

Coliform Bacteria Test

1. Wash hands thoroughly with soap and water. Remove faucet aerator if possible and run water for several minutes to make sure the water being tested is from the well itself and not plumbing. Some professionals recommend sanitizing the exterior of fixture you are taking the sample from with alcohol or flaming it with a lighter.
2. Carefully remove bottle cap then fill with 100 mL of water sample (about 1/2" below neck of bottle). DO NOT TOUCH INSIDE OF CAP OR BOTTLE OPENING DO NOT REMOVE THE CAP FROM THE TEST BOTTLE AND LEAVE EXPOSED TO AIR FOR MORE THAN A FEW MOMENTS, TO AVOID FALSE CONTAMINATION FROM AIR AND DUST. DO NOT OVERFILL .
3. Securely recap bottle and shake vigorously until all media has dissolved. Solution should be clear yellow in color (turbid samples retain their turbidity)
4. Incubate sample for 24 hours and up to 48 hours at temperatures between 25°C/77°F and 35°C/95°F , use the provided warming pad. Leave the bottle undisturbed and away from sunlight.
5. After 24 or 48 hours observe color of sample

Clear yellow = Negative for coliforms

Blue-Green = Positive for coliforms

Test *Positive* Coliform Bacteria Test for E. Coli

1. Shine a UV light (approx. 365nm) from bottom of sample. (UV OPTIONAL - Not Included) **AVOID LOOKING DIRECTLY AT LIGHT**

No Fluorescence = Negative for E.coli bacteria

Blue Fluorescence= Positive for E.coli bacteria

To dispose of a positive test, add 1 teaspoon of house-hold bleach to sample and then pour down toilet.

Warming Pad Instructions

When ready to use, first remove plastic outer wrapper. Do not tear or open fabric encasing, remove plastic only.

Shake the heating pad to activate and lay the heating pad on a flat surface. Then, wait 5 minutes for full activation.

Place pad in shipping box and allow for some air flow into box, do not make direct contact with the sample bottle.

Take bacteria sample per instructions, place in box with heating pad, close box.

Safe natural warming. Contains iron powder, activated carbon, vermiculite, mineral salt.

FALSE POSITIVES are common and can be a result of contaminated faucets, or the way the sample was taken.

The minimum quantity of the bacteria needed for detection is 10 CFU/ 100mL