EC Blue is a simple, quick and reliable test method for the qualitative and quantitative determination of coliforms and E.coli in water.



- Simple, easy and ready to use.
- No preparation, 100 mL of water tested directly and incubated at 35 ± 2 °C.



EC Blue provides reliable test results in 24 hours.



- Safe and clear-cut Easy interpretation, a chromogenic colour reaction (blue) for coliform AND simple UV lamp fluorescence for E.coli.
- Reliable results Colour comparator EC Blue 100 Comparator.

Interpretation



Stability

- Stable and easy to store no need for refrigeration.
- Shelf life of 2 years at room temperature if protected from light.

General Protocol

- Pour 100 mL of water tested directly into the EC Blue 100 bottle.
- Incubate at 35 ± 2 °C for 24h.
- In presence of coliforms the reagent turns to blue/blue-green colour. E.coli releases a fluorescent dye detectable under UV light.

Product Name	Packaging	Product Number
EC BLUE 100P	100	05591-EBP-100
EC BLUE 100	80	05593-EB0-080
EC BLUEQUANT	18	06517-EBQ-018
EC BLUE COMPARATOR	1	05617-EBC-001





EC BlueQuant provides a rapid and easy method of quantifying coliforms and E.coli in the form of an MPN test (Most Probable Number).



Simple to operate without additional equipment other than an incubator.



Unique, innovative design of EC BlueQuant allows rapid and reliable processing of MPN tests.



Standardised MPN method uses three different dilutions (10mL, 1mL and 0.1mL) with 5 compartments per dilution.



Time saving - does not require prior serial dilution.

General Protocol

- Mix the water sample (100 mL) with the EC Blue 100 or 100 P medium.
- Place the EC BlueQuant on a horizontal surface. Pour the mixture into the EC BlueQuant. The sample distributes evenly into the dilution compartments.
- Close the lid and incubate the sample for 24 h at 35 \pm 2 °C.
- After incubation samples contaminated coliform bacteria exhibit a typical blue coloration.
 E.coli fluoresce under UV light (366 nm).
- For quantitative analysis expressed in cfu/mL. Count the number of positive wells per dilution (10mL, 1mL and 0.1 mL) then refer to the MPN calibration tables (e.g. DIN EN ISO 9308-2:2014-06) to determine the total number of bacteria in 100 mL.