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**The Product Quality Cleaning Workshop Team** 

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  - Cleaning Research Group
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# Many (most) manufactured objects require critical cleaning

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AT PMTS 2025

Metal fabrication/finishing

Automotive

Advanced Automotive

Aerospace

Medical devices

Pharmaceuticals, botanicals

Electronics, microelectronics

Optics

Additive manufacturing

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# For example









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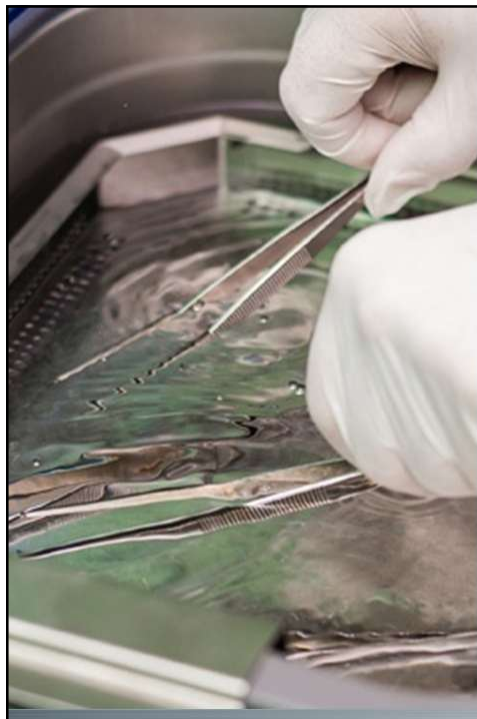
## Critical cleaning and surface prep is straightforward!



- Remove the soil
- Without damaging
  - the product
  - the workers
  - the facility
  - the pocketbook
  - the environment

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### The Five S's



1. **Soil** – matter out of place.
2. **Surface** – ceramic, metal, plastic, glass, wood, paper, textiles, smooth vs rough, soft vs hard
3. **Separator** – (solvent, water, air) separates soil from the surface.
4. **Safety** – skin, eyes, nose, lungs, ears
5. **Sustainability** – expense and environment

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## TACT – Frenemy of Cleaning

### What helps remove soil?

- Temperature
- Action
- Chemistry
- Time

### What makes soil stick?

- Temperature
- Action
- Chemistry
- Time
  - Product shape and materials
  - Soils/residue
- Changes in regulations
  - Limits available options

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## Balancing forces



### What helps remove soil?

- Chemical force
  - Polar / dispersion
- Physical force
  - Impingement
  - Agitation
- Must obtain access to surface with soil

### What makes soil stick?

- Chemical force
  - Polar / dispersion
- Physical force
  - Drive particles into substrate (Plastic, glass, and metal)
  - Cleaning / drying / polishing

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## Balancing chemicals and soils



### What helps remove soil?

- Type of cleaning agent
  - Aqueous / organic solvent
- Solvency
- Wetting / penetration
- Rinsing
- Drying

### What makes soil stick?

- Chemical / physical properties of cleaning agents versus the soil
  - Polar / non-polar
  - Density, surface tension, viscosity
- Chemical / physical nature of soil versus the cleaning agent
  - Silicone
  - Proteins
  - Residue – reacted soil
  - Particle size – small particles adhere

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## Balancing temperature



### What helps remove soil?

- Higher temperatures
  - More vigorous agitation
  - Melting, vaporization
  - Lower viscosity

### What makes soil stick?

- Higher temperatures
  - Caramelization (varnishing, polymerization)
  - Flash drying
  - Baked-on soils
  - Reactivity
  - Substrate change

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## Balancing time



### What helps remove soil?

- More time → more cleaning
- Prompt cleaning

### What makes soil stick?

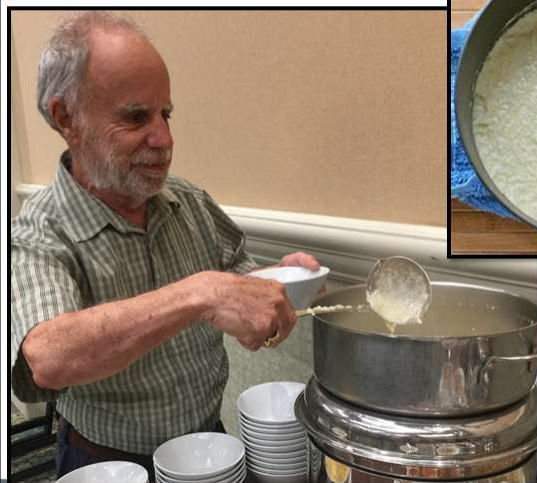
- More time → more damage
- Latency (prior to cleaning)
  - Longer dirty time leads to strong soil adhesion
  - Hold time
  - Time to ship components

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## Clean the grits right after you cook them!

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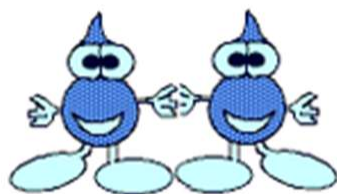
(Grits are a porridge made from coarsely ground dried maize or hominy.)

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## Cohesion and adhesion

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- Cohesion is the attraction force between similar molecules
- Adhesion is the attraction force between different molecules



Cohesion



Adhesion

Diagrams from USGS: <http://water.usgs.gov/edu/adhesion.html>

- Water has strong cohesion
- Water has strong adhesion to many materials

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## Teeny Critters

(biological contamination in cleaning baths, rinse tanks, supply lines, cleaning systems)

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## The birds, the bees, the flowers, the trees, and little critters in cleaning process baths



- Favorable conditions for life
  - Air
  - Water
  - Nutrients
  - Neutral pH
  - Mild heat
- Life is **persistent and adaptive**
  - Bacteria is found everywhere
    - Mountain tops in Antarctica
    - Deep sea vents



SHSU Colleague Tom Chasteen in Antarctica sampling for bacteria

[https://www.shsu.edu/~chm\\_tgc/Blogs/AB0.html](https://www.shsu.edu/~chm_tgc/Blogs/AB0.html)

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## A plethora of tiny, adaptive creatures

### Microbes

- Bacteria
  - 2 million species in the ocean
  - “ ....my guess is there are a billion species and the more I get used to this number, the more I feel it is a gross underestimate. But for now, it is as far as my mind will go, given so little data.”

“Species Numbers in Bacteria”, Daniel Dykhuizen, Proc Calif Acad Sci. 2005 Jun 3; 56(6 Suppl 1): 62–71, <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3160642/>

- Fungi
- Algae

### Biofilms

- Collaborative consortium of microbes
  - Naturally-occurring
  - Living and non-living components
  - Coordinated, functional community
  - Perform specialized activities
- Adhere to surfaces
- Persistent, inventive

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## Microbialite deposits: Lake Salda, Turkey



Similar to deposits found by Mars “Perseverance.” rover Picture by NASA (via Wikipedia)

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  - Persistent, inventive

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## Biofilms and manufacturing

- Adhere to surfaces
- Dental plaque
- Medical devices
- Plumbing
- Pharmaceutical water systems
- Your process tanks or process lines?

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## Sources of teeny critters in cleaning baths

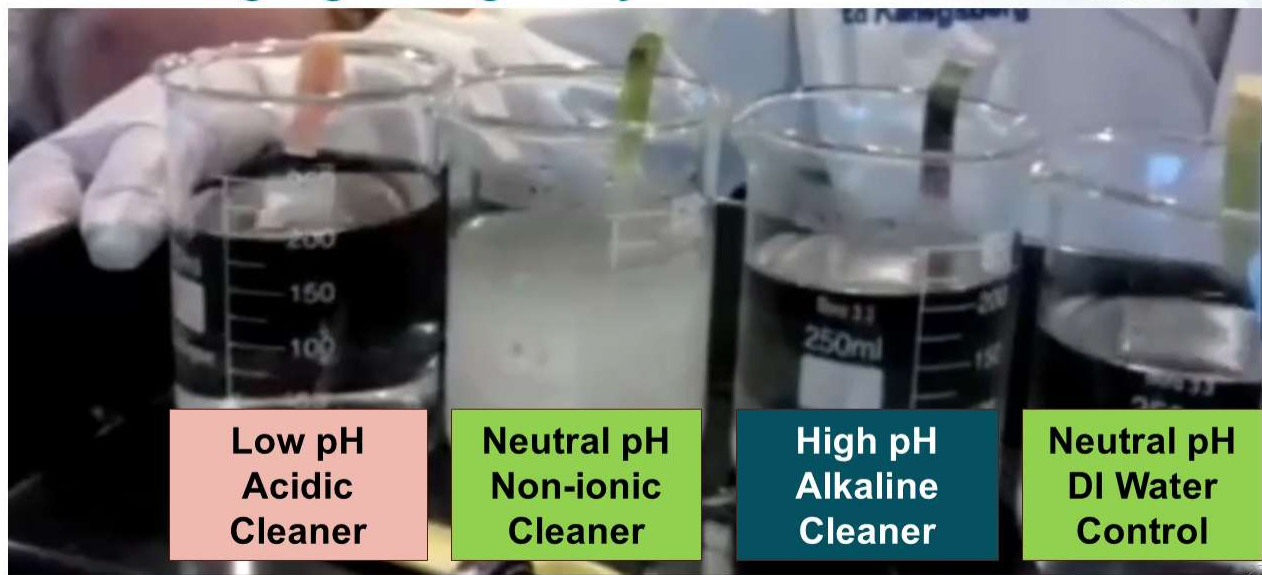


- Coolants, metalworking fluids
  - Some have “cidal” activity
  - **Bio**based oils
- Cleaning agents
  - A few have “cidal” activity
  - Others may not (or should not)
- Process conditions
  - Temperature
  - pH
  - Agitation

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## Demo: Something's growing in my bath water!



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## Critter growth variables



### Each table has:

- 5 bottles
- 2 packets of yeast
- Alconox
- Sugar
- Water
- Sprite®
- Cutting oil  
(to be shared among tables)

### Conditions:

1. Yeast and water
2. Yeast, water, cutting oil
3. Yeast water, sugar
4. Yeast, water, sugar, Alconox
5. Yeast, Sprite®

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The logo for PC Workshop AT PMTS 2025, featuring the letters 'PC' in a stylized blue font, followed by 'Workshop' in a red script font, and 'AT PMTS 2025' in a smaller blue font below it.

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## Activity

# Solvents and Solvent Blends

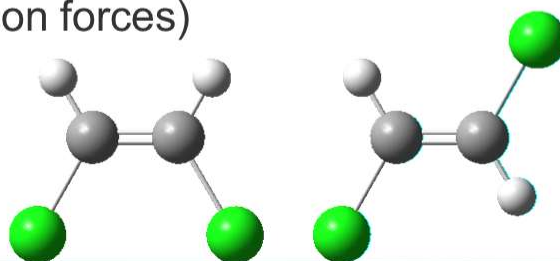
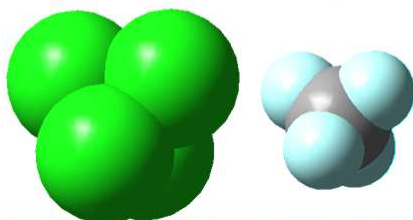
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The logo for PPF PRODUCTS FINISHING, featuring the letters 'PPF' in a blue square followed by 'PRODUCTS FINISHING' in a blue sans-serif font.The logo for PCW, featuring the letters 'PCW' in a blue circle with the text 'PRODUCTS CLEANING WORKSHOP' below it.The logo for Modern Machine Shop, featuring the text 'Modern Machine Shop' in a red box.The logo for PRODUCTION Machining, featuring the text 'PRODUCTION Machining' in a yellow box.

