

Effects of Storage on Analysis Results for the Total and Faecal Coliform Parameters

Final Report to the Department of the Environment



EFFECTS OF STORAGE ON ANALYSIS RESULTS FOR THE TOTAL AND FAECAL COLIFORM PARAMETERS

Final Report to the Department of the Environment

Report No: DoE 3705/1

October 1994

Authors: T E Irving and P Gale

Contract Manager: T E Irving

Contract No: 7007

DoE Reference No: PECD 7/7/413

Contract Duration: October 1992 to June 1994

This report has the following distribution:

DoE Nominated Officer - 12 copies

Any enquiries relating to this report should be referred to the Contract Manager at the following address:

WRc plc, Henley Road, Medmenham, Marlow, Buckinghamshire SL7 2HD.

Telephone: Henley (0491) 571531

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

It is currently recommended that water samples for bacteriological analysis should be tested within six hours of being taken. However, this recommendation is based on the results of studies carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service in the early 1950's. That work was based on analysis by the Most Probable Number technique, which has now been almost universally replaced by the membrane filtration method for water analysis. This project was therefore commissioned to investigate storage effects using the currently used methodology.

The objective set by the Department of the Environment for this study was to establish whether there was a significant difference between the concentrations of faecal and total coliform bacteria in a water sample analysed after 6, 12 and 24 hours of refrigerated storage. A fixed sampling regime involving bacteriological tests and measurements of temperature, pH and conductivity was specified in the project schedule. It was also specified that three water types should be examined, namely a groundwater, a lowland surface water, and an upland surface water. Monitoring of each water type was carried out over a 12-month period to identify possible seasonal effects, and over 500 samples were included in the study.

Analysis of the results showed that overall there was no evidence of a significant change in either total coliform or faecal coliform counts for samples tested after 6 and 12 hours of refrigerated storage. For samples tested after 6 and 24 hours of refrigerated storage, a drop in counts of total and faecal coliforms was seen. This was of marginal statistical significance for total coliforms, but more significant for faecal coliforms. On average the counts of total coliforms were 5% lower, and those of faecal coliforms were 10% lower after 24 hours storage, compared with 6 hours.

On the basis of the results obtained in this study, extending the allowable period of storage of samples before analysis from 6 to 12 hours should not affect overall results, provided the samples are refrigerated. However, extension of the allowable period of storage to 24 hours would result in lower overall results.

The samples tested in this study were representative of raw, untreated waters. It is not known how far the results could be extrapolated to other water types, such as disinfectant-treated drinking water.

CO	NTENTS	Page
EXEC	CUTIVE SUMMARY	i
LIST	OF TABLES	iv
1.	BACKGROUND	1
2.	OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMME OF WORK	2
3.	MATERIALS AND METHODS	3
3.1 3.2 3.3	Sampling and analysis procedures Sampling sites Statistical analysis	3 4 4
4.	RESULTS	6
4.1 4.2 4.3 4.4	Effects of storage on presumptive counts of coliforms Variation in confirmation rates Investigation of seasonal effects Physico-chemical parameters	6 10 11 12
5.	DISCUSSION	15
6.	CONCLUSIONS	16
REFE	RENCES	17
APPE	NDICES	
A	PLOTS OF DIFFERENCES IN BACTERIALCOUNTS OBSERVED BEFORE AND AFTER STORAGE	19
В	COMPLETE LISTING OF DATA OBTAINED DURING THE STUDY	29

LIST	OF TABLES	Page
4.1	Sign test on non-zero values	7
4.2	Wilcoxon tests results - non-zero results	8
4.3	Paired-sample t test on non-zero values, all data logarithmically transformed	9
4.4	Analysis by the Sign test of samples where one of the pair of values derived from a colony count of zero	10
4.5	Sign test carried out on all samples, including those with a single zero count	10
4.6	Mean percentage confirmation rates observed in bacteriological tests	11
4.7	Seasonal effects: paired t test analysis on logarithmically- transformed data - significance of observed differences l	12
4.8	Mean water temperatures (°C) recorded for the samples analysed	13
4.9	Mean pH values recorded for the samples analysed	13
4.10	Mean conductivity values (µS cm ⁻¹) recorded for the samples analysed	14

1. BACKGROUND

In the Spring of 1992, the Department of the Environment (the Department) invited tenders for a research contract to examine the effect of storage of water samples on the results obtained from analyses for total and faecal coliform bacteria.

Currently two documents give advice on sampling and analysis for microbiological parameters. 'Guidance on Safeguarding the Quality of Public Water Supplies' (DoE and WO 1989) specifies that analysis should be undertaken as soon as possible, every attempt being made to start within six hours of sample collection. It also states that where logistics do not allow this, samples may be examined up to 24 hours after collection, provided that they are kept cool (2 to 10 °C) and in the dark. Report 71 'The Bacteriological Examination of Drinking Water Supplies 1982' (DoE 1983) states that samples should be examined as soon as possible, preferably within six hours, and that they should be kept cool in an insulated container.

These recommendations originate from studies carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service in the early 1950's (PHLS 1952, 1953). However, that work was based on analysis by the Most Probable Number technique, which has now been almost universally replaced by the membrane filtration method for water analysis. This project was therefore commissioned to investigate storage effects using the current methodology.

Other studies have been published, but mostly using American standard methods. These include reports by Standridge and Lesar (1977) and Standridge and Delfino (1983), which consider that extended storage of samples is acceptable, and one by McDaniels and Bordner (1983) which comes to the opposite conclusion.

In October 1992 the Department of the Environment placed a contract with WRc to conduct a study of the effects of sample storage on analytical results, using current standard methods.

This final report presents the work undertaken and the results obtained.

2. OBJECTIVES AND PROGRAMME OF WORK

The objective set by the Department for this study was to establish whether there was a significant difference between the concentrations of faecal and total coliform bacteria in a water sample analysed after 6, 12 and 24 hours of refrigerated storage. A fixed sampling regime involving bacteriological tests and measurements of temperature, pH and conductivity was specified in the project schedule.

It was also specified in the schedule that three water types should be examined, namely a groundwater, a lowland surface water, and an upland surface water. The intention was to use raw waters which were expected to contain coliform organisms, so that quantitative results could be obtained for the effects of storage of samples. Monitoring was to be carried out over a 12-month period to identify possible seasonal effects, and it was estimated that about 500 samples would need to be examined.

3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

3.1 Sampling and analysis procedures

Early work involved planning the logistics of the sampling and analysis processes, as the requirement for one of the analyses to be carried out after 12 hours of storage would inevitably involve out-of-hours working. The scheme settled on was for samples to be taken in the morning at 1000 hours, with the analyses following at 1600 and 2200 hours on the same day, and at 1000 hours the following morning, all timings having a tolerance of 30 minutes either side.

Conductivity, pH and temperature measurements were made at the time of sampling, and then within 15 minutes of each microbiological analysis. Portable micro-processor pH and conductivity meters were used for these measurements, and the same instruments were used at the sampling site and in the laboratory. Temperature measurements were made using the temperature compensation probe of the pH meter. Commercial standard buffers were used to calibrate the pH meter, and a standard conductivity solution supplied by the manufacturers was used to calibrate the conductivity meter. Temperature measurements were calibrated against a NAMAS certified mercury-in-glass thermometer.

A portable refrigerator which could be run from a 12-volt DC supply (via a car cigarette lighter socket) was used to transport samples to the laboratory. This unit was also used to store the samples in the laboratory for the duration of the experiment (operated from a standard 240-volt AC mains supply), since its electronic temperature control was more consistent (\pm 1 °C) than a normal refrigerator thermostat (usually \pm 2-3 °C). The internal temperature of the cabinet was normally monitored using a calibrated mercury thermometer, but on occasions an electronic data logger was used to obtain a continuous record.

Borosilicate glass sample bottles with deep polypropylene screw-threaded caps were used throughout the study. They were sterilised by autoclaving before use.

Analysis for total and faecal coliform organisms was carried out by the membrane filtration technique, as described in Report 71 (DoE 1983). The culture medium used was Membrane Lauryl Sulphate Broth (Oxoid MM615), and Gelman GN-6 mixed cellulose ester membranes (47-mm diameter, 0.45- μ m pore size) were employed throughout. The membrane filters and all the culture media used were from single production batches. Incubation conditions used were 4 hours at 30 °C \pm 1 °C followed by 14 hours at 37 °C \pm 0.5 °C for total coliform organisms, or 14 hours at 44 °C \pm 0.25 °C for faecal coliforms.

After incubation, presumptive counts were made, then colonies were sub-cultured for confirmatory tests, again in accordance with Report 71. For total coliforms the fermentation of lactose (in lactose peptone water) with production of acid and gas within 48 hours at 37 °C was taken as positive confirmation. For *Escherichia coli*, the criteria used were production of acid and gas from lactose within 24 hours at 44 °C, and production of indole from tryptophan within 24 hours at 44 °C in tryptone water.

Whenever possible, all the presumptive positive colonies on a membrane were picked off for testing, rather than a selection, to avoid operator bias in choosing colonies, and to increase the precision of the percentage confirmation figures (see Tillett 1993). However, this did mean that it was infeasible to confirm all samples. However, at least one sample was confirmed from each batch of samples taken. All results were recorded for subsequent data analysis.

3.2 Sampling sites

The site used for collection of lowland surface water was on the River Thames, close to the WRc Medmenham Laboratory, while the upland surface water source selected was the Ladybower reservoir near Sheffield.

Groundwater with the required content of coliform organisms proved much harder to obtain. Such sources are generally in controlled situations, not open to the public, so co-operation from water suppliers had to be sought.

The main supply company in the area was approached, but was reluctant to allow access to such supplies to uncontrolled personnel. Subsequently another water supply company granted access to a borehole supply which regularly contained coliform organisms. However, most of the early samples proved negative, and examination of the Company's records showed that occurrence of coliforms in the supply was sporadic, and mainly restricted to the warmer months. Several boreholes at this particular site were sampled, but the coliform content was unreliable, and the situation was clearly unsatisfactory. Later in the study an opportunity arose to use an alternative borehole which provided much more satisfactory samples. This was used in all subsequent tests, but even here the coliform content of the water decreased in the colder weather. As part of the arrangements for sampling the groundwater sources it was agreed that the location of the boreholes would be kept confidential, or at least not mentioned in any reports on the work. It was agreed that this was acceptable to the Department.

