HEALTHY ENVIRONMENT INNOVATIONS

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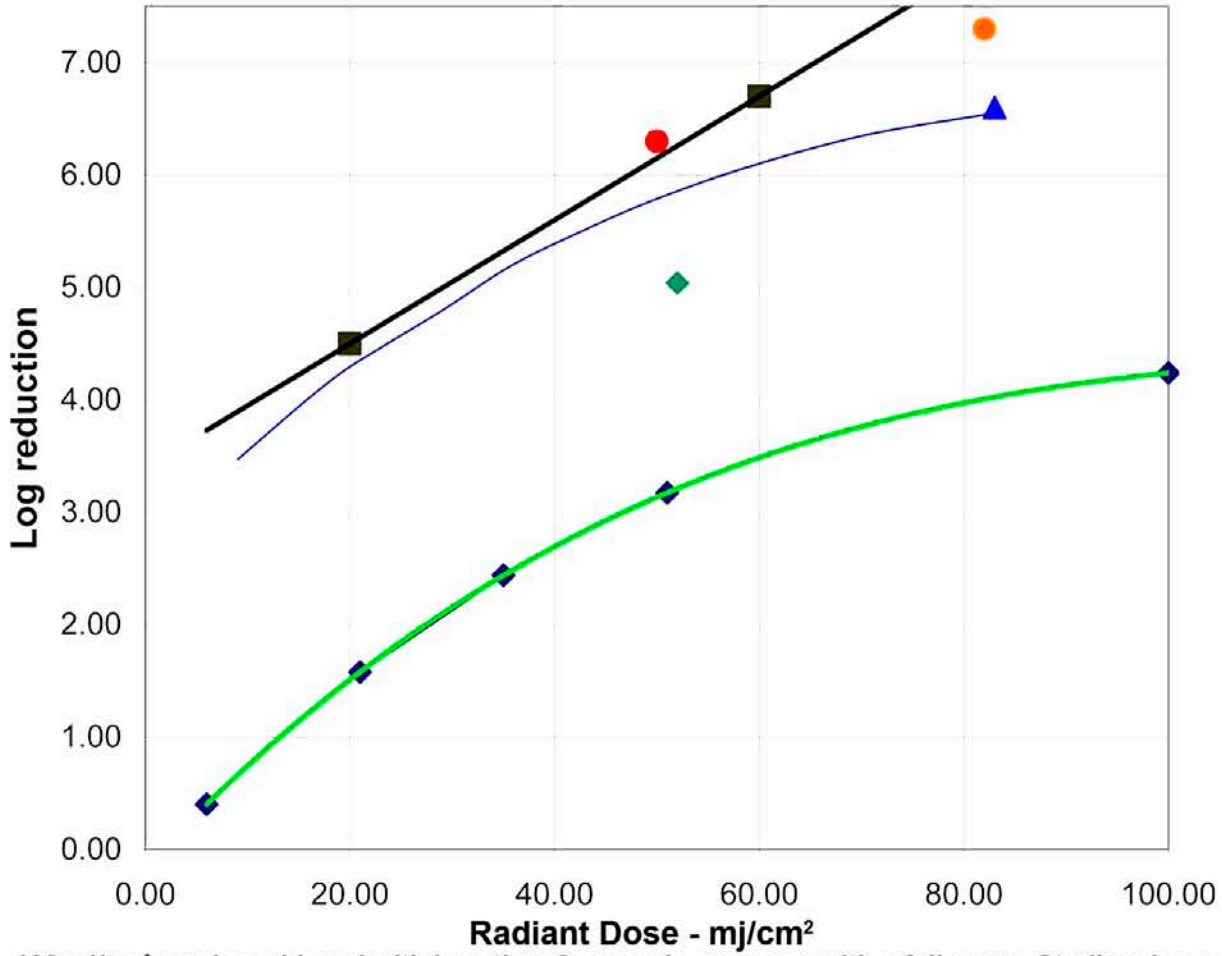
(bold numbers represent 100% kill)

