NRCS national regulator for compulsory specifications

Registration Certificate

Concerning: **REGISTRATION GRANTED**

of a disinfectant or detergent-disinfectant formulation pursuant to the Compulsory Specification for disinfectants and detergent-disinfectants as published by Government Notice No. R. 529 (Government Gazette No. 19999) of 14 May 1999.

Registration No.: **Act5GNR529/280907/040/0525** **Extension No.:** -

1. **Disinfectant or detergent-disinfectant formulation**

Full name of manufacturer, proprietor, controlling company or trade mark holder: **Pro Tech Services**

Product name: **D-SAN-RTU Hard Surface Cleaner/ RBT 24/7 Sanitising Spray**

Product description: **Alkyldimethyl Benzyl Ammonium Chloride**

Strength designation: **< 0.1%** Rideal-Walker coefficient (coal-tar type): -

Colour variants: -

Perfume variants: -

2. **Holder of the registration**

Name: **Pro Tech Services**

Address: **135 Fusie Str**
Silvertondale

3. **Terms and conditions of issue**

3.1 This registration certificate is applicable only to the disinfectant or detergent-disinfectant formulation as identified in it.

3.2 The holder of the registration shall maintain compliance of the disinfectant or detergent-disinfectant formulation with the requirements of the appropriate compulsory specification.

3.3 No modifications shall be made to the disinfectant or detergent-disinfectant formulation itself, its composition and information that shall appear on each container or on a label securely attached to each container as required by the appropriate compulsory specification, without prior notification of the NRCS.

3.4 This registration certificate remains the property of the NRCS and may be withdrawn if any of the conditions attached to its issue are not complied with.

4. **Registration granted**

Place: **Pretoria** Date: **11/10/2012**

T. Magolego (Mrs.)
Manager: Approvals
NRCS CMM Division

KD Pelele
Inspector
NRCS CMM Division

Head Office
SABS Campus 1 Dr Lategan Road Groenkloof Pretoria
NRCS Private Bag X25, Brooklyn 0075
Tel +27 12 428 5000 • Sharecall 0860 722 700 • Fax +27 12 428 5109
Web www.nrcs.org.za

Certificate of Registration

QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM
BS EN ISO 9001:2008

This is to certify that:

Residual Barriers Technologies Ltd
The Die-Pat Centre, Broad March
Daventry
Northamptonshire
NN11 4HE
United Kingdom

Holds Certificate No: **5028**
and operates a Quality Management System which complies with the requirements of ISO 9001:2008 for the following scope:

The Formulation and Supply of Specialist Residual Barriers

For and on behalf of ISOS Certification Services:

Dr. Gavin Jordan
Director

Originally Registered: **12/12/2013** Latest Issue: **13/01/2014** Expiry Date: **11/12/2014**

Certification can be validated by emailing info@isos-cert.co.uk

ISOS Certification Services, e-Innovation Centre, University of Wolverhampton, Priorslee, Telford, Shropshire, TF2 9FT, United Kingdom, 01952 288 326

www.isos-cert.co.uk

ISO 9001 CERTIFICATION

NRCS | national regulator for compulsory specifications

"Protecting Health, Safety, the Environment and Ensuring Fair Trade"

Joint Statement: SABS and NRCS

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SABS

1. INTRODUCTION

Prior to 01 September 2008, the SABS was responsible for the promotion and maintenance of standardization and conformity assessment in relation to quality in the provision of commodities, and the rendering of services.

Under this mandate the SABS operated various conformity assessment schemes and carried out numerous activities, which over time could have been perceived as being in conflict with one another in the light of developments in international best practice where it relates to impartiality and the management of conflicts of interest.

In a process that began before 2000, known as the SQAM Review, the entire technical infrastructure under the mandate of **the dti**, including, amongst other things, standards, conformity assessment, accreditation, metrology and regulatory activities, was studied and systematically overhauled to address these conflicts of interest, and to remove any real or perceived unfair barriers to trade in South Africa.

2. RESULTANT OUTCOME

In 2008 **the dti** revised the Standards Act (Act 29 of 1993) and replaced it with a new Act (Act 8 of 2008), and also introduced the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications Act (Act 5 of 2008). During the same period, an organisation known as the National Regulator for Compulsory Specifications was formed from functions previously carried out by the SABS.

There is a need to inform all interested and affected parties of the roles and responsibilities of the two organizations.

The introductions of the two acts seperates certain roles and responsibilities of the SABS from the regulatory requirements of the NRCS.

The development, promotion and maintenance of South African National Standards, and the promotion of quality, are achieved by providing services and support through rendering conformity assessment services such as laboratory testing, product and management system certification and training. These become the prime functions of the South African Bureau of Standards (SABS).

Technical reulations, Legal and Trade Metrology and the National Building Regulations, were transferred from the SABS to the NRCS.

3. CLARITY ON ITEMS OF UNCERTAINTY

SABS Mark (Product Certification Scheme)

The SABS Mark Scheme is a voluntary conformity assessment activity of product certification. The SABS introduced this scheme into the market place over 60 years ago, and the requirements thereof, remain principally, unchanged.

A manufacturer of a product sold in South Africa, (or any other country for that matter), can enter into an arrangement with the SABS to apply the SABS Mark to their product. In order to do this the product is evaluated against an appropriate Standard specification to verify that it meets all of the requirements. The production processes are also critically evaluated to confirm that controls and systems are in place to ensure that the manufacturer can continue to deliver products of a quality that will meet the requirements.

They also confirm that the product meets the manufacturer's own design specifications.

The SABS Product Certiication auditors regularly verify that examples of the product that are produced (through a process of sampling either, from the "production-line", or from the market place), continue to meet the requirements of the Standard and the manufacturer's own specifications, and that the Conformity of Production (CoP) controls in place in the production facilities, are still effective.

With the possible exception of a few products, it has not been a mandatory requirement for products to have the SABS Mark applied to it before it can be allowed to be sold in South Africa.

Compulsory specifications and Regulated product approval.

A regulated product is one determined through legislation - usually for reasons of safety, environment or consumer protection, and is based on compliance to all of the technical, as well as the administrative requirements, determined in compulsory specifications. Compliance with the requirements of the technical specification and administrative requirements is required before the product can be legally sold in South Africa. The responsibility for monitoring compliance with compulsory specifications has been conferred on the NRCS.

The NRCS therefore needs to ensure that evidence of conformity is from a reliable source (recognized as being competent to deliver the evidence of conformity), as part of its approval process.

This means that conformity to certain specific requirements can be demonstrated in the following ways:

- a full Test Report on a representative sample of the product, issued by a recognized conformity assessment body as a result of product testing to technical requirements, and
- through either an applicable type 5 Product Certification Scheme (SABS Mark Scheme), or Management System Certification that provides reliable evidence of Conformity of Production (CoP), where CoP is a mandatory requirement for approvals.

