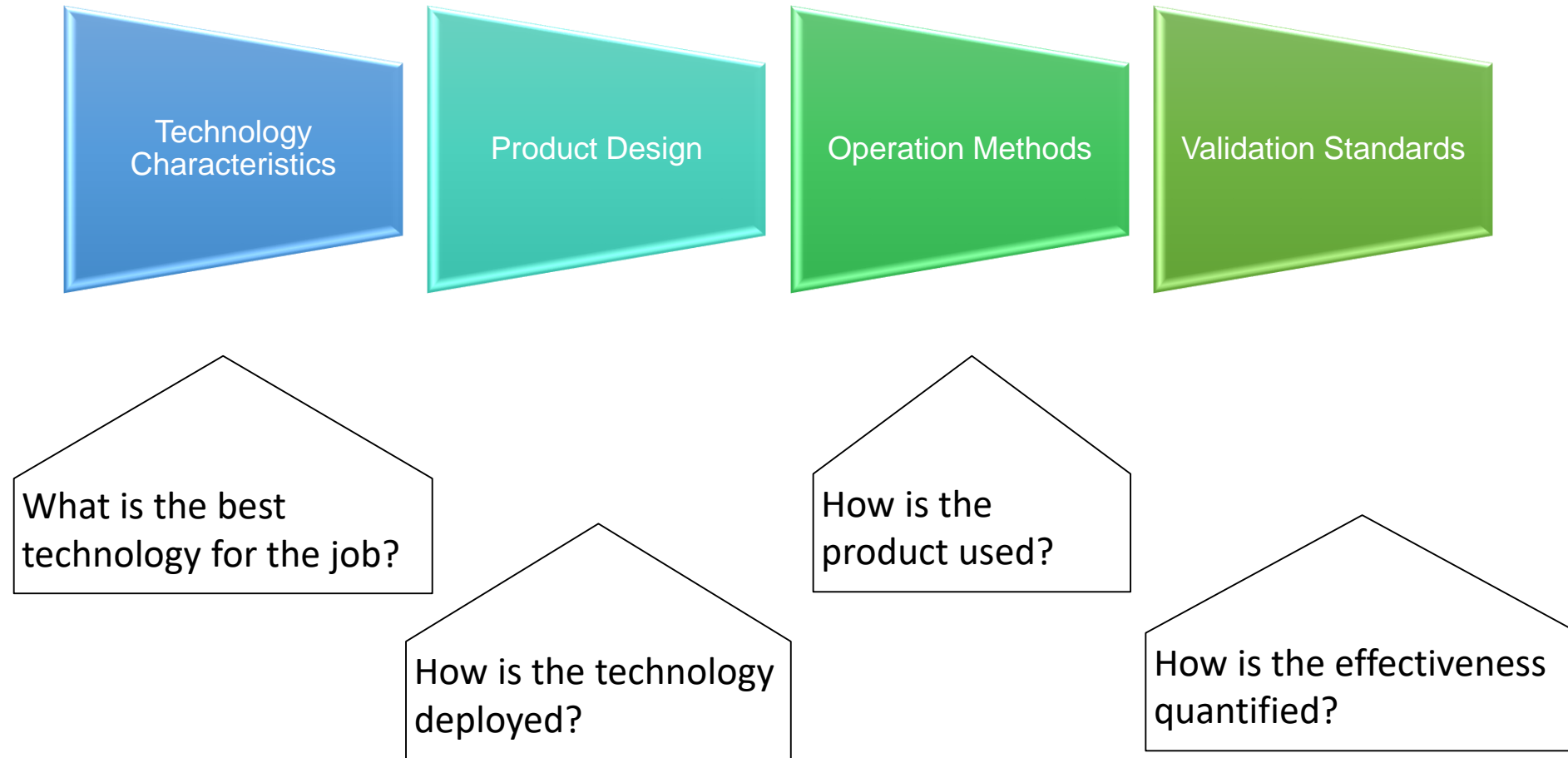
- Tested to show >99.9999% reduction of C. difficile & MRSA