3.3 Statistical analysis

Sub-samples withdrawn for analysis from a volume of water are unlikely to contain exactly the same numbers of bacteria. This means in the tests carried out in the present study that the numbers of coliform organisms detected may not necessarily be the same even if there is no effect of storage. Nonparametric statistical tests were applied to the data to determine whether any changes observed reflected true differences, or were merely due to variations from sub-sampling. Pairs of results were compared by the Sign test and the more powerful Wilcoxon matched pair signed rank test.

These statistical tests return the probability (P) of obtaining the particular sets of coliform numbers on the assumption that there is no effect of storage. If P is greater than 5%, it can be reasonably concluded that observed differences in numbers could have arisen by chance from random sub-sampling and that the storage has not affected the results. However, if P is less than 5%, the differences become statistically significant and the

storage is then assumed to be having some effect. The smaller the value of P, the more highly significant the differences and the greater is the certainty that true differences are being observed. The statistical power of an experiment is the ability to detect such differences when they genuinely exist, and can be enhanced by increasing the number of samples. Furthermore, the smaller the effect of storage, the more samples are required to detect a statistically significant difference.

To assess the numbers of samples required to detect statistically significant differences in these experiments, the statistical outcome (significance) was simulated as a function of the number of water samples analysed. The simulation was performed for a variety of potential quantitative differences caused by the storage. As an example, one could use the situation of wishing to be able to detect a 5% difference caused by storage, with statistical inference being carried out at the 5% confidence level. This would be a reasonable minimum precision to aim for, since if one can say with 95% certainty that there will be less than 5% difference in quantitative results after storage, then it can be assumed that the effect of storage of the sample will be negligible.

In the case just described, the simulation indicated that only 30 samples would be needed to detect such a difference. For comparison, to operate at the 1% confidence level (i.e. 99% certainty), the number of samples would have to be increased to 52. To detect a 3% difference in results would need 85 or 145 samples, using the 5% and 1% confidence levels respectively.

These findings assumed reasonably high numbers of coliform organisms in all samples, but in practice this was unlikely to be true, and so more samples would probably be needed than the simulation implied. Nevertheless, the total of 500 samples to be analysed in the course of this project was thought to be enough to demonstrate any systematic effects of storage of the samples.

The non-parametric tests can indicate whether or not there is a significant effect on the bacterial counts as a result of storing the samples, but cannot quantify the differences. However, if the underlying distribution of counts can be confirmed, it is possible to measure the degree of difference using a t test. Using purpose-written software, the differences in pairs of counts (i.e. before and after storage) were presented graphically as probability plots. The vertical axis in each case represented the difference in the logarithms of the counts (6-hour count subtracted from 12- or 24-hour count), while the horizontal axis showed percentiles, scaled in such a way that if the differences were normally distributed, then the plot would be a straight line. The percentiles were calculated by arranging all the values for a particular data set (of size n) in ascending order and assigning a position i (over the range i=1 to i=n) to each one. The percentile (p_i) was calculated as:

$$p_i = 100 \times (i - 0.5)/n$$

As the points were found to follow straight lines quite closely, it was considered reasonable to assume that the differences in counts were log normally distributed, and that this analysis could be used to quantify effects of storage.

4. RESULTS

4.1 Effects of storage on presumptive counts of coliforms

In total, 528 samples were analysed as described in the previous section, divided in the proportions of 113 samples of lowland surface water, 95 of upland surface water, and 320 of groundwater. A complete tabulation of the raw data obtained is given in Appendix B of this report. The presumptive counts were used for the statistical analysis, since confirmed counts were not available for all samples. Also the calculation of a confirmed count by multiplying the presumptive count by the proportion which confirm can lead to results with wide confidence limits (Tillett 1993). This would make statistical analysis unsatisfactory, and might give misleading results.

Not all the results were able to be used in the statistical tests. In particular a number of the groundwater samples gave coliform counts of zero before and after storage. These unfortunately give no information on storage effects, and so could not be used. After their elimination, 1429 data pairs remained to be used in the tests.

As well as detecting significant effects caused by storage, it was also necessary to try to quantify these, as mentioned in the previous section. This would not be possible, however, with data pairs where one of the results derived from a count of zero, since the true quantitative difference between the two results was unknown, and logarithmic transformation of the zero results would not be possible. Such results were therefore removed for the initial analysis, although they were included in later tests, described below.

Table 4.1 shows the results of analysis by Sign test of the non-zero results. Here the 6-hour result has been subtracted from the later one in each case, and the numbers of results decreasing, staying constant and increasing after storage have been tabulated. If storage had no effect, the numbers increasing would equal the numbers decreasing, within statistical limits. The table shows the probabilities of obtaining the patterns of results observed, assuming there was no effect of storage.

Table 4.2 shows the same data analysed using the Wilcoxon test, applied in the same way as just described. The greater power of this test results from its taking some consideration of the magnitude of the observed differences, and therefore some differences are seen which are not revealed by the Sign test.

A paired-sample t test was used to obtain an estimate of the magnitude of the storage effects seen, and the results of this analysis are shown in Table 4.3.

This closely follows the results obtained with the Wilcoxon test, although some levels of significance are slightly different. Different patterns of changes were seen with the different water types. For the lowland surface water, total coliform counts rose by 16% on average after 12 hours (P<0.001), but were not significantly different from the 6-hour counts after 24 hours storage. Faecal coliform counts were unchanged after 12 hours, but fell by 23% on average after 24 hours (P<0.01). In contrast, total coliform counts in the

upland surface water fell after both 12 and 24 hours, while faecal coliform levels followed the same pattern seen with the lowland surface water. For the groundwater the only significant change was in faecal coliform counts after 12 hours, where an increase was observed.

Table 4.1 Sign test on non-zero values

Water	Organism	6 h vs	n	Lower	Equal	Higher	P	Sig.	1
Lowland	TC	12 h	112	44	3	65	0.055	NS	
		24 h	113	52	0	61	0.45	NS	
	FC	12 h	105	44	5	56	0.27	NS	
		24 h	111	68	5	38	0.0046	**	(1)
Upland	TC	12 h	95	53	6	36	0.089	NS	
•		24 h	95	62	3	30	0.0011	**	(4)
	FC	12 h	86	40	12	34	0.56	NS	(-)
		24 h	81	49	8	24	0.0046	**	(1)
Ground	TC	12 h	103	42	19	42	1.0	NS	
		24 h	92	40	15	37	0.82	NS	
	FC	12 h	78	29	7	42	0.15	NS	
		24 h	84	31	11	42	0.24	NS	
All	TC	12 h	310	139	28	143	0.86	NS	
		24 h	300	154	18	128	0.14	NS	
	FC	12 h	269	113	24	132	0.25	NS	
		24 h	276	148	24	104	0.0066	**	(1)

¹ NS - not significant, * P≤0.05, *** P≤0.01, *** P≤0.001 Arrows in brackets show whether the count rose (↑) or fell (↓) on storage

Combining all the results, the overall indication was of no statistical difference for either organism between the results obtained after 6 hours and 12 hours of storage. In fact the geometric mean counts before and after storage were almost identical. In contrast, the counts of both total and faecal coliforms tended to fall after 24 hours of storage, this being more pronounced for the faecal coliforms. The average reduction amounted to 5% for total coliforms, and 10% for faecal coliforms.

It is difficult to interpret the different patterns of change observed for the three water types, and great care should be exercised in attempting to do so. A change seen in a sub-set of data, which is not seen when the sub-set is incorporated into a larger set, should be treated with caution, because of the different sample sizes involved.

Table 4.2 Wilcoxon tests results - non-zero results

Water	Organism	6 h vs	n	Wilcoxon statistic	P	Sig. ¹	
Lowland	TC	12 h	112	4 095.5	0.0008	***	(1)
		24 h	113	3 511.5	0.41	NS	` ′
	FC	12 h	105	2 548.5	0.94	NS	
		24 h	111	1 883.0	0.0026	**	(1)
Upland	TC	12 h	95	1 378.5	0.011	*	(1)
1		24 h	95	1 174.0	0.00011	***	(_↓)
	FC	12 h	86	1 333.5	0.77	NS	,
		24 h	81	760.5	0.0011	**	(1)
Ground	TC	12 h	103	1 800.0	0.94	NS	
		24 h	92	1 440.0	0.76	NS	
	FC	12 h	78	1 720.0	0.011	*	(†)
		24 h	84	1 482.5	0.47	NS	` ,
All	TC	12 h	310	20 592	0.64	NS	
		24 h	300	17 187	0.044	*	(1)
	FC	12 h	269	16 453	0.22	NS	(- /
		24 h	276	12 100	0.0009	***	(1)

¹ NS - not significant, * $P \le 0.05$, ** $P \le 0.01$, *** $P \le 0.001$ Arrows in brackets show whether the count rose (†) or fell (\downarrow) on storage

The results listed in Table 4.3 are shown in graphical form in the series of plots in Appendix A. As explained earlier, the graphs show the differences between the logarithms of pairs of counts (i.e. before and after storage), arranged in order and plotted on a horizontal scale such that they will fall on a straight line if they are normally distributed. The vertical bracket on each plot gives the 95% confidence interval for the mean of the observed differences, and thus represents the figures in the last three columns of Table 4.3. Where this bracket includes the line of equality (i.e. zero difference), any difference observed is not statistically significant at the 5% level. However, when the bracket does not include the line of equality, a significant effect of storage is indicated, at least at the 5% level. If the bracket lies above the line of equality, then counts were observed to rise on average, with the opposite true if the bracket lies below the line. This reflects the information shown in the column headed 'Significance' in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Paired-sample t test on non-zero values, all data logarithmically transformed