The regulatory approval process is based on the submission of evidence to demonstrate that the product type, for which approval is being sought, meets all mandatory requirements and then further requires an undertaking by the local representative (Juristic person) to ensure that all subsequent products will meet these minimum requirements. The continued compliance of products in the market place is assured through acceptable evidence of ongoing CoP, and surveillance inspection activities that are carried out by the Regulator.

Fees

These may be in the form of levies or fees for services provided by the NRCS.

Levies:

Previously the SABS had a mandate to regulate certain products based on the requirements of Compulsory Specifications. This mandate has been transferred to the NRCS.
Levies are calculated and applied based on a costing model that includes fixed costs as well as the costs associated with regulating the Manufacturers, Importers and the market place, for that particular product.

Levies are applicable to and payable by Manufactures and Importers of such commodities, or the Providers of a service, that are subject to a Compulsory Specification.

Approval Fees:

Where it is a requirement of a Compulsory Specification that approval by the Regulator is necessary e.g., Letters of Authority (LoA), Homologation (type approval) etc, the fees shall be paid to the Regulator before the approval is given.

All levies and fees are determined and published by notice in the Government Gazette, by the Minister of **the dti**.

However, because the Standards against which the products are regulated under a Compulsory Specification, and those which the Product Certification Mark is issued, are usually the same, holders of the SABS Mark were deemed to satisfy all of the technical regulatory requirements, and as a consequence, were automatically granted exemption from the payment of regulatory levies. A regulation to this end was published under the Standards Act (Act 29 of 1993), and currently remains in force, until declared otherwise, by the Minister.

Benefits of Product Certification

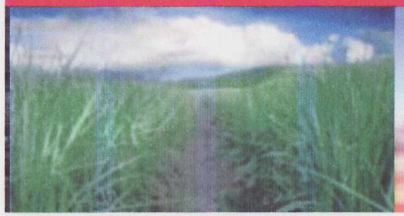
A Product Certification Scheme such as the SABS Mark Scheme, provides the manufacturer with assurance that the control measures they have in place, are reliably ensuring that their products continue to meet the requirements of the applicable specifications (ongoing CoP). The manufacturer's quality management system is independently verified through on site auditing, at regular intervals, and through a process of drawing samples from the production line, and the market place, and these being evaluated to verify compliance.

This evidence of continued conformity, provided by a Product Certification Scheme, does not absolve the manufacturer (or importer) from complying with the mandatory requirements of a compulsory specification.

However, evidence of compliance with the SABS Mark can be used by the manufacturer as evidence of effective process control (CoP), which in some cases may be requested by the NRCS.

Cumulative testing via a Mark Scheme

The SABS Mark scheme runs for most products over a three year cycle, where the initial assessment of product conformity is made, and if successful, the product design is captured, followed up with a series of samples and audits over the three year period. For various reasons, not every product in a range is checked at every audit and not all tests are performed on each sample that is drawn. The administrators of the Scheme instead, work according to a programme to ensure that all of the requirements of the Standard are verified over a three year period. The full type re-testing thereafter will depend on whether design or manufacturing changes have occurred since the first submission.
The interim tests are therefore partial tests, where only certain parameters are verified at that time, however it is important to note that if at that stage the auditor or test officer concerned finds ANY reason that the product does not conform to the requirements of the Standard, immediate corrective and preventative action is required by the manufacturer. The manufacturer can then assess fully the reason for the non-conformity and apply corrective action to ensure a return to conformity to the Standard.




The "Triennial Review" process spreads the testing burden for both the manufacturers and the conformity assessment bodies, over a three year period, but still provides for a full assessment of the product against all of the requirements of the Standard, before re-issuing a permit to use the SABS Mark for another three years.

4. FUTURE

Payment of levies, and possible reduction of levies

The current exemption from the payment of levies by SABS Mark Scheme permit holders for commodities that are subject to a compulsory specification, is provided for in Government Notice R999 of 03 May 1985. This Government Notice is soon to be withdrawn by the Minister upon imminent promulgation of Regulations to the NRCS Act.

What this will effectively mean, is that all manufacturers and importers of commodities, subject to a compulsory specification, will then be required to pay levies to the NRCS. This implies that all SABS Mark Scheme holders will be subject to a levy.

However, the envisaged proposed Regulations to the NRCS Act will make provision for possible reduction of levies, where regulatory activities are reduced, due to the application of a Product Certification Mark.
A Product Certification Mark, such as the SABS Mark, being effectively applied to the appropriate commodities of a particular manufacturer of such, may qualify as suitable for consideration of a reduced levy.

However, any reduction in the amount of levies may only be effected by the Minister of, after consultation with the Minister of Finance. An application of any such reduction would have to be formally made to the NRCS. This request will be considered by the Minister for possible approval.

Recognition of a Product Certification Mark

A Product Certification Mark issued to a manufacturer of a commodity, subject to a compulsory specification, would be recognized as reliable evidence of CoP of the manufacturing process of the particular commodity by the NRCS, when applications for approvals are being considered.

It must be reiterated that Product Certification Schemes are not an alternative to the regulatory requirements, and would not replace the responsibility of the Regulator to execute its regulatory mandate (surveillance, inspection, sampling, testing and enforcement).

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"Protecting Health, Safety, the Environment and Ensuring Fair Trade"

NRCS CONTACT INFORMATION

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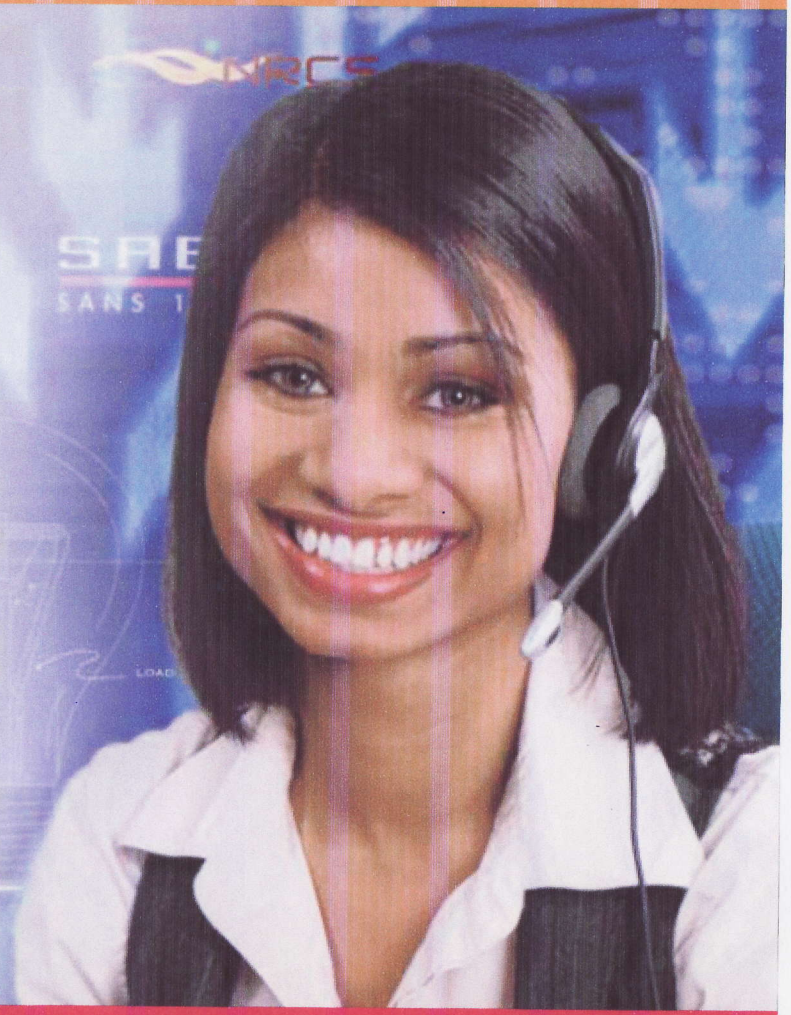