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## Like Dissolves Like

- How do we know what materials are “alike”?
- We have several familiar terms:
  - Hydrophilic (water) vs hydrophobic (oil)
  - Acidic, basic, neutral pH
  - Ionized vs neutral charge
  - Polar vs non-polar
  - Soft vs hard (London dispersion forces)

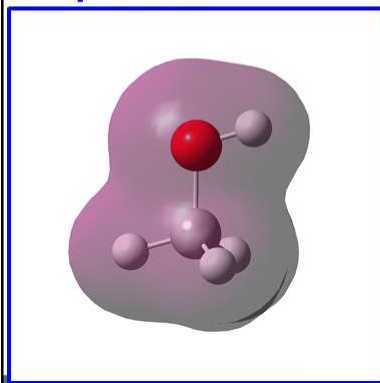


25

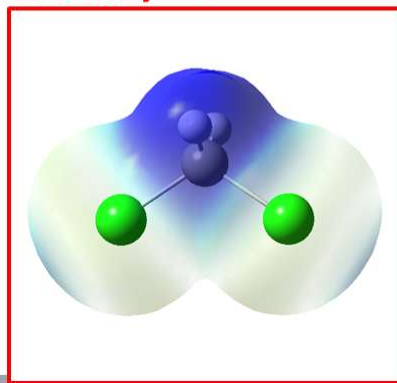
## Intermolecular Attractions

- There are three main types
  - Dispersion attractions ( $e^-$  cloud flexibility) – whole molecule
  - Polar attractions (positives/negatives) – whole molecule
  - Hydrogen bonding attractions ( $-NH$  and  $-OH$ ) – parts of the molecule

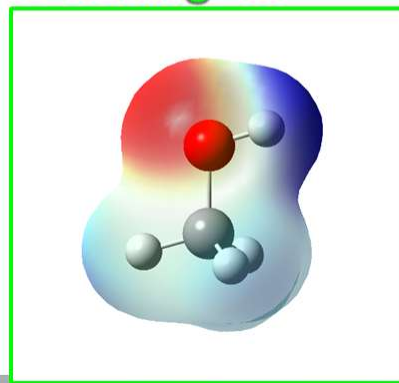
**Dispersion = D**



**Polarity = P**

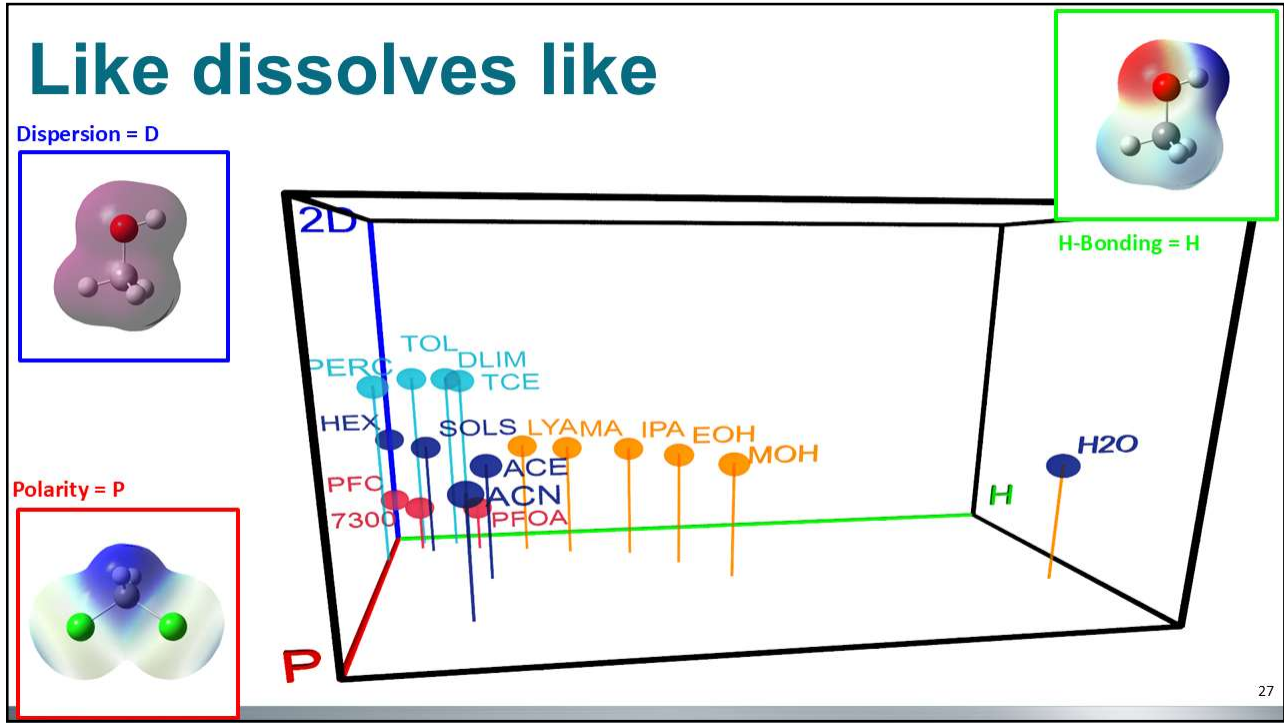


**H-Bonding = H**



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**Activity**  
**Become a surfactant**  
**Dissolve a soil**  
**Make a micelle**

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CW  
CROSS-INDUSTRY  
CLEANING WORKSHOP

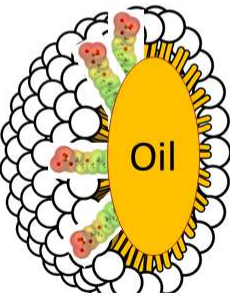
Modern Machine Shop

PRODUCTION Machining

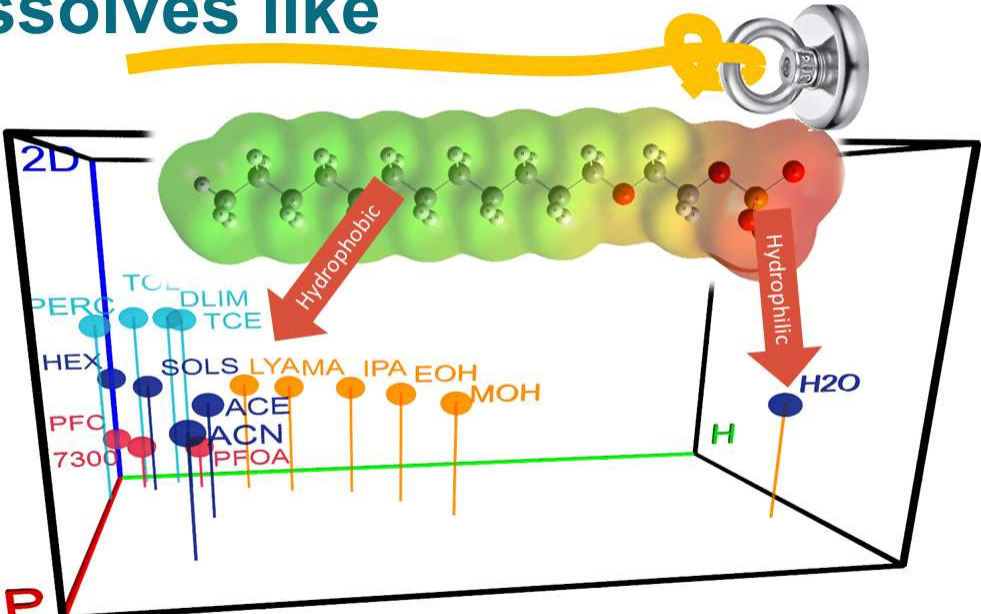
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# Like dissolves like

Surfactants  
(Soap) in  
Water



Micelle



2D

PERC  
TOL  
DLIM  
TCE  
HEX  
SOLS  
LYAMA  
IPA  
EOH  
MOH  
PFC  
7300  
ACE  
ACN  
PFOA

H

Hydrophobic

Hydrophilic

H2O

P

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# Surfactants, soaps, detergents

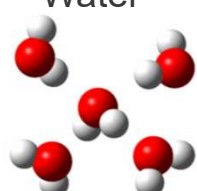
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Hydrophilic = water loving

Hydrophobic = water fearing (oil loving)

Hydrocarbon (oil)

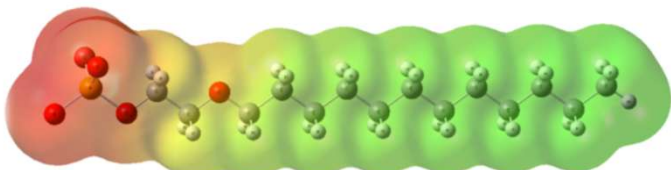
Water



M<sup>+</sup> Cl<sup>-</sup>


Salty Soils


Surfactant : sodium lauryl sulfate (SLS)



Polar "head"

Oily "tail"





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## Micelle formation



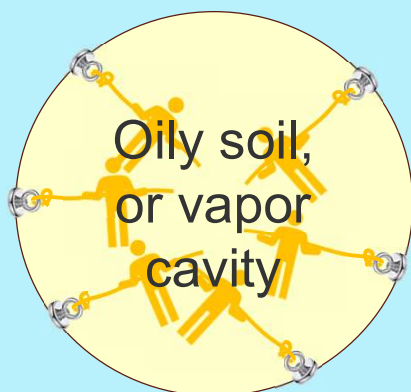
- Surfactants form micelles at critical micelle concentration (CMC)
  - Act as aggregates
- 3 dimensional structures formed
- Non-polar materials (oils) held in hydrophobic tail
- Hydrophilic head contacts water, polar materials

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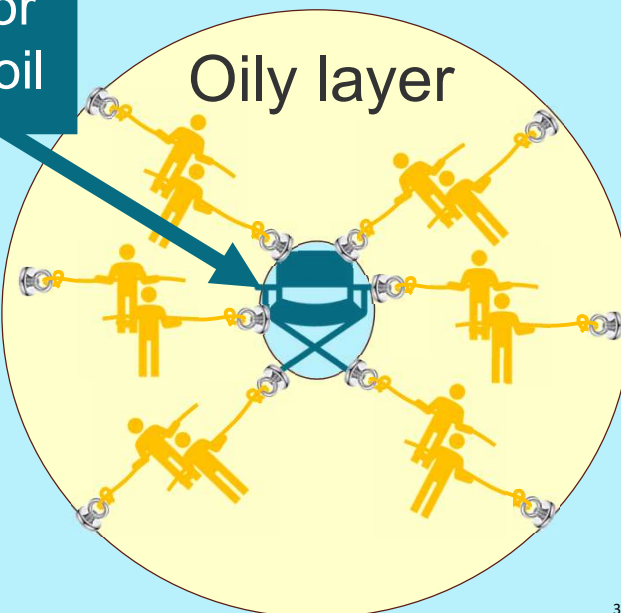
## Micelle

### Water



Polar or salty soil

Oily layer



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# Surfactants, Soaps, and Detergents

- Making oil and water mix

Above the Critical Micelle Concentration (CMC)

Water

Oil

Wikimedia commons

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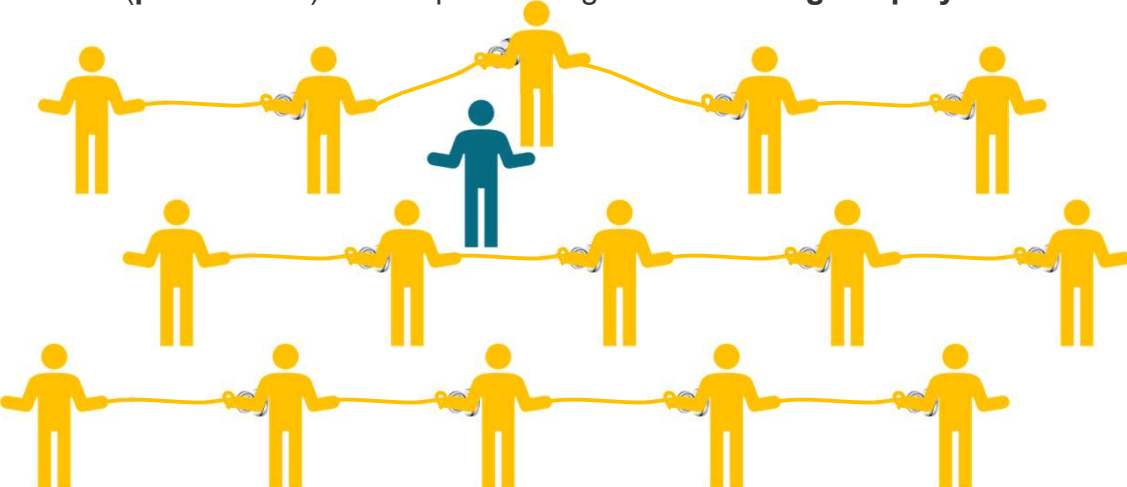
**Activity**  
Make a Polymer  
Crystallization, Crosslinking  
Swelling, and Adhesion

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## Polymers, Crystallization, Plasticizers

When there is a regular alignment of the polymer, we have a crystalline polymer. Additives (**plasticizers**) break up these alignments **making the polymer flexible**.

