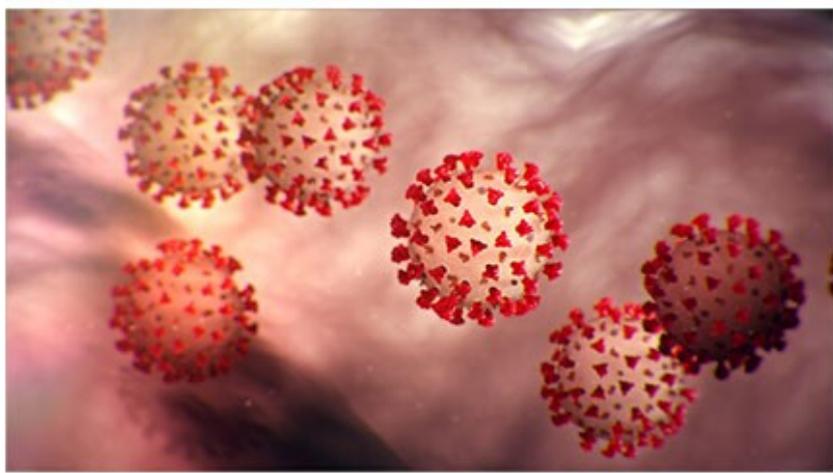


ULTIMA ENVIRONMENTAL

OFFERING RAPID NATIONAL RESPONSE DECONTAMINATION OF CORONAVIRUS

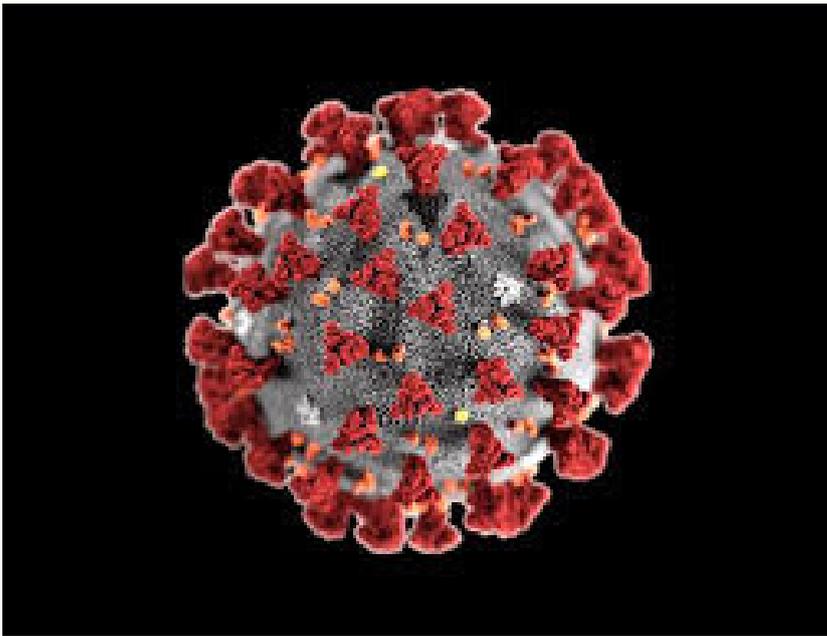


Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19)

What do we know ?

After more than 82,000 cases of Covid-19, the unknowns still outnumber the knowns. Although there is clearly human-to-human transmission, we don't know whether that happens only through droplets from coughs or sneezes or whether there are other forms of transmission as well. There have been reports of airborne transmission in China, although the World Health Organization (WHO) says it is generally not happening.

However, the infection of large numbers of people on board the Diamond Princess cruise liner, which did not end after people were told to remain in their cabins, still needs explanation. Prof David Heymann, of the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine and an adviser to the WHO, said there could be faecal or oral transmission as well. "There have been some cases in China and other places where they have just popped up without the possibility of being able to trace back to a source," he said. Investigations in Italy are looking for some sort of mass event that could have led to the clusters of cases found in northern cities. While we know there is asymptomatic transmission from somebody with the new coronavirus who is not ill, we do not know how extensive that is. Some people, known as "super-spreaders", are more efficient transmitters of viruses than others.