Reduce infection rates by 50-100%



Appropriate Solutions

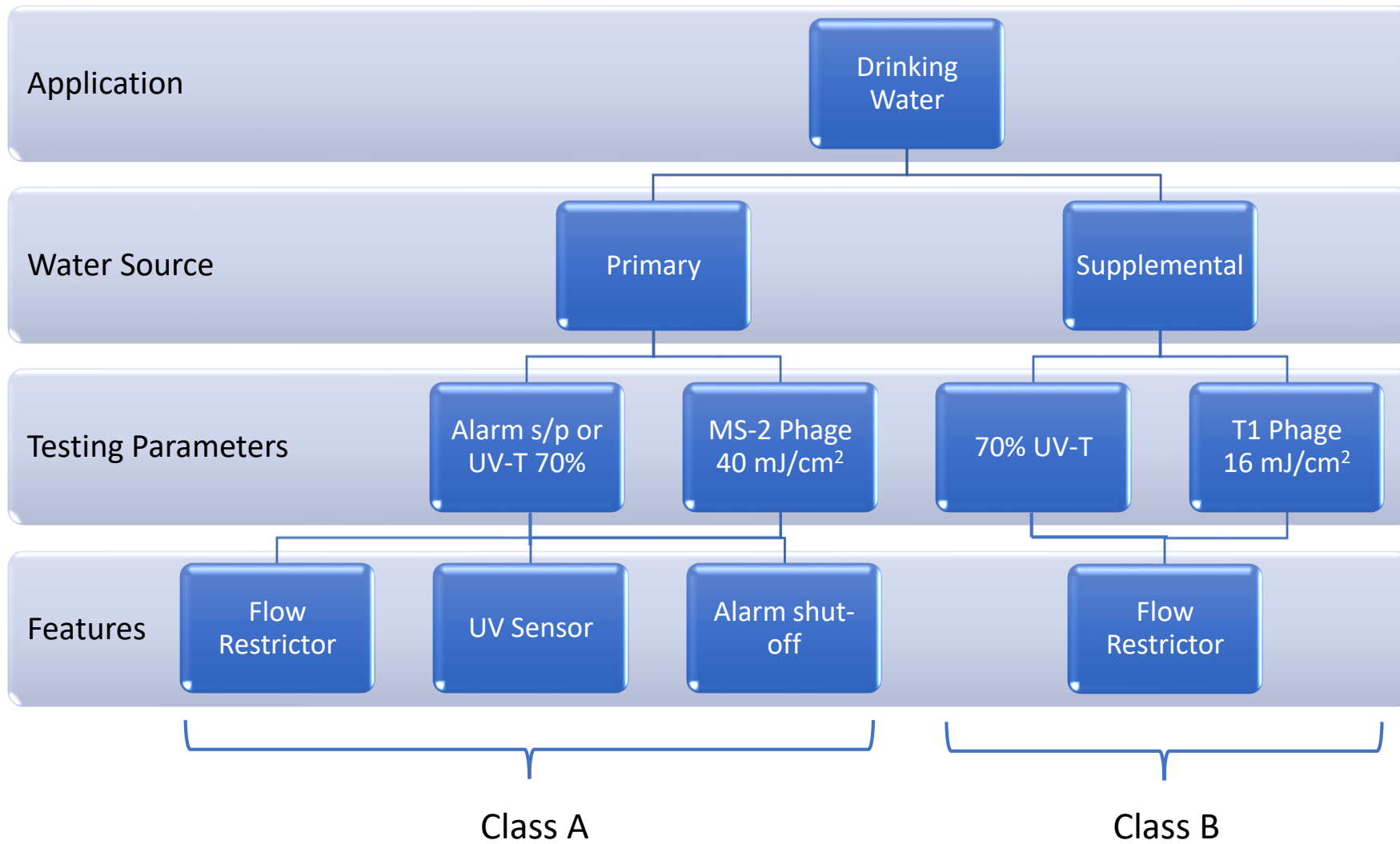


Certification/Validation/Regulation Gaps

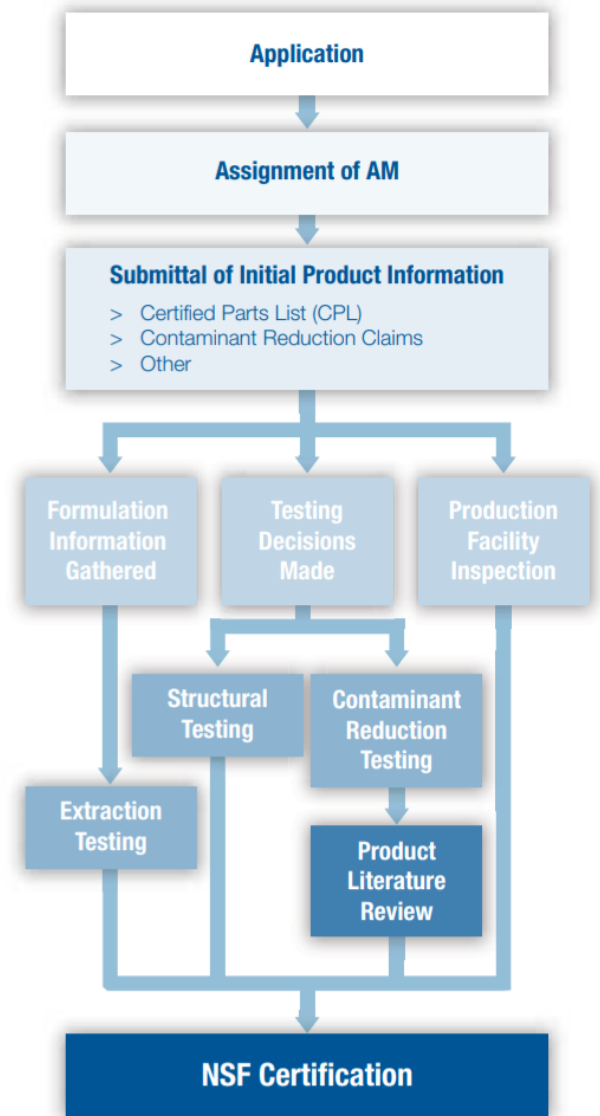
- Operational
 - Safety
 - Usage effectiveness
 - Monitoring feedback
- Efficacy
 - Common method of performance testing between product variants
 - Appropriate UV Dose values for target application

Ideally should avoid regulation of System or Process Design!