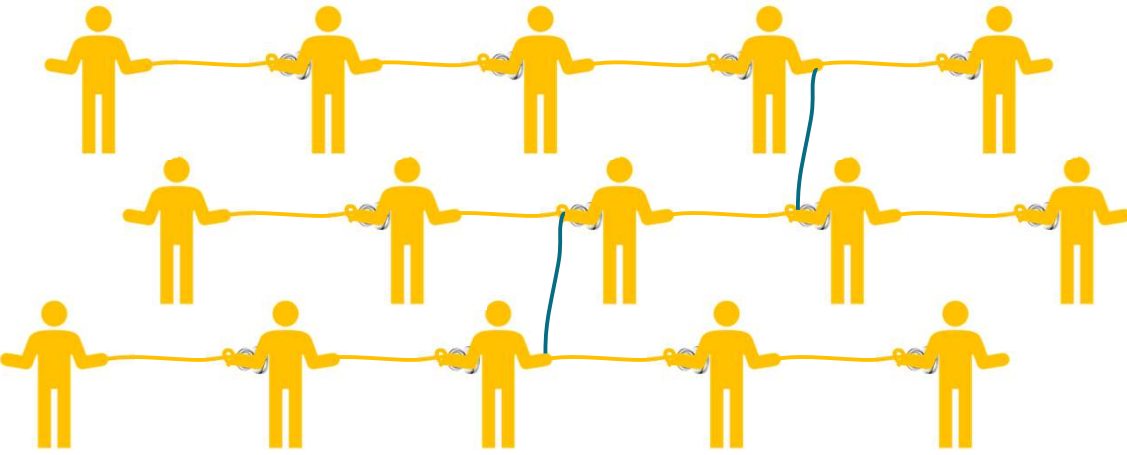


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## Crosslinking a Polymer

**Heat, oxygen, friction** can create polymers and can crosslink polymers. These **TWO crosslinks** have **TRIPLED** the weight of this polymer

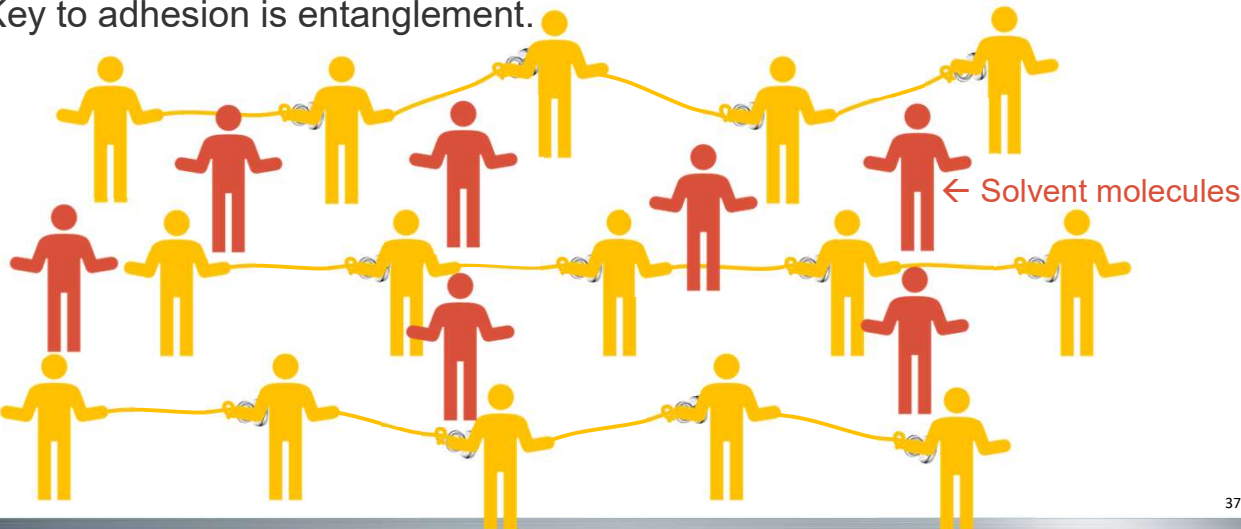


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# Swelling and Material Compatibility

When you want to remove a sticky polymeric soil, swelling is **GOOD**.  
When you DON'T want polymer degradation (e.g. **seals**), swelling is **BAD**!  
Key to adhesion is entanglement.



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## Speeding up the ACTION with ultrasonic energy

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 **CW**  
Quality Quality  
Doing it Right

 **Modern Machine Shop**

 **PRODUCTION MACHINING**

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## Fast Scrubbing Saves Time

- You might scrub at 5-10 Hertz (scrubs/s)
- Sonicare toothbrush:  
1000 Hertz (scrubs/s)
- Industrial Ultrasonic  
Cleaners: 40,000 Hertz



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## Balance: Cavitation & Acoustic Streaming



Both are present

- Ultrasonic “cavitation” is omni-directional
  - Dominant at lower frequencies
- Acoustic streaming is uni-directional (line of sight)
  - Dominant at higher frequencies,  
megasonics (400 → 500 kHz)
- Higher frequency, smaller cavities, more acoustic streaming

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# Sound Waves

Transducer

High Pressure

Low Pressure

Rarefaction

Compression

Sound wave

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product quality  
cleaning workshops

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# Drops, Cavities, and Bubbles

Drops are liquid surrounded by air.

Bubbles are air surrounded by liquid suspended in air.

Cavities are air surrounded by liquid.

Scientific Phenomena have VERY SPECIFIC word usages.

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# Stable and Transient Cavitation

The diagram illustrates the cycle of cavitation. It starts with a single bubble labeled 'stable cavitation'. Below this, a sequence of bubbles shows 'Bubble growth (low pressure/rarefaction)' indicated by a purple arrow pointing right. This is followed by 'Bubble collapse (high pressure/compression)' indicated by a red arrow pointing right. The bubbles are shown in various sizes, representing the growth and subsequent collapse. A magnifying glass icon with 'CW' inside is at the bottom right, with the text 'product quality cleaning workshops' below it.

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# Stable Cavitation

A microscopic image showing numerous small, spherical bubbles of varying sizes suspended in a liquid. The bubbles are clear and have a bright highlight, giving them a three-dimensional appearance. They are distributed across the field of view, with some appearing in small groups and others isolated.

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# Transient Cavitation

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Increasing pressure

Transient cavitation

Aluminum foil

microjet

Transient Cavitation Damage

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# Watch the Transient Cavitation Damage

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Transducer positions

Aluminum foil placed at the bottom of an ultrasonic tank

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## Activity


# Foil erosion, graphite removal, and graphite sandwich tests

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## Foil Erosion Test



- Take a **before photo** of your foil strip.
- Label your square bottle with your name.
- Fill bottle with some degassed water from the tank.
- Place your foil strip into the bottle.
- Close the lid.
- Place the bottles in the tank.
- Turn on the ultrasonics for one minute.  
(Each table choose a different sonic power.)
- Take an **after photo** of your foil strip.



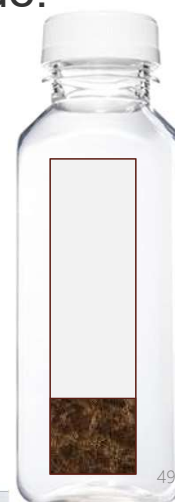
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## Graphite on Frosted Glass Test



- Cover the frosted area of a microscope slide with graphite.
- Take a **before photo** of your dirty microscope slide.
- (Use of the bottle is optional)
- Turn on the ultrasonics.  
(Each table choose a different sonic power.)
- Take turns putting your slide into different regions of the tank.
- Watch the cleaning action carefully.
- Take an **after photo** of your cleaned slide.



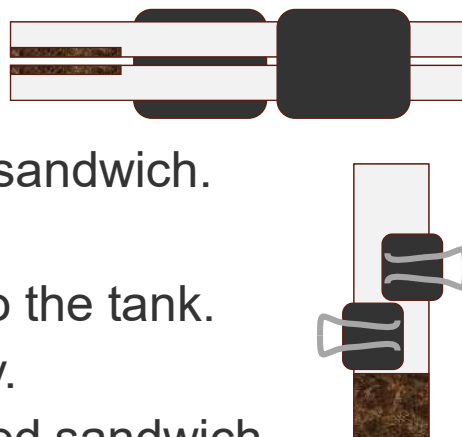
49

## Graphite Sandwich Test



This tests the omni-directional nature of ultrasonics.


- Soil TWO microscope slides with graphite.
- Place the graphite “face to face”.
- Clip the sandwich together.
- Take a **before photo** of your dirty sandwich.
- (Use of the bottle is optional)
- Take turns putting your sample into the tank.
- Watch the cleaning action carefully.
- Take an **after photo** of your cleaned sandwich.



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# Kahoot Quiz with Q&A

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# Lunchtime Assignment

## Vendor Interactions

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## Assignment: Interact with Vendors at PMTS/PCw



### Do this

- Interact with at least 3 providers of products / services related to critical cleaning / surface prep
  - On show floor & at PCw
- Obtain actionable information
- Interact in person
  - Find people who can help you

### Not sufficient

- Scanning your card
- Grabbing brochures
- Loading up on swag

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## Interact with vendors: categories



### Categories

**Aim for 3 interactions  
(not 3 per category)**

- Cleaning agents
- Water prep / water management / chemical management
- Cleaning equipment
- Cleanliness measurement / inspection

### Be efficient

- Your questions and notes are the most important
  - Make them relevant to your needs
  - Consider upstream suppliers and downstream customers
- Our questions are there for ideas
  - Don't try to address all the questions
  - Please don't recite our questions to vendors

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## All these must be rinsed

Components on and off the label

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- Surfactants
  - help with wettability
  - Defoamer - helps destabilize bubbles
- Builders
  - Control water hardness and pH
  - Chelators (Metal-Catchers)
    - Corrosion prevention
    - Can create wastewater issues
- Brighteners
  - Acids and Bases
    - Brighten and etch the surface
  - Specialty Corrosion Inhibitors
    - Passivate the surface
- Biocide
  - Algae and bacteria control
- Deodorant
  - Kills odor-causing bacteria
- Fragrance
  - Mask the chemical smells
  - May be left behind
- Solvents
  - Often this is the "secret sauce"

**Our On-Demand Aqueous Cleaning Course**  
discusses all of these in greater detail.

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### Micelles – residue potential

lipid-bilayer sphere

single-layer lipid sphere

polar heads

nonpolar tails

Wikimedia commons

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### It is better to have many small rinses

- All parts carry liquid from one tank to the next.

