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Test Requested	BS ISO 27447: 2009
Sample Description	Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Test method for antibacterial activity of semiconducting photocatalytic materials (Test method modified due to clients requests)
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Test Items Description

The following items were tested and the product codes which they were assigned are in brackets

1. Treated Stainless Steel (ASC002162)
2. Untreated Stainless Steel (ASC002163)
3. Treated Clear Plastic (ASC002164)
4. Untreated Clear Plastic (ASC002165)
5. Treated Textile (ASC002166)
6. Untreated Textile (ASC002167)

The samples to be tested all measured 50 x 50 mm.

Introduction

The purpose of the project was to ascertain the effect of the MVX coating on bacterial viability when applied to stainless steel, plastic and textile following exposure to U.V and incandescent light as per client request. The test was agreed to be performed in accordance with BS ISO 27447: 2009 Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Test method for antibacterial activity of semiconducting photocatalytic materials. As the clients requests included alterations in the type of materials and bacterial strains which were to be used some alterations were made however these have been subsequently noted.

Procedure

The experimental procedure was performed in accordance with BS ISO 27447: 2009 Fine ceramics (advanced ceramics, advanced technical ceramics) — Test method for antibacterial activity of semiconducting photocatalytic materials, with alterations made in order to accommodate the clients sample and microbiological challenge specifications. The method for analysis was as follows:

Modules 1 and 2: Stainless steel and Plastic (Film adhesion method)

1. *Escherichia coli* ATCC8739 and *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC6538P were grown under aerobic conditions at 37°C for 18 ± 1 hours. The concentration of bacterial cells was adjusted to a target concentration of 2.6×10^6 cells ml⁻¹ in 1/500 nutrient broth. The adjustment in cellular concentration was calculated from previously performing serial dilutions of an overnight culture and correlating the bacterial concentration

against the level of absorbance at an optical density of 600 nm using a spectrophotometer.

2. Prior to bacterial inoculation all of the samples were surface sterilised with 70% (v/v) ethanol and were selected at random.
3. Specimens were individually placed in sterile petri-dishes. The specimens were placed on top of glass slides which separated the sample from the sterile wet filter paper which was used as a moisture control measure.
4. A 150 µl aliquot of bacterial suspension was placed on top of the samples and immediately covered with sterilised film.
5. Treated and untreated samples were kept in a dark place or exposed to the light source as specified in the standard with the additional incandescent light source as per the clients request.
6. Three untreated samples were immediately withdrawn at $t = 0$ in order to ascertain the recovery of bacteria immediately after inoculation. Bacteria were extracted by washing in 10 mls Tryptic Soy Broth 0.05% (v/v) Tween-80.
7. A 1 ml aliquot of the washout was withdrawn and was serially diluted in PBS.
8. A 200 µl aliquot of the neat washout and serial dilutions was placed in a sterile petri dish. Approximately 15 – 20 mls Tryptic Soy Agar was added in order to enumerate viable cells by the pour plate method.
9. The solidified plates were allowed to set at room temperature and were incubated overnight at $37 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$.
10. Following incubation the agar plates counted for the presence of colony forming units and the results were recorded.

Module 3: Textile Samples (Glass adhesion method)

1. Prior to inoculation all samples and coverslips were sterilised by autoclaving at 121°C for 15 minutes.
2. The concentration of bacteria was adjusted to a target concentration of 1×10^5 cells ml^{-1} using 1/500 nutrient broth.
3. Specimens were individually placed in sterile petri dishes. In order to preserve moisture a sterile filter paper was moistened with sterile water with the specimens to be tested separated by a glass slide.

4. A 150 µl aliquot of the adjusted bacterial suspension was placed on the surface of the textile samples and a glass slide was placed on top to press the bacterial suspension uniformly under the glass.
5. Treated and untreated samples were kept in a dark place or exposed to the light source as specified in the standard with the additional incandescent light source as per the clients' request.
6. Three untreated samples were immediately washed in 20 mls PBS. A 2 ml aliquot of this washout was serially diluted in sterile PBS.
7. A 500 µl aliquot of the neat washout and the serially diluted samples was plated in duplicate on sterile petri-dishes.
8. Approximately 15 – 20 mls of Tryptic Soy Agar was placed into each petri dish in order to enumerate viable colony forming units by the pour plate method following incubation at 37°C for 24 – 48 hours.

