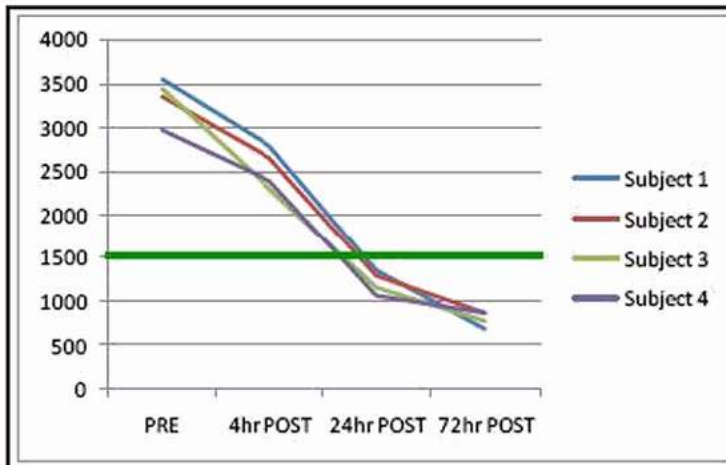


Surface Sampling

Surface sampling is often an effective way to evaluate biological contamination levels on surfaces where dust has settled. By collecting a sample of the dust on a sterile swab, the swab is then plated to a petri dish at the laboratory and colony forming units are counted and identified.

In this case, unspecified bacteria and a variety of molds were identified in each location even though no visible mold was present in any of the screening locations. The purification product made a significant reduction in biological contamination on the surfaces in the treated rooms.

SURFACE	PRE	4hr POST	24hr POST	72hr POST
Subject 1	301	20	0	0
Subject 2	4	0	0	0
Subject 3	60	0	0	0
Subject 4	300	2	0	0



Air-O-Cell Sampling

Air-O-Cell sampling is a method by which particulates are collected using a negative pressure pump. Standard sampling techniques were used to collect 15 liters per minute of air for 5 minutes totaling 75 liters of air. These amounts were then calculated to a cubic meter and the results recorded.

Particulates included insect parts, unspecified bacteria, mold spores, and other contaminants. The goal of substantially reducing particulate levels in the treated area was accomplished.

AIR	PRE	4hr POST	24hr POST	72hr POST
Subject 1	3552	2784	1344	672
Subject 2	3352	2657	1287	864
Subject 3	3456	2304	1152	768
Subject 4	2976	2400	1056	864