Effective Date: 05/09/2025
Review/Revision Date: 05/08/2025
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MB-01.1-7.21

Standard Operating Procedure for:
Membrane Filter Method for Fecal Coliforms

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1. SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1. This method is used to detect and count fecal coliform bacteria in non-potable water and is based on Standard Method SM 9222 D. Since fecal coliforms are commonly found in the feces of humans and warm-blooded animals, their presence can indicate the potential presence of bacterial or viral pathogens.

1.2. This procedure is used for samples with Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS) test IDs: FCOLI-MF, FC-MF-CL.

2. SUMMARY OF METHOD

A water sample is filtered through a membrane that has a 0.45 µm pore size to capture bacteria. The membrane filter is placed on an mFC dish, which is a selective medium for fecal coliforms. The dish is then incubated for 24 ± 2 hours at 44.5 ± 0.2 °C. Positive colonies, which have a blue color, are counted and recorded.

2.1. Interferences

2.1.1. Suspended particulate materials in sample water can clog the membrane filter and cause spreading of bacterial colonies. Also, the incubation temperature is critical to the specificity of the test.

2.2. Definitions

2.2.1. **Fecal Coliforms** - Gram-negative, non-spore forming, rod-shaped bacteria that ferment lactose in 24 ± 2 hours at 44.5 ± 0.2 °C and produce blue colonies on mFC media. Fecal coliforms are a subgroup of total coliforms that includes *Escherichia* and *Klebsiella* from the Enterobacteriaceae family. The predominant species is *E. coli*.

2.2.2. **Target Organism** – The target organism is the specific bacteria for which the method is testing. In this method the target organism is fecal coliforms.

2.2.3. **Positive Growth** – Bacterial growth that resembles a typical positive colony which is a blue colored colony.

2.2.4. **Negative Growth** – Bacterial growth that does not have the characteristics of a typical positive colony and is considered a non-coliform.

3. EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

Record any equipment repairs or maintenance in LIMS Laboratory Logbook *Maintenance_Log.*

3.1. Sterile gloves, latex or nitrile

3.2. Petri dishes, 47 mm, sterilized, with tight fitting lids

3.3. Flask, Erlenmeyer, 2 L

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3.4. Weighing Dish, Pour Boat Style, medium size

3.5. Weighing paper, medium size

3.6. Graduated cylinder, 1 L

3.7. Magnetic stir bar, medium size

3.8. Balance, Mettler Toledo MS303S (S/N B247544008) - Calibrate per SOP BB-035

3.9. Hot plate with stirrer

3.10. Autoclave, Steris Amsco 250LS Model 20VS (S/N 031761851)

3.11. pH meter, Oakton PC2700 (S/N CP354757) - Calibrate per SOP MB-03.5

3.12. Repeater pipette with 50 mL tips

3.13. Isotemp Refrigerator (S/N 0162177801170112), maintained at 1-5 °C

3.14. Chlorine test strips

3.15. Vacuum Filtration system (See Figure 14.1)

3.16. Membrane filtration unit, sterile wrapped in foil

3.17. UV Sterilizer unit

3.18. Forceps, sterile, straight or curved with smooth tips

3.19. Bunsen burner

3.20. Beaker, 30 mL

3.21. Serological disposable pipettes (1, 2, 5, 10, 50 mL as needed), sterile and individually wrapped, with pipette pump. The volume of each new lot is checked per SOP MB-03.3

3.22. Membrane filters, sterile, white gridded, 47 mm diameter, 0.45±0.02 µm pore size

3.23. Inoculating loops, sterile

3.24. Test tubes, 16 X 125 mm, with screw caps

3.25. Stereo microscope, Fisher Scientific

3.26. Incubator, maintained at 35.0 ± 0.5 °C

3.27. Thermo Scientific Precision Water Bath (S/N 300536247 and 300561398), maintained at 44.5 ± 0.2 °C

3.28. UVC Light Meter (S/N 102550)

4. REAGENTS AND STANDARDS

4.1. Deionized Water

4.2. Buffered Dilution Water - Prepare per SOP MB-02.24.

4.3. Media - Prepare per SOP MB-02.33.

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4.3.1. mFC broth (mFC) or mFC agar (mFCA)

4.3.2. Lauryl Tryptose Broth (LTB)

4.3.3. EC medium (EC)

4.4. Control cultures (See SOP MB-03.1.)

4.4.1. *Escherichia coli* (*E. coli*) ATCC #11775

4.4.2. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (*P. aeruginosa*) ATCC #10145