#### Three Small Rinse Tanks

5% cleaner

Tank 1

Tank 2

Tank 3

#### One Big Rinse Tank

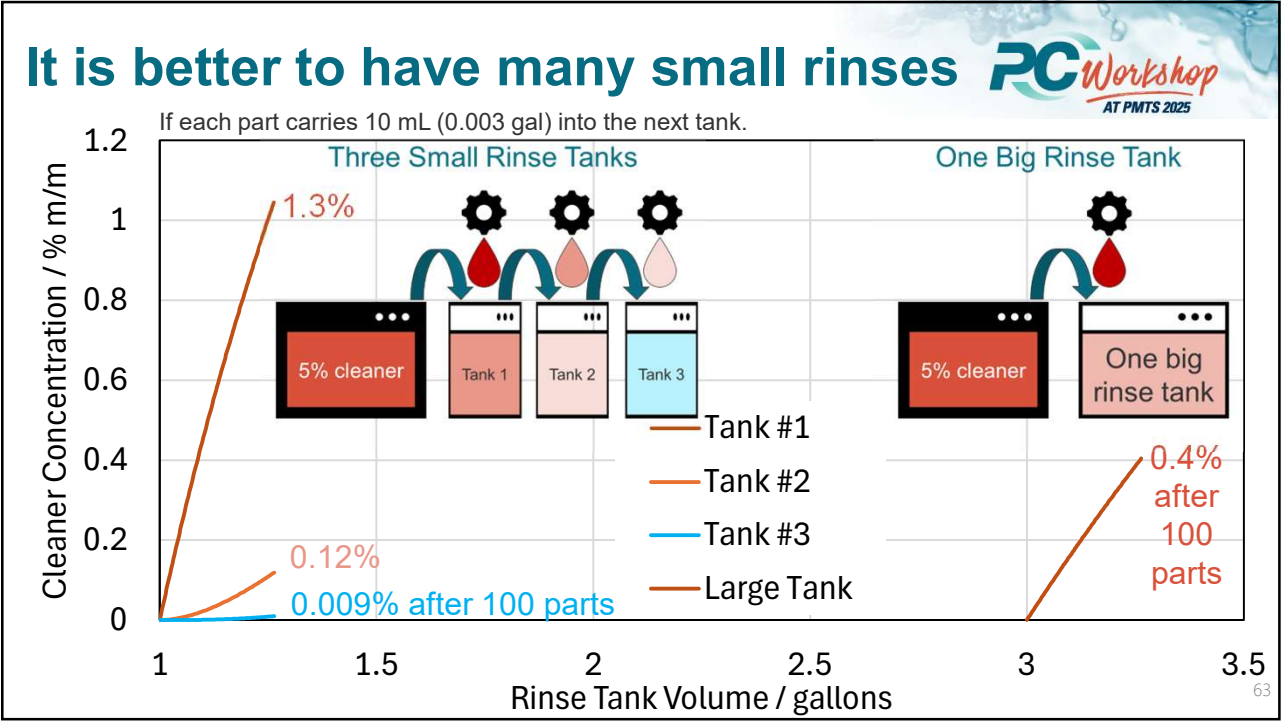
5% cleaner

One big rinse tank

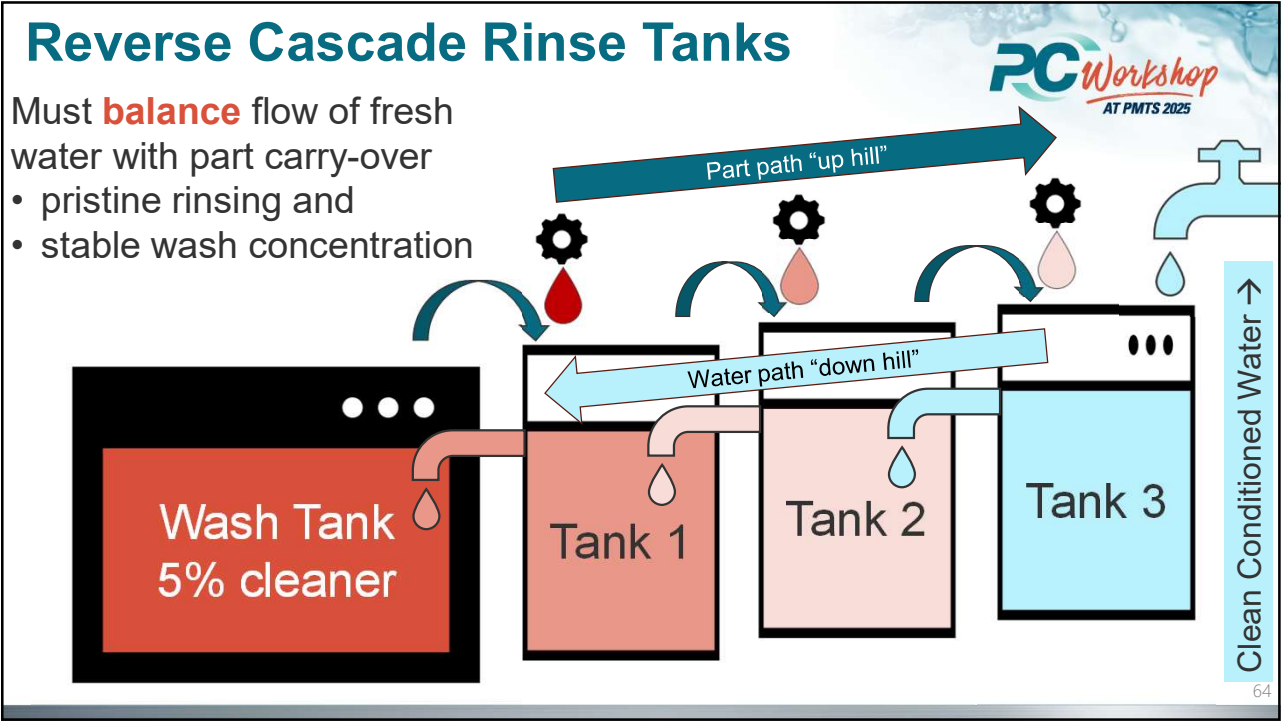
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Demonstration

of rinsing scenarios

using food coloring

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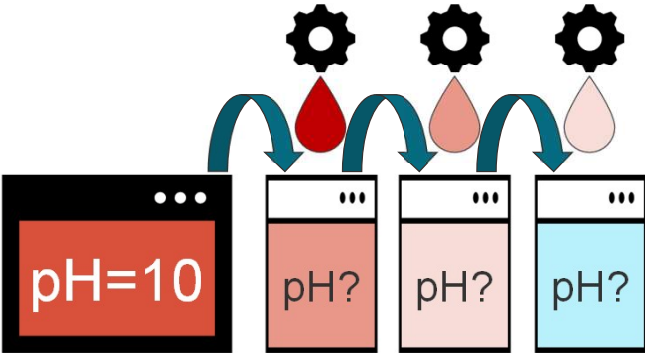
65

Demo: 3 Small Tanks vs 1 Large Tank

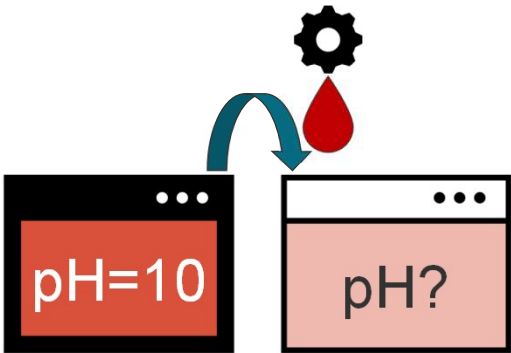


Using a straw to carry liquid over to the rinse tanks

Three Small Rinse Tanks



One Big Rinse Tank



This demonstration was performed using food coloring to show the carryover effects.

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## Cleanliness Inspection/Verification

- Direct observation: visual, photography, microscopy
- Indirect methods
  - Contact angle, reflectance, fluorescence, spectroscopy (FTIR, Raman, UV-Vis, SEM:X-ray)
- Extraction methods
  - Extraction & filtration of particles (Technical Cleanliness)
  - Extraction & concentration of residues
- Witness coupon methods
  - Challenging shapes, features, multi-material assemblies

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## Direct Observation

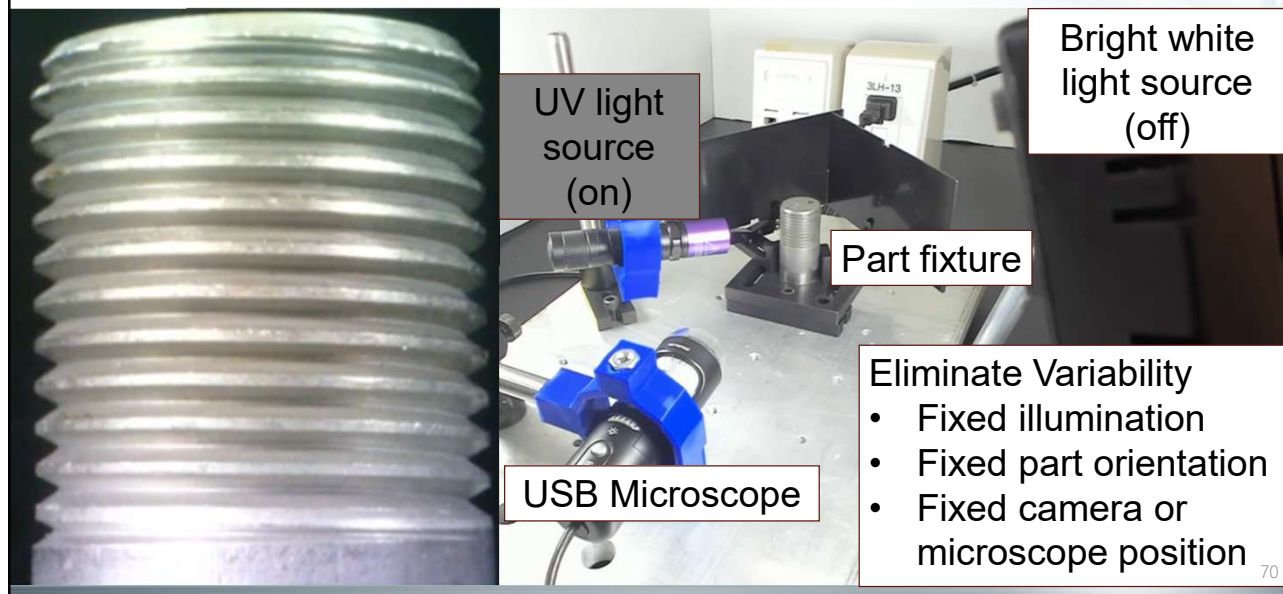
- ALWAYS take before & after images
- Bright light (or laser light)
  - Discoloration (diffuse reflectance)
  - Roughness (specular reflectance)
  - Grazing angle for particles
- UV light
  - Fluorescent soils
  - Fluorescent dyes (added intentionally)
  - Fluorescent particles



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## Standardized Photography

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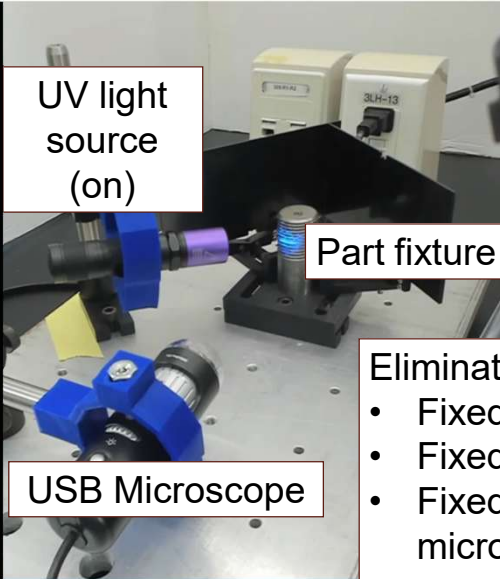


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# Fluorescence Imaging



UV light source (on)



Bright white light source (off)


Part fixture

USB Microscope

Eliminate Variability

- Fixed illumination
- Fixed part orientation
- Fixed camera or microscope position

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## Demonstration of a simple USB microscope

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# Particle Extraction, Counting, and Characterization