Water	Organism	6 h vs	n	t	P	Sig.1	(9)	Mean ²	95%	CI
					_			difference	Lower	Higher
Lowland	TC	12 h	112	4.01	0.0001	***	(†)	+16%	+8%	+25%
		24 h	113	1.06	0.29	NS	` ,	+4%	-3%	+11%
	FC	12 h	105	-0.70	0.49	NS		-3%	-13%	+7%
		24 h	111	-3.17	0.0015	**	(†)	-13%	-21%	-5%
Upland	TC	12 h	95	-2.824	0.0048	**	(4)	-14%	-23%	-5%
•		24 h	95	-4.276	< 0.0001	***	(1)	-20%	-27%	-11%
	FC	12 h	86	0.057	0.96	NS		+0%	-11%	+13%
		24 h	81	-3.34	0.0008	***	(1)	-22%	-32%	-10%
Ground	TC	12 h	103	0.64	0.52	NS		+3%	-6%	+13%
		24 h	92	-0.088	0.94	NS		+0%	-9%	+9%
	FC	12 h	78	3.09	0.0019	**	(†)	+17%	+6%	+30%
		24 h	84	1.275	0.20	NS		+8%	-4%	+22%
All	TC	12 h	310	0.59	0.56	NS		+2%	-4%	+7%
		24 h	300	-2.21	0.028	*	(4)	-5%	-10%	-1%
•	FC	12 h	269	1.05	0.30	NS		+3%	-3%	+10%
		24 h	276	-3.07	0.002	**	(\psi)	-10%	-16%	-4%

¹ NS - not significant, * P≤0.05, ** P≤0.01, *** P≤0.001 Arrows in brackets show whether the count rose (†) or fell (↓) on storage

As mentioned above, quantification of the magnitude of differences caused by storage is made impossible by the presence of results derived from counts of zero. Nevertheless, data pairs with one zero count can still be used to detect differences using the Sign test. Indeed, such data pairs can provide valuable information on effects of storage, for they represent bacterial densities at the limit of detection of the analytical test. Such samples are difficult to find or to produce artificially, but in the present study a total of 255 data pairs of this type were obtained.

An analysis of these results by the Sign test is shown in Table 4.4. Interestingly there is no significant difference in the results before and after storage, suggesting that storing the samples for up to 24 hours would not decrease the likelihood of detecting very low numbers of coliforms. However, in practice the number of results is probably too low to draw definite conclusions.

Incorporating these results into the non-zero ones used above, and using the Sign test, gives the overall analysis shown in Table 4.5. This can be compared with the last section of Table 4.1, and gives a similar pattern of results, with the only significant change being seen in the faecal coliform results, which tend to be lower after 24 hours storage than after 6 hours.

² After antilog transformation.

Table 4.4 Analysis by the Sign test of samples where one of the pair of values derived from a colony count of zero

	N	Decrease	Increase	P	Sig.
TC, 6 vs 12 hours	75	36	39	0.82	NS
TC, 6 vs 24 hours	73	40	33	0.48	NS
FC, 6 vs 12 hours	61	31	30	1.00	NS
FC, 6 vs 24 hours	46	22	24	0.88	NS

Table 4.5 Sign test carried out on all samples, including those with a single zero count

Organism	6 h vs	n	Lower	Equal	Higher	Р	Sig.
TC	12 h	394	175	28	191	0.43	NS
	24 h	383	195	18	170	0.21	NS
FC	12 h	330	144	24	162	0.33	NS
	24 h	322	170	24	128	0.018	* (1)

¹ NS - not significant, * P≤0.05, *** P≤0.01, *** P≤0.001 Arrows in brackets show whether the count rose (↑) or fell (↓) on storage

In summary, therefore, it is clear that faecal coliform counts tend to fall during storage for 24 hours, compared with results which would have been obtained after 6 hours. The same appears true of total coliform counts, though the effect is less marked, and is best described as of marginal statistical significance, since it is not shown by the Sign test, but only by the more rigorous Wilcoxon and Paired-Sample t tests.

4.2 Variation in confirmation rates

As mentioned earlier, confirmation of presumptive colonies was carried out by sub-culturing all the colonies from a plate, rather than making a selection. This allowed a more realistic percentage confirmation figure to be obtained, but meant that it was not feasible to confirm all samples. However, at least one sample was confirmed from each batch of samples taken.

Table 4.6 shows mean confirmation rates (as percentages) obtained from the various types of water. Overall there was little variation in the observed rates with time. As the data were not truly paired, comparison of values was made using a two-sample t test. The observed differences were not statistically significant in any of the comparisons, so there is no evidence for any systematic change in confirmation rates with storage of samples.

Table 4.6 Mean percentage confirmation rates observed in bacteriological tests

Organism	Time (h)	Lowland	Upland	Groundwater
Total coliforms	6	70	68	74
	12	70	79	74
	24	66	75	73
E. coli	6	80	79	85
	12	81	81	78
	24	71	81	93

4.3 Investigation of seasonal effects

An arbitrary division into four equal seasons was made, with Spring taken as March to May inclusive, Summer being June to August, Autumn being September to November and Winter being December to February. The data used in compiling Table 4.3 were used, that is with results deriving from counts of zero omitted, and a paired-sample t test was carried out on the segregated data sets.

The groundwater results were not included, as the source had been changed during the year, and many samples during the colder months gave negative results. Table 4.7 shows the results of the analysis, in terms of the statistical significance of any differences observed, and the direction of change, if any.

Viewing the results for lowland and upland sources separately, total coliform counts appear to change, in whatever direction, more in the colder part of the year than in the warmer part. Faecal coliform counts do not follow the same pattern, the only significant changes being after 24 hours in Spring and Autumn for the lowland source, and after 12 hours in summer and 24 hours in Autumn for the upland source.

However, combining the two datasets changes the observed pattern, with many of the differences cancelling each other out.

The smaller datasets obtained when dividing the results into seasons make it difficult to identify true trends in the data. Also arbitrary re-definition of the 'seasons' could affect the observed patterns of change. The PHLS (1953) concluded that, despite rigorously controlled experiments, the factors contributing towards storage effects were probably more complex than could be elucidated by a comparatively simple approach. Perhaps the most important thing is to hope that sampling over a 12-month period will have encompassed and compensated for any systematic effects which might exist.

Table 4.7 Seasonal effects: paired t test analysis on logarithmicallytransformed data - significance of observed differences

Water	Organism		Spring	Summer	Autumn	Winter
Lowland	TC	6 h v 12 h	*** (1)	NS	NS	*** (1)
		6 h v 24 h	** (1)	NS	NS	** (1)
	FC	6 h v 12 h	NS	NS	NS	NS
		6 h v 24 h	* (1)	NS	* (1)	NS
Upland	TC	6 h v 12 h	** (↓)	NS	NS	* (1)
•		6 h v 24 h	* (1)	NS	NS	*** (↓)
	FC	6 h v 12 h	NS	* (↓)	NS	NS
		6 h v 24 h	NS	NS	** (1)	NS
Both	TC	6 h v 12 h	NS	NS	NS	NS
		6 h v 24 h	*** (↓)	NS	NS	NS
	FC	6 h v 12 h	NS	NS	NS	NS
	_	6 h v 24 h	** (\(\psi\)	NS	*** (↓)	NS

¹ NS - not significant, * P≤0.05, ** P≤0.01, *** P≤0.001
Arrows in brackets show whether the count rose (†) or fell (↓) on storage

4.4 Physico-chemical parameters

4.4.1 Temperature

In some of the earliest experiments the samples did not achieve a low enough temperature during transit to the laboratory, even though the thermometer monitoring the cabinet indicated suitable conditions. This was improved by changing to a different shape of sampling bottle, careful distribution of bottles within the cabinet and adjustment of the thermostat. Nevertheless, there was still some difference between temperatures within a batch. This is probably inevitable, since gravity-convection refrigerators do not maintain the same temperature throughout their interiors. Care was taken to ensure that sample bottles could not touch the evaporator panels within the refrigerator, so that there would be no possibility of samples freezing.

Table 4.8 shows the mean temperatures recorded for the various types of sample. After 24 hours the mean temperatures for all samples were between 5 °C and 6 °C.

Table 4.8 Mean water temperatures (°C) recorded for the samples analysed

Time (h)	Lowland	Upland	Groundwater
0	11.0	7.6	11.1
6	6.3	6.7	5.5
12	5.8	6.7	5.6
24	5.7	6.0	5.1

4.4.2 pH value

The mean pH values recorded for the various types of sample are listed in Table 4.9, together with an indication of the statistical significance of any observed changes from one sampling time to the next. All values were fairly close to neutrality. The pH values of the lowland surface water and groundwater had a tendency to rise during storage, while the opposite was true of the upland surface water.

Table 4.9 Mean pH values recorded for the samples analysed

Time (h)	Lowland	Sig. ¹	Upland	Sig. ¹	Groundwater	Sig. ¹
0	7.19		7.27		6.82	
6	7.51	***	6.94	***	7.05	***
12	7.57	NS	6.92	NS	7.07	NS
24	7.61	NS	6.90	NS	7.14	**

¹ Statistical significance of the rise or fall of pH compared with the previous entry, calculated by paired-sample t test.

However, overall the changes were quite small, and probably result from alteration of the balance of dissolved gases, the direction of change relating to the different initial conditions of the three water types.

4.4.3 Conductivity

The pattern of changes in conductivity, although appearing unusual, was similar for all water types. From sampling time to 6 hours the conductivity dropped on average, from 6 to 12 hours it rose to varying degrees, then from 12 to 24 hours it dropped again. Mean

conductivity values measured in the various sample types are shown in Table 4.10, which is set out similarly to the previous table.

The pattern of changes was particularly marked in the groundwater samples, but as the borehole had been changed half way through the trial period, the two sources were separated (noted in Table 4.10 as groundwaters a and b). One of the sources showed the pattern of changes described above very markedly, although the second source did not show the rise in conductivity between 6 and 12 hours.

