CLEANING LABORATORY EVALUATION SUMMARY

SCL #:	2011
DateRun:	09/05/2011
Experimenters:	Jason Marshall
ClientType:	Consultant
ProjectNumber:	Project #1
Substrates:	Stainless Steel
PartType:	Coupon
Contaminants:	Soaps
Cleaning Methods:	Manual Wipe
Analytical Methods:	Black light
Purpose:	To visually test the level of fluorescence of the provided cleaning products at varying concentrations
Experimental Procedure:	Part 1: Using a small amount of Mr. Clean Multi-Surfaces Antibacterial on Wypall X60 reinforced wipe, a stainless steel coupon was wiped. The coupon was placed in the UV illumination chamber in order to check for the presence of any fluorescing cleaner. Part 2: A follow up test was performed to detect the presence of any cleaning residue. Three clean stainless steel coupons, one control and two experimental, were taken. The control coupon was dry wiped with a clean wipe. The first experimental coupon was wiped with Mr. Clean Multi-surfaces Antibacterial. The second experimental coupon was wiped with tap water. After the coupons were allowed to dry for 30 seconds, a small amount of Glo Germ powder simulated germs was sprinkled so as to cover the entire surface of the coupons. Any extra powder was removed from the coupons by gentle tapping on the surface. They were then placed in the UV illumination box and visual observations were made.
Results:	Part 1: Negligible fluorescence was observed on the stainless steel coupon due to low concentration of the cleaning agent. Part 2: Glo Germ powder was effective in demonstrating a higher level of residual cleaner on the experimental coupons. The amount of residual cleaner observed was higher for Mr. Clean than with the water.

Summary:

Substrates:	Stainless Steel				
Contaminants:	Soaps				
Company Name:	**Product Name:**	**Conc.:**	**Efficiency:**	**Effective:**	**Observations:**
Procter & Gamble	Mr Clean Multi-Surfaces Antibacterial	100	0.00	☐	leaves residue

Conclusion: Water leaves a smaller amount of residue than Mr. Clean. Mr. Clean leaves a greater residue that is not detectable at a very small concentration under UV illumination.