

## Q&A

- **U.S. EPA:** I think this is one of the first times you will see chlorine dioxide being used without a shielding around it.
  - **Daniel Lorch:** We are going to evaluate that, and we are hoping to get a field testing room/area/building where we can do that. We know we need to seal the doors and windows and conceal the ventilation. Ideally, you want to have adjacent rooms evacuated during this time too.
- **U.S. EPA:** In the spectrum of realism, we know Ebola is not a clean/neat virus and there would be bodily fluids you would be challenged with.
  - **Daniel Lorch:** We did use bovine serum, which is comparable to blood, but it is certainly important to use an appropriate test soil. We will account for those things in Phase 2 to mimic those real-world scenarios.
- **Benham, A Haskell Company:** What do you have to do to enter the room?
  - **Daniel Lorch:** We used a hand sensor to determine when you could enter; when it gets back down to zero, you can enter. We are going to incorporate a way to neutralize the gas as well – you can use activated carbon filters and recirculate the air. Right now, when gas is not detected, that is when it is safe to enter.
- **U.S. Department of Agriculture)** Have you been coordinating the time versus volume for future studies?
  - **Daniel Lorch:** We are going to do most of our testing in room scenarios. We let our tests run out until gas got to zero, but we could have stopped it halfway through. So, we do not know what the time should be in ppm-hours. Often, it is expressed in ppm-volume, and that is how we measured it.