4.5. Microbiological Reference Materials

4.5.1. Universal Microbe Reference Material

4.5.2. *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* NCTC 12951

5. CALIBRATION AND STANDARDIZATION

5.1. See the Laboratory Quality Manual.

6. SAMPLE COLLECTION, PRESERVATION, AND HANDLING

6.1. See DEP Field SOP FS 1000 for sample collection and preservation.

7. SAMPLE PREPARATION

7.1. See DEP SOP BB-30 for sample custody and labels.

7.2. Turn on UV sterilizers and let warm up for at least 10 minutes.

7.3. At the beginning of each day, gather 3 funnels (with bases). Unwrap and place the funnels in the UV sterilizer. Place bases in vacuum manifold. Use a new set of funnels daily. Ensure that the funnels and bases have been autoclaved. .

Note: An additional set of 3 funnels can be used in case of a relatively high sample load (suggested if there are more than 5 samples).

7.4. No additional bases are necessary. Remove any bottles of Buffered Dilution Water from the refrigerator and allow them to reach room temperature before using.

Note: Any opened bottles of Buffered Dilution Water must be refrigerated after sample filtration has been completed for the day.

7.4.1. Place forceps in a small beaker of 95% ethanol and light the incinerator. Squeeze the flint striker to light the flame. Adjust gas line as needed to produce a small, steady flame.

7.5. Fill a new, clean, dry rinse bottle with buffered dilution water.

7.6 Select sample volumes that will produce 20-60 colonies based on expected pollution level. A minimum of three dilutions should be analyzed for each sample to ensure that a countable dish is obtained. For most samples, 1-, 10-, and 50-mL dilutions should be sufficient. If sample is turbid, filter 0.1-, 1-, and 10-mL. For field or

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equipment blanks filter a single 100 mL aliquot. For method blanks run before and after samples, 50 mL of buffered dilution water should be filtered for each funnel. Also, consider the sample's previous results when choosing volumes or refer to Standard Methods Table 9222: III.

7.7 Place sample label on the middle section of each mFC dish lid. Write the volume to be filtered on the lower section of the lid (below the label) with a black marker. If using mFC broth, add 2 mL of the broth to the absorbent pad in each dish.

8. SAMPLE ANALYSIS

8.1. Samples must be incubated within 30 minutes of filtration. A 25-minute timer can be set before filtration begins to ensure that this time limit is not exceeded. This allows 5 extra minutes to complete filtration of a sample, write relevant information, and seal the plates into a waterproof bag before incubating.

8.2. Use sterile forceps to grab and place a sterile membrane filter, grid-side up, on the filter base and attach the funnel to the base. If analyzing sample volume <20 mL, add 20-30 mL of buffered dilution water to the funnel **prior** to adding sample. Ensure that the forceps grab the filter by the edge, not the middle section.

Note: Keep forceps in a small beaker of 95% ethanol during filtration process. Dip in the ethanol and flame-sterilize it by passing it through the flame of the incinerator before grasping each filter. Use caution. If forceps are accidentally dropped or placed on counter, replace with a new pair of sterile forceps from the UV sterilizer.

8.3. Shake the sample container vigorously, approximately 25 times, to uniformly distribute bacteria. Carefully open the container. Sample should have 1-inch of headspace from the top of the bottle. If the bottle is too full, carefully decant sample into a sterile, 500 mL flask, and shake approximately 25 times to uniformly distribute bacteria. Avoid touching the top rim of the container to prevent contamination of the sample.

8.2.1 If the test ID includes –CL, check the sample for chlorine with a chlorine test strip. Pour a small volume of sample into a small container (such as a Durham tube), just enough to submerge the pads at one end of the strip. Swirl the test strip in the sample for 30 seconds. If the pads remain colorless, then the sample has already been dechlorinated and should be analyzed. If the pads turn purple, chlorine is present. Do not run the sample. Report as "No Result" with a "Y" qualifier for improper preservation. Record the lot number and result of the chlorine test strip in the **Chlorine Residual** column in Prep Worksheet Manager. See SOP BB-30 for instructions on using Prep Worksheet Manager.

8.4. Measure the appropriate volume of sample with a sterile pipet into the funnel and filter. Rinse the walls of the funnel with 20-30 mL of buffered dilution water (rinse all the way around 3 times).