Table 4.10 Mean conductivity values (µS cm⁻¹) recorded for the samples analysed

Time (h)	Lowland	Sig. ¹	Upland	Sig. ¹	Ground a	Sig. ¹	Ground b	Sig. ¹
0	986		129		1134		960	
6	938	***	116	***	1071	**	916	***
12	964	*	119	NS	1221	***	915	NS
24	933	***	111	**	1115	***	880	***

¹ Statistical significance of the rise or fall in conductivity compared with the previous entry, calculated by paired-sample t test

As with the pH value, the factor which is most likely to cause a change in conductivity on storage is an alteration in the balance of dissolved gases although Ferguson (1994) considers that adsorption of ions to the inside surface of the sample bottle can also have an effect. Overall the changes seen were fairly small, and may be of little practical significance, though it is notable that changes in conductivity were in the same direction for all water types, whereas the changes in pH value, as noted in the previous section, were not.

5. DISCUSSION

The present study showed rather less variability in total coliform results than was seen by the PHLS in the previous published work (PHLS 1953), although that observed for faecal coliforms was the same. The PHLS report considered that a significant change in count was represented by at least a doubling or halving of the observed count, and that after 24 hours of refrigerated storage 34% of total coliform samples and 25% of faecal coliform samples fell into this category. In the present study the equivalent figures were 11% of total coliform samples, and 25% of faecal coliforms. These figures are not strictly comparable, as the two studies were conducted differently, but give an indication of the scale of the variation.

The earlier PHLS study would be expected to show more variability, as seven different laboratories took part in it, and the samples were from a wider variety of sites than in the present work. This is reflected in the total coliform results, but not in the faecal coliform ones, and the pattern of variation (in terms of which organisms showed the greater variation) was reversed for the two studies. The reasons for this are not clear, but as the study designs and methodologies are different, it is unlikely that a simple cause could be found.

The most important aspect is to consider how these results could be applied in practice, and what the implications are for recommendations for acceptable delays between sampling and analysis.

On the evidence of these results, there should be no problem in storing samples for 12 hours before analysis, as overall there were no statistical differences observed between the 6-hour and 12-hour results. This is not to say that counts would always be the same before and after storage. Clearly from these results and other studies, the observed counts can show quite marked differences when analyses are made before and after storage. However, on average, over a large number of samples, no overall differences would be observed.

Extending the allowable storage to 24 hours is more problematical. For total coliforms the average drop in counts compared with the 6-hour sample was 5%, and the difference was of marginal statistical significance. For faecal coliforms the difference was more significant statistically, and the observed average drop in counts was 10%, which is probably unacceptable. Therefore it is probably not advisable to recommend storage for up to 24 hours, but on occasions, if for some reason analysis within 6 or 12 hours proved impossible, it might be acceptable to retain a sample for up to 24 hours, bearing in mind that counts, especially of faecal coliforms, would tend on average to fall.

6. CONCLUSIONS

It must be emphasised that the samples tested in this study were representative of raw, untreated waters. It is not known how far the results could be extrapolated to other water types, such as disinfectant-treated drinking water.

Overall there was no evidence of a significant change in either total coliform or faecal coliform counts for samples tested after 6 and 12 hours of refrigerated storage.

For samples tested after 6 and 24 hours of refrigerated storage, a drop in counts of total and faecal coliforms was seen. This was of marginal statistical significance for total coliforms, but more significant for faecal coliforms. On average the counts of total coliforms were 5% lower, and those of faecal coliforms were 10% lower after 24 hours storage, compared with 6 hours.

Samples with total or faecal coliform content at the limit of detection, where one of the pair of results was derived from a count of zero colonies, appeared to show no significant difference in the detection of low numbers of organisms after 6, 12 or 24 hours of storage. However, the number of samples concerned was too low to draw definite conclusions.

Rates of confirmation of total coliforms and *E. coli* did not change significantly as a result of storage.

No clear patterns of seasonal effects were seen, but this may have been because of the smaller datasets obtained when separating results into seasons.

On the basis of the results obtained in this study, extending the allowable period of storage of samples before analysis from 6 to 12 hours should not affect overall results, provided the samples are refrigerated.

Extension of the allowable period of storage to 24 hours would result in lower overall results. While probably unacceptable for routine monitoring, this might be acceptable on occasions, rather than obtaining no results at all.

REFERENCES

DoE (1983) The Bacteriological Examination of Drinking Water Supplies 1982. Reports on Public Health and Medical Subjects No. 71. Department of the Environment, Department of Health and Social Security and Public Health Laboratory Service. London: HMSO.

DoE and WO (1989) Guidance on Safeguarding the Quality of Public Water Supplies. Department of the Environment and Welsh Office. London: HMSO.

Ferguson, C.M. (1994) Refrigerated autosampling for the assessment of bacteriological water quality, *Water Research*, **28**, 841-847.

McDaniels, A.E. and Bordner, R.H. (1983) Effects of holding time and temperature on coliform numbers in drinking water, *Journal of American Water Works Association*, 75, 458-463.

PHLS (1952) The effect of storage on the coliform and *Bacterium coli* counts of water samples, *Journal of Hygiene*, **50**, 107-125.

PHLS (1953) The effect of storage on the coliform and *Bacterium coli* counts of water samples. Storage for six hours at room and refrigerator temperature, by the Public Health Laboratory Service Water Sub-Committee, *Journal of Hygiene*, 51, 559-571.

Standridge, J.H. and Lesar, D.J. (1977) Comparison of four-hour and twenty-four-hour refrigerated storage of nonpotable water for faecal coliform analysis, *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, **34**, 398-402.

Standridge, J.H. and Delfino, J.J. (1983) Effect of ambient temperature storage on potable water coliform population estimations, *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, **46**, 1113-1117.

Tillett, H.E. (1993) Potential inaccuracy of microbiological counts from routine water samples, *Water Science and Technology*, **27**(3/4), 15-18.

APPENDIX A

PLOTS OF DIFFERENCES IN BACTERIAL COUNTS OBSERVED BEFORE AND AFTER STORAGE

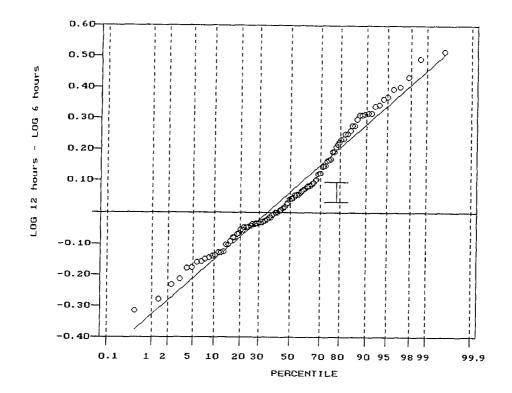


Figure A1 Results of storage experiments using lowland surface water. Presumptive total coliforms comparing 6 and 12 hours.

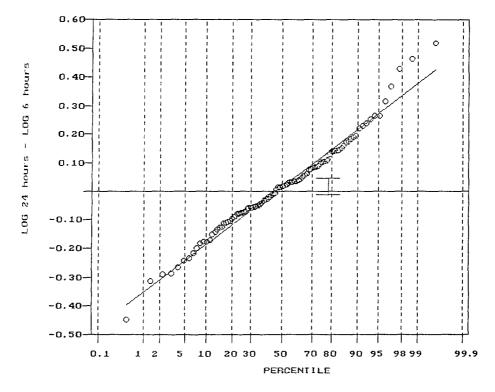


Figure A2 Results of storage experiments using lowland surface water. Presumptive total coliforms comparing 6 and 24 hours.

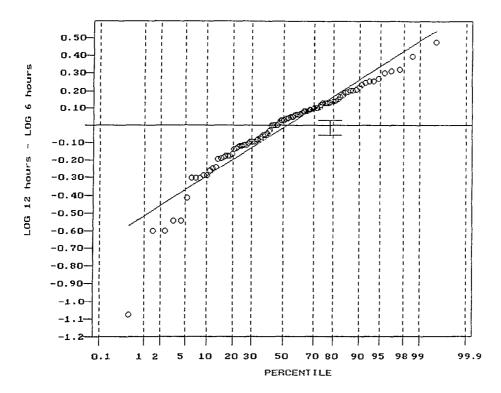


Figure A3 Results of storage experiments using lowland surface water. Presumptive faecal coliforms comparing 6 and 12 hours.

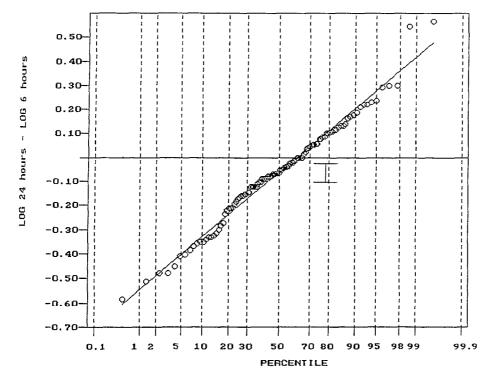


Figure A4 Results of storage experiments using lowland surface water. Presumptive faecal coliforms comparing 6 and 24 hours.

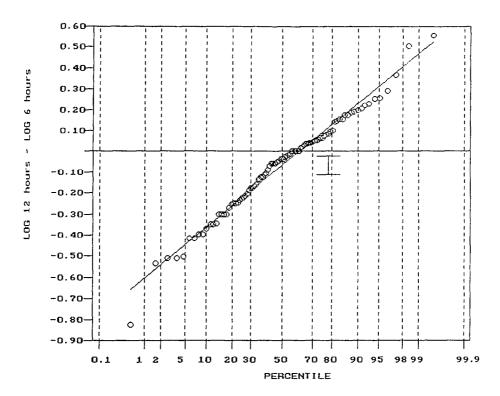


Figure A5 Results of storage experiments using upland surface water. Presumptive total coliforms comparing 6 and 12 hours.