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SABS

Residual Barrier Technology

South Africa and Africa

RBT247 Test Achieved as at 30 September 2014

Test performed	Passed
Hand Sanitiser 30 and 60 second test RBT24-7	✓
Rhodococcus	✓
Hep B	✓
Influenza A	✓
Noro-Virus 7 day efficacy	✓
EN 14476 H1N1	✓
EN 14476 HSV	✓
EN 14476 Human Herpes Virus	✓
EN 14476 Human Norovirus	✓
Bacteria	
EN1275 Aspergillus niger & Candida albicans Fungicidal and yeast	✓
EN1276 Pseudomonas aeruginosa, E. Coli, Staph aureus, Enterococcus hireae, Food, Industrial and Domestic	✓
EN1500 Escherichia coli Hygienic Handrub	✓
EN1656 Actinomyces Pyogenes	✓
EN1656 Aspergillus Niger	✓
EN1656 Bactericide Clostridium difficile	✓
EN1656 Bactericide E coli 0157 H7	✓
EN1656 Bactericide E coli	✓
EN1656 Bactericide Staphylococcus aureus (MRSA)	✓
EN1656 Candida sp	✓
EN1656 Clostridium Difficile	✓
EN1656 Clostridium Perfringens	✓
EN1656 E.Coli, Staph aureus, Strep uberisChemical disinfectants & antiseptics Veterinary Areas	✓
EN1656 Enterobacter Sakazakii	✓
EN1656 Listeria Monocytogenes	✓
EN1656 Pseudomonas Aeruginosa	✓
EN1656 Rhodococcus Equi	✓
EN1656 Salmonella Typhimurium	✓
EN1656 Staphylococcus Aureus	✓
EN1656 Streptococcus Equi	✓
EN1656 Streptococcus Uberis	✓
EN1656 Taylorella equigenitalis-	✓
EN1656 Trichophyton sp RINGWORM	✓
EN13623 Legionella Pneumophila Chemical Disinfectants & Antiseptic's	✓

Residual Barrier Technology

South Africa and Africa

Test performed	Passed
EN13704 Bacillus subtilis Human medicine, Veterinary field and food industrial, domestic and institutional	✓
EN13727 Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Escherichia coli, Staph aureus, Enterococcus hirae Chemical disinfectant and antiseptics	✓
EN14204 Mycobacterium avium TB Chemical disinfectant & antiseptics Veterinary area	✓
EN14561 Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staph aureus, Enterococcus hirae Medical	✓
EN14562 Aspergillus niger & Candida albicans Medical Fungicidal and Yesticidal	✓
Skin Sensitivity Test	✓
Halal Certification Certificate	✓
Liquid Hand and Body Soap Test	✓
Mouthwash test	✓
Shampoo Test	✓

SABS

FOOD MICROBIOLOGY 2425

TEST REPORT

Residual Barrier Technology
Attention: Mr Marsel Pieterse
PO Box 30287
WONDERBOOM
0033

Your ref: dd 13/5/2014

Our ref: 14-1195

Enquiries: 012 428 6087

Date: 26/6/2014

2425/14-1195/I440221

RBT 247

1. DESCRIPTION OF SAMPLE

One sample labeled "RBT 247" was received on 28/5/2014 in a condition suitable for testing and tested on 3/6/2014 and 18/6/2014 and was completed on 20/6/2014.

2. TEST REQUESTED

To determine the bactericidal efficacy of the sample subject to the following conditions:

a)	Dilutions of sample:	1/30 & 1/100
b)	Diluent:	Sterile hard water of 250 ppm hardness containing 1% of skimmed milk.
c)	Temperature of test:	22 °C
d)	Test organisms:	*Pseudomonas aeruginosa* ATCC 15442 Pse *Escherichia coli* ATCC 8739 Esc *Staphylococcus aureus* ATCC 6538 Sta
e)	Test organism load:	Approximately 10^5 organisms per 100 mℓ of test solution
f)	Exposure time:	5 min
g)	Inactivator:	A suitable fluid inactivator
h)	Counting medium:	Nutrient Agar

NOTE: Opinions and interpretations are not SANAS accredited.

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Tel +27 12 428 7911. Fax +27 12 344 1568

T0269

SABS

TEST REPORT

REPORT No. 2425/14-1195/I440221

3. METHOD OF TEST

The sample was tested in accordance with SANS 1853-2009, using the method described in SANS 636-2013, and subject to the conditions stated in Paragraph 2 above.

4. RESULTS

Bactericidal efficacy

Sample	Dilution	Contact time	Percentage kill of		
			P.aeruginosa	*E.coli*	*S.aureus*
RBT 247	1/30	5 min	99,9	99,9	99,9
(I440221)	1/100	5 min	99,9	99,9	99,9

REMARKS

When tested in accordance with Section 5.2 of SANS 636-2013, each of the relevant dilutions of the product shall, within 5 min, kill at least 99.9% of the organisms indicated.

The sample complies.

CHECKED BY: MA KERR
TECHNICAL SIGNATORY
Email: marsel@protechservices.co.za

TESTED BY: A OOSTHUIZEN
TECHNICAL SIGNATORY

1 Dr Lategan Road, Groenkloof, Private Bag X191, Pretoria, 0001.
Tel +27 12 428 7911. Fax +27 12 344 1568

T0269

SABS

TEST REPORT

Enquiries: MJ Motaung
Tel: (012) 428 7645

Date: 2014-07-03
Acceptance date: 2014-07-03
Report No: 2112/V3256/14/ID

Residual Barrier Technology
Attention: Nobubele
P O Box 30287
WONDERBOOMPOORT
GP
0033

TESTING TO SANS 636

1 SAMPLE DESCRIPTION

Sanitiser.