Satisfaction of criteria for a valid test and calculations

The test requirement fulfilment validation follows the raw data in the results section. In addition the results expressing photocatalyst antibacterial activity value for hard surfaces (R_L) and on textiles (S_L) and the photocatalyst antibacterial activity value with UV and incandescent light irradiation for hard surfaces (ΔR) and on textiles (ΔS).

Film adhesion method

$$N = P \times V$$

N is the number of viable bacteria

P is the bacteria concentration (cells/ml)

V is the volume of extraction buffer used in the test

1. The logarithmic value of the number of viable bacteria of non-treated specimens after inoculation is

$$(L_{\max} - L_{\min}) / (L_{\text{mean}}) < 0.2$$

L_{\max} is the maximum logarithmic value of viable bacteria

L_{\min} is the minimum logarithmic value of viable bacteria

L_{mean} is the average logarithmic value of viable bacteria for 3 specimens

2. The logarithmic value of viable bacteria of non-treated specimens after inoculation shall be within the 1.0×10^5 to 4.0×10^5 range

3. The viable bacteria of non-treated specimens after light exposure shall be more than 1×10^3 cells for all three specimens.
4. After being kept in a dark place the viable bacteria of non treated specimens shall be more than 1×10^3 cells for all three specimens.

Photocatalyst antibacterial activity value calculation

$$R_L = [\log(B_L/A) - \log(C_L/A)] = \log[B_L/C_L]$$

R_L is the photocatalyst antibacterial activity value after light exposure

A is the average number of viable bacteria of non-treated samples just after inoculation

B_L is the average number of viable bacteria of non treated specimens after light exposure

C_L is the average number of viable bacteria of photocatalytic treated specimens after light exposure

$$\Delta R = \log[B_L/C_L] - \log[B_D/C_D]$$

ΔR is the photocatalyst antibacterial activity value with UV irradiation

B_D is the average number of viable bacteria of non – treated specimens after being kept in a dark place

C_D is the average number of viable bacteria of photocatalytic treated specimens after being kept in a dark place

Glass adhesion method

$$M = P \times 20$$

M is the number of cells of viable bacteria

P is the bacteria concentration (cells/ml)

20 is the quantity of PBS used for washout (mls)

Propagation values for validation of conditions for a valid test

- $F_{BL} = M_{BL} - M_{BA}$

F_{BL} is the growth value after light exposure

M_{BL} is the average logarithmic value of the number of bacteria for 3 non treated specimens after light exposure

M_{BA} is the average logarithmic value of the number of viable bacteria for three non treated specimens just after inoculation

- $F_{BD} = M_{BD} - M_{BA}$

F_{BD} is the growth value after being kept in a dark place

M_{BD} is the average logarithmic value of the number of viable bacteria for three non treated specimens after being kept in a dark place

Photocatalyst antibacterial activity value calculation

$$S_L = M_{BL} - M_L$$

S_L is the photocatalyst antibacterial activity value after light exposure

M_L is the average logarithmic value of the number of viable bacteria for 3 photocatalytic treated specimens after light exposure

$$\Delta S = (M_{BL} - M_L) - (M_{BD} - M_D)$$

ΔS is the photocatalyst antibacterial value with light exposure

M_D is the average logarithmic value of the number of viable bacteria for three photocatalytic treated specimens after being kept in a dark place