Does the coronavirus spread person-to-person? **YES**, the virus can spread from one person to another, most likely through droplets of saliva or mucus carried in the air for up to six feet or so when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Viral particles may be breathed in, land on surfaces that people touch, or be transferred when shaking hands or sharing a drink with someone who has the virus. Often it's obvious if a person is ill, but there are cases where people who do not feel sick have the virus and can spread it.

Can it live on surfaces?

How long the new coronavirus can live on a soft surface — and more importantly, how easy or hard it is to spread this way — isn't clear yet. **So far, available evidence suggests it can be transmitted less easily from soft surfaces than frequently-touched hard surfaces, such as a doorknob or elevator button.** According to the WHO, coronaviruses may survive on surfaces for just a few hours or several days, although many factors will influence this, including surface material and weather.



A STUDY BY THE JOURNAL OF HOSPITAL INFECTION FOUND THAT OTHER STRAINS OF CORONAVIRUS HAVE THE POTENTIAL TO REMAIN ON METAL, GLASS AND PLASTIC SURFACES FOR TWO HOURS TO NINE DAYS. ACCORDING TO THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION, THE VIRUS IS UNABLE TO SURVIVE FOR LONG PERIODS OF TIME ON PACKAGES OR LETTERS.



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What we can offer you and your clients.

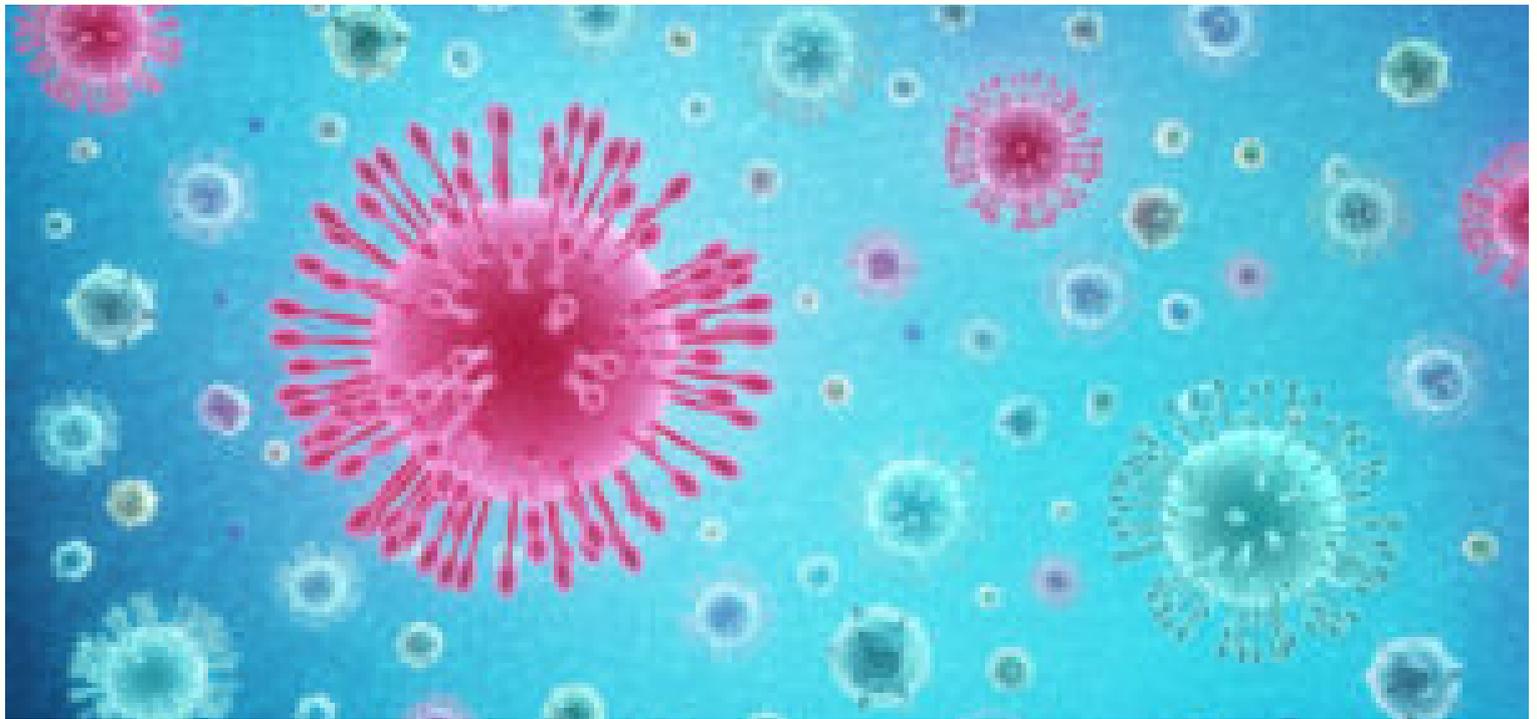
All our operators are NACSC trained for decontamination, day in day out our teams offer nationwide decontamination following suicides, murders, virus control such as - COVID-19, NORO virus, MRSA, HEP A,B and C, HIV etc. Our teams are licensed to carry hazardous waste and as such we remove contaminated material that is potentially infectious to be treated at licensed incineration plants.

