The diagram shows the effect of [HOCl] (mM) on the percent relative to HOCl-free control for different bacterial strains: P. aeruginosa, S. aureus, B. cepacia, and K. pneumoniae. ATP production and CFU viability are measured.

- **P. aeruginosa**: ATP production decreases with increasing [HOCl] concentration, with a statistically significant decrease at 0.05 mM (P = 0.005).
- **S. aureus**: CFU viability remains relatively constant across [HOCl] concentrations, with a marginally significant decrease at 0.1 mM (P = 0.20).
- **B. cepacia**: ATP production decreases with increasing [HOCl] concentration, with a statistically significant decrease at 0.05 mM (P = 0.006).
- **K. pneumoniae**: ATP production decreases with increasing [HOCl] concentration, but there is no significant difference across [HOCl] concentrations (P = 0.60).

**E. coli**: ATP production decreases with increasing [HOCl] concentration, with a statistically significant decrease at 0.05 mM (P = 0.01).