Results

1. E. coli stainless steel

Sample description	Dilution	Colony count	Number of viable bacteria recovered per specimen	Log values
Untreated 1 t = 0	1 x 10 ⁻¹	TNTC	327500	5.5152113
	1 x 10 ⁻²	64, 67		
	1 x 10 ⁻³	6, 7		
Untreated 2 t=0	1 x 10 ⁻¹	TNTC	362500	5.55930801
	1 x 10 ⁻²	73, 72		
	1 x 10 ⁻³	7, 8		
Untreated 3 t=0	1 x 10 ⁻¹	TNTC	370000	5.56820172
	1 x 10 ⁻²	70, 78		
	1 x 10 ⁻³	6, 7		
Light untreated 1	1 x 10 ⁰	TNTC	17250	4.2367891
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	35, 34		
	1 x 10 ⁻²	3, 4		
Light untreated 2	1 x 10 ⁰	TNTC	21250	4.32735893
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	30, 55		
	1 x 10 ⁻²	3, 5		
Light untreated 3	1 x 10 ⁰	TNTC	11000	4.04139269
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	20, 24		
	1 x 10 ⁻²	2, 1		
Light treated 1	1 x 10 ⁰	12, 5	425	2.62838893
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	1, 2		
	1 x 10 ⁻²	0, 0		
Light treated 2	1 x 10 ⁰	5, 6	275	2.43933269
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	1, 0		
	1 x 10 ⁻²	0, 0		

Light treated 3	1×10^0	11, 29	1000	3
	1×10^{-1}	1, 2		
	1×10^{-2}	0, 1		
Dark untreated 1	1×10^0	TNTC	49750	4.69679309
	1×10^{-1}	95, 104		
	1×10^{-2}	9, 10		
Dark untreated 2	1×10^0	TNTC	41500	4.6180481
	1×10^{-1}	77, 89		
	1×10^{-2}	6, 12		
Dark untreated 3	1×10^0	TNTC	41750	4.62065648
	1×10^{-1}	73, 94		
	1×10^{-2}	9, 10		
Dark treated 1	1×10^0	TNTC	25553	4.40744189
	1×10^{-1}	53, 51		
	1×10^{-2}	5, 8		
Dark treated 2	1×10^0	TNTC	14000	4.14612804
	1×10^{-1}	33, 23		
	1×10^{-2}	0, 1		
Dark treated 3	1×10^0	TNTC	25250	4.40226138
	1×10^{-1}	50, 51		
	1×10^{-2}	5, 10		

Test requirement fulfilment validation

1. $5.55930801 - 5.5152113 / 5.5473333 = 0.0079$

Requirement is fulfilled

2. Logarithmic value of bacteria after inoculation must be within 1×10^5 and 4×10^5 range

Requirement is fulfilled

3. The viable bacteria in non-treated specimens following light exposure is greater than 1×10^3 cells for all three specimens

Requirement is fulfilled

4. The viability of bacteria from non-treated specimens after being kept in a dark place is greater than 1×10^3 cells for all three specimens

Requirement is fulfilled

Photocatalyst antibacterial activity value calculation

$$R_L = \log[16500/566] = 29.15 \\ = 1.464$$

$$\Delta R = \log[16500/566] - \log[44333/21601] \\ = \log[29.15] - \log[2.05] \\ = 1.464 - 0.311 \\ = \underline{1.153}$$

2. *S. aureus* Stainless Steel

Sample description	Dilution	Colony count	Number of viable bacteria recovered per specimen	Log values
Untreated 1 t = 0	1×10^{-1}	TNTC	275000	5.43933269
	1×10^{-2}	50, 60		
	1×10^{-3}	3, 7		
Untreated 2 t=0	1×10^{-1}	TNTC	327500	5.5152113
	1×10^{-2}	60, 71		
	1×10^{-3}	5, 8		
Untreated 3 t=0	1×10^{-1}	TNTC	365000	5.56229286
	1×10^{-2}	70, 76		
	1×10^{-3}	5, 8		
Light untreated 1	1×10^0	TNTC	20500	4.31175386
	1×10^{-1}	50, 32		
	1×10^{-2}	6, 2		
Light untreated 2	1×10^0	TNTC	11250	4.05115252
	1×10^{-1}	24, 21		
	1×10^{-2}	4, 1		
Light untreated 3	1×10^0	TNTC	31250	4.49485002
	1×10^{-1}	61, 64		

