



Abbott Analytical



Consulting Scientists to the Disinfectant Industry

Certificate of Analysis

Sample(s): One sample of Sterizar

Received from: Creative Supply Solutions Ltd. Malvern Mill, South Wing,
Earl Mill, Dowry Street, Oldham, OL8 2PF

Date received: 31 March 2010 **Date tested:** 18 May 2010

Certificate no: 10C.151ST.CSS **Certificate date:** 21 May 2010

Sample ref: 10C/151 **Page:** 1 of 2

Analysis required: BS/EN 13697 quantitative non-porous slide for evaluation of bactericidal activity of chemical disinfectants

Product stored at: Room temperature

Active substance: Not declared

Test conditions:

Product test concentration: Neat as received

Product diluent used during test: N/A

Contact time: 5 minutes

Test temperature: 20°C ± 0.5°C

Interfering substance: 3g/l bovine albumin

Neutralising solution: 30g/l polysorbate 80, 3g/l lecithin,
1g/l histidine, 1g/l cysteine

Incubation temperature: 37°C ± 1°C

Identification of bacterial strains used: Methicillin-resistant NCTC 12493
Staphylococcus aureus
Escherichia coli NCTC 10418

D. C. Watson

D C Watson BSc, CBiol, MIBiol, MIFST, ACIEHO
PO Box 95, New Ferry, Wirral, CH62 6HA
Tel: 07767 871275 Fax: 0151 630 6540
email: abbottanalytical@hotmail.co.uk



Abbott Analytical



Consulting Scientists to the Disinfectant Industry

21 May 2010

Certificate No: 10C.151ST.CSS

Page 2 of 2

Test Procedure:

Glass slides were thoroughly cleaned, rinsed in sterile distilled water and allowed to air dry. A total of 4 slides were treated with Sterizar by spraying the slide with a fine mist, completely covering the slide. These were allowed to air dry then kept in clean sterile Petri dishes for 30 days at room temperature.

After the 30 days 0.2ml of an overnight suspension of the test organism was applied to each of the treated slides (2 slides per test organism). The suspension was spread evenly over the slide using a sterile spreader. After 5 minutes contact time swabs were taken from the slides for each test organism and the swab placed in 10ml of a neutralising solution, shaken vigorously to re-suspend any surviving organisms and 1ml aliquots from this placed into separate sterile Petri dishes. Tryptone Soy Agar was added to the Petri dishes and mixed thoroughly. Once set the Petri dishes were incubated at 37°C for 48 hours and the number of surviving organisms counted.

A further 4 untreated control slides were similarly infected with the test organisms and swabbed after 5 minutes in the same way as the test slides. The results obtained are tabulated in the following section.

Test results:

Test organism	Contact time	Sterizar		Control	
MRSA	5 minutes	210	160	3.43 x10 ⁵	2.62 x10 ⁵
<i>E. coli</i>	5 minutes	610	520	4.09 x10 ⁵	4.68 x10 ⁵

Conclusion:

According to the test procedure detailed above, Sterizar is effective in killing Methicillin-resistant *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* after one application. This effectiveness was sustained for the duration of the 30 day test period.

D C Watson

D C Watson BSc, CBiol, MIBiol, MIFST, ACIEHO
PO Box 95, New Ferry, Wirral, CH62 6HA
Tel: 07767 871275 Fax: 0151 630 6540
email: abbottanalytical@hotmail.co.uk