



GLOBAL WATER WATCH

BACTERIOLOGICAL MONITORING RECERTIFICATION

Monitor _____ Phone No. _____

Group _____

Workshop Location _____ Date _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

A. Answer the questions below by entering T (true) or F (false) in the first column, without using the GWW monitoring manual.

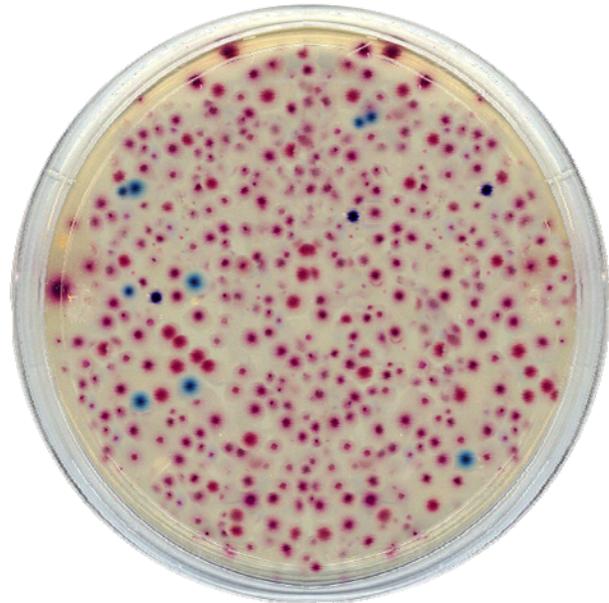
F / V pg

1	Most (95%) water on planet Earth is fresh water		
2	Wildlife feces reaching a lake is considered point source pollution		
3	Most bacteria are harmful to humans		
4	Almost always the presence of <i>E. coli</i> in water is evidence of fecal pollution		
5	Most fecal Coliform bacteria are harmful to humans		
6	Humans have billions of bacteria in their intestines		
7	Besides bacteria, other pathogenic organisms in water may include viruses		
8	The name <i>E. coli</i> stands for Escherichia coli		
9	The Family of bacteria that <i>E. coli</i> is in is called the Entamoebacidae		
10	<i>E. coli</i> is a bacterium found in the intestines of warm-blooded animals		
11	The GWW test for bacteria costs about the same as a standard laboratory test for fecal coliform bacteria		
12	The GWW technique requires an autoclave to sterilize glassware for testing		
13	The GWW techniques uses sterile, pre-wrapped, plastic pipettes		
14	The GWW program uses a method called Coliscan Easygel		
15	The GWW bacteria medium may be frozen for up to two years		
16	Used bacteria plates may be cleaned and reused for other bacteria tests		
17	The GWW bacteria medium has an inhibitor which suppresses the growth of non-coliform bacteria		
18	The optimum temperature range to incubate bacteria samples is 29-37 °C		
19	Cells of <i>E. coli</i> result in a red-colored colony in the GWW test		
20	The bacteria plates should only be read between 29 and 37 hours after incubation began		
21	Bacteria results should be reported as the amount of <i>E. coli</i> colonies per 500 mL of sample water in order to correlate to state standards.		
22	A swimming beach should be closed if <i>E. coli</i> concentrations are consistently above 600 colonies per 100 mL		
23	The best way to sterilize used bacteria plates is to add a spoon of bleach		

B. Use the GWW monitoring manual to find a page with information that can support your answer, and write the page number on the second column.

C. Count the number of *E. coli* colonies on the plate below and answer the questions on the table. Simple calculations are needed to find concentrations of *E. coli* in 100mL of water sample. Answer T (true) or F (false) in reference to standards if you think the water is acceptable for recreational or drinking use.

24	Number of <i>E. coli</i> in plate	
25	Number of <i>E. coli</i> in 100 mL (water sample = 1.0 mL)	
26	Good for whole body water sports (water sample = 1.0 mL)	
27	Number of <i>E. coli</i> in 100 mL (water sample = 0.25 mL)	
28	Good source for drinking water (water sample = 0.25 mL)	
29	Number of <i>E. coli</i> in 100 mL (water sample = 4.0 mL)	
30	Good for recreational beach (water sample = 4.0 mL)	



D. Name the waterbody of your interest and the concern you have about it.

Observations/Comments: _____

E. I hereby declare that after this session, my GWW Bacteriological monitoring certification is current, that I will confirm the freshness of the supplies I will use before I conducting water testing, and that I will submit to GWW credible data to my knowledge.

Monitor Signature: _____

GWW Trainer: _____

Submit printed pages with answers to the GWW office.

	<p>Apr -16</p>	<p align="center">Global Water Watch 559 DeVall Drive, Auburn University, AL 36849-5424 Toll Free: 1-888-844-4785 ~ Fax: 334-844-9208 Email: gww@auburn.edu ~ Web: www.globalwaterwatch.org</p>
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