	1×10^{-2}	10, 4		
Light treated 1	1×10^0	0, 0	0	0
	1×10^{-1}	0, 0		
	1×10^{-2}	0, 0		
Light treated 2	1×10^0	0, 0	0	0
	1×10^{-1}	0, 0		
	1×10^{-2}	0, 0		
Light treated 3	1×10^0	0, 0	0	0
	1×10^{-1}	0, 0		
	1×10^{-2}	0, 0		
Dark untreated 1	1×10^0	TNTC	30500	4.48429984
	1×10^{-1}	54, 68		
	1×10^{-2}	8, 4		
Dark untreated 2	1×10^0	TNTC	29000	4.462398
	1×10^{-1}	50, 66		
	1×10^{-2}	2, 0		
Dark untreated 3	1×10^0	TNTC	30750	4.48784512
	1×10^{-1}	51, 72		
	1×10^{-2}	6, 3		
Dark treated 1	1×10^0	TNTC	16500	4.21748394
	1×10^{-1}	36, 30		
	1×10^{-2}	3, 1		
Dark treated 2	1×10^0	TNTC	9250	3.96614173
	1×10^{-1}	20, 17		
	1×10^{-2}	2, 2		
Dark treated 3	1×10^0	75, 83	7900	3.89762709
	1×10^{-1}	6, 11		
	1×10^{-2}	1, 0		



Test requirement fulfilment validation

1. $5.56 - 5.43 / 5.50 = 0.023$

Requirement is fulfilled

2. Logarithmic value of bacteria after inoculation must be within 1×10^5 and 4×10^5 range

Requirement is fulfilled

3. The viable bacteria in non-treated specimens following light exposure is greater than 1×10^3 cells for all three specimens

Requirement is fulfilled

4. The viability of bacteria from non-treated specimens after being kept in a dark place is greater than 1×10^3 cells for all three specimens

Requirement is fulfilled

Photocatalyst antibacterial activity value calculation

$R_L = \log[21000/0] = 4.32$

$$\begin{aligned}\Delta R &= \log[21000/0] - \log[90250/11216] \\ &= \log[21000] - \log[8] \\ &= 4.32 - 0.90 \\ &= \underline{3.42}\end{aligned}$$

3, *E. coli* Plastic

Sample description	Dilution	Colony count	Number of viable bacteria recovered per specimen	Log values
Untreated 1 t = 0	1×10^{-1}	TNTC	217500	5.33745926
	1×10^{-2}	46, 41		
	1×10^{-3}	5, 11		
Untreated 2 t=0	1×10^{-1}	TNTC	197500	5.2955671
	1×10^{-2}	45, 34		
	1×10^{-3}	6, 2		
Untreated 3 t=0	1×10^{-1}	TNTC	210000	5.32221929
	1×10^{-2}	42, 42		
	1×10^{-3}	5, 3		
Light untreated 1	1×10^0	TNTC	47000	4.67209786
	1×10^{-1}	102, 86		
	1×10^{-2}	16, 15		
Light untreated 2	1×10^0	TNTC	42500	4.62838893
	1×10^{-1}	79, 91		
	1×10^{-2}	4, 5		
Light untreated 3	1×10^0	TNTC	17750	4.24919836
	1×10^{-1}	37, 34		
	1×10^{-2}	2, 5		
Light treated 1	1×10^0	54, 34	2200	3.34242268
	1×10^{-1}	5, 3		
	1×10^{-2}	0, 0		
Light treated 2	1×10^0	73, 88	4025	3.60476588
	1×10^{-1}	7, 3		
	1×10^{-2}	0, 1		
Light treated 3	1×10^0	51, 58	2725	3.43536651
	1×10^{-1}	7, 9		

	1×10^{-2}	0, 1		
Dark untreated 1	1×10^0	TNTC	34000	4.53147892
	1×10^{-1}	64, 72		
	1×10^{-2}	5, 6		
Dark untreated 2	1×10^0	TNTC	40000	4.60205999
	1×10^{-1}	79, 81		
	1×10^{-2}	7, 9		
Dark untreated 3	1×10^0	TNTC	40500	4.60745502
	1×10^{-1}	77, 85		
	1×10^{-2}	9, 10		
Dark treated 1	1×10^0	TNTC	19250	4.28443073
	1×10^{-1}	40, 37		
	1×10^{-2}	4, 6		
Dark treated 2	1×10^0	TNTC	22250	4.34733002
	1×10^{-1}	53, 36		
	1×10^{-2}	3, 7		
Dark treated 3	1×10^0	TNTC	19750	4.2955671
	1×10^{-1}	30, 49		
	1×10^{-2}	3, 5		