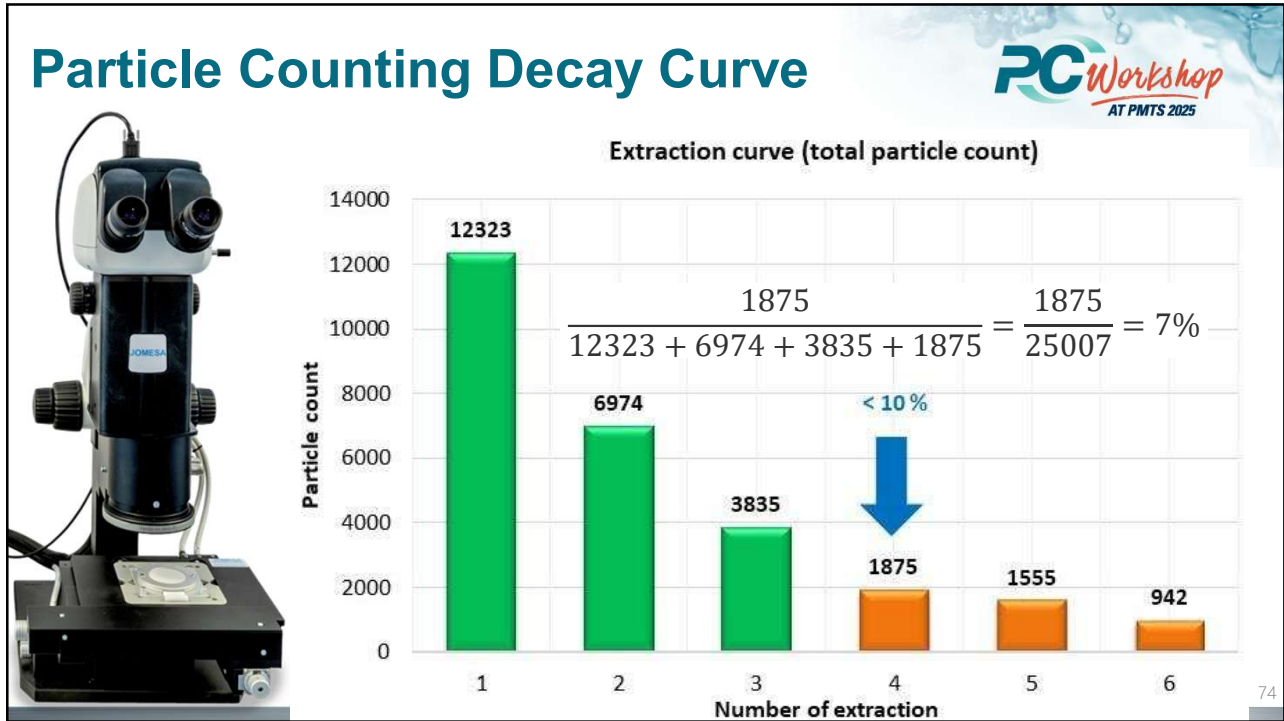


Technical Cleanliness Stds  
(VDA 19 and ISO 16232)

- Clean the parts
- Extract particles
- Collect them on a filter disk
- Count and characterize them




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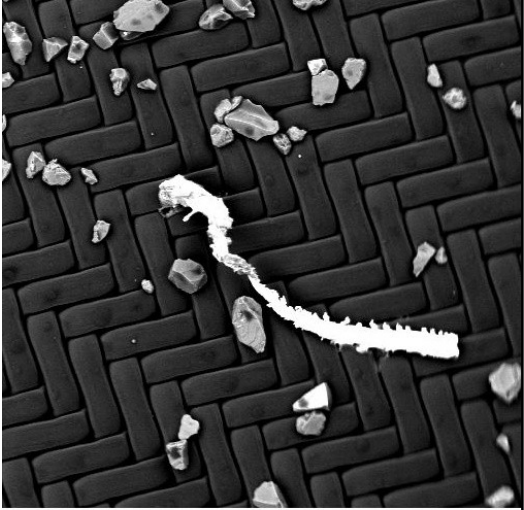


# Particle Characterization




Visible Microscopy





Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM)



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## Video Demonstration

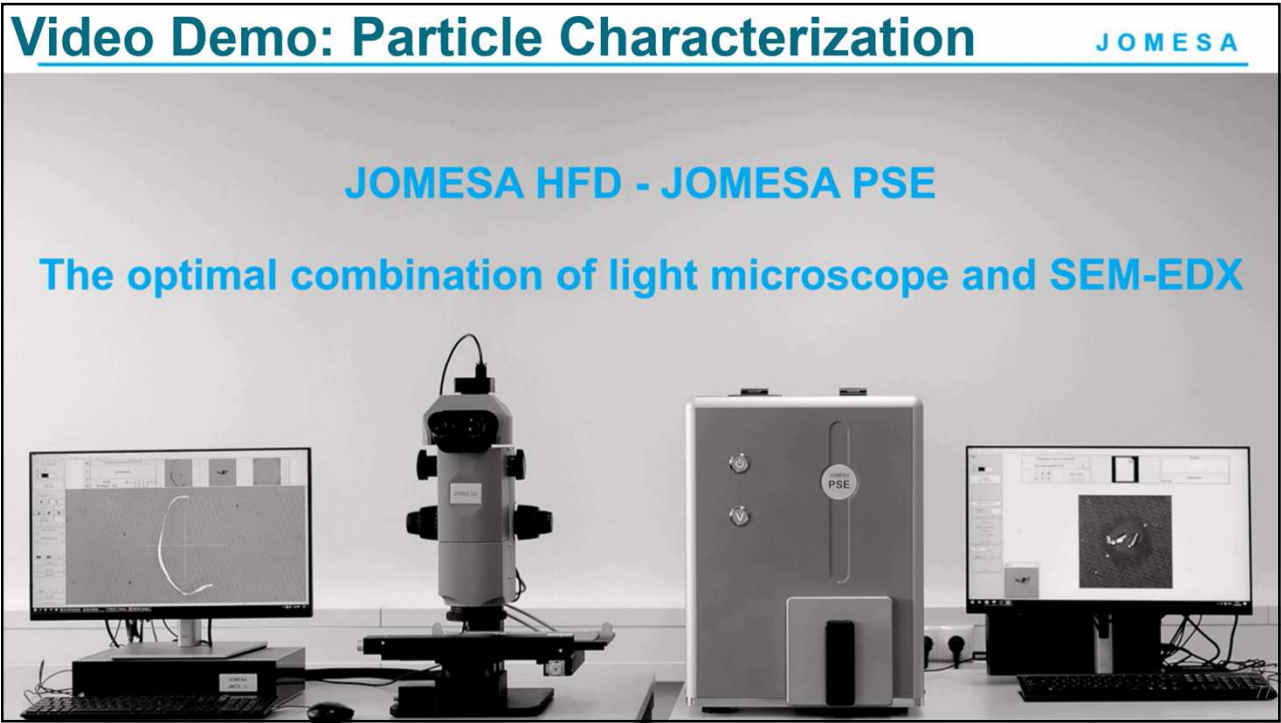
# Particle Characterization and Counting Microscope

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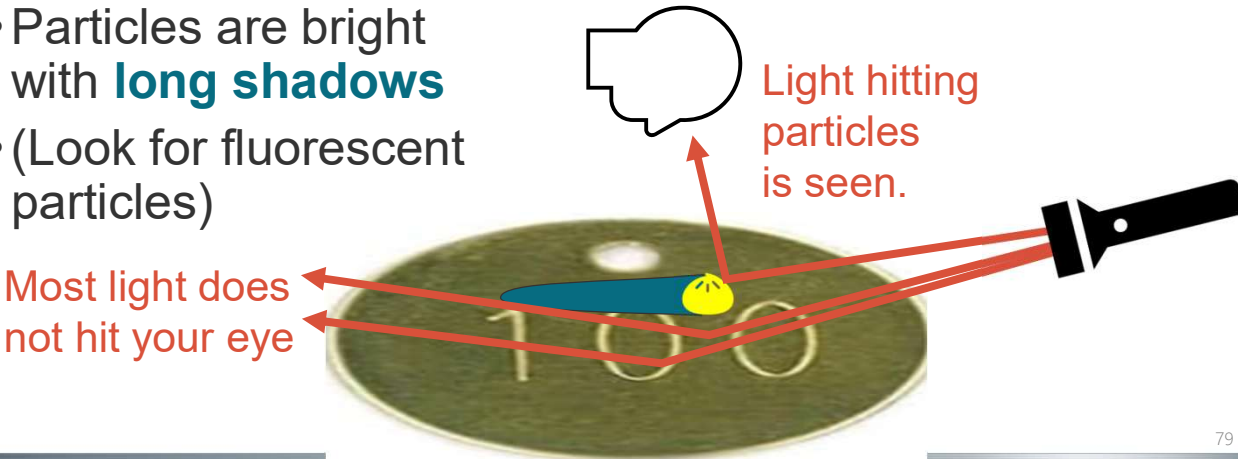
77



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## Inspect work area for particles

- Use grazing angle illumination to find particles in your work area and on your coupons.
- Particles are bright with **long shadows**
- (Look for fluorescent particles)



Light hitting particles is seen.

Most light does not hit your eye

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## Activity

# Use the UV flashlights to observe fluorescent soils

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## Fluorescent Soils

- Fluorescent particles:
  - Skin cells & fluorescent materials
- Fluorescent dyes (added to process fluids)
- Peanut butter is an “excellent dirt”
  - Oily
  - Proteinaceous
  - Insoluble solids
  - Sticky paste
  - Fluorescent



UV Fluid Leak Detection Dye, 8 Oz



Color Coding Dye, Red, 4 oz.  
★★★★☆ 68

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## UV Fluorescence Inspection

- Take a **before** photo of your metal coupons
- Smear some coupons with the peanut butter soil. (Don't overdo it. Wipe off the surface.)
- If you are allergic to peanut butter, use the sunflower seed butter and/or fluorescent powder.
- With a partner, take **photos** of your dirty coupons with the UV lights.

