

Custom Antimicrobial Persistence Evaluation Study Report NG4180

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Client Information					
Company Name:	Microbial Disinfecting Solutions	Sponsor:	Lloyd Starks		
		E-mail:	ls@chemcotech.com		
Test Information					
Test(s) Performed:	Efficacy and Persistence Evaluation	of an Antimicrobial Appli	ed via a Steam Vapor Device (NG4180)		
SOP Followed:	Testing Facility Operation 011.1	Performed by:	D. Sowersby		
Sample Information					
Date Received:	02 MAY 2013	Test Substance ID:	FTC Proprietary		
			Applied Vapor Technologies (TANCS)		
Parameters					
Microorganisms:	S. aureus ATCC 6538	Exposure Temp.	Ambient (25 \pm 5°C)		
# of Replicates:	2	Carrier Types:	1" x 3" Glass Slide, 4.8 cm cotton discs		
Culture Age:	18-24 Hours	Inoculum Volume:	0.200 ml, 0.020 mL, 0.050 mL		
Growth Medium:	Tryptic Soy Broth	Target Conc:	2.0x10 ⁶ CFU/carrier for initial sanitation		
Contact Times:	10 seconds for initial sanitation		8x10 ⁵ CFU/carrier for persistence (Phase I)		
	2 hours for persistence studies		1x10 ⁵ CFU/carrier for persistence (Phase II)		
Neutralizer Used:	Dey/Engley (D/E) Broth	Enumeration Agar:	Tryptic Soy Agar		
Treatment Method:	Steam deposition	Plate Incub. Temp.:	36.0 ± 1°C		
Treatment Volume:	~ 10 mL	Incubation Time:	24 ± 4hours		
Controls					
Neutralized:	Yes	Growth Control:	Passed		
Test Results					
Test(s) Valid?:	See Results	Confirmation:	Morphology on TSA		
Notes: This	study was broken into 2 phases. The fi	irst phase of the study val	idated the initial sanitation of the steam and		
FTC proprietary solutio	on Test System using a modified surface	e time-kill testing procedu	ure. The surface of slides containing dried		
residue left after the ste	eam treatment were then re-inoculated	with the Test Microorgar	nism using a modified JIS Z 2801 procedure.		
The inoculum dwelled	on slides for several contact times to d	etermine the amount of ti	ime necessary to reduce CFU by at least 99.9%.		
The second phase of th	ne study was conducted to determine if	the dried residue from th	ne initial steam application demonstrated		
residual antimicrobial	properties against the Test Microorgan	ism after several re-inocu	lations. Summaries of the procedures for both		
phases of the study are	e detailed on page 2.				

Tests Completed:

19 JUN 2013

Report Sent:

27 JUN 2013



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Summary of Test Procedure

Phase I: Initial Sanitization Efficacy and Determination of Antimicrobial Persistence Evaluation Contact Time

- 1. Sterile glass carriers were inoculated with 0.020 ml of an overnight culture of *S. aureus* ATCC 6538 and dried in ambient conditions for 30 minutes before treatment with Test System.
- 2. Test System was created by thoroughly mixing 1 part FTC proprietary solution with 21 parts tap water and pouring it into the Commercial Steam Cleaning unit.
- 3. After equilibrating for ~ 15 minutes, steam from the highest power setting was deposited to inoculated carriers at approximately a 45° angle and 8 inches from glass surfaces for 10 seconds.
- 4. A set of carriers were harvested in 10 mL D/E neutralization buffer 30 seconds after the end of steam treatment. These slides along with untreated controls were enumerated using standard plating techniques.
- 5. Remaining treated samples were tilted to drain most liquid. Treated and untreated carriers dried in ambient conditions for ~ 1 hour.
- 6. Visibly dry carriers where then inoculated with sterile 200 μ L RO water containing \sim 8.0 X 10⁵ CFU of Test Microorganism. These carriers were incubated under high humidity (> 85% RH) for 2, 6, and 24 hours.
- 7. Upon reaching each contact time, treated and control samples were harvested and enumerated as mentioned above.

Phase II: Antimicrobial Persistence Evaluation

- 1. Sterile glass and cotton carriers were treated with Test System as described in Phase I of the study with one caveat. The angle of deposition was 90° so test pieces did not become dislodged from Petri dishes.
- 2. Excess liquid was removed from carriers, which were then allowed to dry for \sim I hour before the first inoculation (50 μ L of RO water containing $\sim 1.0 \times 10^5$ CFU). All subsequent inoculations were the same.
- 3. Samples remained in ambient conditions for remaining persistence times of 1, 2, 3, 7, 14, and 21 days.
- 4. The contact time chosen for each persistence inoculation was 2 hours as determined from Phase I of this study.
- 5. All treated and non-treated samples were harvested and enumerated using standard plating techniques.