8.5. Turn the vacuum off and aseptically remove filter with sterile forceps.

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8.6. Place filter, grid side up, on the petri dish by rolling it onto the mFC agar or broth-soaked pad. Avoid creating bubbles between the membrane and the medium. Bubbles prevent media from soaking into the filter, and any bacteria over a bubble won't grow. If bubbles do occur, lift and reset the filter. Also, run forceps along the outside edge of filter to help it bind to the surface of the medium. If using mFC broth, make sure to carefully decant excess liquid from the plate before placing the membrane on the pad. Close dish, invert and set to the side.

8.7. Place the three used funnels into the UV sterilizer. If using one set of funnels, set a NIST traceable timer for 2 minutes to ensure the set is fully UV sterilized. If using a second set of funnels, switch out the sets.

8.8. Repeat Steps 8.1.-8.6. until all dishes for all samples are filtered. Make sure funnels have been UV sterilized for at least 2 minutes before starting each new sample.

8.9. Incubate inverted dishes at 44.5 ± 0.2 °C for a period of 24 ± 2 hours. Dishes should be incubated no later than 30 minutes after they are filtered. Do not wait for all the samples to be filtered before incubation.

8.9.1. Place inverted dishes into a waterproof plastic bag and seal. Remove as much air as possible. Write on the outside of the bag with permanent marker the date, start time (time when filtration began), and incubation time. Submerge bag in the appropriate Thermo Scientific Water Bath and add a weight to secure them below the water line to maintain temperature requirements.

8.10. After incubation, count and record all colonies that are various shades of blue on the excel template **MB-QT-MF-COUNT** found in the folder named "**MF & QT Read Template**" here: \\floridadep\Data\DEAR\Labs\Lab5\Biology\BenchCommon\Micro\MF & QT Read Template.

8.10.1. To export the worksheet, log into LIMS on workstation computer. Select Laboratory → Technical → Prep Worksheet Manager. Double click the spreadsheet to be exported: MICRO-MF_xxxx.

8.10.2. Click the "Export to File…" button on the bottom of the worksheet.

8.10.3. Save the text file as the Worksheet ID in the "MF & QT Read Template" folder. Navigate to the current year's folder. If one has not already been created, create a new folder saved as the current month (ex. 01-JAN).

8.10.4. Open the text file. Select all and copy; then paste it into the "Paste Data Here" sheet of the **MB-QT-MF-COUNT** template.

8.10.5. Data should automatically populate into the "**MF – DW Print**" sheet.

8.10.6. Print sheet. Make sure "Portrait Orientation" and "Fit All Columns on One Page" are selected.

8.11. Negative growth may produce grey to cream-colored colonies. Verify any colonies that are questionable. Use a fluorescent lamp and dissecting microscope for better visibility of colonies.

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9. VERIFICATION

9.1. Record sample number, sample dilution, and un-verified plate count in the Monthly Verification Tests Logbook. Describe in as much detail as possible the description of the isolated colonies and indicate which tubes they will be transferred into. For example, sample ID: 1234567, dilution: 50mL, plate count: 45. “30 dark blue colonies (tubes #1-5); 15 light blue colonies (tubes #6-10).” Also record all relevant media and equipment serial numbers.

9.2. Up to 2 hours before colony verification begins remove LTB broth and EC broth tubes from the refrigerator to equilibrate to room temperature. Wrap the plate that will be verified with aluminum foil and place in the refrigerator. Let the plate reach room temperature before inoculating.

9.3. After the broth tubes have acclimated to room temperature, use a sterile inoculating needle to transfer a small amount of growth from a well-isolated colony to an LTB broth tube and then an EC broth tube. Discard each inoculating needle only after the colony has been transferred from both LTB to EC broth tube, before moving onto the next set of tubes. Incubate LTB tubes for 48 ± 3 hours at 35.0 ± 0.5 °C. Incubate EC tubes at 44.5 ± 0.2 °C for 24 ± 2 hours. Observe for growth (turbidity) and gas formation in the Durham tube.

9.4. Colonies that produce gas in both LTB within 48 ± 3 hours and EC within 24 ± 2 hours of incubation are verified as positive for fecal coliforms.

Note: LTB tubes can be removed from the incubator after 24 ± 2 hours and checked for turbidity accompanied by gas production (bubbles) in the Durham tube. If there is no gas, they should be put back in the incubator and incubated for the remainder of the incubation time. If gas formed in all of the tubes, LTB tubes do not have to be incubated for the remainder of the incubation time. A positive presumptive test for coliform organisms is a turbid broth, accompanied by gas production (bubbles) in the Durham tube. A negative test is no growth and/or no gas production after 48 hours.

