DipslideEC-C（Escherichia Coli-Chromogenic） Product manual

Product Description

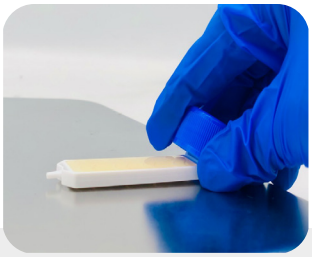
Dipslide was first used to solve various physical, chemical and microbial changes in samples during the process of media transportation. Because of its portability, cost-effectiveness, and its ability to maintain various sample properties, it is widely used for detecting various fluids including industrial and cooling water systems.Escherichia coli and Coliform are common gut bacteria, but some strains can be harmful to human health.
These bacteria can be present in food, water, the environment, etc., so detecting their presence is critical to maintaining public health. E. coli and coliform bacteria can be transmitted through food, and infection with these bacteria in food can lead to food poisoning. At the same time, E. coli and coliform bacteria are also one of the indicators of water pollution. Water treatment plants and water supply companies need to test for the presence of these bacteria to ensure the safety of drinking water.
Our Dipslide EC-C is designed to test for E. coli and Coliforms quickly and efficiently (only 18-24h at 35 ° C for constant temperature), regularly testing samples for E. coli and Coliforms to ensure that they meet safety standards. It is widely used in water quality inspection, food, cosmetics and other industries.

Features

- *Quick and easy operation. Detection range: 10^2-10^6CFU/ml;*
- *Quick and easy operation, Ready to use*
- *Store in a cool and dry place away from light, No refrigeration required;*
- *Double-sided agar plates, can be used to test different types of microorganisms simultaneously; parallel experiments can also be conducted (when the double-sided culture medium is consistent)*
- *Results are quick and can be obtained in only 18-24h ;*
- *Rich application scenarios, can be used for detecting liquids, object surfaces (clothing, hands, countertops, etc.) ;*
- *The unique elastic support rod design provides a softer grip.*

Liquid Usage Method

i. Unscrew the lid counterclockwise & pull out the contact plate (be careful not to touch the agar piece)
ii. Fully immerse both sides of the agar in the liquid for 5 seconds
iii. Then wait for the excess liquid to drip naturally (this process only takes a few seconds)
iv. Place the contact plate back into the sterile tube and tighten the cap clockwise



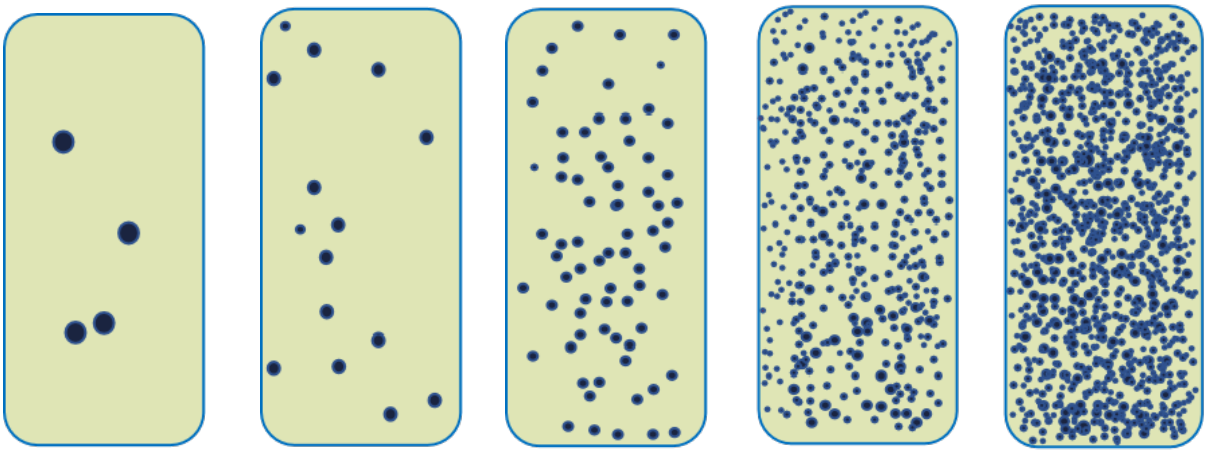
Solid Surfaces Usage Method

i. Unscrew the lid of Dipslide EC-C counterclockwise and pull out the contact plate (be careful not to touch the agar piece) ;
ii. Bring both sides of the contact plate into full contact with the surface of the object (the test plate can be bent by about 180 °C) ;
iii. Place the contact plate back into the sterile tube and tighten the cap clockwise.