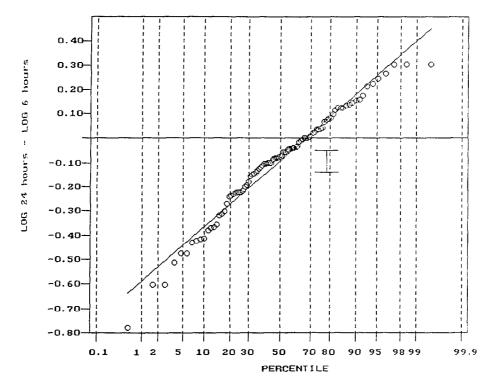


Figure A6 Results of storage experiments using upland surface water. Presumptive total coliforms comparing 6 and 24 hours.

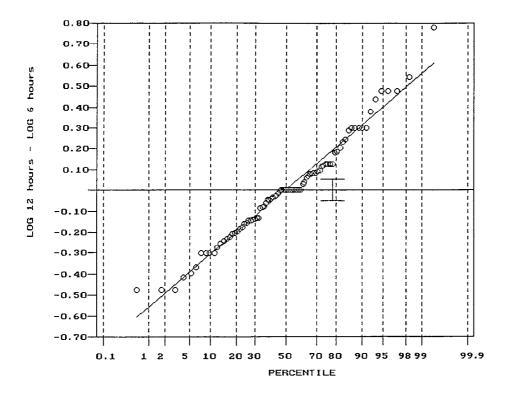


Figure A7 Results of storage experiments using upland surface water. Presumptive faecal coliforms comparing 6 and 12 hours.

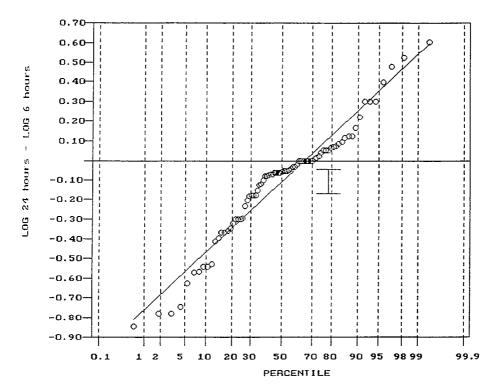


Figure A8 Results of storage experiments using upland surface water. Presumptive faecal coliforms comparing 6 and 24 hours.

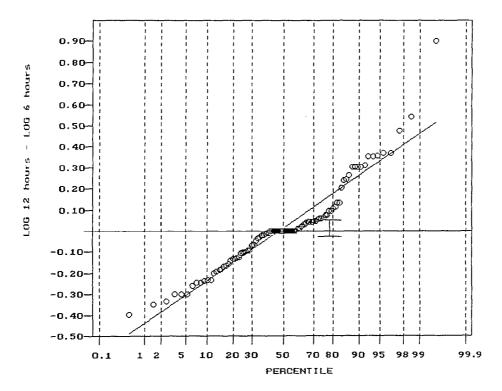


Figure A9 Results of storage experiments using groundwater.

Presumptive total coliforms comparing 6 and 12 hours.

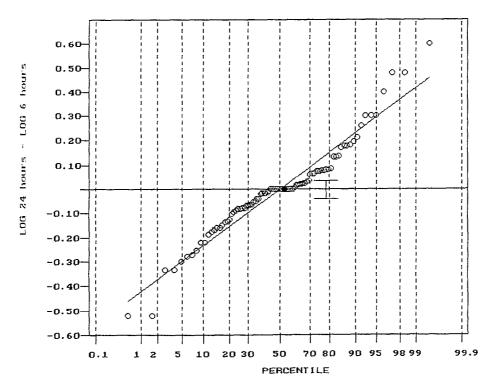


Figure A10 Results of storage experiments using groundwater.

Presumptive total coliforms comparing 6 and 24 hours.

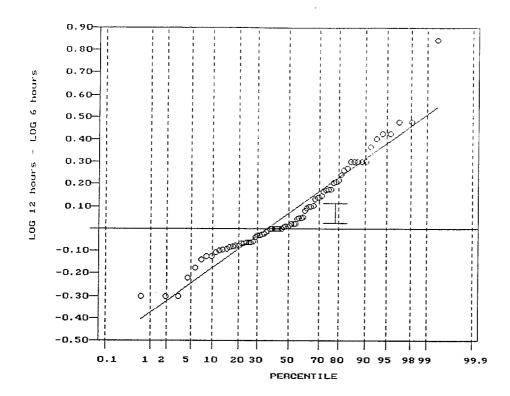


Figure A11 Results of storage experiments using groundwater. Presumptive faecal coliforms comparing 6 and 12 hours.

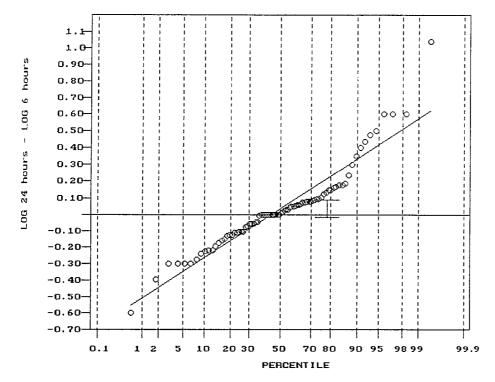


Figure A12 Results of storage experiments using groundwater. Presumptive faecal coliforms comparing 6 and 24 hours.

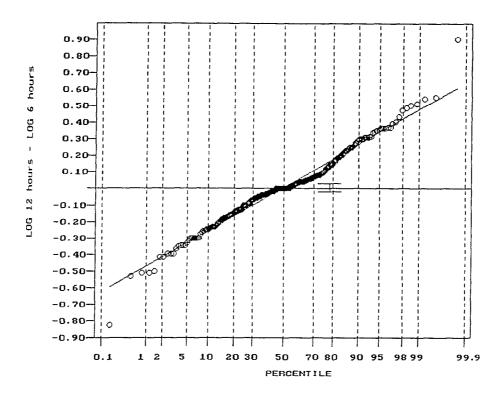


Figure A13 Results of storage experiments combining all samples. Presumptive total coliforms comparing 6 and 12 hours.

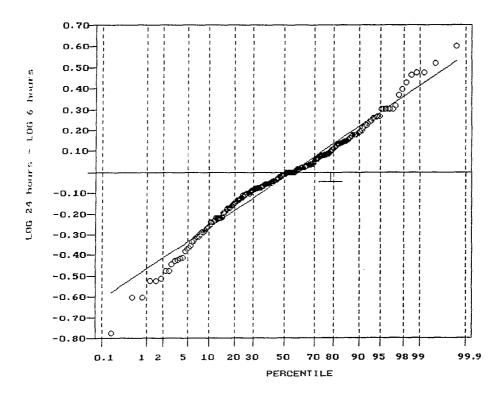


Figure A14 Results of storage experiments combining all samples. Presumptive total coliforms comparing 6 and 24 hours.

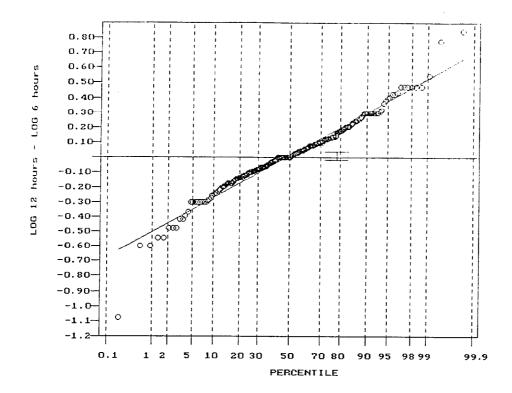


Figure A15 Results of storage experiments combining all samples. Presumptive faecal coliforms comparing 6 and 12 hours.

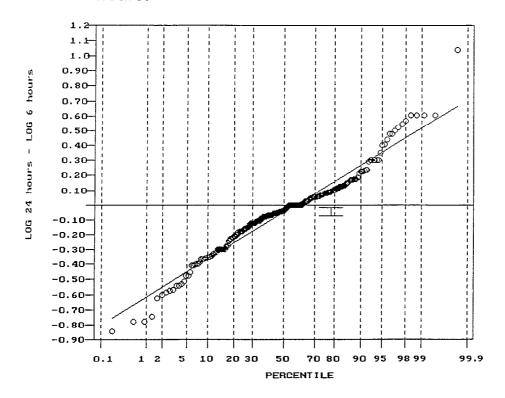


Figure A16 Results of storage experiments combining all samples. Presumptive faecal coliforms comparing 6 and 24 hours.

APPENDIX B

COMPLETE LISTING OF DATA OBTAINED DURING THE STUDY

	Temperature in °C, conductivity in µS/cm.
07007 STORAGE OF COLIFORM SAMPLES	Tabulated data. TC and FC counts in cfu per 100 mt. Ti