9.5. Record results in *Monthly Verification Tests Logbook*. A “+” indicates formation of a gas bubble in the inner glass tube. A “-” indicates there was no gas bubble.

9.6. Calculate the new, verified plate count. See section 11.8 below for calculation instructions. In the LIMS *MICRO_DATA_LOG*, add the comment “Verified.” to the sample dilution that was verified.

10. DATA ARCHIVAL

10.1. During sample preparation, record filter, incubation dates/times, analyst, buffered water and media used, QC record numbers for consumables used, and blanks and dups with their respective Test IDs for each sample in Prep Worksheet Manager per SOP BB-30.

10.2. When dishes are read, open the worksheet and record the read dates/times and analyst. Review the prep date/time, incubation dates/times, read dates/times, prep

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and read analysts, and media and reagents for accuracy and ensure the correct number of blanks and dups are on the worksheet and are labelled correctly. Comment as necessary. Enter the Date/Time Reviewed and select the Reviewed By analyst. Click the **Complete** button and close the worksheet.

10.3. Enter counts into the *MICRO_DATA_LOG* in the LIMS Laboratory Logbook. Upload results to the QC Manager per SOP BB-31.

10.4. After results are uploaded to QCM, refer to SOP BB-32 for data authorization.

10.5. Document all verification of colonies in the *Monthly Verification Tests Logbook.*

10.6. Document all support equipment and consumables used for sterility QC in Micro-QC Preparation Worksheet.

10.7. Document all QC results in LIMS lab logbook in the appropriate sections.

10.8. Calculations (based on SM 9222 B.6):

10.8.1. If at least one dilution is within the ideal colony count range of 20-60 colonies, use only the dilutions that fall within this range to calculate the final result in the equation below. If a 100 mL dilution was filtered, and has a count within range use only this dilution, even if other plates for the sample are within range as well.

10.8.2. If no dilutions fall within the ideal colony count range, use all the dilutions to calculate the final result in the equation below and add a “B” qualifier code. If a 100 mL dilution was filtered, and it has a count less than 20 colonies use only this dilution and do not add a “B” qualifier.

10.8.3. If all dilutions have a colony count of <1, use 1 as the total number of colonies counted and use all the dilutions for the total volume filtered to calculate the final result in the equation below and add a “U” qualifier code.

10.8.4. If there are >200 target colonies in all dilutions, use the upper limit of the ideal range (60) and the smallest filtration volume in mL to calculate an estimated final result. Report with a “Z” qualifier.

10.8.5. If there are >200 non-target colonies, or if the colonies are not distinct enough to count (confluent growth) in all dilutions, report as “No Result” with a “Z” qualifier. A comment can be added, such as “Smear” or “Confluent”, to provide a reason for the “No Result”.

$$CFU/100mL = \frac{C \times 100}{V}$$

where,

CFU/100 mL = Fecal coliform colony forming units per 100 mL of sample.
C = Total number of positive colonies counted on all acceptable dilutions.
V = Total volume (sum of all acceptable dilutions)

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11. QUALITY CONTROL

11.1. Sample Replicates

11.1.1. Analyze a laboratory replicate for 10% of samples with at least one replicate per filtration batch.

11.1.2. Maintain a control chart of duplicate results with colony counts in acceptable range. Convert results to logarithms and calculate the range (difference of logarithms of a replicate set). The range should be < 3.27 times the mean range of the last 15 replicate sets.

11.1.3. Corrective Actions: Report laboratory replicate results that do not meet the acceptance criteria with a "J" qualifier and the comment "Result is J-qualified due to a lab replicate precision failure".

11.2. Method Blanks

11.2.1. Filter a 50 mL volume of buffered dilution water for each funnel used at the beginning and end of a sample filtration batch. Place the filter on an mFC dish and label the lid with "CB" (Control Before) or "CA" (Control After), funnel number, and date/time. If more than 30 minutes elapses between filtration batches, run a new set of controls. Incubate blanks with samples at 44.5 ± 0.2 °C for 24 ± 2 hours.

11.2.2. Absence of growth in method blanks demonstrates that media, filtration equipment, filters, and dilution water are free of contamination of the target organism from improper handling, inadequate sterilization or environmental exposure.

