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Customer Name:	Mr. Colilert	Sample Date:	March 8, 2008
Customer Address:	1234 Well Water Lane Greensburg, PA 15601	Date Received:	March 9, 2008
		Date of Report:	March 10, 2008
Customer Phone:	(724) 555-1212	Fax:	(72) 455-1234
PO Number:		Attention:	Joe Colilert
Project Number:	Various Residence		

Customer sample numbers below are uniquely identified by prefixing Laboratory #52601-08

Waters Sample(s) for total coliform testing using the Colilert® system - Analytical Method USMS-B018

Sample Number	Media	Sample Description	Results of Microbial Analysis
#1	Colilert	124 Robinson Street - Well Water Sample	
Analytical Sensitivity:	1 CFU/100mL		Negative for Total Coliforms Negative for <i>Escherichia coli</i>
#2	Colilert	1423 Colilert Lane - Well Water Sample	
Analytical Sensitivity:	1 CFU/100mL		Positive for Total Coliforms Negative for <i>Escherichia coli</i>
#3	Colilert	3456 Ocean Road - Well Water Sample	
Analytical Sensitivity:	1 CFU/100mL		Positive for Total Coliforms Positive for <i>Escherichia coli</i>
#4	Colilert	777 Seaside Drive - Well Water Sample	
Analytical Sensitivity:	1 CFU/100mL		Positive for Total Coliforms Negative for <i>Escherichia coli</i>

Example Report

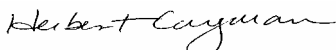
The Colilert® system is an EPA approved method for testing drinking water and determines the presence/absence of coliform bacteria. This system is sensitive to 1 CFU/100 ml of drinking water and simultaneously detects total coliforms and *Escherichia coli*. There is no heterotrophic (non-coliform) bacterial interference with this procedure. Results are completed within 24 hours. Results will be reported as positive or negative for total coliforms and/or *Escherichia coli*.

Coliform bacteria are from the family *Enterobacteriaceae*. These bacteria are part of the gastro-intestinal flora of humans and animals. These bacteria are also environmental microbes and can be commonly found in soil and water. Examples are *Citrobacter*, *Klebsiella*, and *Proteus* species. *Escherichia coli* and *Enterococcus* species are considered indicator organisms of fecal contamination.

In the United States, the maximum number of indicator organisms permitted per 100 ml of drinking water is zero. Indicator microorganisms (*Escherichia coli*) should not be present in finished waters. Because *Escherichia coli* is ubiquitous in human and animal feces, its presence in water is considered to be an indicator of fecal contamination. Its presence suggests that one of the barriers may not be functioning properly (e.g., distribution network). The practice of using *E. coli* as an indicator of the possible presence of fecal contaminants has been extremely useful to protect public health. However, it should be noted that indicators are only tools and do have limitations.

Reference: Manual of Environmental Microbiology: 2nd Edition. (2002). Christon J. Hurst. Chapter 8: Detection of Microorganisms in Freshwaters and Drinking Waters. Pages 205-219

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Technical Manager: 
 Herbert Layman, BS, SM, CIEC

End of Report

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