Test requirement fulfilment validation

1. $5.337-5.29/5.318 = 0.008$

Requirement is fulfilled

2. Logarithmic value of bacteria after inoculation must be within 1×10^5 and 4×10^5 range

Requirement is fulfilled

3. The viable bacteria in non-treated specimens following light exposure is greater than 1×10^3 cells for all three specimens

Requirement is fulfilled

4. The viability of bacteria from non-treated specimens after being kept in a dark place is greater than 1×10^3 cells for all three specimens

Requirement is fulfilled

Photocatalyst antibacterial activity value calculation

$$\begin{aligned}
 R_L &= \log[35750/2983]= \\
 &= \log[12.23] \\
 &= 1.087
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 \Delta R &= \log[35750/2983] - \log[38166/20416] \\
 &= \log[12.23] - \log[1.86] \\
 &= 1.087 - 0.27 \\
 &= \underline{0.817}
 \end{aligned}$$

4. *S. aureus* Plastic

Sample description	Dilution	Colony count	Number of viable bacteria recovered per specimen	Log values
Untreated 1 t=0	1 x 10 ⁻¹	TNTC	102500	5.01072387
	1 x 10 ⁻²	22, 19		
	1 x 10 ⁻³	1, 3		
Untreated 2 t=0	1 x 10 ⁻¹	TNTC	102500	5.01072387
	1 x 10 ⁻²	18, 23		
	1 x 10 ⁻³	3, 1		
Untreated 3 t=0	1 x 10 ⁻¹	TNTC	160000	5.20411998
	1 x 10 ⁻²	37, 27		
	1 x 10 ⁻³	2, 2		
Light untreated 1	1 x 10 ⁰	TNTC	8750	3.94200805
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	17, 18		
	1 x 10 ⁻²	2, 1		
Light untreated 2	1 x 10 ⁰	TNTC	70110	4.84577997
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	110, 140		
	1 x 10 ⁻²	11, 15		
Light untreated 3	1 x 10 ⁰	150, 160	7750	3.8893017
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	14, 15		
	1 x 10 ⁻²	2, 3		
Light	1 x 10 ⁰	1, 0	50	1.69897

treated 1	1×10^{-1}	0, 0		
	1×10^{-2}	0, 0		
Light treated 2	1×10^0	1, 3	100	2
	1×10^{-1}	0, 0		
	1×10^{-2}	0, 0		
Light treated 3	1×10^0	1, 0	50	1.69897
	1×10^{-1}	0, 0		
	1×10^{-2}	0, 0		
Dark untreated 1	1×10^0	TNTC	6250	3.79588002
	1×10^{-1}	14, 11		
	1×10^{-2}	1, 1		
Dark untreated 2	1×10^0	TNTC	25000	4.39794001
	1×10^{-1}	50, 50		
	1×10^{-2}	3, 0		
Dark untreated 3	1×10^0	TNTC	9000	3.95424251
	1×10^{-1}	21, 15		
	1×10^{-2}	2, 1		
Dark treated 1	1×10^0	65, 63	3200	3.50514998
	1×10^{-1}	9, 7		
	1×10^{-2}	1, 0		
Dark treated 2	1×10^0	61, 82	3575	3.55327605
	1×10^{-1}	9, 6		
	1×10^{-2}	2, 0		
Dark treated 3	1×10^0	54, 47	2525	3.40226138
	1×10^{-1}	3, 3		
	1×10^{-2}	2, 0		

Test requirement fulfilment validation

1. $5.204 - 5.010 / 5.074 = 0.038$

Requirement is fulfilled

2. Logarithmic value of bacteria after inoculation must be within 1×10^5 and 4×10^5 range

Requirement is fulfilled

3. The viable bacteria in non-treated specimens following light exposure is greater than 1×10^3 cells for all three specimens