11.2.3. Corrective Actions: If method blanks have growth, determine the cause of contamination. The rinse water batch, media, and equipment can be checked for sterility. If the cause of contamination has also affected samples, report samples in the filtration batch that are greater than MDL with a "V" qualifier and the comment "Result is V-qualified due to control blank failure."

11.3. Negative Controls

11.3.1. For each batch of prepared media, transfer a small amount of *P. aeruginosa* to a 99 mL phosphate buffered water bottle and shake vigorously. Filter a 0.1 mL volume of this suspension and place filter on an mFC dish. Place a media label on the dish and mark it with a "-" sign for negative control. Incubate at 44.5 ± 0.2 °C for 24 ± 2 hours.

11.3.2. Absence of growth in negative control indicates that the medium does not support growth of non-target organisms. Any negative growth indicates that non-target organisms will not resemble typical positive colonies.

11.3.3. Corrective Actions: If there is positive growth on a negative control, determine the cause of contamination. If the cause of contamination has affected the media, discard the media batch and prepare a new batch.

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11.4. Positive Controls

11.4.1. For each batch of prepared media, prepare a known concentration of ATCC or NCTC derived E. coli pellet or Universal Microbe per manufacturer instructions. Filter volumes of this suspension that are expected to yield results in the countable range and place filter on an mFC dish. Place a media label on the dish and mark it with a "+" sign for positive control. Incubate at 44.5 ± 0.2 °C for 24 ± 2 hours.

11.4.2. Positive growth results that are in the range of acceptance limits indicate that the medium supports growth of target organisms and produces the expected reaction (growth resembles typical positive colonies).

11.4.3. To determine the culture's acceptance limits, see the manufacturer's Certificate of Analysis (COA) in \\floridadep\Data\DEAR\Labs\Lab5\Biology\BenchCommon\COA\Micro supplies\cultures. The analyte is *Fecal Coliform* and the method is *Colilert-18 Quanti-Tray*.

11.4.4. Corrective Actions: If the average result is outside the acceptance criteria according to the COA, re-run the positive control with a new culture of *E. coli* or *Universal Microbe*.

11.5. Sterility Checks

11.5.1. Check sterility on each batch of media by incubating an mFC dish along with positive and negative control dishes. Place a media label on the dish and mark it with "S" for sterility control. If growth occurs, discard media batch and prepare a new batch.

11.5.2. Check sterility on each lot of membrane filters, each lot of sample containers, and each sterilized batch of glassware by incubating with a small amount of TSB 2X (see SOP MB-02.33) that has been swirled around to contact all surfaces at 35.0 ± 0.5 °C for 24 ± 2 hours. Check sterility of 1 funnel per sterilized batch. If there is growth, recheck lot or batch. If recheck also fails (shows growth), do not use the lot, rewash batch of glassware and contact a supervisor. Record results of sterility checks in the appropriate LIMS **Standard Preparation Tracker** module or **Laboratory Logbook** log. **Sterility of sample containers should be checked before they are packed into kits and shipped to customers.**

11.5.3. To enter media QC results, go to LIMS Laboratory/Technical/Standard Preparation Tracker. Choose the Group "BIO-MICRO". Click Media → Media QC Pass/Fail. Highlight the media preparation, enter the Date QC Test Read, QC Test Read By, Sterility Results, and click Pass or Fail.

11.6. Sodium Thiosulfate Dechlorination Check

11.6.1. Check each lot of sample containers that have a sodium thiosulfate tablet for adequate dechlorination. Make sure the concentrated bleach solution has not expired. Purchased bleach should be logged into **Standard Prep. Tracker**. Dilute bleach to 1.0%. Add 1 ml concentrated bleach to 99 ml of DI water. (solution 1)

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Prepare another solution of 1 ml of the stock 1.0 % and add to 24 ml of DI water. (solution 2) Make sure to swirl the solutions to fully homogenize. Take 1 ml of the second solution and place into a 10 ml vial. Using a different pipette, add 9 ml of DI water to the same vial. Check the concentration with the Hach Colorimeter II per SOP TA-06.22. Using M1V1 = M2V2, determine the amount of Cl2 in the original concentration. Record results of each prepared bleach solution in mg/L in Standard Preparation Tracker. Add the Hach kit ID in Additional information. Record volume QC ID of pipettes used and add SN of mechanical pipette if used.