% Corf	:	22 22	1	75	87		5
ည ိ	2300 3100 2800 2900 2900 6900	6200 6200 3200 2800	3400 3000 3800 2800 2800 2500 2700 2400 2400 2700 2200 2500	1900 1700 1100 1100 2100 890 890 1700	1600 1400 1400 2400 1900 1300	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	600 4300 4000
% Conf	55	18	;	8	2 8		22
24 hours TC	6100 6300 5700 6600 7400 31000	32000 27000 19000 13500 17800	14900 15800 13600 13400 19700 17000 14200 13700 12600 13200 15100	13000 9000 9000 9700 7600 8000 4800 5900 6300	6100 6400 5500 6000 8000 9000 7200 8400	4200 4100 4100 5300 4700 4700 5200 5200 5200 5200 5200 5200 5200 5	5900 4300 21000 27000
2 % Conf	76	53	55	89 00	96 62	8	83
5	3000 4700 4600 4000 3800 6400	7900 8600 2800 3700	3100 3500 2800 3800 3900 3500 2800 2800 2000 2200 1800	2900 2000 2000 2200 1800 1700 1600 1600	2300 2800 2800 2800 3000 2100 2200 3200	600 800 400 400 400 500 1200 1200 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	500 600 4800 4700
% Conf	100 119	:	£ !	67 58	88 92	8	£
12 hours TC	11900 13400 11600 12700 33000 31000	23000 23000 10300 11800	14900 11700 17200 12000 12500 12500 12500 12600 11500	11400 7300 6400 7700 5400 7400 15600 12900 14000	14700 9400 12700 11000 15700 11800 11600 13700	5200 3800 4800 4800 7500 7500 7500 5700 3800 3200 3500 3600 4000	3800 2000 3600 36000
% Conf	23	100	25	07	8 3	E	
5	5800 3800 4200 6000 5000 5100 6600	7400 6900 6400 3500 2700	2700 2800 3200 3200 2200 2200 2400 2400 2700 2700	1800 2000 1800 1300 2200 1000 1000 1000	1100 1800 3800 2700 2800 3200 2900 3900 2600	500 1100 800 800 800 900 900 900 600 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 2	3800 3500
% Conf		8 1	in it	40	8 8	83	
6 hours TC	6700 9600 5900 9900 6400 13300	13000 11200 13100 12800	14400 10900 111100 111800 111100 111100 12600 12600 12600 12600	9400 5200 7000 6500 6400 7600 6400 6400	5800 8300 10900 12300 12700 13200 12600 6200	4700 5500 5500 1900 1900 4800 4600 4400 4400 4700 4700	3200 5100 17600 17400
Æ	7.87 7.90 7.92 8.02 8.06 6.36 6.38	6.99 7.24 7.33	7.33 7.33 7.33 7.33 7.33 7.45 7.45 7.45 7.45	7.44 7.09 7.36 7.22 7.22 8.71 8.66 8.60	8.62 7.18 7.72 7.82 7.90 7.95 8.02 8.03	7.04 7.98 7.69 7.51 7.51 7.25 7.31 7.31 7.31 7.31 7.31 7.31 8.23 8.23	7.21 7.21 7.80
Cond	714 712 712 724 718 562 560	560 561	684 695 679 693 777 695	657 661 661 671 630 630 631	640 931 947 940 933 967 1256 1153	1018 1027 1023 1011 1011 1112 1065 1065 1608 1628 1628 1628 1633	1623
24 hours Temp	9.9 10.0 10.2 10.3 10.3 9.6	0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	4 6 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ng n	553 573 574 574 574 574 574 574 574 574 574 574	0 4 4 4 0 0 6 0
Æ	7.79 7.87 7.93 7.93 8.08 6.56 6.87	6.94 6.95 6.61 6.67	7.38 7.34 7.34 7.34 7.39 7.45 7.45 7.45	7.28 7.31 7.31 7.36 8.64 8.63	8.58 7.79 7.97 7.97 7.99 8.02 8.05 8.05	7.25 7.25 7.50 7.35 7.35 7.35 7.45 7.51 7.51 7.51 7.51 7.51 7.51 7.51 7.5	7.95 6.72 7.25
Cond	718 711 815 723 717 562 557	557 562 681 928	1358 1257 1866 1820 1862 1526 678 678 674 711 781	664 667 667 669 638 638 636	640 1000 1093 909 983 1184 1149	1005 1220 1065 1065 995 975 1008 1008 1075 1065 1675 1774 1774	1639 678 614
12 hours Temp	8 0 0 4 6 5 9 9 8 8 8 8 9 8 8 9 9	. e e e e e	8 8 9 8 9 0 0 7 7 7 8 9 9 9 7 8 9 8 9 9 7 7 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	- %%%%૩٠٠٠ ggggg. イg೦૧mgGAg9৬	លេសលុសលេសល លេសលេសល លេសលេសក្កុង	~ ® ® ® ® ® ® ® ® ® ® ® ® ® \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$. 4. 10. 10. - 81 80 80
핊	7.93 7.84 7.74 7.74 7.04 6.90 6.90	6.92 7.01 7.37	7.80 7.75 7.64 7.68 7.29 6.52 7.40 7.40	7.11 7.23 7.29 7.32 8.75 8.67 8.63	8 63 6 74 7 94 7 95 8 00 8 00 6 50 7 94	7.74 7.09 7.09 7.09 7.10 7.11 7.13 7.13 7.13 8.15 8.15 8.15 8.15	7.09 7.14
Cond	723 713 708 712 550 550	558 564 520 942	978 1019 1290 1320 1349 1024 698 698 693 693 693	670 671 671 671 637 637 631	1221 1221 1192 931 910 124 954	923 958 912 912 921 921 921 1760 1754 1657 1657	1758
6 hours Temp	10.5 10.5 10.6 10.6 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.2 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3 10.3	2.00 2.00 8.8 8.8	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	० १५ म म १५ १५ १६ १५ १५ १५ १८ १५ म म १५ १५ १६ १६ १६	8.0 8.0 4.7 6.0 9.7 6.0 6.0	\$\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\	6.6 6.4 6.5 6.5 6.5 7
£	7.69 7.97 8.02 7.94 7.88 6.90 7.16	7.06 7.41 7.70	760 760 760 760 760 760 760 760 760 760	6.59 7.15 7.15 7.17 7.17 7.17 8.69 8.69	8. 72	7.28 7.28 7.28 7.28 7.28 7.28 7.62 7.62 7.62 7.62 7.62 7.62	7.05
Cond	800 722 722 730 725 558 558	565 562 549 1084	1222 1086 981 1052 1024 701 702 708 708 708	695 698 698 701 701 646 648	646 970 1263 1259 1000 1049 1013	1071 1071 1071 1071 1071 1071 1071 1071	1834 762 762
0 hours Temp						CCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCCC	
Wat type	Lowland Lowland Lowland Lowland Lowland Lowland Lowland	Lowland Lowland Lowland Lowland	Lowland Lowlan	Lowand Lo	Lowland	Towland Tow	Lowland Lowland Lowland
Sample Date V						45 2270633 46 2270633 47 2270633 49 2270633 49 2270633 50 2270633 51 2270633 54 2270633 55 0270833 56 0270833 57 0270833 58 0270833 59 0270833 60 0270833 61 0270833	

07007 STORAGE OF COLIFORM SAMPLES Tabulated data. TO and FC counts in the rest of the conductivity in unstream

% Conf		78	44	60 86	28
ü	4800 4800 4500 4900 3700 3500 2600	3400 1900 1400 1800 600 1100 1500	900 1000 1100 900 700 500 800 800	800 800 800 4500 4800 6000 4400 5100 3700 4200	700 700 700 700 700 1400 1200 1200 1100 500
% Conf		29	ជ	69 09	5
24 hours TC	17000 23000 28000 23000 20000 19000 30000	23000 6300 5100 6800 4800 4400 6100 6500	7200 5200 4900 6800 6300 7800 5700 6100	6000 25000 28000 43000 32000 25000 25000 10000 24000	5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 5000 500
% Conf		78	88	93	88
ပို	4500 4800 3700 3400 4500 4300	3800 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100 1 100	2600 900 400 700 1000 900 1200 1300	1000 7100 5800 4700 6000 6000 4600 4400 4700	300 300 300 400 100 100 0
% Conf	!	2	\$	2 88	8
12 hours TC	35000 35000 37000 34000 27000 24000	34000 5500 8000 6000 5800 5400 4500	4900 6300 6300 6900 6000 6100 5700 6700	4300 36000 26000 32000 32000 32000 31000 34000 34000	8500 6800 7300 7900 8600 8000 8200 8300 8300 11100 7200 9300
% Conf	5	8	25 24	88	88
5	4200 4400 4600 2500 3900 4100 3200	3400 1500 2100 1700 1400 1600	1400 900 1400 800 1000 1100 1500 2300	2600 5400 4100 6100 6100 6100 6100 6100	1500 1700 1700 1200 1200 1100 1100 1400 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800
% Conf	3	3		2 8	85
6 hours TC	20900 21300 20300 14700 17900 16300	5900 6500 6300 7200 8100 7700	6200 6300 8300 7200 8200 6500 6500	8900 21000 23000 24000 25000 34000 28000 28000 32000 6700	8600 6900 10100 5400 6800 6800 7300 5600 6500 7500 4900
된	7.67 7.95 7.95 8.00 7.99 8.06	7.26 6.39 7.39 7.60 7.72 7.72	7.53 7.53 7.53 7.75 7.75 7.75 7.79	7.85 7.11 7.11 7.57 7.69 7.72 7.75 7.78 7.78	6.94 7.25 7.47 7.57 7.69 7.76 7.76 7.77 7.77
Cond		713 663 670 706 784 689 699	742 1698 1689 1520 1606 1606 1616 1842	1638 1043 1175 1104 1113 1049 1063 299	411 407 436 437 441 445 444 451 459 452 468
24 hours Temp	7.44 6.45 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.00 6.0	9 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	4 4 0 8 5 7 6 0 7 5	r 4 4 4 9 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	ស្លេល្លេល្លេក្ខុម្ភា ឯកលេខុម្ភាល់ឈ្មាល់ 2004
¥.	7.57 7.55 7.80 7.82 7.90 7.96 8.02	6.76 7.47 7.71 7.72 7.92 7.92	7.55 7.12 7.13 7.62 7.73 7.83	7.83 7.43 7.52 7.63 7.69 7.69 7.72 6.88 6.55	6.98 7.15 7.48 7.48 7.50 7.54 7.68 7.69 7.70 7.70
Cond	585 594 626 622 602 634	715 693 676 728 709 705 705	1835 1795 1894 1895 1872 1926 1911	1738 1091 1065 1065 1056 1073 1073 1047 1315	482 446 446 448 452 453 462 455 525 525
12 hours Temp	0.24 1.44 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00 5.00	4 60 60 4 4 4 6 6 60 60 4 4 6 6 6 60 60 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	- 0 4 4 4 4 0 4 4 1 - 0 4 1 4 5 6 4 6	0 4 4 4 6 4 4 6 6 6 2 8 6 1 1 6 1 4 6 7 4 6 0	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8
Ħ	7.23 7.25 7.29 7.37 7.41 7.60 7.78	6.87 7.13 7.27 7.30 7.43 7.44 7.44	7 42 7 42 7 42 7 44 7 54 7 55 7 61	7.22 9.96 7.37 7.52 7.63 7.69 7.66 7.66 6.38	6.85 6.96 7.21 7.27 7.37 7.34 7.38 7.38 7.38 7.38
Cond		632 668 771 783 714 775	1726 1869 1817 1868 1638 1639 1629	1120 1104 1043 1068 1038 1152 1035 1104	431 442 442 450 451 454 460 534 462 462
6 hours Temp	44444400 44700000	2.5.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.0.	46444466	0 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	ស្តេសស្តេសស្តេសស្តេស ឆ្នាំ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១ ១
Ŧ	7.05 7.05 7.05 7.05 7.05 7.05 7.05	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6.9222222222222222222222222222222222222	6.93 6.93 6.93 6.93 6.93 6.93	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Cond	762 762 762 762 762 762	745 745 745 745 745 745 745	1650 1650 1650 1650 1650	1397 1397 1397 1397 1397 1397 1397 1397	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8
0 hours Temp	4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 6 8 8 8 8 8 8	,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,		66666666666666666666666666666666666666	
Date Wat type	Lowland Lowland Lowland Lowland Lowland Lowland Lowland	Lowand Lowand Lowand Lowand Lowand Lowand Lowand Lowand Lowand	Lowland	Lowland	Lowland
Date V	21/09/93 21/09/93 21/09/93 21/09/93 21/09/93 21/09/93 21/09/93	26/10/93 26/10/93 26/10/93 26/10/93 26/10/93 26/10/93 26/10/93 26/10/93	23/1/93 23/1/93 23/1/93 23/1/93 23/1/93 23/1/93 23/1/93	14/12/93 14/12/93 14/12/93 14/12/93 14/12/93 14/12/93 14/12/93	07/03/94 07/03/94 07/03/94 07/03/94 07/03/94 07/03/94 07/03/94 07/03/94 07/03/94
Sample			28838383		0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