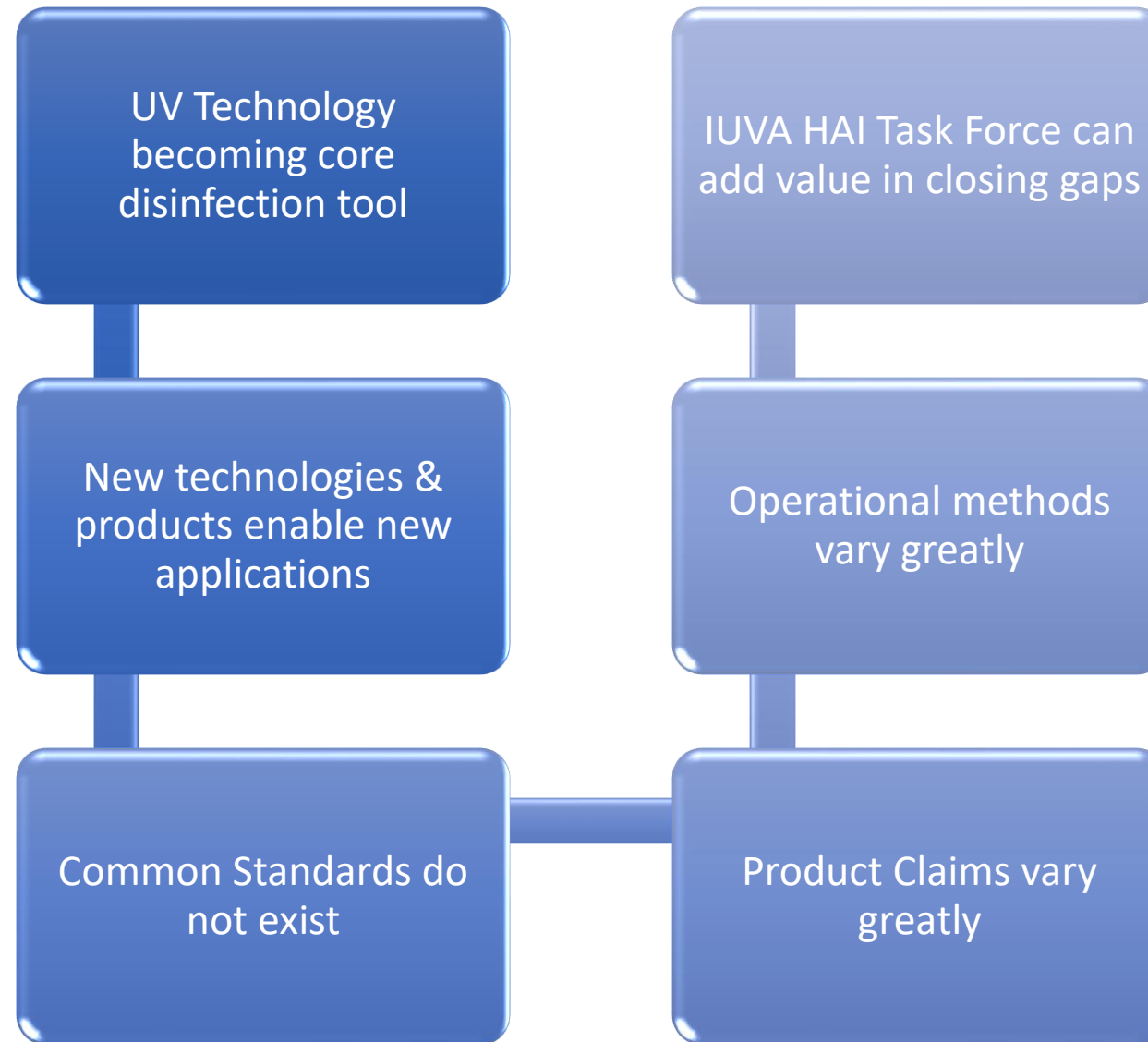
Example Standard - NSF 55



Certification Process Flow



Summary



The Final Word

Ultraviolet Technology

Distinct from other disinfection methods

- Easy and reliable to apply
- No change of water chemistry
- No by products or residuals
- No effect on odour and taste
- No corrosion
- No hazardous chemicals
- No resistance as with chlorine
- No concentration, no sludge

The Final Final Word

