

<b>Customer Name</b>	Arcelik AS
<b>Customer Address</b>	Çayırova Campus, Tuzla, 34950 Istanbul, Turkey
<b>Contact</b>	Fatih Kasap
<b>Test Requested</b>	To assess the impact of the air purifier on Influenza A (H1N1) virus in a decay test
<b>Sample Description</b>	BEKO Air Purifier
<b>Number of Samples</b>	1 – With Replacement Filters
<b>Date of Receipt</b>	13 July 2020
<b>ASC Code</b>	ASC003957
<b>Report Number</b>	ASCR092423
<b>Report Date</b>	08 October 2020

## 6. Conclusion

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The BEKO was demonstrated to be effective in reducing airborne Influenza A aerosols in the test chamber, achieving 99.9 % airborne virus reduction within 30 to 40 minutes of operation at the highest speed setting. Influenza A was not detected by ELISA in the air samples at the 30 – 40 timepoints, collected during active test runs with the air purifier operating. These results indicate that in the presence of an operational unit the Influenza A concentration in the test chamber was reduced to levels below 0.156 ng/ml, the detection limit of the assay performed to quantify the collected airborne virus.

## 7. References

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- Hinds (1999). Aerosol Technology. John Wiley & Sons, Inc New York / Chichester / Weinheim / Brisbane / Singapore / Toronto.
- Fabian P., McDevitt J.J., Houseman E.A., Milton D.K. (2009). An optimized method to detect influenza virus and human rhinovirus from exhaled breath and the airborne environment. *Indoor Air*; 19(5): 433-441.
- EPA/600/R-10/127 (2010). Development of a Methodology to Detect Viable Airborne Virus Using Personal Aerosol Sample.
- Lee I., Kim H., Lee D., Hwang G., Jung G., Lee M., Lim J. Lee B. (2011). Aerosol Particle Size Distribution and Genetic Characteristics of Aerosolized Influenza A H1N1 Virus Vaccine Particles. *Aerosol and Air Quality Research*, 11, 230–237.