11.6.2. Determine how much of the original solution is needed to make X amount of a 16 mg/L solution by multiplying the number of containers by 100 ml (or 220 for the larger containers)

11.6.3. Add 100 mL (or 220 ml) of the 16 mg/L Cl2 solution to the sample container with the tablet that is being tested. Shake until the tablet is dissolved. Use a chlorine test strip and the colorimeter to determine if the solution has been dechlorinated to a final concentration of 0.0 mg/L. In **Lab_Supplies_QC** add the results from both the colorimeter and test strip to the **Entry_Comments** of the sterility check record for the corresponding bottle lot number. Also include, the serial number for the test strips, batch number for the bleach solution, and its concentration prior to dechlorination. If the chlorine test strip shows that the solution still has chlorine, repeat the test. If the repeat test fails (does not dechlorinate), do not use the lot and contact a supervisor.

11.7. Colony Verification

11.7.1. Verify at least 10 typical colonies per month. Verify atypical colonies to check for false negatives. See Section 9 for verification procedure.

11.7.2. Adjust final colony counts for verified samples using the following formula: (number of verified positive colonies/total number of colonies subjected to verification) * total number representative colonies. Example: (4 verified positive colonies/5 colonies tested) *30 metallic colonies + (0 verified positive colonies/5 colonies tested) *10 shiny green colonies = 24 CFU/100 ml

11.8. Colony Counting Variability

11.8.1. Each trained analyst must compare colony counts against another trained analyst from one positive sample monthly. Counts should be within 10% of each other. When comparing counts, each trained analyst will write their count on the back of the plate along with their initials. The counts will then be recorded into the MB-PARCOUNTLOG.

11.9. UV Box Check

11.9.1. On a monthly basis, with the UV box switched “off” and cooled down, the UV box should be thoroughly cleaned with ethanol on the inside and outside. Bulbs should also be removed and gently wiped down with ethanol. After replacing the bulbs, the analyst should check that all four UV bulbs are working properly by getting a light intensity reading with the UVC light meter. **Note: Do NOT**

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look at the UV lights without wearing appropriate UV safety goggles. Serious and permanent eye damage can result in looking directly at UV lights without protective equipment. The UV box should also be checked quarterly or every time the bulbs are replaced to determine that it is successfully sterilizing materials that are placed inside of it for 2 minutes.

11.9.2. Using a UVC light meter, get a reading of the light intensity within the UV box by turning it on, making sure it is reading in mW/cm^3. Place it in the center with the sensor facing up and wait for the measurement to stabilize. To change units, press [**Mode**] until "unit" is displayed at the top of the screen and press [**S**] to switch.

11.9.3. Compare this reading to the initial output that was measured when all four of the bulbs were last replaced by calculating the percent recovery, and if it falls below 70% replace all the bulbs. Every time the bulbs are replaced you will have a new initial output to compare against going forward.

11.9.4. Enter results in LIMS > Laboratory > Technical > Laboratory Logbook > AUTOCLAVE_UV_QC_LOG.

11.9.5. The UV light meter should be calibrated yearly by the manufacturer, and this should be recorded in LIMS > Laboratory > Technical >Equipment Editor and a scan of the certificate should be kept in X:\Labs\Lab5\Biology\BenchCommon\Calibrations\UVC Light Meter.

11.9.6. Additionally, if the meter shows a reading other than 0.00 when not being exposed to UV light it can be zeroed by pressing [**Mode**] until "zero" appears at the top of the display. Then cover the sensor and press [**S**], and once the secondary display indicates the adjustment value hold [**S**] for 1 second to clear it and complete the zeroing.

11.9.7. Alternatively, prepare a buffered dilution vessel spiked with a Universal microbe or E. coli pellet.

11.9.8. Filter two mEndo plates using the prepared dilution water. The suggested volume is approximately 30-40mL depending on the concentration listed on the COA for the Universal Microbe or E. coli pellet. Label the plates "no UV" and "2 min UV".

11.9.9. Place the "2 min UV" plate in the UV box, with the lid off and filter facing up. Set a NIST traceable timer for 2 minutes.

11.9.10. Incubate both plates at 35.0 ± 0.5 °C for 22-24 hours. If the plate labeled "no UV" does not have a count between 200-300 colonies, repeat the QC and adjust the volume of bacterial culture used.

11.9.11. Enter results in Prep Worksheet Manager and in LIMS > Laboratory > Technical > Laboratory Logbook > AUTOCLAVE_UV_QC_LOG. The UV box has passed the check if the "2 min UV" plate count was reduced by greater than or equal to 99% compared to the "no UV" plate.

