

Environmental Surface treatment using BarrierTech Sanitiser.

A trial to assess the residual effect of the sanitiser was carried out and a selected number of surfaces in a standard environment.

The surfaces tested were selected in a busy working environment with a high level of activity in a medical centre.

The test was carried out to determine the level of residual activity post cleaning and treatment with BarrierTech's sanitiser.

Controls

Surfaces were cleaned as per standard cleaning protocols.

Test

Surfaces were cleaned and treated with BarrierTech sanitiser

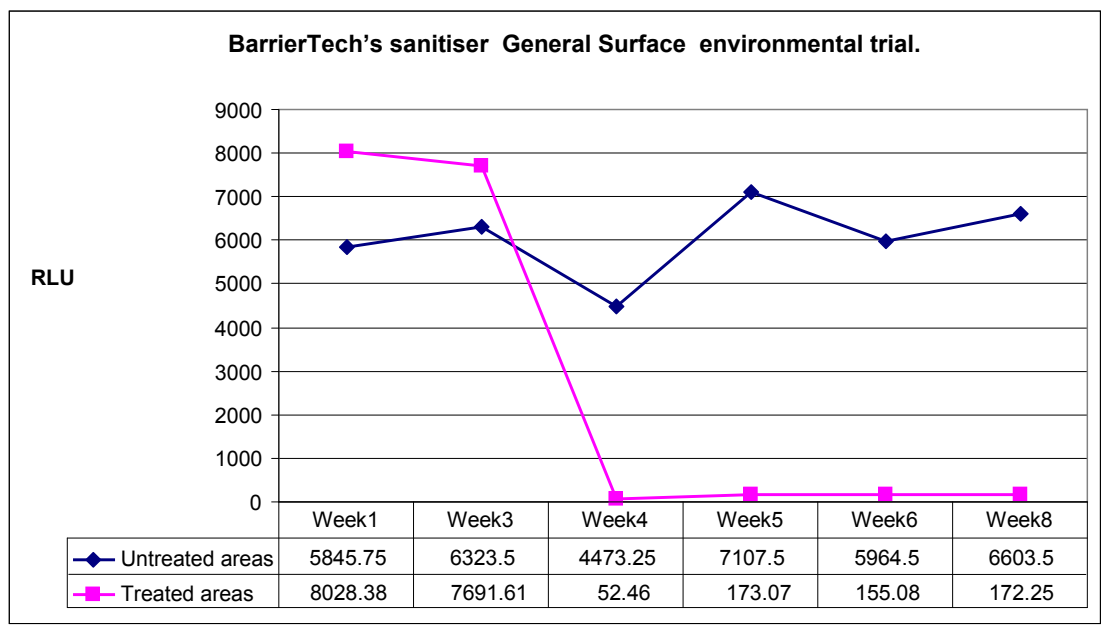
All surfaces were then tested for background ATP levels using a Biotrace luminometer and Biotrace Cleantrace surface hygiene test.

ATP measurements indicate the level of organic contamination on a surface using the ATP Bioluminescence method. Results are measured in Relative light Units a measurement of ATP (Adenosine Tri Phosphate) the energy carrier molecule in all living cells.

Surfaces were sampled over a 8 week period. Cleaning and treatment of surfaces were carried out on week 4.

Control samples were taken on weeks 1 and 3 to determine the normal background levels encountered on surfaces under normal conditions.

Results



Summary.

Samples were taken from both treated and untreated areas. Average results for treated and untreated areas were calculated and plotted on the graph above.

Initial post cleaning results for the sanitiser showed a significantly greater removal of organic contamination i.e. improved cleaning efficiency as compared to the standard procedure.

The results also clearly demonstrate the residual activity of BarrierTech's sanitiser on treated surfaces as compared to the control surfaces for the 8 weeks testing was carried out.

Surfaces treated with BarrierTech sanitiser once treated maintain significantly lower levels of organic contamination as indicated by ATP levels on the surface and continue to protect the surface from increasing levels of contaminating bioburden. Maintaining lower levels of organic contamination of a surface helps reduce the risk of the colonisation of microorganisms and possibly pathogens. The lower level background contamination also ensures subsequent cleaning will be more efficient.

Residual protection is as a consequence of the unique molecular construction, binding to the treated surface.

Biocidal activity continues even after the microcides are depleted. The rate microcides are depleted is related to level of microbial challenge. microcides can be quickly replenished with further surface treatment.

In areas of high attrition regular treatment will ensure a continued protection is maintained.