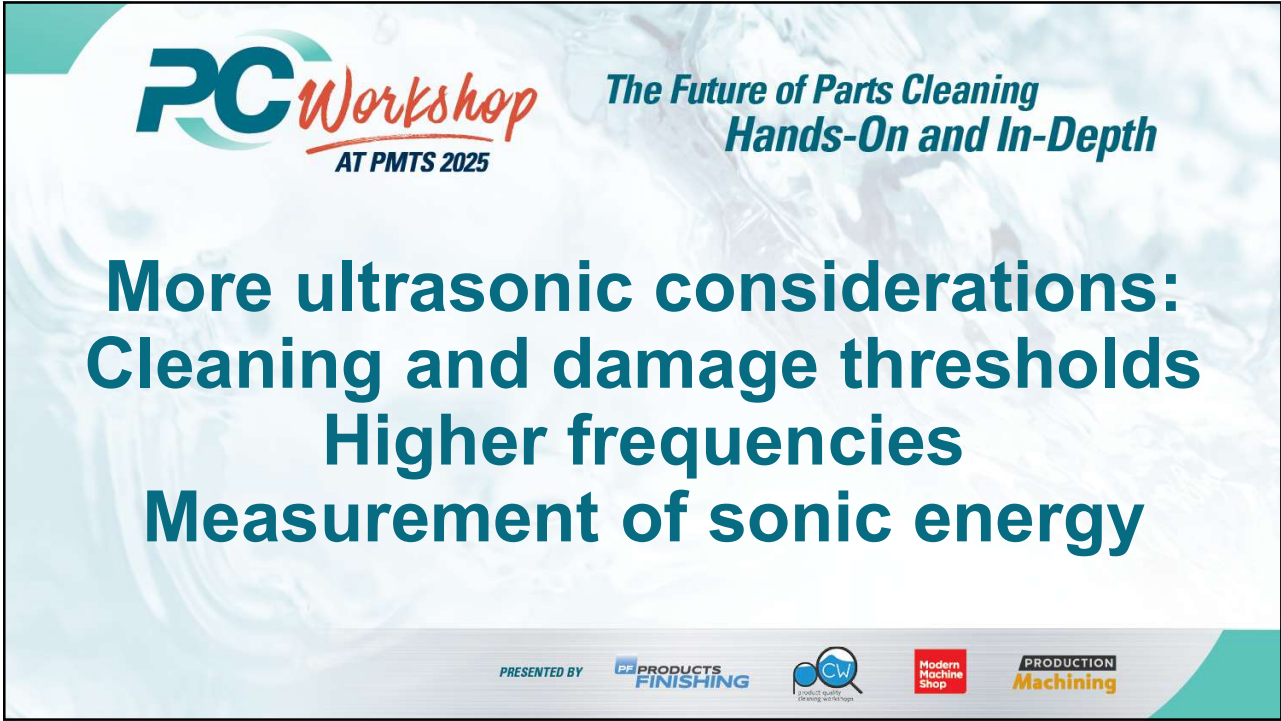


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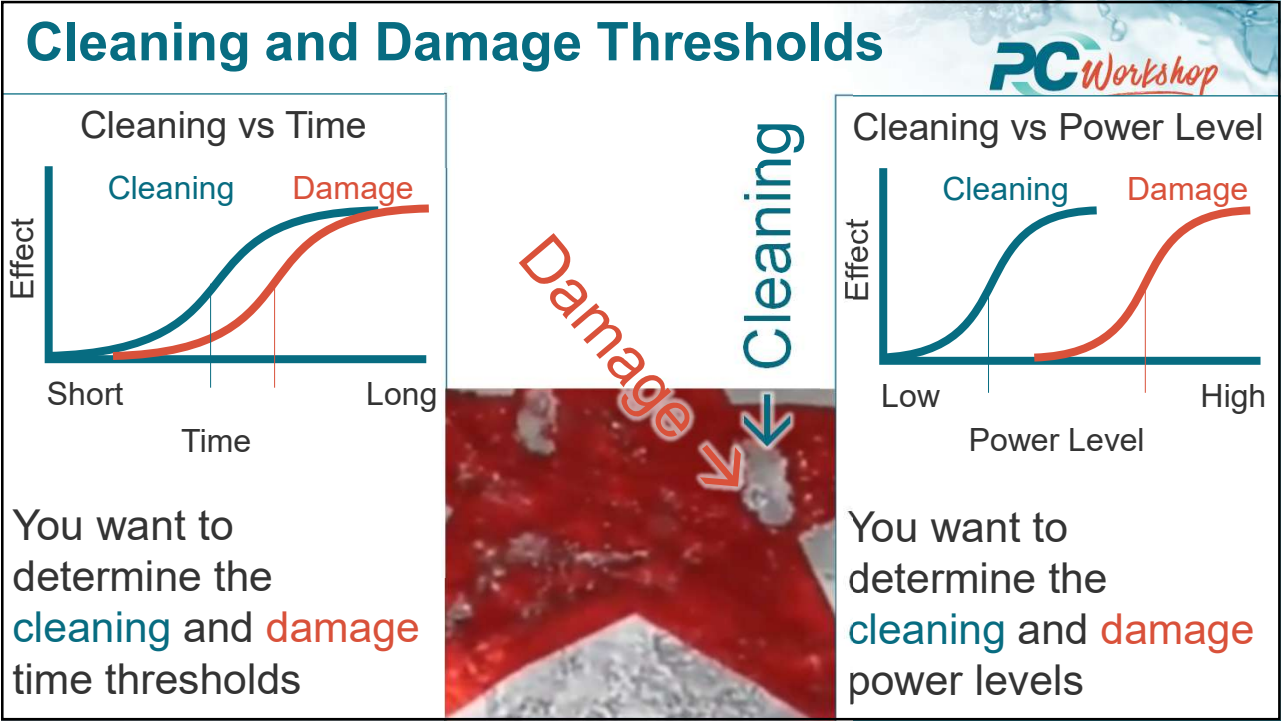


83

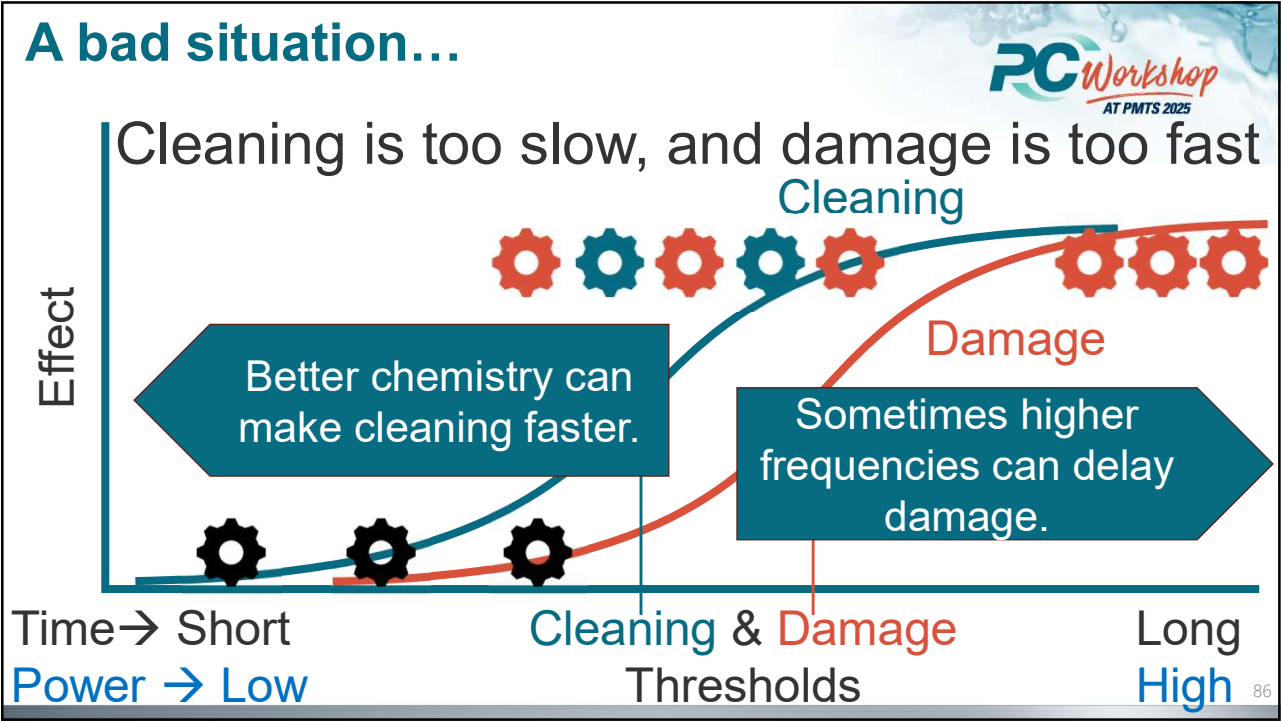


84

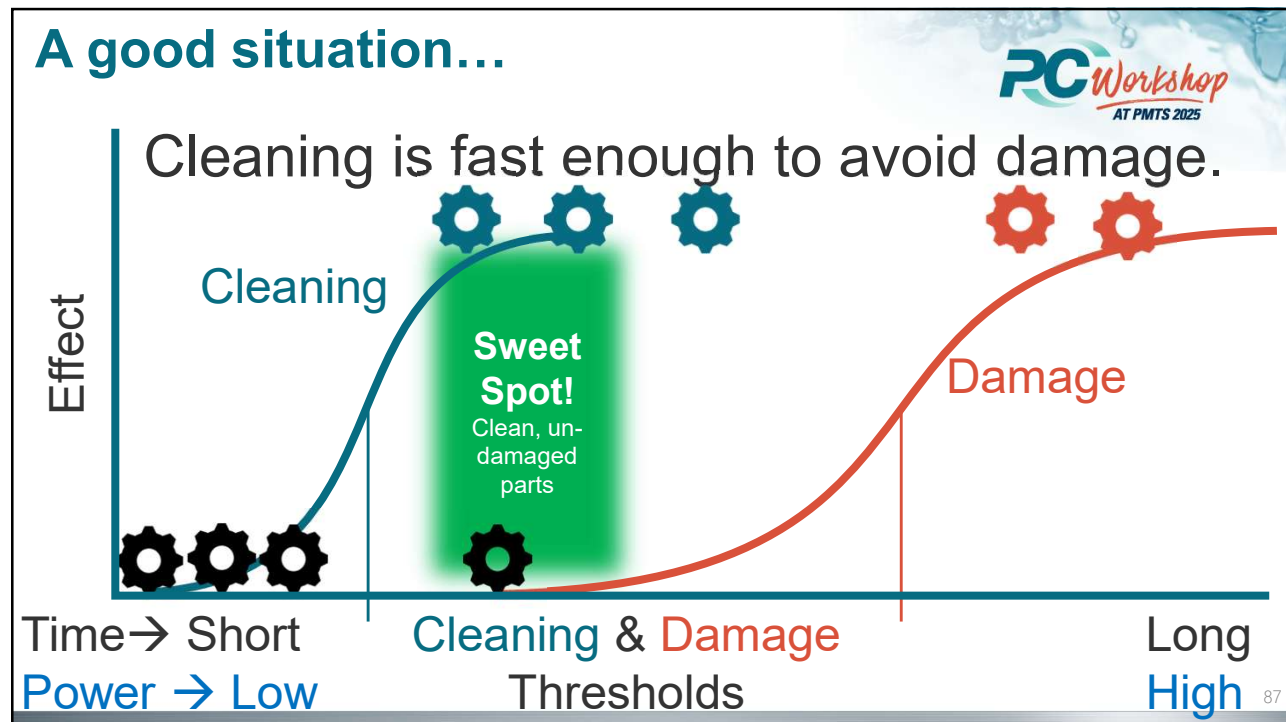




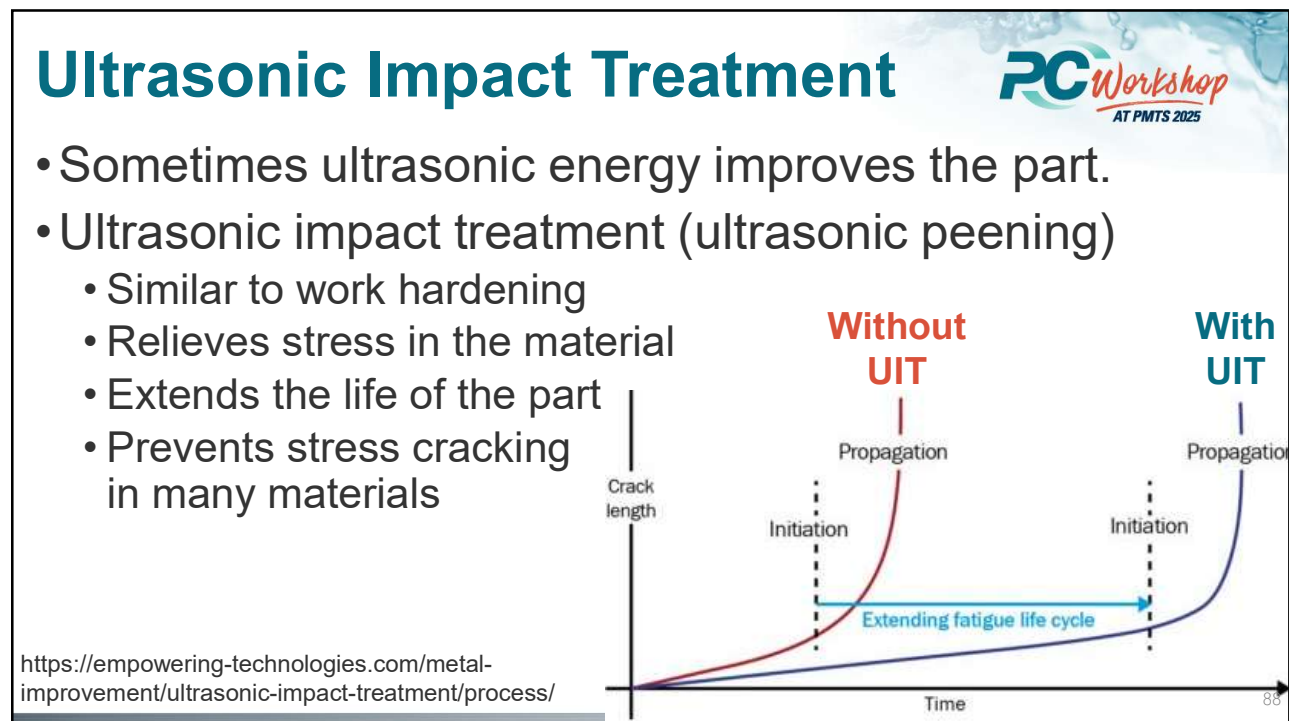
85



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# Measuring Sonic Energy

## Qualitative Methods

- Foil erosion
- Graphite tests
- Ceramic rings
- Sonic vials


## Quantitative Methods

- Sonoluminescence
- Hydrophones

Ceramic Rings


UNTREATED


Measure mass loss



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Interpretation of results





<https://www.ondacorp.com/>

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# Activity

## Ultrasonic cleaning of soiled coupons

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Working in the Shop

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## Ultrasonic Cleaning of the Coupons



- Wearing gloves and glasses...
- Make a part fixture for your coupons.
- Place the soiled coupons on the edge of the tank.
- Sonicate for 1 minute and inspect.
- With a friend, take UV **after photos** with your phone.
- Save the coupons for inspection with contact angle.