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11.9.12. If the plate count was reduced by less than 99%, replace the UV bulbs and re-check.

12. SAFETY/HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

12.1. All media/bacteria must be autoclaved for 45 minutes before disposal.

12.2. Refer to the Laboratory Health and Safety Plan.

12.3. Read MSDS information for reagent handling and disposal.

12.4 The UV sterilizer unit includes an automatic lamp shutoff when the door is opened. To verify proper bulb function after maintenance or cleaning, a UV meter must be used. Do not bypass the safety shutoff feature. While UV-blocking safety glasses provide protection, relying solely on PPE does not eliminate the risk of eye injury from direct exposure. All checks must be performed using the UV meter, and only by trained personnel. If the unit malfunctions or the shutoff does not operate as expected, do not attempt to override the system. Immediately notify a coordinator or supervisor. Troubleshooting and maintenance should only be performed by an experienced analyst.

13. REFERENCES

13.1. Standard Methods 9222 D and 9222 B -2017

13.2. Standard Methods 9020 -2017

13.3. NELAC Quality Systems Manual

13.4. Difco/BBL Manual

13.5. FDEP Laboratory Quality Manual https://floridadep.gov/dear/florida-dep-laboratory/content/dep-laboratory-quality-assurance-manual-and-sops

13.6. FDEP Laboratory Health and Safety Plan https://www.floridadep.net/resources/health-safety-manual

13.7. DEP SOP-001/01 FS 1000, *General Sampling Procedures*

13.8. DEP SOP BB-035, *Calibration, Use and Maintenance of Mettler Toledo MS303S Balance*

13.9. DEP SOP MB-01.5, *Pour Plate Method for Heterotrophic Plate Count*

13.10. DEP SOP MB-02.24, *Preparation of Buffered Dilution Water and Stock Components*

13.11. DEP SOP MB-02.33, *Preparation of Dehydrated Culture Media*

13.12. DEP SOP MB-03.1, *Maintenance of Bacterial Cultures*

13.13. DEP SOP BG-08, *Steris AMSCO Series 250LS Autoclave Calibration and Use*

13.14. DEP SOP MB-03.3, *Calibration and Use of Mechanical and Disposable Pipettes*

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13.15. DEP SOP MB-03.5, *Oakton PC2700 pH and Conductivity Meter Calibration and Use*

13.16. DEP SOP BB-30, *Sample Custody, Preparation Labels and Worksheet Instructions for Bench Biology Samples*

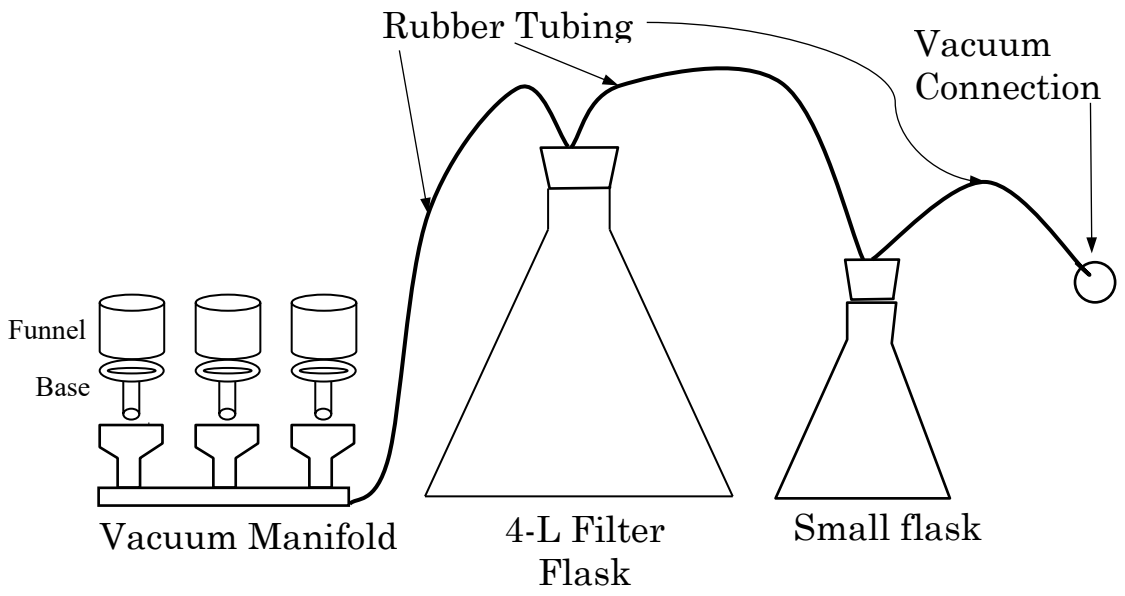
13.17. DEP SOP BB-31, *LIMS QC Manager Data Uploading Instructions for Bench Biology and Microbiology Samples*

