



efficient. innovative. safe.







Braincon GmbH & Co KG

an Austrian high-tech company for medical solutions with own developed and produced innovations. One main area is research, production and further development of decontamination systems as well as providing disinfection and decontamination services

Mission

"The future of new technologies must be actively pursued today with research and development in order to improve medical care, quality of life and safety."

DCX Technology - Size works



DCX Technologies has shown the "Proof of Concept" in many different situations. The microbiological results were measured and documented in several tests.

The DCX decontamination is recommended wherever microorganisms or insects pose a threat for humans (public transport, hotels, hospitals, etc.), or products (Food Industry, pharmaceutical industry, etc.)

The DCX decontamination effect virus, bacteria, fungi (yeast and mold) and odor within a validable process.



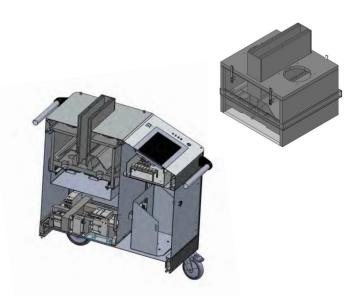
Tested microorgansims

- Staphylococcus aureus (ATCC 6538)
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa (ATCC 15442)
- Enterococcus hirae (ATCC 10541)
- Candida albicans (ATCC 10231)
- Aspergillus brasiliensis (ATCC 16404)
- Proteus mirabilis (ATCC 14153)
- Escherichia coli (NCTC 10538)
- Clostridium difficile (ATCC 700057, ATC 9689)
- Human Norovirus (HNV) (GGII.3)
- Feline calicivirus (FCV) (KS 20)
- Geobacillus stearothermophilus (ATCC12980)
- Acinetobacter XDR (Extensively drug resistant)
- ESBL (Extended-Spectrum Beta-Lactamase)
- KPC (Klebsiella pneumoniae
- Carbapenemase) ATCC–BAA 1705
- MRSA (Methicillin resistant S. aureus) ATCC 43300
- VRE (Vancomycin resistant
- Enterococcus) ATCC 51299
 - ...

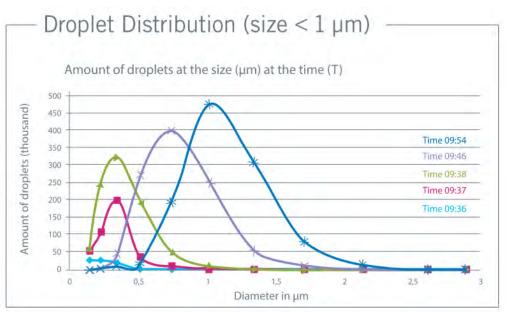
DCXpro – inside



An insight into the compact design of the DCXpro and the H_2O_2 generator for non-condensing micro aerosol, which has been further developed and optimized for the DCXpro.



Changes in the course of technical development reserved.

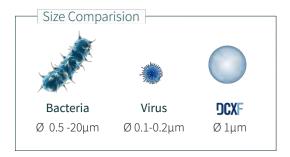


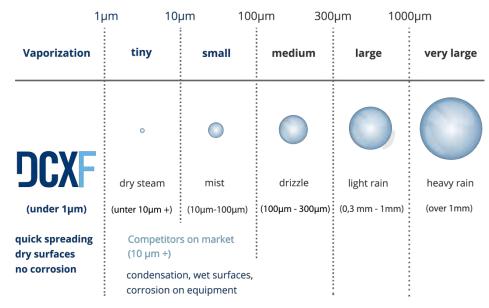
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DCX Technology - Small. Smaller. DCX Micro Aerosols

Size matters – our advantage!

The smaller the particles the better in order to achieve a "dry decontamination" and highest efficiency. DCX creates micro aerosols smaller than 1µm in diameter.

