



EMSL

FINAL REPORT

Efficacy of a Bipolar Ionization System

ORDER Number
371106420

PREPARED FOR:

Global Plasma Solutions
714 Mall Blvd., Suite 3
Savannah, GA 31406

EMSL Analytical, Inc.
200 Rt. 130 N, Cinnaminson, NJ 08077
Phone: (856) 858-4800 Fax: (856)786-0262 Web: <http://www.emsl.com>





Certificate of Analysis

Client: Global Plasma Solutions

Contact: Charles Waddell

Project: Bipolar Ionization System

Product : GPS-IBAR-36

EMSL NO: 371106420

Sample received: 5/25/2011

Start date: 6/28/2011

Report date: 7/15/2011

Challenge Bacteria: *Mycobacterium terrae* ATCC 15755

Experimental Summary:

The testing procedure was designed after discussions between EMSL Analytical, the testing company, and the client, Global Plasma Solutions. The testing was conducted on the GPS-IBAR-36 for its ability to disinfect (kill) bacteria in the air. The testing was conducted in our Cinnaminson Microbiology Laboratory.

Procedure:

Bacteria

Mycobacterium terrae (*M. terrae*) is commonly used as a surrogate test for *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* as it demonstrates similar physical characteristics and is slightly more resistant but is far less dangerous. *M. terrae* first was inoculated on Tryptic Soy agar + 5% sheep blood (TSAB) and incubated at 35°C for 5 days under carbon dioxide conditions. A sterile inoculation loop was then used to collect colonies and place them into 5 mL of normal saline solution. This solution was then washed three times with Phosphate buffer at 3,000 x g for 20 min. Ten milliliter of this dilution was then placed into the base of the nebulizer and mixed with 90 mL of Phosphate buffer to create an additional 1:10 dilution.

Environmental Chamber

The environmental chamber was set-up as per the instructions included. One computer fan was placed in the center of the chamber to provide air movement and the two ionizers were placed on either side about 1 inch off the ground. Before testing began the entire chamber was disinfected with a disinfectant solution (5% Hydrogen peroxide with accompanying silver ionic solution), as well as cleaning the fans and ionizers with alcohol wipes. Additionally, between all



testing the disinfectant solution was sprayed throughout the chamber and allowed to air out with the fans running for at least 2 hr.

Inoculation of the Test Chamber

The nebulizer was connected to an air compressor with ¼ inch plastic tubing and to the environmental test chamber through one of the testing openings created. The fan was turned on to create an air flow in the chamber but the ionizers were not turned on until after the initial sampling. Once testing was ready to begin 60 psi of compressed air was pumped through the nebulizer, creating the release of 10.8 mL/h of aerosolized solution. This was run for 28 min allowing for a total of 5 mL of solution being aerosolized into the test chamber.

Organism Collection

Immediately, following inoculation of the test chamber an initial collection of the bacteria was taken without the use of the bipolar ionizer. The bacteria were collected with an Anderson impactor at the sample time points 1 min (100 L), 5 min (100 L), 15 min (100 L), 30 min (150 L) and 60 min (150 L) in order to determine the natural rate of decay for *M. terrae*. This data was then compared to the data collected when the ionizer was run to create a corrected Log Reduction. The test run was then completed identically the same with the exception that the bipolar ionizer was turned on. Bacteria were collected using TSAB plates and incubated at 35°C for 5 days under carbon dioxide conditions. Afterwards, colonies were counted and statistics were performed on the data. All samples were completed in triplicate.

Experimental Results:

Table 1: Reduction of *M. terrae*

<i>M. terrae</i> Control			<i>M. terrae</i> Test			
Time (min)	CFU/m ³	Log10	CFU/m ³	Log10	Corrected LR	%Reduction
1	1.28x10 ⁴	4.11	3.67x10 ⁴	4.56	0.00	0
5	1.01x10 ⁴	4.01	2.44x10 ⁴	4.39	0.18	33.58%
15	8.50x10 ³	3.93	1.47x10 ⁴	4.17	0.22	39.48%
30	6.51x10 ³	3.81	7.83x10 ³	3.89	0.38	57.99%
60	4.61x10 ³	3.66	4.08x10 ³	3.61	0.51	69.09%

Corrected LR = Log Reduction that has been compared to natural rate of decay for *M. terrae*

Log Reduction and %Reduction compares initial CFU and specified CFU

A negative LR or %Reduction is the result of an increase in cells

**Conclusions/Observations:**

The efficacy of the GPS-IBAR-36, a bipolar ionization system, to disinfect the air against *M. terrae* was analyzed. After correcting for the natural rate of decay it was observed that there was a 0.38 log reduction after 30 min exposure and a 0.51 log reduction after 60 min exposure (Table 1).

In conclusion, the GPS-IBAR-36 was observed to reduce *M. terrae* by 69.09%. Furthermore, these results demonstrate that the bipolar ionization system tested does not require direct line of sight to produce kill rates like ultraviolet light. The bipolar ionization system's kill rates are indicative of those in the entire space.

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read "Farbod Nekouei".

Farbod Nekouei, M.S., Laboratory Manager
or Other Approved Signatory