13.18. DEP SOP BB-32, *Test Level Authorization of Uploaded Results for Bench Biology Samples*

13.19. DEP SOP TA-06.22, *Measuring Total Residual Chlorine using the Hach Pocket Colorimeter and Colorimeter II Test Kits*

14. TABLES, DIAGRAMS

Figure 14.1 Set up for Vacuum filtration system



APPENDIX OF CHANGES

08/21/2008	Converted to new format and updated to Standard Methods Online Edition.
08/21/2009	Added new LIMS test ID and prep worksheet documentation.
08/19/2010	SOP reviewed and edited to update according to current procedures. Removed reference to older version of safety plan and added new version.
02/02/2011	Updated references to current version of quality manual

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01/31/2011	Updated incubator and microscope information. Added corrective actions and removed reference to QAM for corrective actions.
01/28/2013	Added decimal place to some temperatures. Added items to supplies list.
01/15/2014	Removed old balance and added new balance to Equipment and Supplies; replaced “whirl-pak” with “sample container;” added a separate step for changing out dirty and sterilized funnels in Sample Preparation; added comment about checking sample container sterility in Sterility Checks.
12/16/2014	Corrected the Sterilmatic autoclave Model ID. Updated DATA ARCHIVAL to reflect the changes made in LIMS Prep Worksheet Manager. Clarified “V” qualifier in Corrective Actions for Method Blanks failures.
12/23/2014	Formatted for 508 compliance.
03/10/2015	Added procedure for checking volume on funnels and doing QC on sodium thiosulfate tablets.
03/14/2017	Updated equipment information, removed funnel calibration, added prep worksheet review, removed “> 10 x blank” instructions for blank failures, updated parallel count instructions, and corrected hyperlinks.
03/12/2018	Specified the range of incubation time and temperature on the Summary of Method section. Paragraph revision on section 8.5 to include decanting of excess media if using mFC broth on petri dishes. Added paragraph 8.8.1 to mention the incubators available for Fecal Coliform samples. Instructions of incubation in the water bath also specified. Updated the Data Archival paragraph and included the addition of the "incubator ID" information to the work sheet. Updated equipment information in sections 3 and 13.
09/12/2018	Updated Standards Methods version numbers in section 13.
09/04/2019	Updated autoclave and water bath information. Removed equipment that is no longer in service. Updated section 7. Sample Preparation and 11.8 Colony Verification.
01/10/2020	Added procedure for open bottles of Buffer water in section 7.3. Added information for broth tubes used for verification before inoculation; added procedure of discarding inoculating loops during each transfer; added documenting type of isolated colonies used for verification in section 9. In section 11.9, removed “and signed off on in Microbiology QC checklist;” corrected on where analyst will write parallel count; added which analyst count are excluded into the MB-PARCOUNTLOG.
04/23/2020	Updated Equipment, Verification, Data Archival, and Quality Control, and Count Variability sections
04/27/2021	Edited verification section for clarity. Added information about using 3 or 6 funnels. Added section 11.10 UV Box Check.

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03/28/2022	Added instruction for samples without 1-inch of headspace. Corrected SOP references.
04/28/2023	Updated serial numbers for pH meter and Thermo Precision Water Baths. Changed tool used for verification from loop to needle, and updated procedure in section 9.3. Added clarification for counting plates if a 100 mL dilution was filtered. Changed volume used for negative control and removed procedure for checking its viability in section 11.3. Updated how to record dechlorination check.
04/10/2024	Updated Equipment and Supplies, and Reagents and Standards sections. Changed method for recording initial colony count in section 8.10. Added Universal Microbe as an option for positive control in section 11. Added new method for performing the UV box check. Updated References section. Removed viability test for negative controls in section 14.4.4 as the procedure is no longer being performed. Updated section 9.4 to clarify LTB results. Updated formatting.
4/30/2025	Updated UV sterilizer procedure for safety and clarity; replaced references to "incinerator" with "Bunsen burner."

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