The sample was received in a condition suitable for testing.

SAMPLE SUBMITTED

Sample receipt date: 2014/04/11
Test starting date: 2014/04/24
Test completion date: 2014/05/22

3 TEST REQUESTED

Disinfectants Based on Quaternary Ammonium Compounds – SANS 636: 2013 Edition 4.1

4 CONCLUSION

The sample complies with the requirements of specification SANS 636 in respect of tests carried out.

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SABS

TEST REPORT

5 TEST RESULTS

Property	Results Sanitiser	Requirements of specification SANS 636, Type 1
pH value of (Undiluted) solution at 17 ^{0}C	8,0	10,5 max.
Corrosiveness: **a) To Corrosiveness to steel:** Loss in mass of test strip, mg/100 mm^2 Appearance of the test strip after test **b) Aluminium:** Appearance of the test strip after test	 <0,01 Passes Passes	 0,05 max. Shall show no evidence of pitting, etching or discolouration. Shall show no evidence of pitting, etching or discourlation.
Storage stability	Passes	Shall remain homogeneous and free-flowing.

6 CONCLUSION

The sample complies with the requirements of specification SANS 636 in respect of tests carried out.

BB Ribisi
Test Officer: Industrial Chemistry
ND: Chemical Engineering

NN Mnculwane
Authorizing Test Officer: Industrial Chemistry
BTech: Chemistry

1 Dr Lategan Road, Groenkloof, Private Bag X191, Pretoria, 0001.
Tel +27 12 428 7911. Fax +27 12 344 1568

SABS

Your ref:	2014/06/26
Our ref:	Q030F/2014
Enquiries:	NN Mnculwane
Telephone:	(012) 428 7094
Report No:	2112/V8022
Date:	2014/06/26
Page:	1 of 2

RESIDUAL BARRIER TECHNOLOGY LIMITED
Attention: Marsel Pieterse
P O Box 30287
WONDERBOOMPOORT
0033

Dear Sir,

ASSESSMENT OF FORMULATIONS FROM COMPANY FOR COMPLIANCE WITH SANS 1853 Ed1.1:2009

Please note that the information contained in this report is accurate at the date of issue, and that the SABS does not accept liability, nor does the SABS take responsibility for the accuracy of the information provided by the client for the purposes of compiling this report. Furthermore, the SABS does not accept any liability arising from the use of this information, or the use, application, adaptation or process of any product described herein.

REQUEST

Assessment of formulation **RBT** for compliance with SANS 1853.

STATEMENT

The following formulation was investigated for ingredients that are recognized as being potentially hazardous or toxic or harmful to humans and animals when the products are used in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations, and in particular at the manufacturer's recommended dilutions.

Report No: 2112/V8022

FORMULATION ASSESSMENT

1. RBT

The formulation is recommended to be used in diluted form (1/100). The concentrated product is considered to be **irritant.** The H- and P-phrases as contained in SANS 10234 shall be noted.

The formulation **is approved for compliance with SANS 1853,** with the provision that a caution appears on the label of the product to the following effects:

GHS pictogram: **Exclamation Mark (!)**
Signal word: **Warning**

Hazard statements:

H315 Causes skin irritation
H319 Causes serious eye irritation

Precautionary statements:

P102 Keep out of reach of children.

P264 Wash ...thoroughly after handling (manufacturer/supplier or the competent authority to specify parts of the body to be washed after handling).

P280 Wear protective gloves/protective clothing/eye protection/face protection (manufacturer/supplier or the competent authority to specify the type of equipment)

P302+P352 IF ON SKIN: Wash with plenty of soap and water

P321 Specific treatment (see ... on this label) (reference to supplemental first-aid instruction)

P332+P313 If skin irritation occurs: Get medical advice/attention

P362 Take off contaminated clothing and wash before re-use

P305+P351+P338 IF IN EYES: Rinse cautiously with water for several minutes. Remove contact lenses, if present and easy to do. Continue rinsing.

P337+P313 If eye irritation persists: Get medical advice/attention

J Motaung
Manager: Industrial and Petrochemicals

NN Mnculwane
Formulation Assessor

RBT24|7

RESIDUAL BARRIER TECHNOLOGY

Test Study

Jacaranda Private Hospital

Pretoria, Gauteng, South Africa

Reference: RBT- JPH Dec 2013

Objective of Test Study

The purpose of the Test Study is to display the performance and efficacy of RBT 247, as per the noted facts and benefits of the product.

The Test Study report will report on the following key assessments:

- The identified test areas
- Test results for the test areas as per swab tests conducted
- RBT 247 efficacy performance analysis

1. RBT 247 Facts and Benefits

The below are the product qualities and benefits of RBT 247. RBT 247 is an innovative product that performs at the highest standard achieved, outside the presence of alcohol.

- **Alcohol free**
- **Kills all known bacteria, viruses and fungal fast**
- **Eliminates all harmful pathogens to >log 7 at point of application (99.99999%)**
- **Stops mutant strains from occurring**
- **Continues to kill harmful pathogens 24/7 using unique *residual barrier technology***
- **Binds to the surface creating an active barrier**
- **Highly effective even in soiled conditions**
- **Works when dry**
- **Only product that consistently passes the International Clorox Test**
- **Safe to use on humans**
- **Safe to use on animals**
- **Safe to use on all surfaces**

2. Independent laboratory testing (microbiological testing)

SWIFT SILLIKER
a Mérieux NutriSciences Company

Swab testing has been conducted to the below noted test areas. All swabs have been analysed by an independent laboratory, Swift Silliker.

The noted test areas have been identified as having a direct risk to both patient and staff, hence critical for effective infection control. This can be simplified as per the flow chart below.

High standards of sanitisation to the identified and tested areas, will assure medical excellence and patient safety in mind. Patieint satisfaction, also noted in service delivery is cririal to any medical business.