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Results (Phase I)

FTC Proprietary Solution (1:21 Dilution)						
Test Microorganism	Contact Time	Sample	Replicate Number	CFU/Carrier	Average CFU/Carrier	Percent Reduction
<i>S. aureus</i> ATCC 6538	Time Zero (Initial Sanitization)	Control	1	2.25E+07	2 245 - 07	N/A
			2	2.46E+07	2.36E+07	
		Treated	1	2.00E+00	1.505+00	99.999994%
			2	1.00E+00	1.502+00	
	2 hours	Control	1	1.41E+07	1.075 + 07	N/A
			2	1.32E+07	1.3/E+0/	
		Treated	1	1.18E+02	(005 + 01	99.999560%
			2	2.00E+00	0.00E+01	
	6 hours	Control	1	9.30E+06	1.045+07	N/A
			2	1.18E+07	1.06E+07	
		Treated	1	2.00E+00	1.505.00	99.999986%
			2	1.00E+00	1.50E+00	
	24 hours	Control	1	8.10E+07	0.005 + 07	N/A
			2	8.30E+07	8.200+07	
		Treated	1	2.00E+00	4.005.000	99.999995%
			2	6.00E+00	4.00E+00	





CFU/Carrier

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Results (Phase II)

Antimicrobial Persistence Evalulation on 2 Surfaces ETC Proprietary Solution (1:21 Dilution)							
Test Microorganism	Contact Time	Sample	Surface Type	Replicate Number	CFU/Carrier	Average CFU/Carrier	Percent Reduction
		Control -	Glass	1	1.00E+05		N/A
	-			2	1.10E+05	1.05E+05	
	Time Zero		Cotton	1	1.70E+04	2.08E+04	
				2	2.45E+04		
		Control -	Glass	1	1.90E+05	1.98E+05	
				2	2.05E+05		
			Cotton	1	2.25E+04	3.43E+04	
	24 hours			2	4.60E+04		
	(2 Challenges)		Glass	1	<2.00E+00	<2.00E+00	
				2	<2.00E+00		>99.9990%
		Treated		1	<2.00E+00	<2.00E+00	>99.994%
			Cotton	2	<2.00E+00		
				1	1.80E+05		- N/A
			Glass	2	2.05E+05	1.93E+05	
Saureus	48 hours (3 Challenges)	Control -		1	8.45E+04	9.73E+04	
			Cotton	2	1.10E+05		
		Treated -	Glass	1	<2.00E+00	<2.00E+00	>99.9990%
				2	<2.00E+00		
			Cotton	1	<2.00E+00	<2.00E+00	>99.998%
				2	<2.00E+00		
ATCC 6538		Control -	Glass	1	2.00E+05	2.55E+05	- N/A
	72 hours (4 Challenges)			2	3.10E+05		
			Cotton	1	2.45E+04	1.75E+04	
				2	1.05E+04		
		Treated	Glass	1	<2.00E+00		>99.9992%
				2	2.00E+00	<2.00E+00	
			Cotton	1	<2.00E+00	<2.00E+00	>99.989%
				2	<2.00E+00		
	1 week (5 Challenges)	Control	Glass	1	1.70E+05		N/A
			Cotton	1	5.70E+04	-	
			Glass	1	<2.00E+00	-	>99.9994%
		Treated	Cotton	1	<2.00E+00	-	>99.998%
	2 weeks (6 Challenges)	Control	Glass	1	3.00E+05		N/A
			Cotton	1	7.00E+04		
		Treated	Glass	1	<2.00E+00	N/A	>99.9997%
			Cotton	1	<2.00E+00	1	>99.9986%
	3 weeks (7 Challenges)	Control	Glass	1	3.30E+05	1	N/A
			Cotton	1	5.05E+04	1	
			Glass	1	<2.00E+00	1	>99.9997%
		Treated	Cotton	1	<2.00E+00	1	>99.998%



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Results Cont'd (Phase II)

Duplicate Testing for the First 72 hours of Testing



Single Replicate Testing from 1-3 Weeks



Note: Results down to the limit of detection (2 CFU) are represented as zero on charts above

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Photographs of Study

Scheme of Basic Procedure

Treatment







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Photographs of Study

<u>Miscellaneous</u>













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Additional Test Information

Neutralization Validation

Microorganism	Treated Surface	CFU/mL before Neutralization	CFU/mL after Neutralization	Result
S. aureus	Dried Glass	54	52	Pass
ATCC 6538	Dried Cotton	50	52	Pass

Method of Calculation of Percent Reduction:

Percent Reduction = $(A-B)/A \times 100$, where:

- A = Average number of viable CFU on control samples at each contact time.
- B = Average number of viable CFU on treated samples after each contact time.