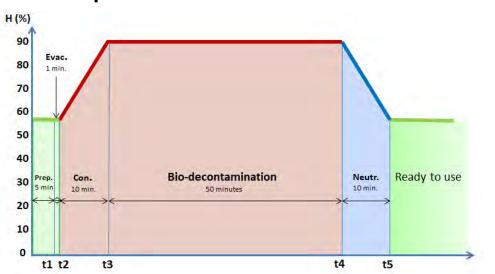




DCX Technology – brief description of the process



The hole process is divided in:



- Preparation(1) und evacuation(2)
- Conditioning(3)
- Decontamination(4)
- Neutralization(5) and room clearance

Average values for the individual phases that apply under defined conditions:

Timeline / product development



Fluid type / name:

Application areas:

Hospital

DCXN Food

IDCXF-AP IDCXF-25

Odor



Parasites & insects

Fungi (yeast & mold)



based on DCXF

2005 2007

2012

2015

2018

2020

ongoing

DCX type:



Roomsize 3000m3+



DCXpro Roomsize 1500m3+



DCXplus / DCXplus (Ic)

Roomsize 250m3+

Three (4) powerful systems for all your needs





DCXpert

3000m³+

1256 x 590 x 920

appr 90 kg 230 V / 50 Hz max. 600 Watt

Control: Display / remote WLAN

Battery supply: -- CErtificate: CE

Dimensions in mm (L/B/H):

Power consumption:

EN 17272

Fluids: F/N/-AP/-25

Systemcheck:

Roomsize:

Weight:

Voltage:

Use for big halls



DCXpro

1500m³+

900 x 450 x 920 appr 50 kg 230 V / 50 Hz max, 400 Watt

Display / remote WLAN

CE

EN 17272 F/N/-AP/-25

-

middle rooms



DCXplus

250m³+

605 x 460 x 776,5

appr 17 kg

12-264 V / 50/60 Hz

max. 300 Watt

Display / remote WLAN

Yes / dual slot

CE/UL* EN 17272 F/N/-AP/-25

on board diagnosis (ODB)

smaller rooms

DCXplus (Ic)

250m³+

605 x 460 x 776,5

appr 15 kg

12-264 V / 50/60 Hz

max. 300 Watt

-- / Remote WLAN

-

CE/UL* EN 17272 F/N/-AP/-25

on board diagnosis (ODB)

smaller rooms

Application spectrum DCX Technology





Food



- **Noroviruses**
- Verotoxin-producing E. coli
- Stapylococcus aureus
- Salmonellae
- Listeria monocytogenes

Hospital & Ambulances



- Staphylococcus aureus (ATCC 6538)
- Pseudomonas aeruginosa (ATCC 15442)
- **Enterococcus hirae (ATCC 10541)**
- Acinetobacter
- MERS **Ebola**

Parasites & Insects



- Bed bugs eggs
- Bed bugs nymphs
- Bed bugs
- Wide range of parasites and insects
- German cockroach (Blattella germanica)

Fungi



- Aspergillus niger
- Candida albicans (ATCC 10231)
- Aspergillus brasiliensis (ATCC 16404)

DCX Technology - Fields of applications













- Health care facilities
- Retirement homes
- Nursing homes
- Clinics
- Laboratories
- Pharmaceutical industry
- **Ambulances**
- Public transport
- Food industry
- Container decontamination
- Kitchens
- Schools
- Kindergarten
- Pest Control







animal stables:









Overview – Application fields



Kindergarten, senior home





Overview – Application fields







Intensiv care unit

sleeping wagon

DCX Technology - DIN EN 17272



In several tests it was proven that a high level of humidity in combination with large size of aerosols in the air during a room nebulization do not lead to the desired results.

It is precisely these parameters that are optimally controlled with the patented DCX technology.

Tests in neutral accredited laboratories have shown that the germ reduction with DCX dry nebulization is up to log 10⁸ levels (within 24 hours*), i.e. significantly higher than with conventional room desinfection methods, such as wipe disinfection.

^{*} The long test duration was deliberatly chosen in order to provide evidence of dry nebulization, even longer periods of time





The results of the DCX dry nebulization are outstanding. Among other things, the following germs were tested and a germ reduction was achieved:

Test validations

Aufgrund der geänderten Auswertung sind für die Versuchsvalidierungen nur N_1 und n_1 relevant (die Daten stammen vom jeweiligen Prüftag).