	% Conf	20		2	8 8	83
	5	050w400	2 E & 4 & 4 D C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	5 ± 5 4 £ £ 5 5 5 £ 4 £ 4 £ 6 9	256 286 286 286 340 390 390 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 114 114	102 102 134 121 121 133 233 333 27
	% Conf		4	8	88 47	89
	24 hours TC	76 79 74 73	24 2 2 3 2 5 2 5 4 5 1 5 1 4 5 2 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	4 4 4 6 6 6 6 7 8 6 6 7 8 8 6 7 9 8 7 9 8 7 9 8 7 9 8 7 9 8 7 9 9 9 9	540 470 340 470 520 470 350 110 110 110 100 520 520 550 550 550	530 630 620 620 510 510 260 220
	% Conf		90	75	89 001	8
	5	m-00-m	2 2 3 4 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	0 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	25 115 105 105 105 103
	% Conf		د 80	SS	88 99	2
	12 hours TC	48 75 79 67 87	2 4 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	6 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	320 330 330 330 340 440 447 470 120 120 160 630 630 630 630	200 620 630 610 810 210 320 240
	% Conf	901		&	Ø &	æ
	ပို	დ დ 4 + დ დ +	- c - c - c - c - c - c - c - c - c - c	827777 8 8 8 8 9 7 9 7 9 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	2000 2000 2000 2000 2000 3300 3300 3300	125 127 127 127 127 128 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 138 13
	% Conf		55	តិ	93	69
	6 hours TC	125 99 102 68 71 100 74	. 55 25 25 25 26 26 27 26 26 27 26 26 27 26 27 27 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	88 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	339 340 400 400 400 330 330 330 130 110 110 110 120 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50 50	520 520 510 560 580 290 240 160
	표	7.71 7.65 7.63 7.53 7.26 7.26	6.94 7.15 8.30 7.86 7.67 7.70 7.70 7.70 7.70	6.99 6.99 6.92 6.92 6.92 7.83 7.84 7.75 6.90 6.90 6.60 6.60 6.60	2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	6.75 6.66 6.65 6.63
	Cond	98 83 83 84	2 4 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	91 88 88 88 88 88 88 151 147 147 148 158 158	159 143 143 153 153 153 153 165 200 200 201 181 181 173 173	8 8 8 8
	24 hours Temp	20.4.4.4.6.6.4.6.6.4.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.6.	4 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	8 8 8 8 7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	8 8 8 8 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4
	Ħ	7.96 7.26 7.02 7.02 6.78 6.75	6.78 6.68 6.68 8.20 8.20 7.88 7.74 7.74 7.39 7.39	7.14 7.22 7.22 7.13 7.13 7.05 6.98 6.88 6.88 6.88 6.81 6.81	6.70 6.65 6.65 6.67 6.67 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00	6.94 6.95 6.92 6.89 6.89 6.65 6.73 6.73
	Cond	92 95 108 109 98	801 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800 800	90 87 88 88 88 199 199 190 190 195 197	200 200 200 200 200 200 200 200 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 174 175 177 177 178 178 178 178 178 178 178 178	294 269 327 245 261 98 104 93
	12 hours Temp	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	4.6 4.6 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 6.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7.0 7	1.8 8.6 7.7 7.7 8.8 8.8 8.6 8.7 1.7 1.7 1.7 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0	9 9 9 7 7 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	7.5 7.0 5.6 5.3
	E	7.09 6.88 6.74 6.61 6.66 6.61	6.67 6.83 6.73 8.33 7.87 7.51 7.51 7.51 7.37 7.37 7.37 7.37	7.19 7.29 7.29 7.10 7.12 7.15 7.15 7.15 7.15 7.15 7.15 7.15 7.15	7.16 6.84 6.78 6.78 6.73 7.11 7.11 7.12 7.02 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03	6.82 6.83 6.85 6.85 6.85 6.80 6.80
ity in µS/cm	Cond	114 102 92 92 108 106 95	011 04 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	91 88 86 87 87 169 166 158 158 158 153 153	156 166 167 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 173 17	257 260 261 253 370 87 106 93 88
), conductiv	6 hours Temp	0.0 4.0 4.0 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4 6.4		လ္လက္လက္လည္တည္တစ္အဆက္လ လုတ္လက္လက္သည္တည္တစ္အဆက္လ လုတ္လက္လက္သမ္းတန္နစ္သည္	111	8 7 8 8 8 7 7 7 8 8 8 7 7 7 8 8 8 9 7 7 7 8 9 9 9 9
eraturė in °C	Ŧ	7.82 7.82 7.84 7.84 7.84 7.84	2.94 7.94 7.94 7.94 8.93 8.33 8.31 8.31 8.31 8.33 8.33 8.33 8.3	8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	7.12 7.12 7.12 7.12 7.12 7.12 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 7.00 8.74 8.74 8.74	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
ml. Temp	Cond	98 93 93 118 123	123 115 115 101 101 101 86 98 97 87	88 88 88 88 88 88 88 88 210 210 210 210 210	238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238 238	384 384 384 384 97 97
AMPLES 1 cfuper 10(0 hours Temp	00000000000000000000000000000000000000	ស្នេប្កក្នុកក្នុក្ខភេស ភេសសស្កល់សំសំសំសំសំសំសំសំ	n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n n	**************************************	444440000 4444440000
DLIFORM S. FC counts in	Wat. type	Upland Upland Upland Upland Upland Upland	Upland	Upland	Upland Up	Upland Upland Upland Upland Upland Upland Upland Upland Upland
07007 STORAGE OF COLIFORM SAMPLES Tabulated data, TC and FC counts in cfu per 100 m). Temperature in °C, conductivity in µS/cm	Date				37. 270493 38. 270493 40. 270493 41. 270493 42. 270493 43. 270493 44. 250593 44. 250593 44. 250593 45. 250593 46. 250593 47. 250593 48. 250593 49. 250593 51. 250593 51. 250593 52. 250593 54. 250793 55. 250793 55. 250793 56. 2507783	
07007 : Tabulal	Sample					