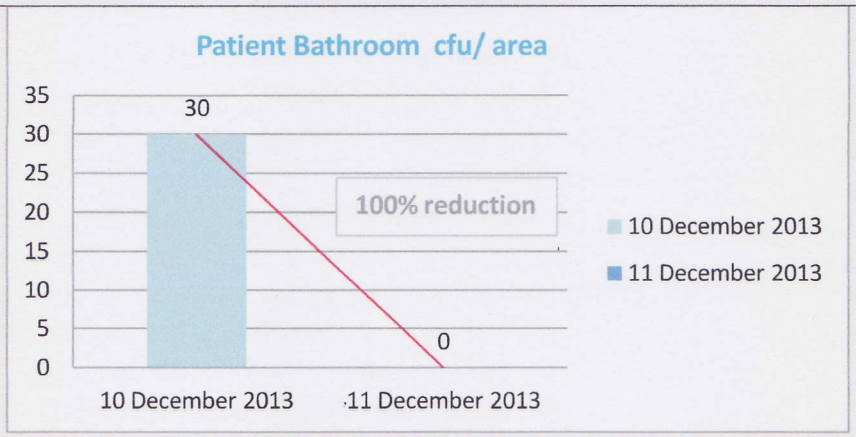
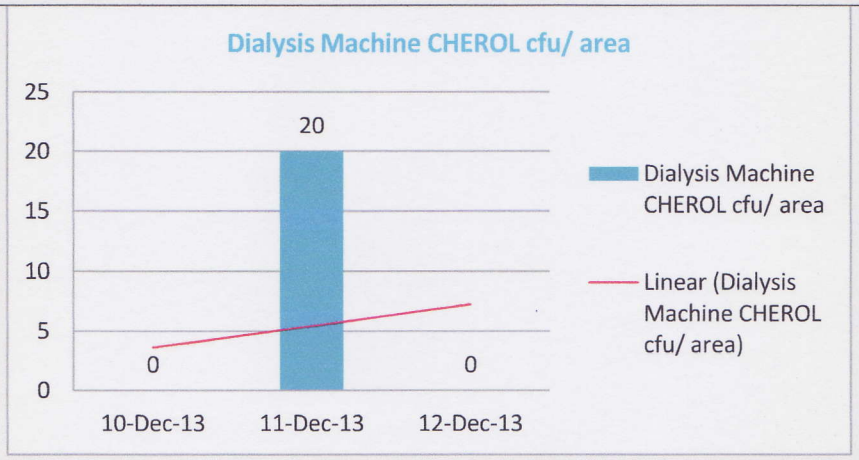
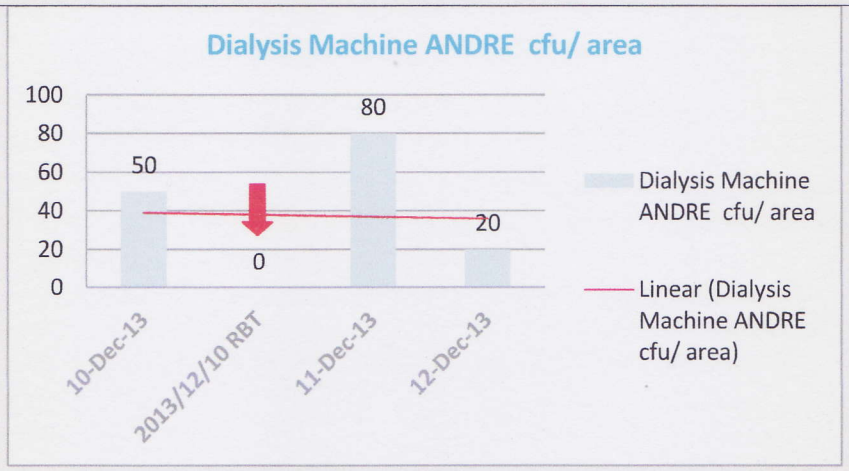
The tested areas are listed below a the respective laboratory test results.

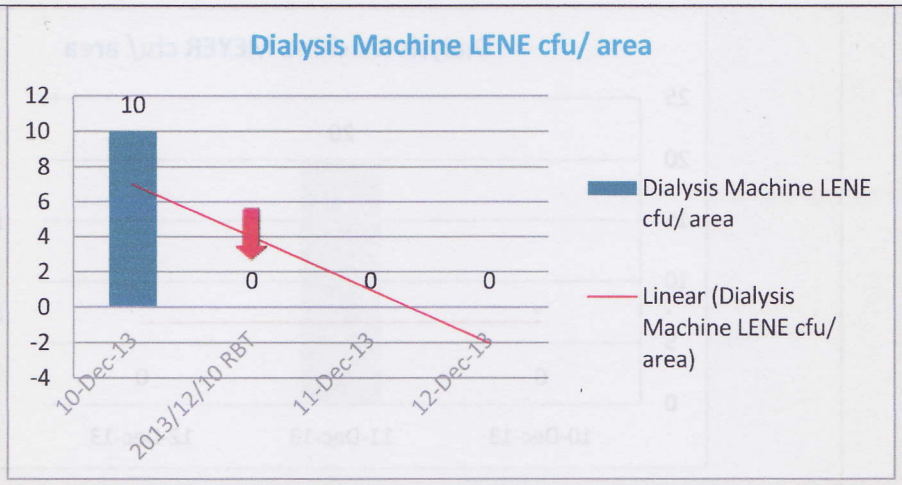
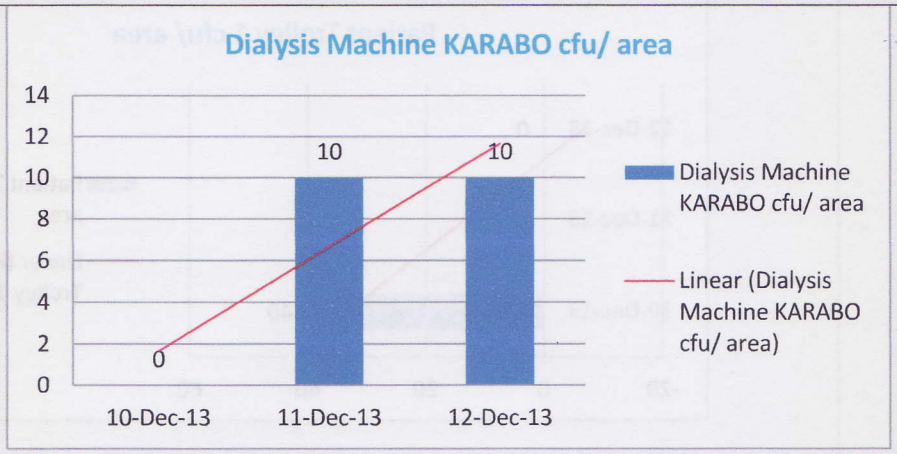
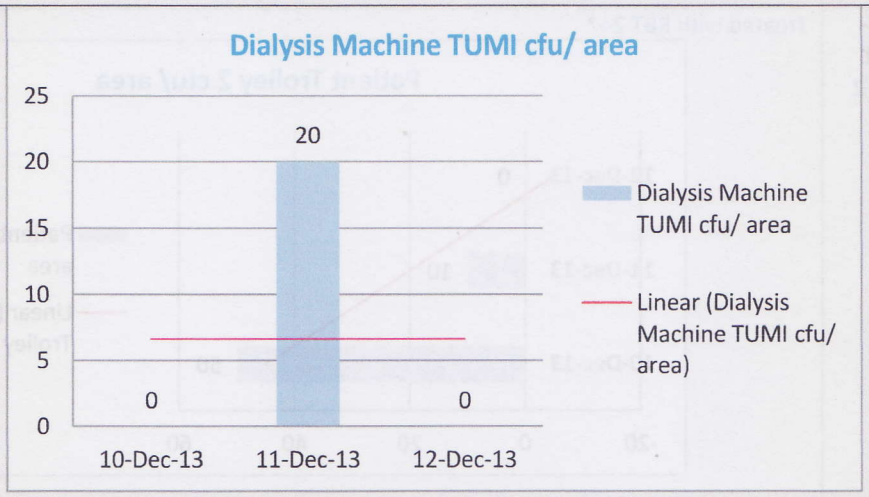
Test Code	Swabbed Area	Description	Test Result 10 Dec 2013	Test Result 11 Dec 2013	Test Result 12 Dec 2013
AREA A – PATIENT BATHROOMS					
A1	Patient Bathroom	Sample taken at 5:30am prior to treatment with RBT 247	30 cfu/ area		
A2	Patient Bathroom	Sample taken at 6:00am after treatment with RBT 247	0 cfu/ area		
AREA B – DIALYSIS MACHINE CHEROL					
B1	Dialysis Machine	Sample taken at 5:30am prior to treatment with RBT 247	0 cfu/ area		
B2	Dialysis Machine	Sample taken at 6:00am after treatment with RBT 247	0 cfu/ area		
B3	Dialysis Machine	4hours to go on machine		20 cfu/ area	
B4	Dialysis Machine	Machine not is use			0 cfu/ area
AREA C – DIALYSIS MACHINE ANDRE					
C1	Dialysis Machine	Sample taken at 5:30am prior to treatment with RBT 247	20 cfu/ area		
C2	Dialysis Machine	Sample taken at 6:00am after treatment with RBT 247	0 cfu/ area		
	Dialysis Machine	11 minutes to go on machine		80 cfu/ area	
	Dialysis Machine	35 minutes to go on machine			20 cfu/ area
AREA D – DIALYSIS MACHINE LENE					
D1	Dialysis Machine	Sample taken at 5:30am prior to treatment with RBT 247	10 cfu/ area		
D2	Dialysis Machine	Sample taken at 6:00am after treatment with RBT 247	0 cfu/ area		
D3	Dialysis Machine	1h 49 minutes to go on machine		0 cfu/ area	
D4	Dialysis Machine	41 minutes to go on machine			0 cfu/ area