MO-Stamm	N ₁	n ₁	condition N1 / n1 > 0,5 fulfilled
S. aureus	4,7 x 10 ⁸	3,6 x 10 ⁸	Ja
E. hirae	3,1 x 10 ⁸	3,0 x 10 ⁸	Ja
E. coli	7,2 x 10 ⁸	5,2 x 10 ⁸	Ja
P. aeruginosa	8,2 x 10 ⁸	8,2 x 10 ⁸	Ja
A. baumannii	3,2 x 10 ⁸	1,9 x 10 ⁸	Ja
C. albicans	7,0 x 10 ⁷	5,6 x 10 ⁷	Ja
B. subtilis	4,5 x 10 ⁶	4,2 x 10 ⁶	Ja





The DCX nebulization technology is certified according to the European test standard DIN 17272.



Wasser Hygiene Umwelt	Laboratorium für Viesseruntsgauchungen und Fryglane Felfinn + Grond Desta bestimm + Hill mit zu die die ermite mit au mitter und der in mit	Committee of the following the committee of the committee
W.H.U. sincH Bodenic lenstrace (5, 5x00)	escriptinates, Descripció	
BRAINCON GmbH & Co KG		
Grinzinger Allee 5		Bischofshofen, 03.11.202
1190 Wien		
Österreich		
G	iutachten 20271782	
DCXpro Ver	nebelungsgerät mit	DCXF-Fluid
Quantitative Keimträgerprüfung Verfahren — Bestimmung der ba	zur luftübertragenen Raumde: kteriziden, fungiziden, levurozi	den, sporiziden, tuberkuloziden,
Quantitative Keimträgerprüfung Verfahren — Bestimmung der ba mykobakteriziden, viruziden Veterinärbereich, in den Be	zur luftübertragenen Raumdes	iinfektion durch automatisierte den, sporiziden, tuberkuloziden, ımanmedizinischen Bereich, ı, Haushalt und öffentliche
Quantitative Keimträgerprüfung Verfahren – Bestimmung der ba mykobakteriziden, viruziden Veterinärbereich, in den Be Einrichtungen – Pri Dieses Gutachten ist eine Erwei	n zur luftübertragenen Raumdes kteriziden, fungiziden, levurozi und Phagen-Wirksamkeit im h reichen Lebensmittel, Industrie üfverfahren und Anforderungen terung der Aussage des Guta	sinfektion durch automatisierte den, sporzicien, tuberkuloziden, umanmedizinischen Bereich, e, Haushalt und öffentliche (Phase 2, Stufe 2) chtens 20271781. Details zu
Quantitative Keimträgerprüfung Verfahren — Bestimmung der ba mykobakteriziden, viruziden Veterinärbereich, in den 8e Einrichtungen — Pri	n zur luftübertragenen Raumdes kteriziden, fungiziden, levurozi und Phagen-Wirksamkeit im h reichen Lebensmittel, Industrie üfverfahren und Anforderungen terung der Aussage des Guta	sinfektion durch automatisierte den, sporzicien, tuberkuloziden, umanmedizinischen Bereich, e, Haushalt und öffentliche (Phase 2, Stufe 2) chtens 20271781. Details zu
Quantitative Keimträgerprüfung Verfahren – Bestimmung der ba mykobakteriziden, viruziden Veterinärbereich, in den Be Einrichtungen – Pri Dieses Gutachten ist eine Erwei	n zur luftübertragenen Raumdes kteriziden, fungiziden, levurozi und Phagen-Wirksamkeit im h reichen Lebensmittel, Industrie üfverfahren und Anforderungen terung der Aussage des Guta	sinfektion durch automatisierte den, sporzicien, tuberkuloziden, umanmedizinischen Bereich, e, Haushalt und öffentliche (Phase 2, Stufe 2) chtens 20271781. Details zu
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DCX Technology – case study "rehabilitation clinic ENNS"





Typical disinfection results with use of DCX technology in hospital environment



Decontamination of a patient room:







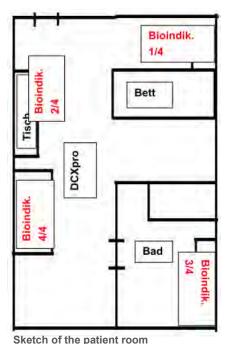
Position of the DCX in the patient room

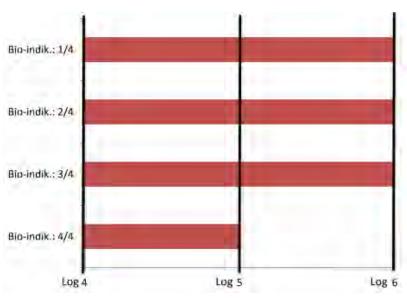


Bathroom



Decontamination of a patient room / position of the bio indicators & results:





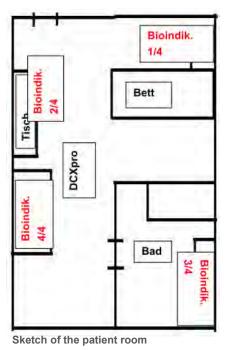
External test center:

Laboratory Dr. Mustafa Medical diagnostic laboratory Vienna / Austria

Evaluation of bio indicators / bar chart



Decontamination of a patient room / position of the bio indicators & results:





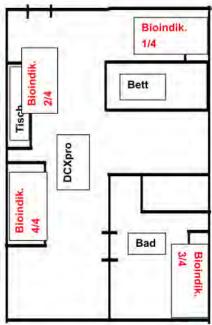
External test center:

Laboratory Dr. Mustafa Medical diagnostic laboratory Vienna / Austria

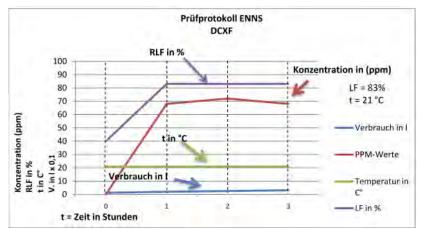
Evaluation report bio indicators from Labor Mustafa / Vienna



Decontamination of a patient room / position of the bio indicators & results:



Sketch of the patient room



Graphic display of the PPM values (concentration values), temperature (C), consumptions (liters) and humidity (%)

	Nach 1 Std.	Nach 2 Std.	Nach 3 Std.
RLF in %	83%	83%	83%
PPM- Werte	68	72	67
Temperatur in °C	21	22	21
Verbrauch in ml	2000	2500	3100



Results from the test report (contact test / graphically processed):

External test center:

Kepler University Hospital / Austria Hygiene Center

Institute for pathology and Microbiology / Medcampus III

3.7.1 Door handle

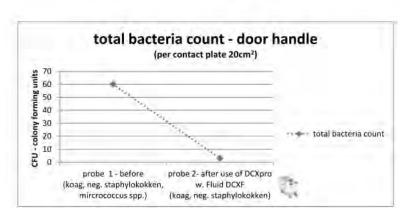
Probe Nr. 1 door handle before room disinfection
(koag, neg. staphylokokken, mircrococcus spp.) / 60 CFU

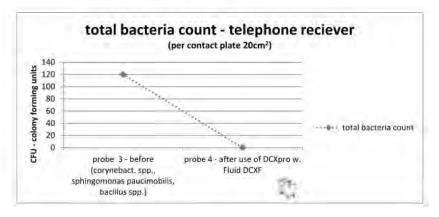
Probe Nr. 2 door handle AFTER 3 HOURS room disinfection
after use of DCXpro w. Fluid DCXF (koag, neg. staphylokokken) / 3 CFU

3.7.2 Telephone reciever

Probe Nr. 3 telephone reciever before room disinfection (corynebact. spp., sphingomonas paucimobilis, bacillus spp.) / 120 CFU

Probe Nr. 4 telephone receiver <u>AFTER 3 HOURS</u> room disinfection after use of DCXpro w. Fluid DCXF / 0 CFU





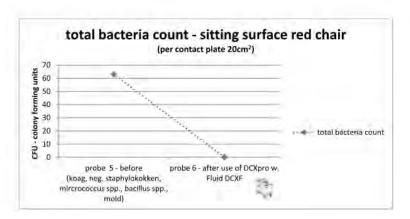


Results from the test report (contact test / graphically processed):

3.7.3 Sitting surface red chair

Probe Nr. 5 sitting surface red chair before room disinfection (koag, neg. staphylokokken, mircrococcus spp., bacillus spp., mold) / 63 CFU