Radiant Dose mj/cm²	B. atrophaeus*	A. baumannii	MRSA	MRSA +1%	C. sporogenes** (C. difficile)	FeCV Feline calici	Kill
100.00	4.24						>99.99%
83.00					**6.6**		100%
82.00				7.30			>99.99%
60.00		**6.7**					100%
52.00						**5.04**	100%
51.00	3.17						
50.00			**6.30**				100%
35.00	2.44						
21.00	1.58						
20.00		**4.50**					100%
6.00	0.40						
	* spores				**surrogate spores		

Test Comparison



100 mj/cm² can be achieved with less than 3 seconds exposure with a full power Sterilray lamp

B. atrophaeus* — A. baumannii — MRSA
MRSA +1% — C. sporogenes** — FeCV
Poly. (B. atrophaeus*) — Linear (A. baumannii)

FeCV test performed Jan 2007 at
Microtest Laboratories, Inc.
Agawam, MA 01001
All other tests performed Dec 2006-Jan 2007 at
Microbiology Research Associates, Inc.
Acton, MA 01720

Sterilray Technology Test Data

http://www.he-innovations.com/lab_reports/LabReports.html

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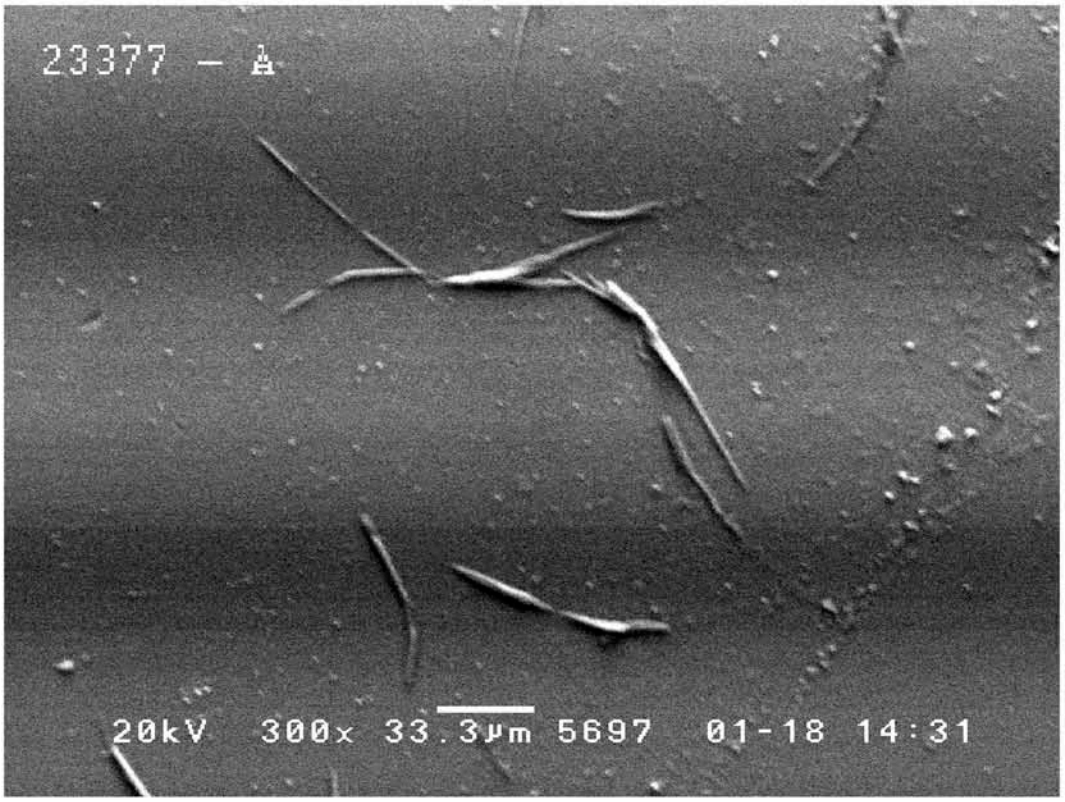