Incubation

i. Ensure that the Dipslide tube is tightened and placed vertically in a 35° C constant temperature incubator for 18-24h;
ii. If it is placed at room temperature, it needs to be compared after 1-2 days
iii. If the culture temperature is below room temperature, it is recommended to extend the experiment for another 1 or 2 days to compare the experimental results.

Comparison of EC-C (Escherichia Coli-Chromogenic) results



10^2	10^3	10^4	10^5	10^6
Mild Pollution	Mild Pollution	Moderate Pollution	Moderate Pollution	Severe Pollution
A	A	B	B	C

- *Include colorless colonies, count blue-green colonies for Escherichia coli, and count red colonies for coliforms, including blue-green colonies when calculating the coliform count.*
- *The unit of test results is CFU/ml – Each ml contains the total number of bacteria community;*
- ***Result A:** Water quality is mildly affected by microbial contamination and some minor harmful substances, but most industrial water treatment processes remain suitable;*
- ***Result B :** Water quality is noticeably affected by microbial contamination, higher levels of harmful substances, and potential risks to industrial water use may require additional treatment or operational adjustments.*
- ***Result C:** The water quality is signifcantly contaminated by microorganisms, with high concentrations of harmful substances that pose potential risks to industrial water use, and may require additional treatment measures or specifc operations to reduce water use;*

Precautions for Storage & Use

- *Dipslide EC-C has a shelf-life of 6 months. If colonies have grown on the slide prior to testing, please discard immediately.*
- *Direct sunlight and high temperatures can cause agar water loss and indicator failure. Please store this product in a cool and dry place, with an optimal storage temperature of 12-25 .*
- *Dipslide EC-C must be kept sealed before use, and must be used immediately after unscrewed and cannot be reused.*
- *The changes in temperature and humidity during storage can cause sterile condensed water to be generated in the bacterial test tube, which has no impact on the result itself.*
- *During the process of microbial reproduction, adverse odors may appear. It is recommended to wear relevant protective equipment before opening the cover for observation.*
- *After use, the test strips should be disposed in accordance with local regulations. They can be sterilized by high temperature, high pressure, damp heat and soaked in disinfectant overnight before disposing it into the waste bin.*

FAQ for Dipslide EC-C

1.Why do we need to detect E. coli and Coliform?

E. coli and coliform bacteria are common intestinal bacteria that are commonly found in the digestive systems of animals and humans. When these bacteria are present in water bodies, they may indicate that the water source is contaminated with faeces or wastewater, thus posing a potential threat to public health. Resources necessary for daily life, including drinking water, swimming pool water, industrial water, etc By testing for E. coli and coliform bacteria, you can ensure the safety of the water source and avoid health risks due to water quality problems. Our EC-C only needs to be placed at 35 constant temperature for 1 day to produce results.

2. Do AB-T and EC-C look the same and function the same?

Not really. Strictly speaking, the surface of AB-T is smoother than EC-C, and the color is more yellow. Almost all aerobic bacteria can grow red on AB-T; On EC-C, coliform bacteria grow red and Escherichia coli bacteria grow blue. Remember to count the blue-green colonies together when counting coliforms.

3. What is the relationship between E. coli and Coliform, and is it necessary to test separately ?

E. coli is part of the Coliform group, but they are two different concepts that represent different levels of bacterial detection and evaluation. E. coli testing assesses the health of a body of water by determining whether it exceeds health standards. Coliform testing can provide more information about microbial community structure, diversity, and possible ecosystem changes. By analyzing coliform data, we can gain a more detailed understanding of the microbial composition and ecological environment of the water body. So it is absolutely necessary to test separately.

4. Why is the pollution classification of AB-T(total bacteria test tablet PN:39701) different from EC-C, and the price of EC-C is higher?

Because E. coli and Coliform are part of the total bacteria, in general, when the detection of E. coli is 10^2CFU/ml, the actual total number of microorganisms may be 10^2CFU/ml or higher. EC-C formulations add more expensive indicators, so the price is relatively high.

Product	***P/N***
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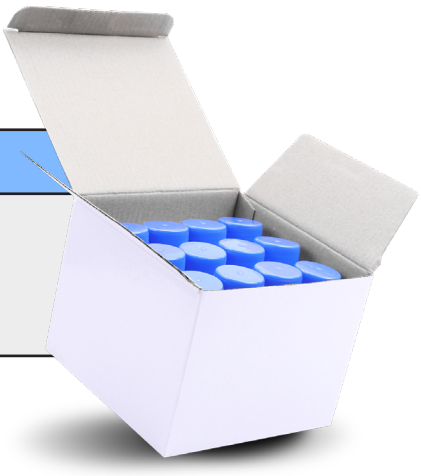

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