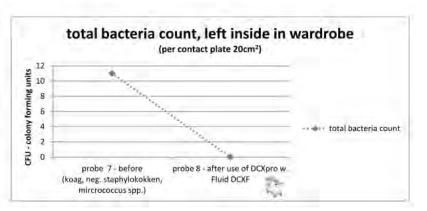
Probe Nr. 6 sitting surface red chair AFTER 3 HOURS room disinfection after use of DCXpro w. Fluid DCXF / 0 CFU



3.7.4 Left side in wardrobe

Probe Nr. 7 left side in the box before room disinfection (koag, neg. staphylokokken, mircrococcus spp.) / 11 CFU

Probe Nr. 8 left side in the box <u>AFTER 3 HOURS</u> room disinfection after use of DCXpro w. Fluid DCXF / 0 CFU



External test center:

Hygiene Center

Medcampus III

Kepler University Hospital / Austria

Institute for pathology and Microbiology /

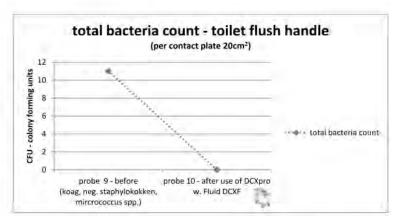


Results from the test report (contact test / graphically processed):

3.7.5 Toilet flush handle

Probe Nr. 9 toilet flush handle before room disinfection (koag, neg. staphylokokken, mircrococcus spp.) / 11 CFU

Probe Nr. 10 toilet flush handle <u>AFTER 3 HOURS</u> room disinfection after use of DCXpro w. Fluid DCXF / 0 CFU



External test center:

Kepler University Hospital / Austria Hygiene Center

Institute for pathology and Microbiology / Medcampus III

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DCX Technology — Fight against nosocomial infections — (example Norovirus)





The Impact Of A Hydrogen Peroxide Vapour Based Decontamination Method On The Infectivity and Detectability of Feline Caliciviruses as Surrogates for Human Noroviruses

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² Austrian Agency for Health and Food Safety (AGES), Spargelfeldstraße 191, 1220 Vienna, Austria

³ Institute for Milk Hygiene, Milk Technology and Food Science, Department for Farm Animals and Public Veterinary Health, Vienna, Austria



DCX Technology — Fight against nosocomial infections — (example Norovirus)

NTRODUCTION

Human noroviruses are a leading cause of gastroenteritis worldwide and effective decontamination following an outbreak is crucial to avoid recurrent outbreaks. Recently hydrogen peroxide vapour has been shown to be a suitable decontamination system. The aim of this study was to test a decontamination device (DCXpert®) in complete rooms, based on hydrogen peroxide micro aerosol fumigation. As noroviruses are caliciviruses we tested the efficacy of this technology on the feline calicivirus (FCV) as surrogate by determining infectivity and detectability via RT qPCR.



Infectivity

Infectivity tests showed that it was difficult to obtain clear cytopathic effects (CPE) when fumigated viruses were used for infection of CRFK cells. It could be seen that the infected cells were damaged in comparison to the not infected controls but they were not as much lysed as when non treated viruses were used (Fig. 1). Fumigated negative controls did not lead to a changed phenotyp of CRFK cells. This indicates that the CPE of the cells infected with vaporised viruses was to due to the viruses and not to residues of vaporization.

 $TCID_{50^{\circ}}$ determinations could be made from both types of tiles treated for 60 minutes and the ceramic tile fumigated for 120 minutes. A reduction in infectivity of 2 – 3 log_{10} was observed (see Fig 2). FCVs on PVC tiles that were treated for 120 min did not show CPE. None of the viruses treated with H_2O_2 were able to produce plaques.



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DCX Technology — Fight against nosocomial infections — (example Norovirus)

Detectability

It was possible to detect viruses in all samples using RT qPCR. However, there was a reduction of 3 log₁₀ as a result of the 60 and 120 min treatments. Virus numbers counts on the PVC title carrier fumigated for 120 min decreased by 4 log₁₀.

Detectionlimic

Both PCR and TCID₅₀ data show a reduction of virus numbers on the not treated process control tiles of at least 0.5 log₁₀ compared to the starting concentration (data not shown). This indicates a reduction of virus numbers during the processing caused by drying, elution and transport.

This and the use of only 100 µl sample for PCR and titer determination led to a detection limit of a maximum reduction of 3 log₁₀ using TCID₅₀ determination and 4 log₁₀ using PCR.