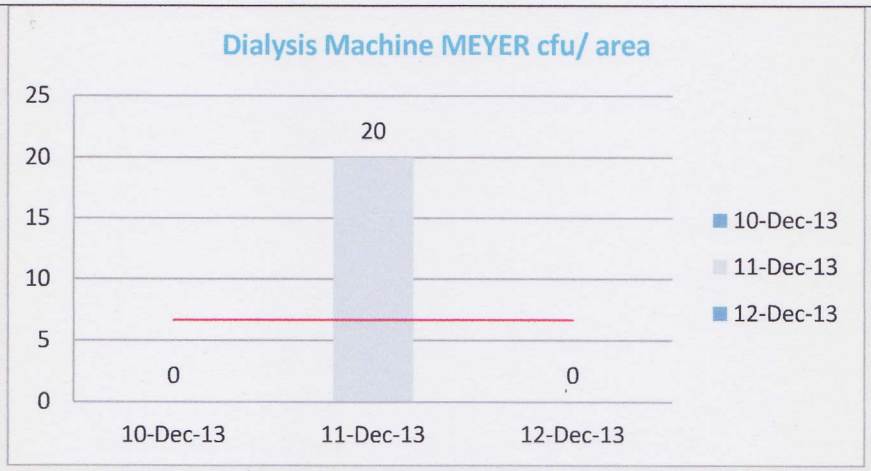
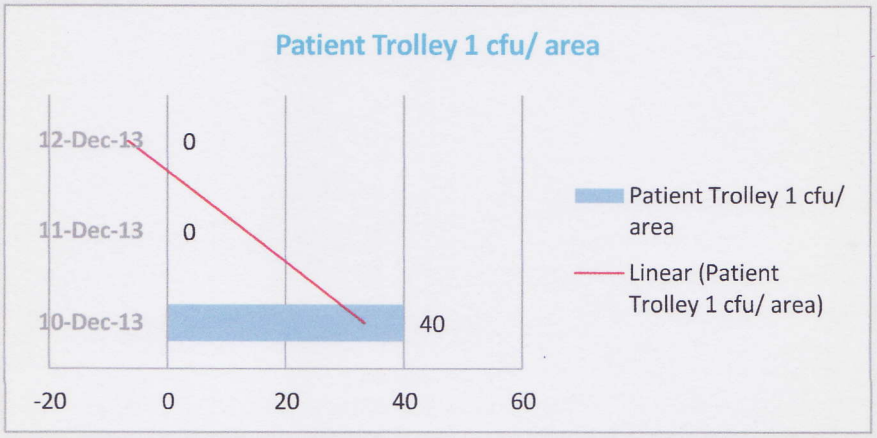
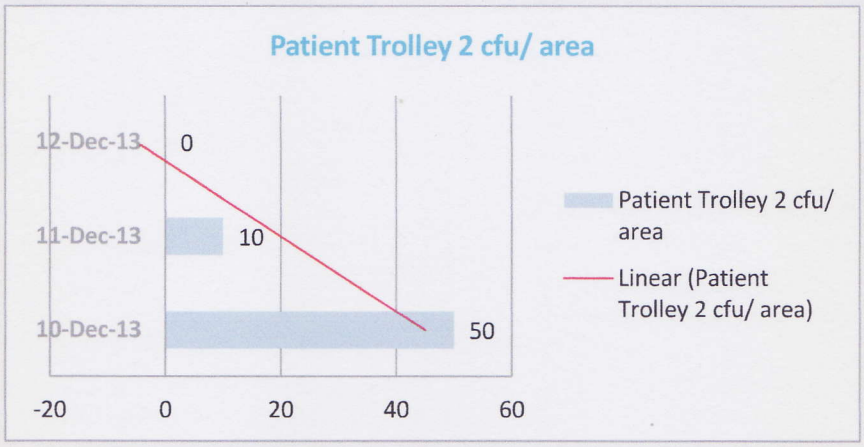
AREA I – DIALYSIS MACHINE KARABO					
I 1	Dialysis Machine	Sample taken at 5:30am prior to treatment with RBT 247	0 cfu/ area		
I 3	Dialysis Machine	2h 30 minutes to go on machine		10 cfu/ area	
I 4	Dialysis Machine	Machine not in use			10 cfu/ area
AREA J – DIALYSIS MACHINE TUMI					
J1	Dialysis Machine	Sample taken at 5:30am prior to treatment with RBT 247	0 cfu/ area		
J2	Dialysis Machine	Machine not in use		20 cfu/ area	
J3	Dialysis Machine	Machine not in use			0 cfu/ area
AREA K – DIALYSIS MACHINE MEYER					
K1	Dialysis Machine	Sample taken at 5:30am prior to treatment with RBT 247	0 cfu/ area		
K2	Dialysis Machine	1h 19 minutes to go on machine		20 cfu/ area	
K3	Dialysis Machine	2 minutes to go on machine			0 cfu/ area
AREA E – PATIENT TROLLEY 1	Treated with RBT 247				
E1	Patient Trolley	Sample taken at 5:30am prior to treatment with RBT 247	40 cfu/ area		
E2	Patient Trolley	Sample taken after treatment with RBT 247		0 cfu/ area	
E3	Patient Trolley	Sample taken after treatment with RBT 247			10 cfu/ area
AREA F – PATIENT TROLLEY 2	Treated with RBT 247				
F1	Patient Trolley	Sample taken at 5:30am prior to treatment with RBT 247	50 cfu/ area		
F2	Patient Trolley	Sample taken after treatment with RBT 247		10 cfu/ area	
F3	Patient Trolley	Sample taken after treatment with RBT 247			0 cfu/ area
AREA L – PATIENT TROLLEY 1	NOT treated with RBT 247				
L1	Patient Trolley	Sample taken at 5:30am prior to treatment with RBT 247	120 cfu/ area		
L2	Patient Trolley	Sample taken after		0 cfu/ area	