Requirement is fulfilled

4. The viability of bacteria from non-treated specimens after being kept in a dark place is greater than 1×10^3 cells for all three specimens

Requirement is fulfilled

Photocatalyst antibacterial activity value calculation

$$\begin{aligned} R_L &= \log[28870/66.66] = 433.09 \\ &= \log[433.09] \\ &= 2.63 \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta R &= \log[28870/66.66] - \log[13416/3100] \\ &= \log[433.09] - \log[4.32] \\ &= 2.63 - 0.63 \\ &= 2 \end{aligned}$$

5. *E. coli* Textile

Sample description	Dilution	Colony count	Number of viable bacteria recovered per specimen	Log values
Untreated 1 t = 0	1×10^0	132, 198	6600	3.81954394
	1×10^{-1}	4, 15		
Untreated 2 t=0	1×10^0	216, 284	10000	4
	1×10^{-1}	24, 21		
Untreated 3 t = 0	1×10^0	183, 125	6160	3.78958071
	1×10^{-1}	14, 23		
Light untreated 1	1×10^0	252, 260	10240	4.01029996
	1×10^{-1}	25, 32		
Light untreated 2	1×10^0	247, 267	10280	4.01199311
	1×10^{-1}	30, 21		
Light untreated 3	1×10^0	300, 282	11640	4.06595298
	1×10^{-1}	30, 34		

Light treated 1	1×10^0	23, 27	1000	3
	1×10^{-1}	2, 2		
Light treated 2	1×10^0	6, 11	340	2.53147892
	1×10^{-1}	2, 0		
Light treated 3	1×10^0	6, 5	220	2.34242268
	1×10^{-1}	1, 0		
Dark untreated 1	1×10^0	TNTC	26000	4.41497335
	1×10^{-1}	73, 57		
Dark untreated 2	1×10^0	TNTC	34400	4.53655844
	1×10^{-1}	78, 94		
Dark untreated 3	1×10^0	TNTC	28800	4.45939249
	1×10^{-1}	65, 79		
Dark treated 1	1×10^0	179, 172	7020	3.84633711
	1×10^{-1}	13, 14		
Dark treated 2	1×10^0	163, 182	6900	3.83884909
	1×10^{-1}	13, 19		
Dark treated 3	1×10^0	212, 227	8780	3.94349452
	1×10^{-1}	14, 20		

Test requirement fulfilment validation

1. $F_{BL} = 4.028 - 3.869 = 0.159$
 F_{BL} is greater than 0 therefore parameter is validated

2. $F_{BD} = 4.469 - 3.869 = 0.6$
 F_{BD} is greater than 0 therefore parameter is validated

$S_L = 4.028 - 2.62 = 1.408$
 $\Delta S = (4.028 - 2.62) - (4.469 - 3.87)$
 $= 1.408 - 0.599$
 $= \underline{0.809}$

6. *S. aureus* Textile

Sample description	Dilution	Colony count	Number of viable bacteria recovered per specimen	Log values
Untreated 1 t = 0	1 x 10 ⁰	96, 69	3300	3.51851394
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	10, 7		
Untreated 2 t=0	1 x 10 ⁰	97, 93	3800	3.5797836
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	9, 9		
Untreated 3 t=0	1 x 10 ⁰	113, 99	4240	3.62736586
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	5, 11		
Light untreated 1	1 x 10 ⁰	106, 96	4040	3.60638137
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	10, 8		
Light untreated 2	1 x 10 ⁰	130, 136	5320	3.72591163
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	3, 3		
Light untreated 3	1 x 10 ⁰	118, 118	4720	3.673942
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	3, 1		
Light treated 1	1 x 10 ⁰	5, 1	120	2.07918125
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	0, 0		
Light treated 2	1 x 10 ⁰	2, 2	80	1.90308999
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	0, 0		
Light treated 3	1 x 10 ⁰	0, 0	0	0
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	0, 0		
Dark untreated 1	1 x 10 ⁰	183, 191	7480	3.8739016
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	9, 4		
Dark untreated 2	1 x 10 ⁰	173, 169	6840	3.8350561
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	4, 4		
Dark untreated 3	1 x 10 ⁰	138, 151	5780	3.76192784
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	40, 22		
Dark treated 1	1 x 10 ⁰	77, 83	3200	3.50514998
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	5, 5		

