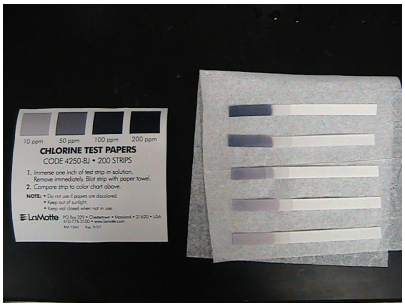
# Glucose Spotcheck

This test detects the presence of glucose which makes up all sugars. The swab tip is pre-wetted with a moisture solution safe for use on food contact surfaces. The enzyme solution in the snap valve does not come into contact with the test surface.

1. Flick the device before removing the swab and taking a sample, so that all of the moisture solution reaches the swab tip.
2. Do not touch the swab.
3. Take a sample of 10 X 10 cm of the surface to be tested. Allow sufficient pressure and rotate the swab between your fingers to ensure good contact.
4. Swabs samples can be taken and activated up to four hours later without any loss of performance
5. Once the test is activated it should be read after 1 minute.
6. If the liquid turns colorless to green the test is positive.
7. If no color change has occurred after 2 minutes, the test is negative and the device should be discarded.




## Why Clean & Rinse before Sanitizing?

Rinsing removes loosened soil and detergent from the surface. Rinsing after cleaning is important because organic material and detergent can bind up sanitizer making it less effective.

## What prevents a sanitizer from working?

The three factors that influence the effectiveness of chemical sanitizers are:

1. **Concentration**: The presence of an insufficient amount of a sanitizing agent will result in an inadequate reduction of microorganisms. Too much can be toxic.
2. **Temperature**: Generally chemical sanitizers work best at temperatures between 55-120°F.
3. **Contact time**: In order for the sanitizer to kill microorganisms, the cleaned item must be in contact with the sanitizer for the recommended length of time.

***Quaternary Ammonium Compounds***, (QUATs) up to 200 ppm in water at least 75°F (30 seconds), Advantages, nontoxic, odorless, colorless, noncorrosive, nonirritating; relatively stable in the presence of organic matter. Disadvantages, non-compatible with anionic detergents and hard water salts.

***Chlorine***: 50 ppm in water between 75-100°F, Advantages, effective on a wide variety of bacteria; generally inexpensive. Disadvantages, corrosive, irritating to the skin; deteriorates during storage and when exposed to light; dissipates rapidly; loses activity in the presence of organic matter.

***Iodine***: 12.5-25 ppm in water at least 75°F (30 seconds), Advantages, less irritating to the skin than is chlorine; and activity not lost as rapidly as chlorine in the presence of organic matter. Disadvantage, bactericidal effectiveness decreases greatly with an increase in pH; and may discolor equipment and surfaces.