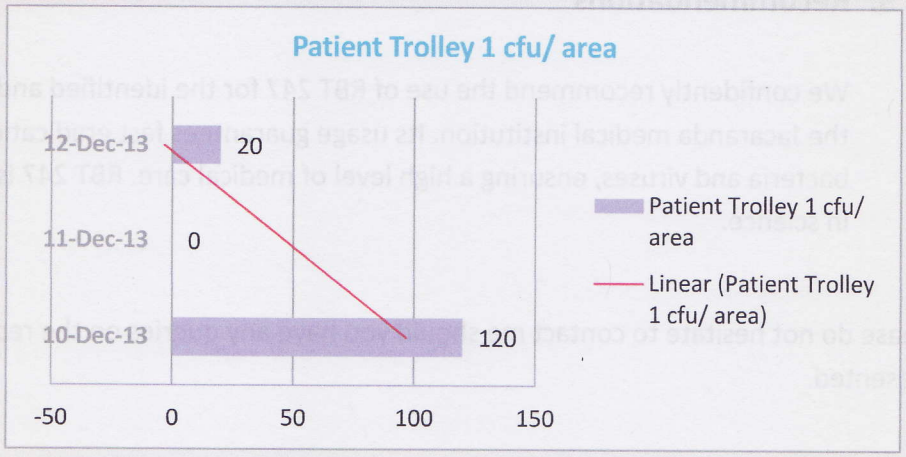
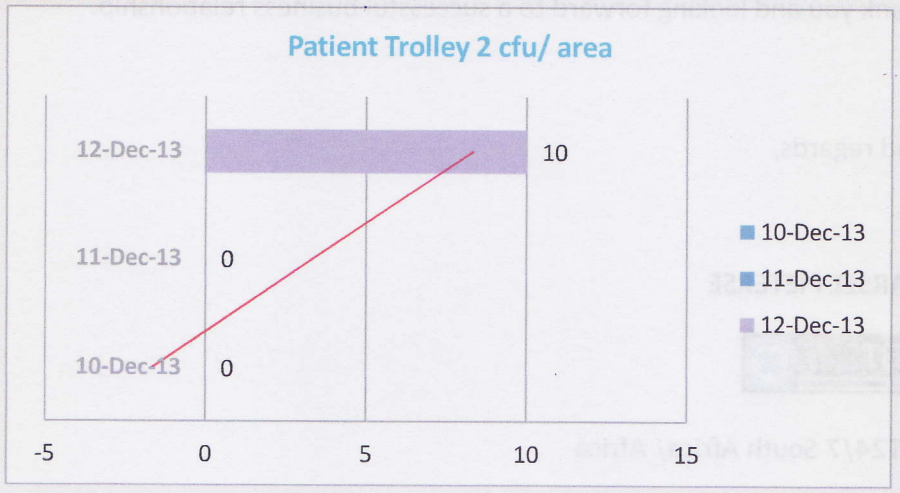
		treatment with RBT 247			
L3	Patient Trolley	Sample taken after treatment with RBT 247			20 cfu/ area
AREA M – PATIENT TROLLEY 2	**NOT treated with RBT 247**				
M1	Patient Trolley	Sample taken at 5:30am prior to treatment with RBT 247	0 cfu/ area		
M2	Patient Trolley	Sample taken after treatment with RBT 247		0 cfu/ area	
M3	Patient Trolley	Sample taken after treatment with RBT 247			10 cfu/ area

Test Results Analysis – CFU/ area reduction

Test Code	Test Result Review
AREA A – PATIENT BATHROOMS	
AREA B – DIALYSIS MACHINE CHEROL	 RBT 247 successfully displays its ability to perform at a 99.99999% kill of all known bacteria.
AREA C – DIALYSIS MACHINE ANDRE	 RBT 247 successfully displays its ability to perform at a 99.99999% kill of all known bacteria

AREA D – DIALYSIS MACHINE LENE	 RBT 247 successfully displays its ability to perform at a 99.99999% kill of all known bacteria
AREA I – DIALYSIS MACHINE KARABO	
AREA J – DIALYSIS MACHINE TUMI	

AREA K – DIALYSIS MACHINE MEYER	
AREA E – PATIENT TROLLEY 1	Treated with RBT 247  RBT 247 successfully displays its ability to perform at a 99.99999% kill of all known bacteria
AREA F – PATIENT TROLLEY 2	Treated with RBT 247  *RBT 247 successfully displays its ability to perform at a 99.99999% kill of all known bacteria*

AREA L – PATIENT TROLLEY 1	NOT treated with RBT 247 
AREA M – PATIENT TROLLEY 2	NOT treated with RBT 247 

3. Recommendations

We confidently recommend the use of RBT 247 for the identified and tested areas in the Jacaranda medical institution. Its usage guarantees fast eradication of all known bacteria and viruses, ensuring a high level of medical care. RBT 247 is a breakthrough in science.

Please do not hesitate to contact me should you have any queries on the report as presented.

Thank you and looking forward to a successful business relationship.