Dark treated 2	1×10^0	126, 104	4600	3.66275783
	1×10^{-1}	13, 12		
Dark treated 3	1×10^0	126, 93	4380	3.64147411
	1×10^{-1}	10, 9		

Test requirement fulfilment validation

$$1. F_{BL} = 3.668 - 3.574 = 0.094$$

F_{BL} is greater than 0 therefore parameter is validated

$$2. F_{BD} = 3.823 - 3.574 = 0.249$$

F_{BD} is greater than 0 therefore parameter is validated

$$S_L = 3.668 - 1.32 = 2.348$$

$$\Delta S = (3.668 - 1.32) - (3.823 - 3.602)$$

$$= 2.348 - 0.221$$

$$= \underline{2.127}$$

7. *P. aeruginosa* Textile

Sample description	Dilution	Colony count	Number of viable bacteria recovered per specimen	Log values
Untreated 1 t = 0	1×10^0	TNTC	7600	3.88081359
	1×10^{-1}	17, 21		
Untreated 2 t=0	1×10^0	TNTC	7000	3.84509804
	1×10^{-1}	16, 19		
Untreated 3 t=0	1×10^0	TNTC	8200	3.91381385
	1×10^{-1}	21, 20		
Light untreated 1	1×10^0	TNTC	9400	3.97312785
	1×10^{-1}	19, 28		
Light untreated 2	1×10^0	TNTC	7800	3.8920946
	1×10^{-1}	20, 19		
Light untreated 3	1×10^0	TNTC	7400	3.86923172
	1×10^{-1}	19, 18		

Light treated 1	1×10^0	1, 0	40	1.60205999
	1×10^{-1}	0, 0		
Light treated 2	1×10^0	0, 0	0	0
	1×10^{-1}	0, 0		
Light treated 3	1×10^0	0, 0	0	0
	1×10^{-1}	0, 0		
Dark untreated 1	1×10^0	TNTC	4600	3.66275783
	1×10^{-1}	10, 13		
Dark untreated 2	1×10^0	TNTC	8200	3.91381385
	1×10^{-1}	17, 24		
Dark untreated 3	1×10^0	TNTC	13200	4.12057393
	1×10^{-1}	16, 17		
Dark treated 1	1×10^0	TNTC	3200	3.50514998
	1×10^{-1}	8, 8		
Dark treated 2	1×10^0	TNTC	4000	3.60205999
	1×10^{-1}	8, 12		
Dark treated 3	1×10^0	TNTC	1000	3
	1×10^{-1}	2, 3		

