"How do different techniques respond to contaminations in practice?"*

Independent scientific comparison of rapid microbiological online measurement technologies





6/6

12/12

6/6

ENZ-MU - BACTControl (microLAN, NL) enzymatic measurement - is not included as during the monitoring period, ENZ-MU was not functioning properly



ATP - EZ-ATP

(Hach, Belgium) based on the ATP firefly assay





4/4

FCM-C - BactoSense -**Bnovate**/Sigrist - AQU@Sense MB - BWT online flow cytometer

2/4

4/4

4/4

4/4

4/4

4/4

4/4

4/4

4/4

4/4



OPT - BACMON (GRUNDFOS, Denmark) flow cell (6 µL) and a camera that fixes and scans the sample respectively

8/11

10/11

7/12 10/11

	Drinking water spiked with Rainwater (v%)				Drinking water spiked with Groundwater (v%)			
vieasurement lechnology	0.01 %	0.1 %	1 %	20 %	0.01 %	0.1 %	1 %	10 %
OPT (cells/mL)	1/11	2/11	7/12	10/11	0/11	1/12	8/11	10/11
FCM-C (cells/mL)	0/3	1/4	4/4	4/4	0/4	4/4	4/4	4/4
FCM-C fingerprint (Bray Curtis)	1/4	4/4	4/4	4/4	2/4	4/4	4/4	4/4
ENZ (µU ALP/100mL)	3/3	4/4	4/4	4/4	2/2	3/3	4/4	5/5
ATP (pg ATP/mL)	2/6	6/6	6/6	6/6	3/6	4/5	6/6	6/6
FCM-H (cells/mL)	0/12	0/12	9/9	12/12	0/9	6/9	12/12	12/12
Coliform plate counts (CFU/100 mL)	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0
Enterococci plate counts (CFU/100 mL)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

Table 1 – Overview of contaminations detected by the devices. The ratio indicates the samples above the baseline compared to the total amount of samples measured during this spike. The colour code indicates the success rate of response to the respective contaminations of drinking water (0-25%: red, 25-50%: orange, 50-75%: vellow, 75-100%: green).