Kind regards,

MARSEL PIETERSE

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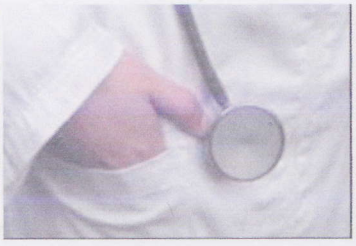
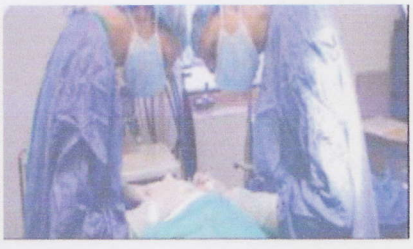
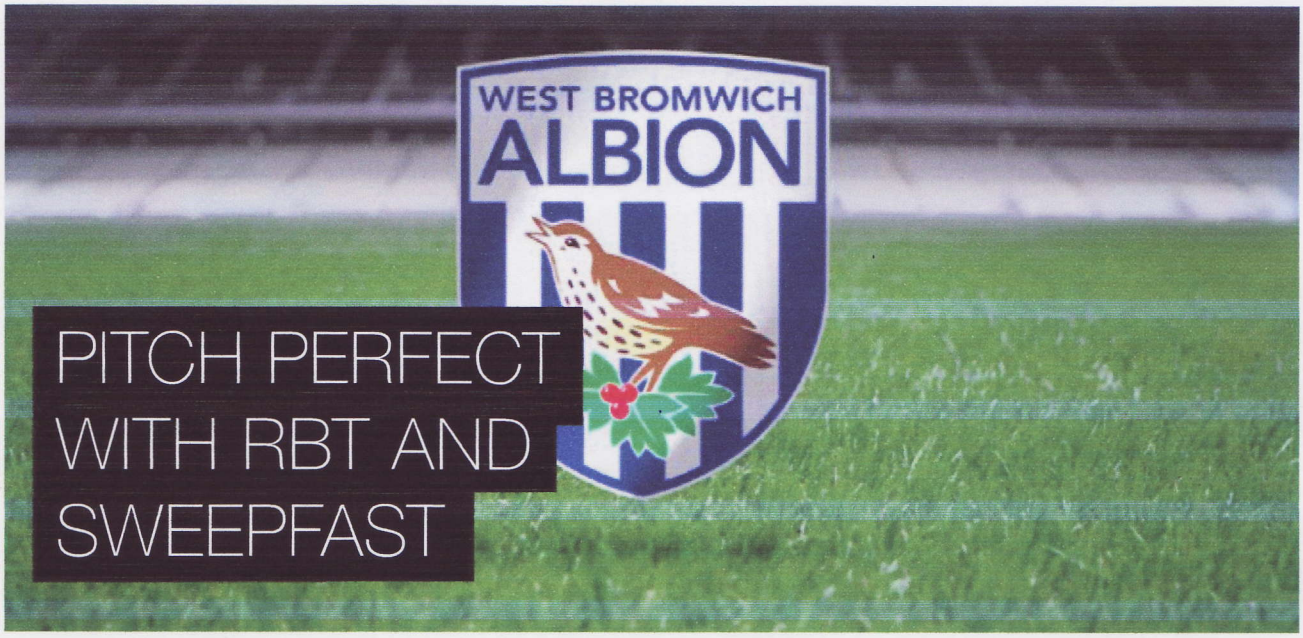
Web: www.rbt247.com

RBT24|7
RESIDUAL BARRIER TECHNOLOGY

CASE STUDY



PITCH PERFECT WITH RBT AND SWEEPFAST

How RBT 24/7 & Sweepfast delivered the best combination

The Problem – Keeping the pitch playable and safe

In Summer 2006, West Bromwich Albion completed the development of their £1.7 million indoor training facility, the 'Academy Dome'. The West Bromwich Albion Academy, which works closely with the football club, has made use of the new facility, delivering various coaching and learning courses for both young people and adults alike. With this added usage, the wear and tear imposed upon the state-of-the-art facility could certainly take its toll. The heavy usage results in a flattened synthetic pile thus reducing the quality of the playing surface whilst also providing infectious diseases with an excellent surface on which to grow.

Like many top football clubs, West Bromwich Albion provides a number of match day packages which allow children to take part in tournaments which are hosted at the Academy Dome. The club also provides tours of the grounds and hosts sports camps during the summer holidays, offering children the opportunity to get involved with football, cricket and basketball activities.

Pitch perfect delivery by Sweepfast and RBT24|7

RBT24|7 was invited to participate in the cleaning programme that was carried out by Sweepfast, at the West Bromwich Albion Academy Dome. Before treatment, swab samples were taken to measure the level of infectious contamination. David Reynolds, Director of Sweepfast, then performed a dry clean on the Academy's 3G turf pitch.

RBT24|7
RESIDUAL BARRIER TECHNOLOGY

CASE STUDY

Pitch perfect delivery by Sweepfast and RBT24|7

The artificial turf maintenance machine lifts the infill from the pitch and passes it through an airstream, which is provided by a powerful onboard turbine. This separates the fine particles and then places them onto a sieve to separate the coarse particles. The cleaned infill is then returned back to the surface and brushed back into place in a single pass, leaving the operator with very little to do except admire his work. Following this process, the RBT24|7 moss, algae and bacteria killer was applied through a Pedestrian Electric Sprayer with a 30 litre tank.

The Day After

The Academy was fully functional the following day. The surface and structure of the pitch had been rejuvenated and it had been relieved of its flattened and compacted feel. The Dome also smelt fresh; a further reminder of the thorough job which had been carried out by Sweepfast and RBT24|7.

The clinical tests which were conducted on the samples taken, identified that coliforms were present. Coliforms are a class of bacteria found in the faeces of animals and humans meaning they can be extremely dangerous should they find their way into cuts and grazes, onto hands (which could lead to cross contamination) or into contact with eyes, noses or mouths. The presence of this bacteria also causes major health concerns should it contaminate the drinking water which players use to rehydrate during games, as it causes infections such as E.Coli.

"E.Coli are almost exclusively of fecal origin and their presence is thus an effective confirmation of fecal contamination. Some strains of E.Coli can cause serious illness in humans."

The bacterial contamination can be spread across the playing surface via the trainers, boots, socks and shorts of players, and can even make its way to other areas of the complex. Yeast and moulds are high and this is a significant concern if moisture is added to the environment, as that will increase the contamination.

The Lab tests were conducted by ALControl Laboratories.

The Result - You can eat your food off the floor at West Bromwich Albion

RBT24|7 returned to the Academy Dome seven days later and re-swabbed the 3G pitch. The results returned were all shown as being <10. To put these results into context, <10 is a level that would be allowed within a food preparation area. That's quite a result.

RBT24|7 SANITISED PROTECTION

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