Test requirement fulfilment validation

1. $F_{BL} = 3.911 - 3.873 = 0.038$

F_{BL} is greater than 0 therefore parameter is validated

2. $F_{BD} = 3.898 - 3.873 = 0.025$

F_{BD} is greater than 0 therefore parameter is validated

$S_L = 3.911 - 0.533 = 3.378$

$\Delta S = (3.911 - 0.533) - (3.898 - 3.369)$

$= 3.378 - 0.529$

$= \underline{2.849}$

8. *M. smegmatis* Textile

Sample description	Dilution	Colony count	Number of viable bacteria recovered per specimen	Log values
Untreated 1 t=0	1 x 10 ⁰	TNTC	17600	4.24551267
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	47, 41		
Untreated 2 t=0	1 x 10 ⁰	TNTC	12800	4.10720997
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	35, 29		
Untreated 3 t=0	1 x 10 ⁰	TNTC	13400	4.1271048
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	39, 28		
Light untreated 1	1 x 10 ⁰	43, 37	1600	3.20411998
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	4, 5		
Light untreated 2	1 x 10 ⁰	35, 40	1500	3.17609126
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	5, 6		
Light untreated 3	1 x 10 ⁰	14, 15	580	2.76342799
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	1, 2		
Light treated 1	1 x 10 ⁰	5, 8	260	2.41497335
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	0, 0		
Light treated 2	1 x 10 ⁰	6, 7	260	2.41497335
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	0, 0		
Light treated 3	1 x 10 ⁰	8, 11	380	2.5797836
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	0, 0		
Dark untreated 1	1 x 10 ⁰	45, 36	1620	3.20951501
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	4, 5		
Dark untreated 2	1 x 10 ⁰	31, 42	1460	3.16435286
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	5, 1		
Dark untreated 3	1 x 10 ⁰	41, 31	1440	3.15836249
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	4, 5		
Dark treated 1	1 x 10 ⁰	10, 11	420	2.62324929
	1 x 10 ⁻¹	1, 0		

Dark treated 2	1×10^0	13, 14	540	2.73239376
	1×10^{-1}	3, 1		
Dark treated 3	1×10^0	14, 16	600	2.77815125
	1×10^{-1}	1, 2		

Test requirement fulfilment validation

$$1. F_{BL} = 3.047 - 4.159 = -1.112$$

F_{BL} is less than 0 therefore parameter is invalid. This is likely to be a result of the slow growth rate of *M. smegmatis*.

$$2. F_{BD} = 3.177 - 4.159 = 0.025$$

F_{BD} is less than 0 therefore parameter is invalid. This is likely to be a direct result of the slow growth rate of *M. smegmatis*

$$\begin{aligned} S_L &= 3.047 - 2.466 = 0.581 \\ \Delta S &= (3.047 - 2.466) - (3.177 - 2.711) \\ &= 0.581 - 0.466 \\ &= \underline{0.115} \end{aligned}$$

Discussion and Conclusion

In accordance with the wishes of the client the procedure in ISO 22447:2009 was modified slightly as the surfaces to be tested consisted of stainless steel, hard plastic, and textile samples. In addition as agreed with the client *P. aeruginosa* and *M. smegmatis* were used as organisms for analysing the effect of the coatings against viability of the bacteria of interest when exposed to light.

In understanding the data it must be noted that R_L and S_L values account for the reduction of viability caused by the exposure of the treated surfaces to light on hard surfaces and textiles respectively. In contrast ΔR and ΔS values address the reduction of bacterial viability caused by the coating becoming light activated while accounting for the reduction in viability caused by the same coatings in a dark environment. From the data presented here it is clear that in all cases the coatings resulted in a reduction in bacterial viability even when stored in a dark place. It is therefore clear that the coatings in the absence of light have a bactericidal effect.

It is clear that the coatings do have a significant antibacterial effect in particular against *S. aureus* which demonstrated photocatalyst antibacterial activity values with light exposure of 3.42, 2 and 2.217 on stainless steel, clear plastic and textile samples respectively. However, it was found the coatings were less effective in reducing the viability of *E. coli* whereby values



of 1.153, 0.817 and 0.809 were observed on stainless steel, clear plastic and textile samples respectively.

In each of these cases the conditions for a valid test were satisfied.

As per the clients request *P. aeruginosa* NCTC10622 and *M. smegmatis* NCTC523 were also tested on the textile surfaces using the glass adhesion method. The data demonstrated that the coatings were highly effective against *P. aeruginosa* demonstrating a ΔS value of 2.849 with the criteria for a valid test fulfilled.

In contrast testing with *M. smegmatis* did not demonstrate any notable reduction in viability when the surfaces were exposed to light with a ΔS value of 0.115. In addition it was found that the bacterial inoculum lost significant levels of viability where untreated samples were exposed to light or kept in a dark place thus indicating that a combination of the slow growth rate of *M. smegmatis* coupled to the nutrient poor conditions of the textile naturally leads to a reduction in viability under the conditions of the test.

In conclusion the coatings appear to be very effective at reducing the viability of *S. aureus* on various surfaces and *P. aeruginosa* on textile with less significant effects against *E. coli*.

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*** End of Report***