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## Sloooooow Cavitation

**(Slow when compared to ultrasonic cavitation)**

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## Ways to Create Cavitation

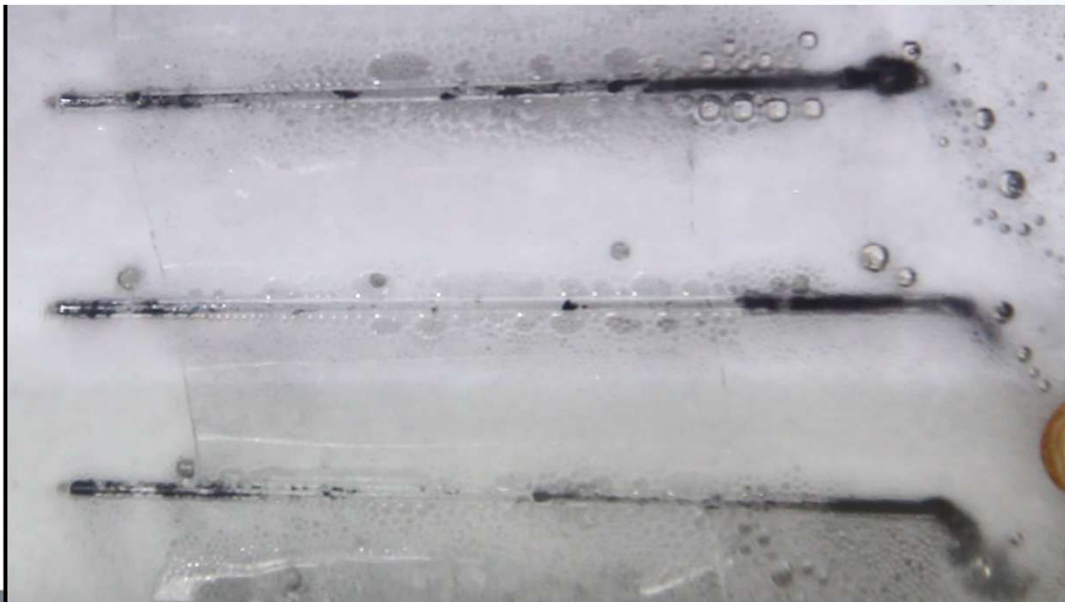


- Ultrasonic Cavitation
  - Cavities form in the troughs between pressure waves.
- Boiling liquids create cavities
- Vacuum can create cavities
  - Boiling liquids at low temperature
  - **Best cleaning method for BLIND HOLES**
  - Industrial names for this
    - Cyclic Nucleation Process (cNP)
    - Vacuum Cycle Nucleation (VCN)
  - Our name: cyclic Vacuum Cavitation Cleaning (VCC)

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## Cyclic Vacuum Cavitation Cleaning



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## We will do this ourselves...



- Syringe cyclic vacuum cavitation cleaning (VCC) method.




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## VCC on a Ring Coated in Peanut Butter



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Activity


Vacuum cavitation cleaning

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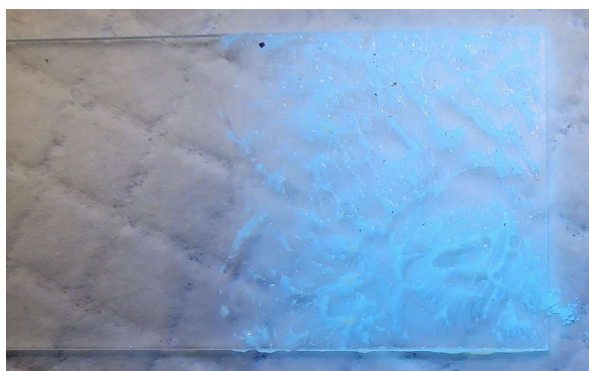
Syringe Cleaning Samples



1. Smear a very little amount of peanut butter on the frosted area of a microscope slide.



Take a UV “BEFORE” Photo



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## Syringe Cleaning Setup



1. Pull the plunger out of your syringe.
2. Place a lightly soiled microscope slide inside.
3. Get the plunger seated inside cylinder.
4. Gently push until the plunger touches the slide.
5. Draw up some cleaner.
6. **DON'T PULL THE PLUNGER ALL THE WAY OUT.**
7. Turn tip up and expel the air into a paper towel.
8. Repeat steps 5-7 until no air is inside.
9. Place the cap on the tip.

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## Vacuum Cavitation Cleaning

- Create cavitation by pulling on the plunger.  
**DO NOT PULL IT ALL THE WAY OUT.**
- Cycle the cavitations 20 or 30 times.
- Open cap and expel cleaner back into tank.
- To save time, we are not rinsing.
- With a friend, take UV **after photos**.



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# Quantitative cleanliness verification with Contact Angle

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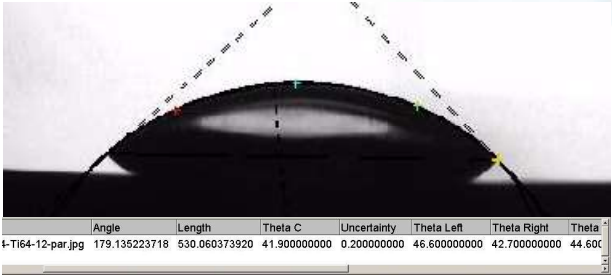




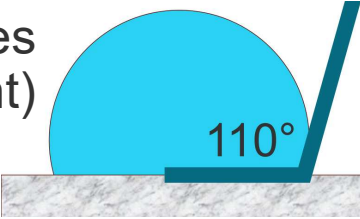
101

## Contact Angle

- Simple technique to estimate surface quality
- Rapid
- Can be quantified
- Can be automated
- Subject to interferences (eg. residual surfactant)

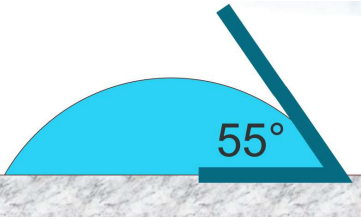


	Angle	Length	Theta C	Uncertainty	Theta Left	Theta Right	Theta
t-Ti64-12-par.jpg	179.135223718	530.060373920	41.900000000	0.200000000	46.600000000	42.700000000	44.600



110°

Non-wetting



55°

Wetting

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## Demonstration Automated Contact Angle Measurement Device

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## Contact angle measurement



- Contact angle is very sensitive to contamination.
- **Water wets polar surfaces** like metal oxide surfaces
- **Water beads on non-polar surfaces**
  - Small water drops adopt a spherical shape, which allows the determination of the contact angle.
  - Standards exist for you to calibrate your imaging equipment and your measurement technique.



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## Activity

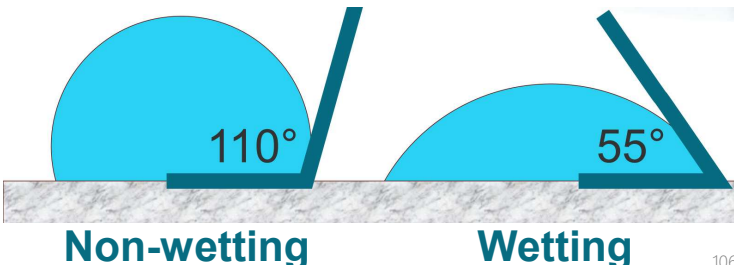
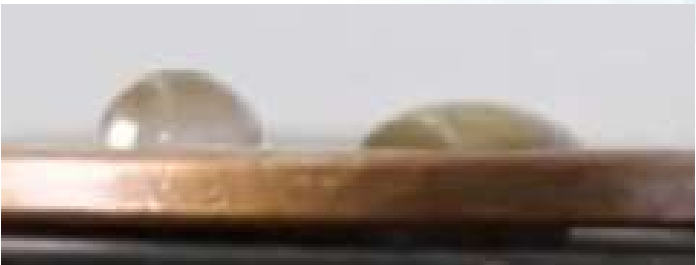
# Measure the contact angle on your cleaned coupons

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**Contact angle measurement on your coupons**

- Use the pipette to deposit a  $10\mu\text{L}$  drop on your witness coupon
- See if you can determine if it is **wetting** ( $< 90^\circ$ ) or **non-wetting** ( $> 90^\circ$ )
- Your phone camera can get closer than your eye



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Demonstration: Results

Aqueous Cleaners and Biology

Critters in my bath

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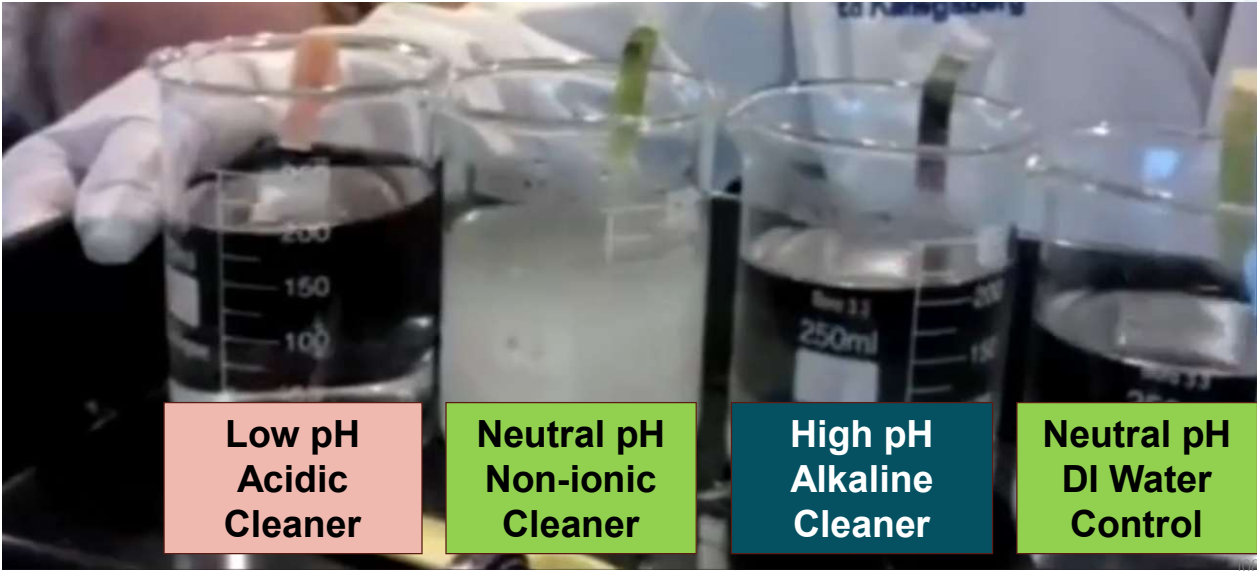




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Initial Photo





Low pH  
Acidic  
Cleaner

Neutral pH  
Non-ionic  
Cleaner

High pH  
Alkaline  
Cleaner

Neutral pH  
DI Water  
Control

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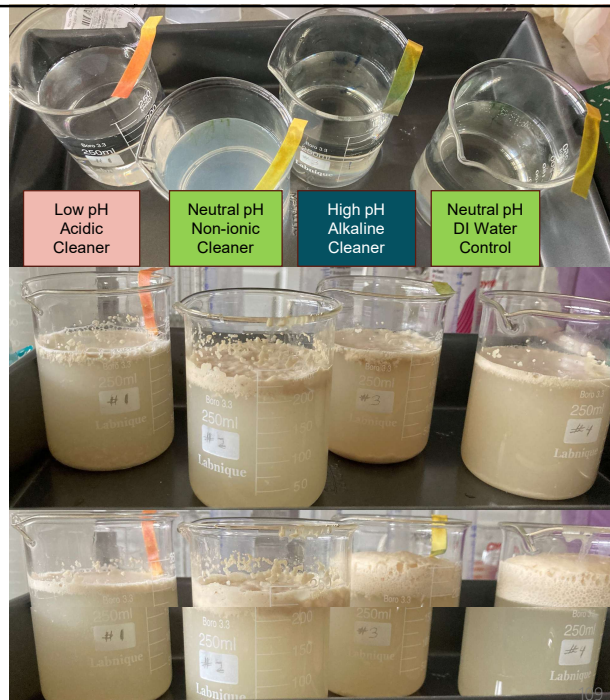


