

SARS-CoV-2 was placed in a droplet on top of a flat plastic surface. The surface was placed on the shelf inside the LiteSheet UV-C cabinet or outside of the cabinet for 15, 20, or 30 minutes. The droplet was tested for its ability to infect cells via Vero cell plaque assay. The concentration of infectious virus was calculated for each condition (**Figure 1A**) and converted to a percent reduction for the conditions inside the cabinet compared to outside of the cabinet (**Figure 1B**). The limit of detection for infectious virus on Vero cells is 0.7 log₁₀ plaque forming units (PFU) per droplet. Each experiment was performed in triplicate, and the experiment with 15 minutes of exposure was performed three independent times. With 15 minutes of exposure in the cabinet, SARS-CoV-2 was reduced by 99.97%.

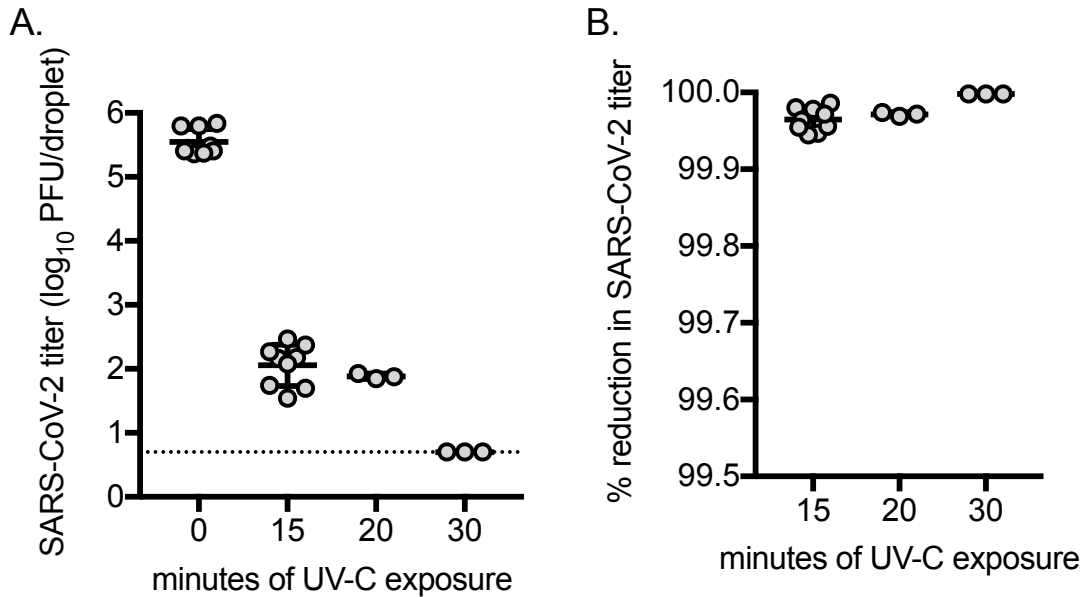


Figure 1. SARS-CoV-2 inactivation by UV-C. (A) Viral titers after 0, 15, 20, and 30 minutes in the Litesheet UV-C cabinet; (B) Percent reduction in SARS-CoV-2 titers after 15, 20, and 30 minutes compared to no exposure in the cabinet. Dashed line represents the limit of detection for the plaque assay. Circles represent individual replicates, and lines represent mean values. Error bars represent the standard deviation.