		% Conf					20	0								ā	5							Ş	3							
		5	ţ	3 5	3 5	2 6	8 6	67	2 0		n -	- 5	2 0	ņţ	4 5	ž <u>†</u>	: \$	2 5	2 <	5	3 5	2 5	3 -	5	3 -		9	2 0	2	3 5	3 5	2 %
		% Conf					80	S								3	5							ä	3							
	24 hours	Z+ riours	010	0.00	007	2 5	2 5	12	24	, K	3 5	2 5	3 6	3 5	2 7	; ;	; ç	3 8	5 5	2	8 8	8 8	8 6	2	2 6	3 5	3 5	2 6	8 6	3 8	3 8	2
		% Conf					28	3								87	;												8	3		
		5	7	: 6	3 8	2 5	2 6	3 42	5 5	! #	2		1 5	2	5 5	: ‡	: 5	2	2	2 =	2	c	5	2	8	3 5	2 5	2 €	9	3 8	2 2	2
		% Conf					8	3								88	ł													7	:	
	12 hours	2	230	210	2 5	8 8	240	37	75	34	7	5	23	34	30	8	4	4	40	6	2	100	20	40	6	2 8	9	6	4	2 2	8	99
		% Conf					57	5								100						100										
		ည	85	26	5	8	101	7	2	80	6	100	•	17	6	7	20	50	10	20	2	40	50	0	10	5	ţ	8	20	0	20	8
		% Conf					55	:								100											6					
	6 hours	5	240	200	200	240	320	24	22	20	24	15	52	19	18	21	80	9	130	100	20	70	30	40	20	20	120	20	130	120	8	8
		푎	6.61	6.64	6.61	6.63	6.59	99'9	6.91	6.53	6.59	6.51	6.48	6.48	6.49	6.48	6.53	6.67	6.48	6.49	6.51	6.48	6.50	6.51	6.55	6.55	6.54	6.55	6.52	6.54	6.55	6.50
		Cond	91	92	63	8	105										58	29	62	62	65	64	64	99	۲	25	63	8	64	7	69	2
	24 hours	Temp	5.4	5.1	5.1	9.0	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.3	5.1	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.4	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	5.0	5.1	9.0	4.9	6.9
	12 hours	핊	6.70	69.9	6.67	99.9	6.61	90.9	6.16	6.36	6.44	6.56	6.65	6.77	6.78	6.78	6.75	6.77	6.70	69.9	6.68	6.68	6.70	6.68	6.68	89.9	69.9	6.67	6.67	6.67	6.68	99.9
		Cond	94	95	94	26	103	102	104	103	107	93	103	96	94	100	62	70	99	64	29	65	65	29	64	64	65	65	94	65	65	95
		Temp	4.9	5.8 8.0	9.9	6.2	10.1	5.3	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.3	5.6	9.9	5.7	5.6	2.0	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.8	5.7	5.3	5.1	5.7	5.2	5.4	5.0	5.7	5.2
É		£	6.77	6.76	6.75	6.74	6.72	6.68	6.78	6.65	6.61	6.60	6.59	6.58	6.56	6.57	6.98	6.74	6.72	6.71	7.71	6.72	6.71	6.73	6.70	6.73	6.71	8.72	6.71	6.72	6.71	6.70
tivity in µS/c		Cond	88	83	94	90	97	104	121	106	105	122	106	125	108	101	20	70	82	65	99	64	63	74	65	74	74	74	75	75	65	99
°C, conduc	6 hours	Тетр	4.8	6.4	5.4	5.0	5.5	6.3	6.4	6.0	5.5	5.1	5.8	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.0	4.6	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.5	4.9	5.1	9.0	5.1	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8	4. €.
nperature in		표	6.72	6.72	6.72	6.72	6.72	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	6.57	7.13	7.13	7.13	7.13	7,13	7.13	7.13	7.13	7.13	7.13	7,13	7.13	7.13	7.13	7.13	7.13
100 ml. Ten		Cond	46	46	46	16	97	134	134																							
SAMPLES s in cfu per 1	0 hours	Temp	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	2.9	5.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	5.9	5 9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
COLIFORM Id FC count		Date Wat type	Upland	Upland	Upland	Upland	Upland	Upland	Upland	Upland	Opland	Upland	Upland	Upland	Upland	Optand	Upland	Cpland	Opland	Upland												
07007 STORAGE OF COLIFORM SAMPLES Tabulated data. TC and FC counts in ctu per 100 ml. Temperature in °C, conductivity in µS/cm.						12/10/93												18/01/94												_	-	18/01/94
07007 ST(Tabulated		Sample	8	67	89	69	20	71	72	E	74	75	76	11	78	79	8	8	82	8	\$	82	98	87	88	89	8	91	35	93	8	95

88

% Conf

12 hours FC % Carl TC 380 1110 6 hours pH TC % Conf 7.31 1150 Cond 1835 24 hours

a pH Temp
7.27
7.27 Cond 1877 12 hours pH Temp 5.2 07007 STORAGE OF COLIFORM SAMPLES
Tabulated data. TC and FC counts in cfu per 100 ml. Temperature in °C, conductivity in µS/cm. Cond 6 hours Temp F 8 Cond 1971 0 hours Temp 12.6 131 14/09/93 Ground Sample Date Wat, type 36

% Conf	8	001	83 23	68 6	; 29	
ភ	340 330 480 480 1 1 1 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	160 160 260 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 270 27	: \$6 5 4 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	164 7 8 8 8 8 8 1 1	. * * 0 * + * 0 + * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0 * 0	8 2 2 2 3 5
% Conf		100	3	te t	53 001	
24 hours TC	-00000	150 130 150 160 120 170 170 170 280 280 290 290 290 440 310	300 390 510 560 380 400 410	32 2 2 3 3 3 3 9 3 9 3 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	25 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 2 3 8 1 2 2 2 2 3 8 1 2 2 2 2 3 8 1 2 2 2 3 8 1 2 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	28888
2 % Conf	2	83	02	8	11	96
5	420 420 410 290 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	140 240 230 230 140 140 230 210 190 61 61 61 78 78	70 66 48 57 53 59	ზ. გ. გ. გ. გ. გ. გ	4 2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	24 C
% Conf	4	001	2	85 52	Z Z	
12 hours TC	1110 1150 1100 990 0 0 1 1 1	160 230 150 150 230 230 240 240 240 240 240 350 350	380 180 380 290 290 330 330	250 21 25 25 25 23 24 24	\$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	33 32 58 84
% Canf	89	80	90	83	98	8
5	380 260 280 400 1 1 1 1 0 0	0 140 0 140	7	, w , w	8 - 4 4 4 F E - 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	88285
% Conf	8 9	00	100	65	45 47	
6 hours TC	1150 1280 1190 890 1 1 1 0 0 0 0	129 129 134 115 115 1105 1105 140 180 250 360 360 360 360	360 250 280 280 530 420 390 450 450	25 25 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	05 4 4 4 4 5 4 5 6 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5 8 5	32 23 24 24 25 26 26 27
Æ	7.34 7.34 7.34 7.27 7.27 7.35 7.35 7.36	6.36 6.98 6.98 6.98 7.77 7.15 7.16 6.81 6.91 6.91 7.10	7.20 7.40 6.89 7.03 7.01 7.01 7.01	6.34 6.31 6.39 6.99 6.98 7.00 7.00	7.02 0.85 0.68 0.92 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93 0.93	7.08 7.08 7.09 7.09
Cond	1835 1869 1868 1974 1152 1340 1578 1579 1567 1567	1591 745 762 762 762 793 793 794 711 711 719 719	718 732 795 795 797 799 799	734 734 759 765 785 785 785	777 672 845 775 775 779 797 797 793 802 1538 1629	1763 1747 1750 1734 1743
24 hours Temp	0.000444444400 	C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C	ରୁ 4 ୧୯ ୧୯ ୧୯ ୧୯ ୧୯ ୧୯ ୧୯ ୦ ୧୪ 4 ୧୯ ୦ 4 ୦ ← ୧۲ ୫		4 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0 4 0 4 4 4 4 4 6 0 0 0 0	4 4 4 4 4 2 6 0 8 7
Hd	7.27 7.34 7.28 7.21	6.82 6.99 7.05 7.01 7.03 7.02 7.02 7.02 6.88 6.88 6.88 6.88 6.98	7.05 6.84 6.36 6.65 6.70 6.67 6.67	6.58 6.98 6.93 7.12 7.02 6.98	6.87 6.48 6.90 7.00 7.07 7.10 7.17 7.17 7.16 6.91	6.90 6.92 7.02 7.04
Cond	1833 1895 2030	691 749 731 767 770 770 767 767 743 743 776 732 732 732 733	730 722 680 750 745 763 775	775 775 780 745 737 748 757 757	769 752 807 767 781 781 794 787 775 1894	1806 1903 1858 1819 1831
12 hours Temp	8.5.2 7.5.3 1.0.3	Დ Დ Დ 4 Დ Დ Დ ४ Დ Დ Დ Დ ४ Დ Დ 0 ~ ~ Მ © Დ © 4 1 ~ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$	<u>4 የኒ 4 የ 4 4 የ</u> የኒ የኒ 4 ሥ ወነ ተ የ መ ሥ ወ ሪ 8 ሰ	6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	ναααααααααααααααα κυσααανονοσαασαα	0 4 4 4 0 2 1 4 4 4
표 :	7.03 7.20 7.24 7.29 7.28 7.28	7.25 7.01 7.03 7.13 7.15 7.15 6.85 6.89 6.89 6.89 6.89 6.89 6.90	6 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	6.96 6.96 6.96 6.98 6.98 6.99 7.00	6.88 6.94 6.98 6.98 6.99 7.00 7.00 7.00 6.91	6.92 6.91 6.91 6.92
Cond	1254 1642 1682 1543 1760 1711	1412 713 714 724 727 721 695 690 728 795 797 797 860 803	820 819 788 808 808 799 835 810	974 974 973 912 902 921 934	873 881 882 819 831 817 810 819 1908 1930	1739 1779 1794 1763
6 hours Temp	4. ហេ ហុ	N ಈ ଧ ಈ ಈ ಈ ಈ ಈ ಈ ಈ N N N N N A N P N — ବ ମ ಈ Đ ର ଶ ಈ – ୦ ଟ N P O O	ស្នុក្សភ្លេសក្សភ្លេក ឧក្ខេសប្រក្សក្សក្	. ઌ ઌ ઌ ઌ ઌ ઌ ઌ ઌ ૱ ઌ ઌ ઌ ઌ ઌ ઌ ૱ ઌ ઌ ઌ ઌ	ΦΦΦΦΨΨΦΦΦΨΨ++	3 5 4 4 4 3 5 4 6 7
Ŧ	00.00 00	7.14 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 7.03 6.81 6.81 6.81	6.81 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 6.75 7.75	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	6.83 6.47 6.47 6.47 6.47 6.61	0.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00
Cond	1971 1971 1971 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895 1895	1895 791 791 791 791 798 798 798 798 798	798 817 817 817 817 817 718 718	837 837 837 837 837 837 837	837 823 823 823 823 823 823 823 1809 1809	1809 1809 1809 1809
O hours Temp	22 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	25 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2	7 7 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	8 6 5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 9 9 9 9 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 7 7 7 7 7	9 9 9 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6
Wat. type	Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground	Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground	punag punag punag punag punag punag punag	Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground	Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground Ground	Ground Ground Ground
•	4/09/93 4/09/93 4/09/93 4/09/93 9/09/93 9/09/93 9/09/93 9/09/93 9/09/93 9/09/93	19/09/93 29/09/93 29/09/93 29/09/93 29/09/93 29/09/93 29/09/93 05/10/93 05/10/93 05/10/93 05/10/93	5/10/93 5/10/93 9/10/93 9/10/93 9/10/93 9/10/93	2011/93 2011/93 2011/93 2011/93 2011/93 2011/93 2011/93	201193 901193 901193 901193 901193 901193 001193 001193	0/11/93 0/11/93 0/11/93 0/11/93
Sample		£ 4 6 6 7 5 6 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6 7 6				