## Yeast growing test

Sugar added to all beakers

After 15 minutes →

After 35 minutes →



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## Protein and tiny critter removal **PC** Workshop

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- Enzyme cleaning
  - Breaks up & inactivates the protein
  - Do you remove it?
- Disinfection
  - There can be acceptable killing, but the dirt may still remain
  - A part can be sterile, but not necessarily clean
  - You can't disinfect or sterilize without cleaning
- Dead dirt is still dirt
  - Even after terminal sterilization

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## Minimizing critters in the cleaning process bath



- Know your process
  - Soils
    - Variety
    - Variability
    - Soil loading
  - Product
- Have a plan, involve the techs
  - Observation
  - Ongoing maintenance
  - **Scheduled change-out of cleaning agent**
  - Cleaning the cleaning equipment
    - Including the **plumbing & process lines**

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## Sending your soils to the lab Chromatography Spectroscopy Mass Spectrometry

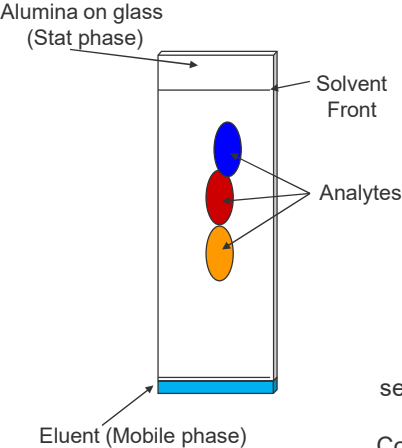
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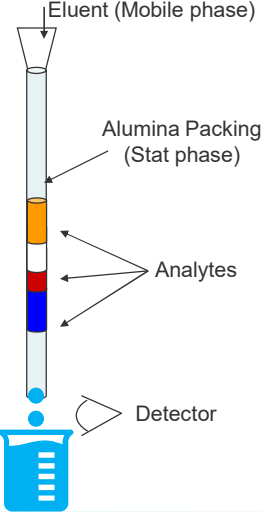
# Chromatography as Sample Prep

- Thin-Layer Chromatography (TLC)



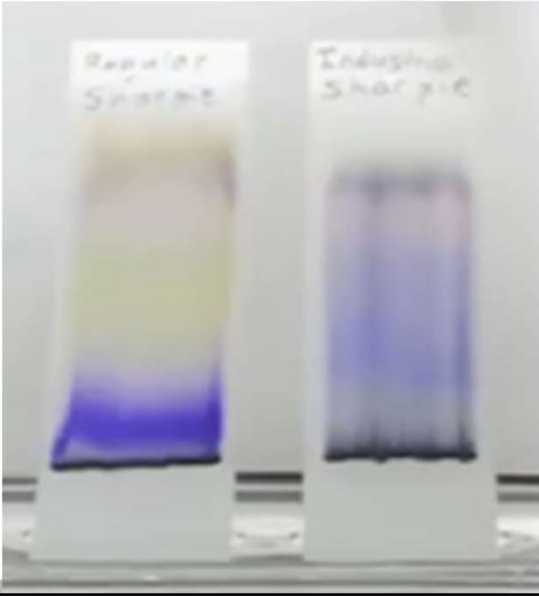

TLC is fine for very sensitive techniques like mass spectrometry. Column LC is needed for larger amounts of analyte.

- Column (Prep) Chromatography



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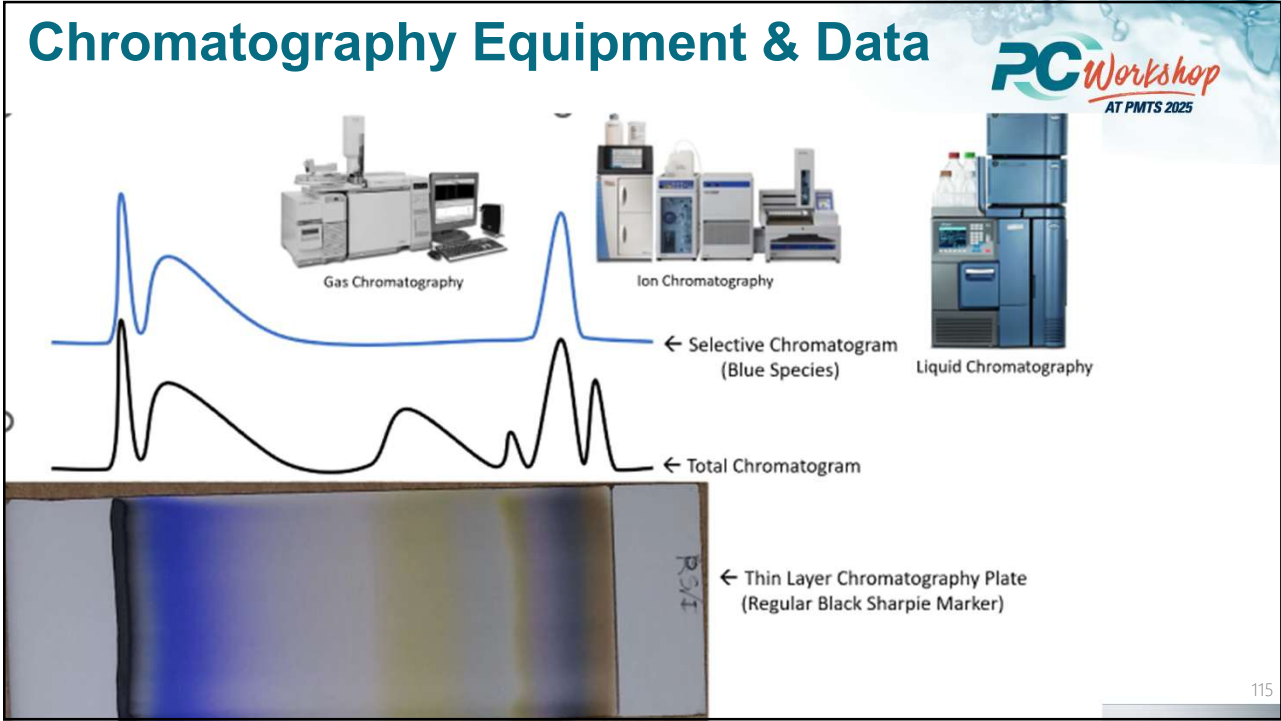
# Demo: Thin Layer Chromatography



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## What to do with this new information when you get back

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## Don't go it alone



- You need a cleaning **team**
- Not enough \$\$\$ for a team?
  - Find the time and \$\$\$
  - Get input from the interested/impacted people

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## Do NOT roll your eyes at me!!! A team is a good thing



- Cleaning process team
  - An effective team saves time
  - Essential: Upper management support and involvement
  - Essential: Buy-in, support from assemblers, techs, operators
- Begin with the end in mind
  - how clean is clean enough?
- Communicate
- Coordinate!



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## What's a team? – it depends



- MUST HAVE MANAGEMENT SUPPORT
- Must be a person in charge
  - Who is it? You?
  - Level of authority
    - Set up meetings
    - Get signoff from key players
    - Even if it's a report with recommendations
- How does the team function?
  - Dozens of meetings with scores of people
  - Meetings with few key players
    - Not you alone!
  - Emails, texts to “Loop in” concerned parties

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## Move the team forward



- Communicate
- Must avoid
  - Endless meetings
  - People nodd their heads politely
  - Ask for more studies
  - Won't commit
  - No progress
- Must have mechanisms to move forward
  - Are there show-stoppers?
  - Time frame
  - Milestones
  - If people “kvetch” – ask why
  - Set-up “sign-off” sheet

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## Don't compromise!



- Cleaning essentials
  - Process must be effective
  - Process must not damage the product
  - Process must be reliable
- Don't meet the essentials?  
You have not solved the cleaning problem!
- Other goals
  - Safe for workers
  - Safe for environment
  - Sustainable
  - Affordable

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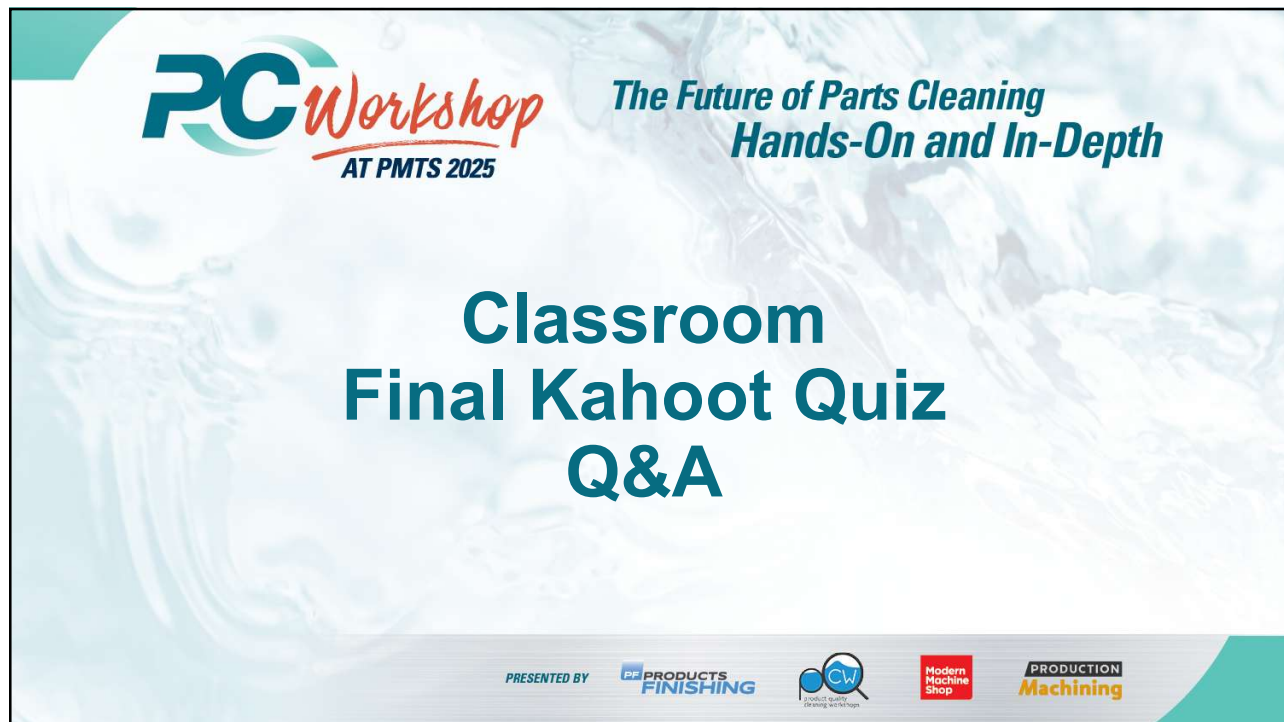
## Achieve excellent cleaning



- Good cleaning team
  - Strong management backing
  - Correct players at the table
    - Including the techs
    - Including advisors
- Solid education/understanding
  - Cleaning options
  - What you need for your application
- Process selection plan
  - Chemicals & equipment
- Process validation plan
- YOU become the expert

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**Critical Cleaning and Surface Prep is Straightforward!**

- Remove the soil
  - Soil – matter out of place
- Without damaging
  - the product
  - the workers
  - the facility
  - the pocketbook
  - the environment

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We thank you

for your participation and interest

Join us for the

Networking Reception

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But wait! There's More at [shsu.edu/pqcw](https://shsu.edu/pqcw)



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BFK Solutions LLC

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