APPLIED MICROBIOLOGY LABORATORY ENVIRONMENTAL MONITORING

APPLICATION NOTE 130

DIGITALISATION OF MICROBIAL PASSIVE SAMPLING

INTRODUCTION

Passive sampling together with Active sampling is part of the Microbial Environmental Monitoring according to the international regulatory organization.
Passive sampling is cheaper and simpler compared to active sampling which requires a device. Passive sampling produces an indication of the settling microbial population; active sampling produces a reliable quantification.

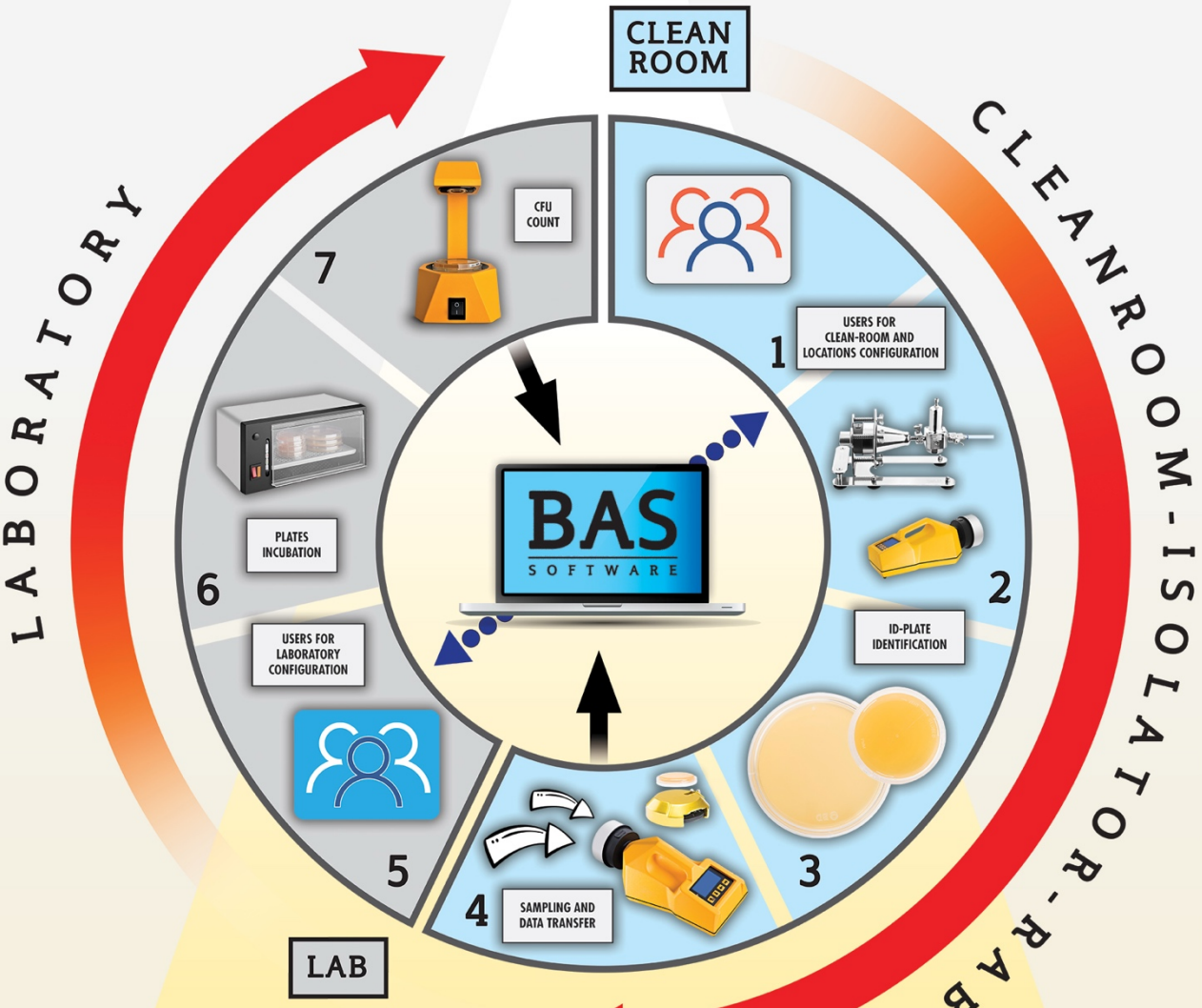
MATERIAL

- TRIO.SETTLE PLATE WITH TIMER
- BAS SOFTWARE
- P.A.C.A.S. SYSTEM
- PLATE IDENTIFICATION SYSTEM
- CFU PHOTOCAMERA

Articulate table and floor stainless steel support for Passive Air Sampling

BAS.SOFTWARE PC FOR
TRIO.BAS MICROBIAL AIR AND SURFACE SAMPLERS

DATA INTEGRITY FOR AIR SAMPLING CYCLE



LEGEND:

- CLEAN-ROOM
- LABORATORY

1. USERS FOR CLEAN-ROOM CONFIGURATION BY PASSWORD
2. LOCATION CONFIGURATION
3. ID-PLATE IDENTIFICATION
4. AIR AND SURFACE SAMPLING AND DATA TRANSFER
5. USERS FOR LAB CONFIGURATIONS BY PASSWORD
6. PLATES INCUBATION
7. CFU *(COLONY FORMING UNITS)* COUNT

- USERS CONFIGURATIONS
- DATA TRANSFER

METHOD

1. IDENTIFICATION OF THE CULTURE PLATE

2. POSITIONING OF THE OPEN CULTURE PLATE ON TOP AND THE LID ON BOTTOM OF TRIO.SETTLE

3. PROGRAM THE TIMER FOR 10 SECONDS

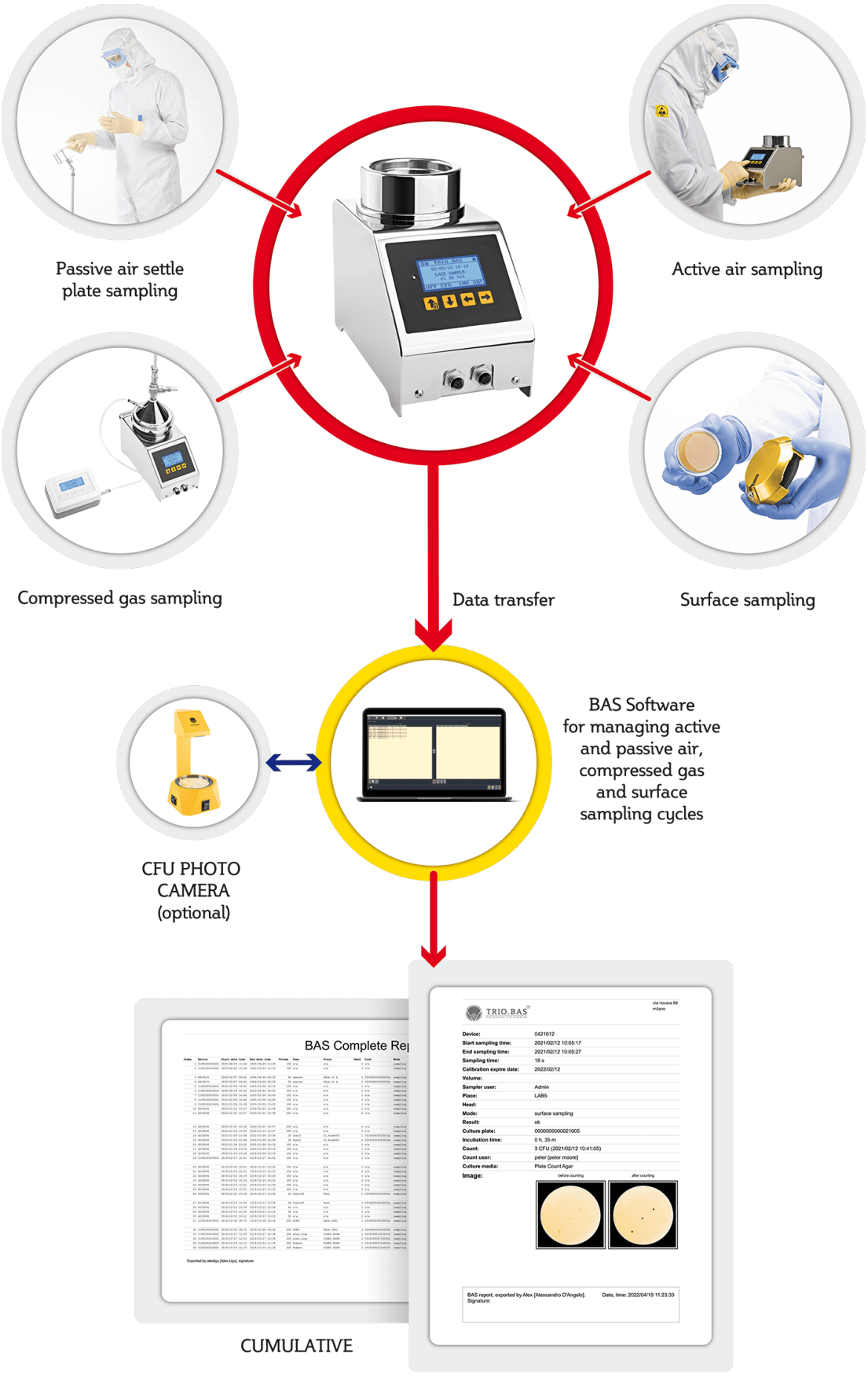
4. SWITCH ON THE TIMER

5. TRANSFER THE IDENTIFICATION DATA ON TRIO.BAS

6. AT THE END OF 4 HOURS TRANSFER THE CULTURE PLATES TO INCUBATOR

7. AT THE END OF INCUBATION COUNT THE CFU AND TAKE THE PICTURES BY THE CFU PHOTOCAMERA

8. THE FINAL REPORT WILL SHOW ALL THE SAMPLING DATA AND THE PICTURE BEFORE AND AFTER COUNTING



Final report including plate pictures
(air, compressed gas and surface)
before and after manual colony count