

Antimicrobial Technology

# **Antimicrobial Test Report**

Study report: Determination of the Antimicrobial Activity of WLK50 against *Escherichia coli* and *Stapylococcus aureus.* 

Client: Döllken Profiles GmbH Stangenallee 3 99428 Nohra GERMANY

**Report No(s).** 1035110.40/12113 & 1035110.52/12114

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# Study report - Döllken Profiles GmbH

### **Summary of Study**

To determine the efficacy of Biomaster Antimicrobial Technology, **Döllken Profiles GmbH** submitted samples containing an antibacterial technology.

| Test Method:    | ISO 22196:2011                           |
|-----------------|--|
| Laboratory:     | Industrial Microbiological Services Ltd. |
| Certificate No. | 1035110.40/12113 & 1035110.52/12114      |

#### **Summary of Procedure**

Samples were tested to ISO 22196:2011. This method is a quantitative test designed to assess the performance of antibacterial properties on hard, non-porous surfaces.

Submitted samples are challenged against stock cultures of Staph.aureus and E.coli purchased from ATCC.

Samples are inoculated using a known amount of the above cultures and incubated for 24 hours at 35°C according to ISO 22196:2011. TVC (Total Viable Count) of bacteria are then recorded and the percentage of reduction is calculated.

All testing is carried out independently at Industrial Microbiological Services Ltd.



**Staphylococcus aureus** is a Gram-positive coccal bacterium that is a member of the Firmicutes,. It is frequently found in the human respiratory tract and on the skin.



**Escherichia coli** is a Gram-negative, facultatively anaerobic, rod-shaped bacterium of the genus Escherichia. It is commonly found in the lower intestine of warm-blooded organisms.

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### **Test results**

The table below shows the results recorded by Industrial Microbiological Services Ltd using the ISO 22196:2011 standard.

| Sample                               | Species      | Contact time |         | Reduction |
|--------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------|-----------|
|                                      |              | 0hrs         | 24hrs   |           |
| Reference Sample                     | E.coli       | 2.5E+04      | 6.1E+05 |           |
| WLK 50 with antibacterial technology | E.coli       | 2.5E+04      | < 11.11 | ≥ 99.96%  |
| Reference Sample                     | Staph aureus | 2.8E+04      | 8.3E+03 |           |
| WLK 50 with antibacterial technology | Staph aureus | 2.8E+04      | < 11.11 | ≥ 99.96%  |

| Sample  | Species      | Contact time |         | Reduction |
|---|--------------|--------------|---------|-----------|
|   |              | 0hrs         | 24hrs   |           |
| Reference Sample                                  | E.coli       | 2.5E+04      | 6.1E+05 |           |
| WLK 50 with antibacterial technology (8% Regrind) | E.coli       | 2.5E+04      | < 11.11 | ≥ 99.96%  |
| Reference Sample                                  | Staph aureus | 2.8E+04      | 8.3E+03 |           |
| WLK 50 with antibacterial technology (8% Regrind) | Staph aureus | 2.8E+04      | < 11.11 | ≥ 99.96%  |

## Conclusion

From the results it was seen that when incorporating antibacterial technology into the WLK 50 samples, excellent antimicrobial efficacy was achieved against both E.coli and Staph.aureus.

