

## In-House AiroCide™ Mould Trial (January 2006)

A trial was set up at the AiroCide™ Headquarters in an unused part of the building in a "musty" room. It was assumed that mould spore levels would be high.

The room dimensions were approximately 5.0m x 4.5m x 2.2m, giving a volume of 50m<sup>3</sup>. 1 ACS-50 AiroCide™ unit was placed in the room. The unit was not turned on.

On day 1 of the trial, 3 different sized air samples were taken to give a baseline figure for the number of mould spores present in the air. The reason for varying the samples was to give a sample volume that would give a starting mould level that could be clearly seen to be reduced. The plates were incubated at 25°C for 5 days. All 3 sample volumes led to massive growth on the plates, showing there to be large numbers of mould spores in the air. The high numbers of colony forming units (cfu) seen meant that the scope for reduction was great. The AiroCide™ ACS-50 unit was then switched on.

On day 5 of the trial, 3 air samples were once again taken to ascertain if the AiroCide™ had reduced airborne levels of mould spores. These plates were again incubated at 25°C for 5 days. From the values shown in the *Table 1* it can clearly be seen that the AiroCide™ dramatically reduced the mould spore levels in the air. This reduction is calculated as between 96-99% using the figures below. This reduction is typical of that seen in other AiroCide™ trials.

Table 1

Sampling Volume	Mould Colonies Pre-AiroCide™	Mould Colonies Post-AiroCide™	% Reduction
500m <sup>3</sup>	201 cfu	2 cfu	>99%
1000m <sup>3</sup>	389 cfu	7 cfu	>98%
1500m <sup>3</sup>	555 cfu	18 cfu	>96%