All our teams are trained in Safe Methodology, all are Equipped using correct PPE, and all have necessary and suitable sanitiser in stock. Out of hours operation is no problem along with complete site discretion if required.

Risk assesments and Method statements, along with any other compliance required can be provided on request.



**WE CAN WITH ONE PHONE CALL FROM YOU:
DISPATCH A NATIONAL TEAM
FULLY SANITISE SURFACES, EQUIPMENT, OFFICES,
GYMS, RESTAURANTS, LIVING AREAS, COMMUNAL
AREAS, LARGE SPACES, HVAC SYSTEMS ETC.**



ATP Swabbing

In most areas of the UK we can also offer ATP testing - This is a fantastic way to show due diligence and give real peace of mind to our customers.

An ATP meter will react to swabs that are used on surfaces before and after decontamination, the ATP meter will identify Bacteria levels (it will not identify what strain, or specific bacteria is present only levels present of any bacteria on that surface)

This allows our operatives to self check surface sanitation levels before and after decontamination before moving to the next area to sanitise.



Our Customers base is made up of over 50 corporate, business and public sector clients:





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Your Questions Answered

How do we apply sanitiser?

We use 3 methods :

1. ULV fogging - this method atomises sanitiser into the air - filling large spaces with lots of product and finds its way into the smallest of cracks and crevices.
2. We use spray and wipe method on surfaces
3. We use damp microfibre application on surfaces sensitive to moisture.

How long does it take?

Dependant on room size and content - for example a large open office with hot desking and computers, keyboards, phones, screens etc will take longer than an open communal hallway - but a rough guide is that a 1600 square foot office space will take approximately 4 - 8 hours to decontaminate

When can we re-enter the building - open it to the public again following treatment by Ultima?

Following our decontamination, it is possible to reuse the building again within 2 hours of completion.

So if we start decontamination works at 8pm, complete all sanitising by 6am, the building can re-open at 8am.

Is ATP swabbing included on every job?

Unfortunately although we have in excess of 100 teams nationwide who are trained and equipped to decontaminate, we have limited resource to ATP machines, where some teams we supply will have one in their equipment, others may not. If ATP swabbing is required, and our preferred team doesn't have an ATP we will just require a little more time to dispatch a second team, who has one, to travel to the site. Please also remember that ATP swabbing only shows bacteria levels before and after sanitising, it does not specify the bacteria.

Do we have to evacuate a complete Custody suite to decontaminate after a single positive carrier?

This would be down to the individual force to decide, whereby we would stipulate that all areas that the contaminated person has been in, require decontaminating, such as vehicle, cell, process desk, interview room etc.. other cells where the door has been closed at all times would be down to the risk assessment completed by the custody officers.



Ultima Environmental

Contact us to discuss your requirements

www.ultimaenvironmental.com

operations@ultimaenvironmental.com



01239621821