Fig. 1: Cells after treatment with fumigated viruses (B). (A) shows cells 'infected' with process negative control and (C) cells after infection with non-treated viruses are shown.





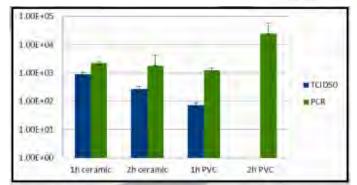


Fig.2: Log10 Reduction of FCV after DCXpert® Treatment.
TCID₅₀ determinations showed that no infective viruses were observed after two hours furnigation on PVC.



DCX Technology — Fight against nosocomial infections – (example Norovirus)

CONCLUSION

While TCIDso values and PCR data cannot be compared directly, both methods revealed reduced counts of feline caliciviruses by at least 2 logio following DCXpert® fumigation when titer determinations were done or 3 log to when quantification was done by PCR. These observations are in agreement with other studies which have investigated hydrogen peroxide decontamination and which showed a slightly higher reduction (e.g. Bentely et al. 2012: - 4 log₁₀).



PCV- and ceramic tiles were artificially contaminated by 50 µl suspension of feline calicivirus or PBS as a negative control and left to dry for 30 min in a cabinet. Afterwards the carriers were placed in a room which was decontaminated by the DCXpert® for 60 min and 120 min or left in the cabinet as process controls (all samples in duplicate).

The tiles were washed with 35 ml PBS for 30 min on a shaker to elute the viruses. The washing solution was stored on ice, transported to the laboratory and used directly and in ten-fold dilutions for titer determination and RNA isolation.

Determination of Infectivity

Infectivity of the viruses in the washing solution and ten-fold dilutions of it was tested by TCID to-determinations and plaque assays using confluent layers Crandell-Reese feline kidney (CRFK) cells. Detectability by RT aPCR To test detectability, 100 µl of the washing solution was used for RNA isolation and subsequent RT-aPCR.

Calculation of virus reduction

Drying, elution and transport can lead to a reduction of viruses. Therefore the effect of the DCXpert® was calculated in comparison to the non fumigated process controls TCIDso values / ml were multiplied with 0.7 the get PFU / ml.





DCX Technology – Research results fighting norovirus

Hochschule Ostwestfalen-Lippe University of Applied Sciences





This study demonstrates the effect of cold nebulized H_2O_2 on murine norovirus (MNV) on fruit and vegetable surfaces and shows the potential for the food industry.

Dabisch-Ruthe, M., Weinstock, M., Pfannebecker, J., Becker, B., Life Science Technologies, Microbiology, University of Applied Sciences, D-32657 Lemgo, Germany

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DCX Technology – Research results fighting norovirus

This study demonstrates the effect of cold nebulized $\rm H_2O_2$ on murine norovirus (MNV) on fruit and vegetable surfaces and shows the potential for the food industry. Infective MNV were reduced by

approximately 4 log 10 on smooth surfaces (apples, blueberries). Treatment of artificially contaminated cucumbers resulted in lower

virucidal efficiency, whereas a reduction of 1.9log₁₀ was determined.

The treatment of inoculated strawberries resulted in no reliable reduction rates of MNV. First steps for the application of cold misted

H₂O₂ in the food industry were demonstrated in this study and the

fundamental effectiveness of the procedure was shown.

Hochschule Ostwestfalen-Lippe University of Applied Sciences

FoodMicro Conference 2018

03-06 September FU Berlin, Germany

Microbiological spotlights | P5.123



Usage of cold hydrogen peroxide vapour for inactivation of murine norovirus on fruit and vegetable surfaces

Dabisch-Ruthe, M., Weinstock, M., Pfannebecker, J., Becker, B., Life Science Technologies, Microbiology, University of Applied Sciences, D-32657 Lemgo, Germany

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DCX Technology – Research results fighting norovirus

Introduction

In 2017 15 outbreaks of human norovirus (hNV) in fruit and vegetables were reported in the Rapid Alert System for Food and Feed Portal (https://ec.europa.eu/food/safety/rasff_en). For research investigations, surrogates as murine norovirus (MNV) are utilized for studying norovirus infection due to the lack of a cell culture for hNV. It is known that hydrogen peroxide vapour (H_2O_2) can be utilized as cold fog (nebulization at room temperature) in order to inactivate MNV on surface areas. Although hNV contamination of fruit and vegetables is an ongoing problem the virucidal efficiency of this application regarding the inactivation of norovirus on different fresh produce is not characterized.

