ATP: Best Practices, Facts & Fallacies

DPC 2022 - Minnesota

Agenda

01 ATP: The Essentials

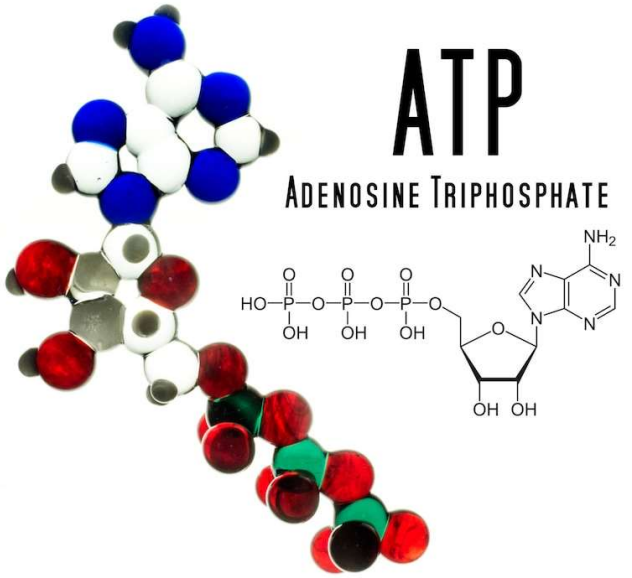
02 ATP: 10 Best Practices

03 ATP: The Facts

04 ATP: The Fallacies

05 Questions & Discussion

ATP: The Essentials

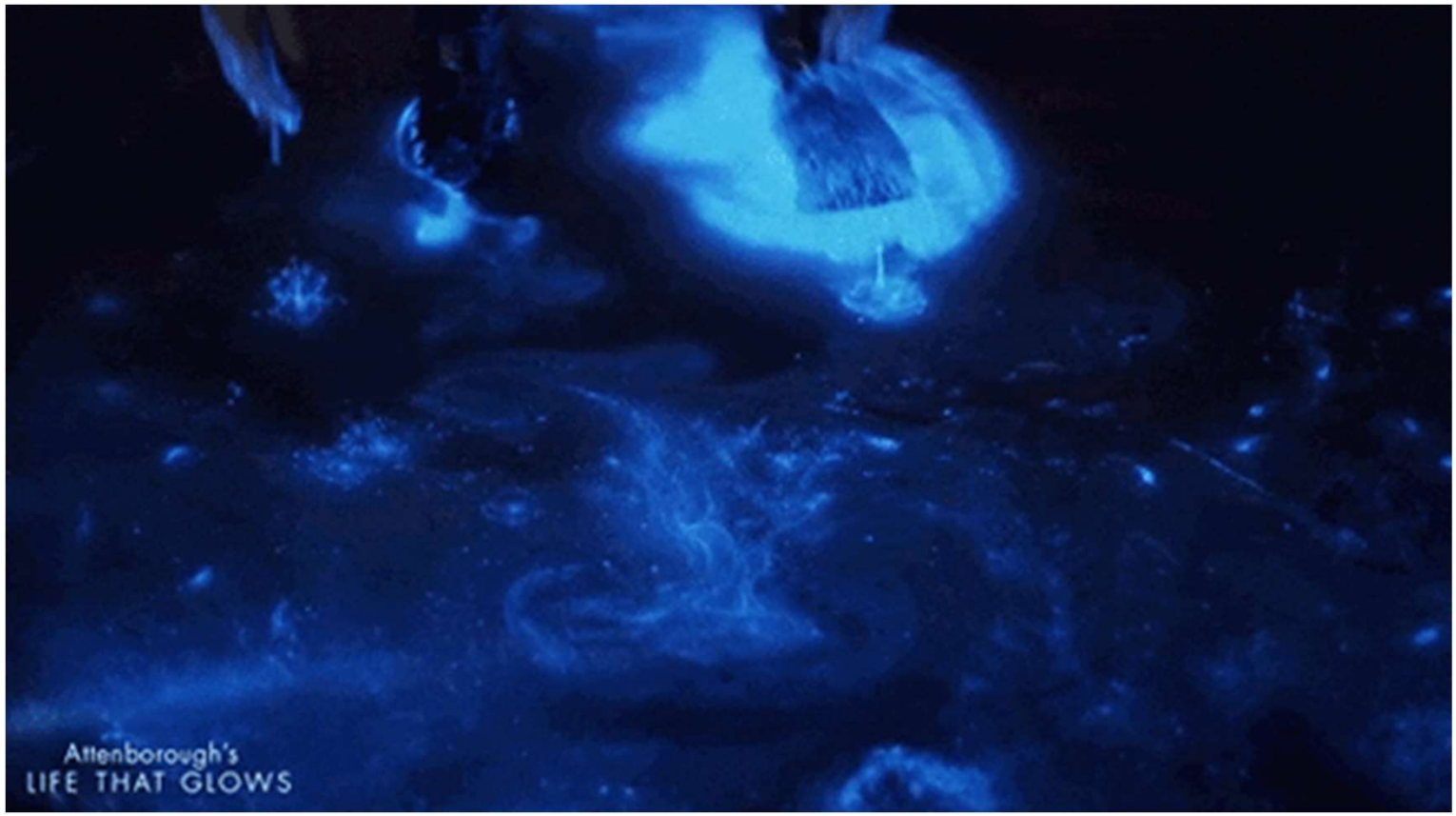


- What does the acronym stand for?
  - Adenosine Triphosphate
- What is ATP?
  - Conserved energy molecule found in living organisms
    - Bacteria, Fungi, Human Cells, Plants, Animals
    - Material originating from above
- What is an RLU?
  - “Relative Light Unit”
  - Arbitrary unit of measurement for bioluminescence
- How is ATP Used?
  - Extremely useful tool for Cleaning Verification across multiple industries (e.g. Food, Healthcare)
  - Applications in finished product testing as well (UHT, ESL)

ATP: 10 Best Practices

- Baselining RLUs
- Risk Assessment on Points
- Location Visualization
- Who Checks Who?
- Data Management – How?
- Continuous Improvement
- Pass / Fail (Baseline) Reviews
- Randomization
- Food Safety Culture (ATP)
- Partnering with ATP Vendor

Bio(luminescence) Break



ATP: The Facts

- RLU Levels:
  - There is no default “ATP Clean”
- Your Baseline Study Is Important!
  - An Auditor is going to ask…
- Heightened value pre-sanitizer
- ATP isn’t just for surfaces (CIP)
- Consistency is Key
- RLU can vary from swab to swab
- Temperature impacts results
- Signals can change over time

ATP: The Fallacies

- They're all are basically the same
- ATP is great for allergen testing
- RLUs can correlate to CFU
- Company X RLU = ½ Company Y RLU
- Sanitizer doesn't impact results
- I don't have to do micro anymore!
- If its 'AOAC Approved' I'm good to go
- Visually Dirty Swabs Yield High RLUs
- No Failures Is Ideal
- Product & Bacteria impact RLUs equally
- '0 RLU' does not mean 0 soil / 0 ATP

Questions & Discussion

Thank You!