



Competitive Support Information

ATP Testing

- **What is ATP?**

- ATP (Adenosine Triphosphate) is a molecule present in all organic material
- ATP is present in both living and dead organic materials

- **What does the presence of ATP indicate?**

- Indicates that organic materials are present, includes things like food residue, allergens and/or bacteria.
- This implies a potential for the surface to harbor and support bacterial growth.

- **Is ATP Testing the best way to measure bacteria levels?**

- ATP Testing provides the best mix of measurement, cost and speed so it provides a practical way to monitor levels of organic materials.
- However, if you want to scientifically measure the presence of live bacteria, the best testing is still CFU counting which requires more expensive tools and time.

How is ATP Testing Performed?

- Swab the surface with a special ATP swab
- “Crack” the swab to activate and allow prescribed wait time
- Place the swab in the ATP device and get measurement
- Perform this procedure before and after your cleaning operation to determine effectiveness
- Note: readings under 100 implies the surface is “clean”





ATP Testing: ec-H₂O vs Chemical

- Test Location: Nobles, Holland, MI Manufacturing Plant
- Date: 12 / 12 / 08

Test Method & Set-up	SS-28D ec-H ₂ O	SS-28D Standard
Chemical	None	Leading Neutral Cleaner at recommended scrubbing dilution (1 oz / gal)
Solution Flow Rate	.22 gpm	.30 gpm
Down Pressure	Medium = 80 lb	
Speed	150 ft / min	
Pad Type	Red Scrubbing Pads	



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ATP Testing: ec-H2O vs Chemical Results

Test Location	Floor type	Visual Soil Load	ec-H2O			Chemical		
			Before	After	% ATP Reduction	Before	After	% ATP Reduction
L1: Plant Handwashing Station	Ceramic Tile	Medium	135	13	90%	146	23	84%
L2: Warehouse	Sealed Cement	Low	40	4	90%	41	13	68%
L3: Main Aisle to Production Plant, A	VCT	Low	32	3	91%	25	2	92%
L4: Main Aisle to Production Plant, B	VCT	Low	27	4	85%	29	4	86%
L5: Loading Dock	Sealed Cement	High	649	73	89%	545	115	79%

Average ATP Reduction = 89%

82%

- In side-by-side tests, ec-H2O's Average ATP Reduction was 7% more than a leading daily scrubbing chemical!

- Even with 27% less solution flow, ec-H₂O was 7% more effective at removing organic materials than a leading neutral cleaner!
- Even at the highest soil level location, ec-H₂O was able to make the surface "clean" (<100) in one pass while conventional would have required another cleaning pass!
- To equal ec-H₂O, Conventional scrubbing would require increased flow rate and/or chemical dilution, thus:
 - Increasing water usage
 - Increasing chemical disposal
 - Reducing productivity
 - Increasing the cost to clean