Materials and Methods

The DCXpert system (DCX Technologies GmbH) and the Diosol Generator MF (DIOP GmbH & Co. KG) (Fig.1) were applied for cold fogging decontamination with H_2O_2 (19 % H_2O_2 , 60 min). MNV (S99 P19) was used in order to illustrate if cold nebulized H_2O_2 inactivates the virus on different fruit and vegetable surfaces (apples, blueberries, cucumbers, strawberries).

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FoodMicro Conference 2018

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Microbiological spotlights | P5.123

KNOWLEDGE





Fig.1: Two different application systems for nebulization of cold H₂O₂. A: Diosol Generator MF (DIOP GmbH & Co. KG). B: DCXpert (DCX Technologies GmbH).



DCX Technology – Research results fighting norovirus

After $\rm H_2O_2$ treatment spiked MNV was recovered from untreated and treated fresh products according to DIN EN ISO 15216-2. Plaque assays were performed after recovery of MNV to compare the quantity of infective MNV.



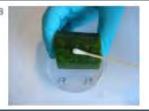


Fig.2: Fruit and vegetables used in this study (A). Recovery of MNV from cucumber surface (B).

Results

Infective MNV were reduced on smooth surfaces (apples, blueberries) by approximately 4 \log_{10} with cold nebulized H_2O_2 (19 % H_2O_2 , 60 min, max. 260 ppm H_2O_2). Cucumbers were chosen as additional vegetable for this study to show the reduction rate due to cold misted H_2O_2 procedure of infective MNV on hard surfaces, because they are more structured than apples and blueberries. However, similar treatment of artificially contaminated cucumbers resulted in lower virucidal efficiency of this application, whereas a median value of 1.9 \log_{10} reduction can be determined (0.6 \log_{10} up to 2.8 \log_{10}).

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03-06 September FU Berlin, Germany

Microbiological spotlights | P5.123





DCX Technology – Research results fighting norovirus

Strawberries were used as an example of soft berry fruit with a rougher exterior and inoculated with MNV on the surfaces. There was no reproducible reduction rate of infectious MNV after treatment with 214 ppm of aerosolized $\rm H_2O_2$. However, recovery of MNV from untreated strawberries varied between 2.5 \times 10⁴ and 1.4 \times 10⁷ PFU/mL. The reductions measured during treatment varied between 0.1 and 2.8 $\rm log_{10}$ PFU/mL (Fig.3).

In particular, the influence of $\rm H_2O_2$ treatment on the color of the fruit was considered. No color differences were detected of apples, blueberries, cucumbers and strawberries due to treatment with $\rm H_2O_2$ for 60 min.

Details on this study: Weinstock et al., 2018: Inactivation of murine norovirus on fruit and vegetable surfaces by cold nebulized hydrogen peroxide. Food Microbiology. Under review.

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Hochschule Ostwestfalen-Lippe University of Applied Sciences

FoodMicro Conference 2018

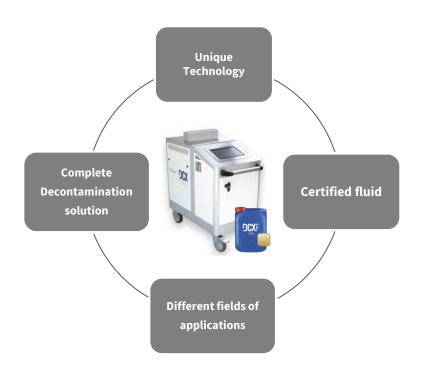
03-06 September FU Berlin, Germany

Microbiological spotlights | P5.123

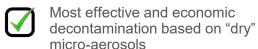


Maximum performance for maximum safety





USP



- Patented technology which was successfully tested multiple times.
- Endorsed by leading hygiene experts e.g.: using DCX to decontaminate after Ebola at the official Ebola-Training, AGES Vienna
- Quality controlled RFID
- Validation
- Quality controlled process for better hygiene



Be innovative, be active, be preventive

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Thank you for your attention!







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