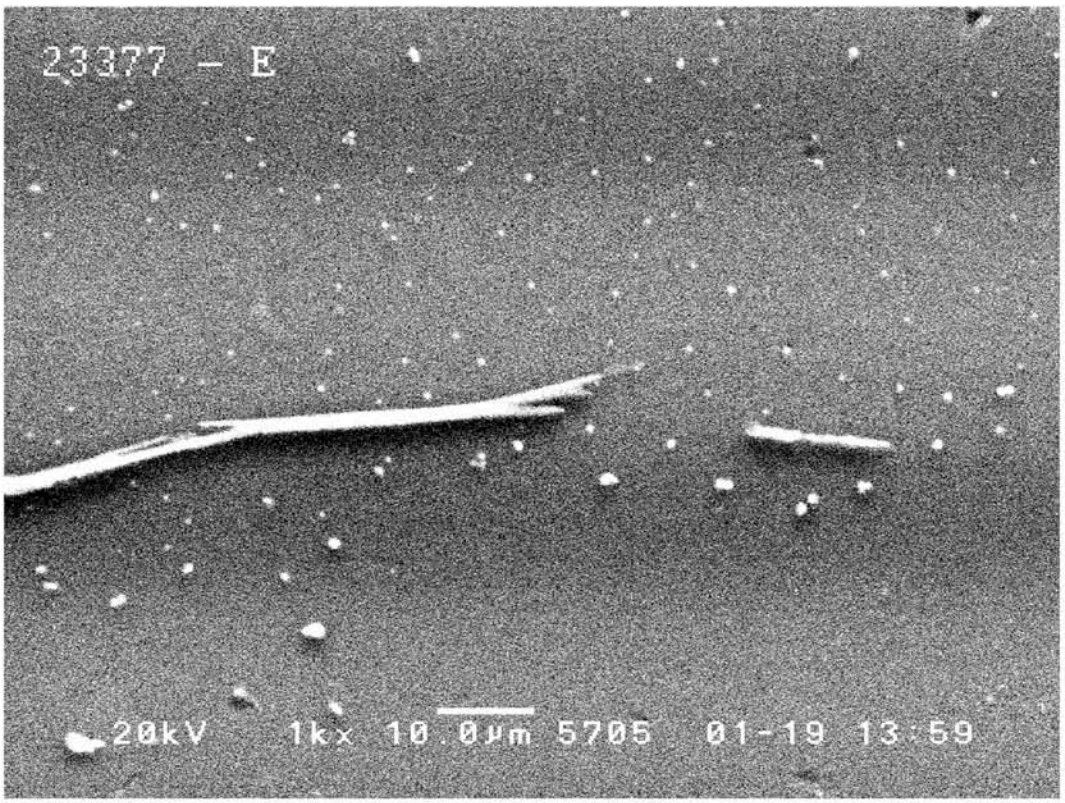

The micrographs show dead Bacillus atrophaeus. They show fractures and segments that were blown off of the organism while in it's vegetative state. The spores are contained inside this rod-like structure. All of the organisms, including the spores, were shown to be dead by a comparable slide that was irradiated with the same exposure and then incubated. This is the first indication that Sterilray is breaking bonds and killing microorganisms, not just forming dimers as with the 254 nm light. This activity confirms our theory that targeting the peptide bonds of the protein molecules in microorganisms is the best and most efficient method to ensure destruction of the offending organism. The photos demonstrate the side wall ruptures and the separation of its parts caused by an explosive force. This force most likely occurs when either the peptide bond or the disulphide bond is broken by the incoming photon(s). The outer spore coat (OSC) is rich in the higher bond energy disulphide (--S-S--) bonds which may account for the segmentation fragments.