



COPPER PATCH

SCIENTIFIC TEST RESULTS

Two independent laboratory tests have been conducted
on Copper Patch using Swab Testing Method

Test result findings as below:

TEST 1

Conducted by Anushka Food and Water Testing Laboratory

Test conducted between 12.12.2020 -17.12.2020

DURATION	TOTAL AEROBIC PLATE COUNT/ CFU*	YEAST & MOULD	REFERENCE METHOD
0 min	10	3	Lab Method: SOP No. 41
20 min	7	1	Lab Method: SOP No. 41
40 min	4	NONE DETECTED	Lab Method: SOP No. 41
60 min	3	NONE DETECTED	Lab Method: SOP No. 41
80 min	1	NONE DETECTED	Lab Method: SOP No. 41
100 min	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	Lab Method: SOP No. 41
120 min	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	Lab Method: SOP No. 41
140 min	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	Lab Method: SOP No. 41
160 min	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	Lab Method: SOP No. 41
180 min	NONE DETECTED	NONE DETECTED	Lab Method: SOP No. 41



TEST SUMMARY

Microbiological analysis of Copper Patch has been conducted using swabbing method for a period of 72 hours at 37 deg. Celsius.

Number of viable bacteria traced at an initial stage of zero minutes was 10 cfu (Colony-forming unit).

The count of bacterial population on the tested sample decreases steadily within a period of 1 hour.

After a period of 100 mins, no bacterial population can be traced for as long as 180 Mins.

The number of fungal cells traced at an initial stage of zero minutes was 3 units.

Within a period of 20 mins - 40 mins, no fungual population was traced on the copper patch.

The observations prove that copper patch kills bacteria (including yeast and mould) that is spread using hand contamination.



TEST 2

Conducted by Polytest Laboratories
Test conducted between 08. 07.2020 - 11.07.2020

DURATION	UNIT	RESULT	REFERENCE METHOD
0 min	CFU/cm2	1030	Lab Method: USP 1116
1 hr.	CFU/cm2	890	Lab Method: USP 1116
3 hrs.	CFU/cm2	760	Lab Method: USP 1116

TEST SUMMARY

Microbiological analysis of Copper Patch has been conducted using Swabbing method at 37 deg. Celsius.

Unlike test 1, large amount of bacteria has been placed on the Copper Patch using hand contamination method. Number of viable bacteria traced at an initial stage of zero minutes after contamination was 1030 CFU/cm2 (Colony-forming unit).

The count of bacterial population on the tested sample decreases steadily to 890 CFU/cm2 within a period of 1 hour.

The results have been further observed for a period of 3 hours where the bacterial population count drops even lower to 760 CFU/cm2.

The observations prove that copper patch kills large number of bacterial population that is spread using hand contamination.

The results and conclusions from the above studies have been taken from the scientific tests conducted by independent laboratories.
The findings could be subject to changes or errors under varied circumstances.