

BART™ TEST FOR SRB SULFATE REDUCING BACTERIA

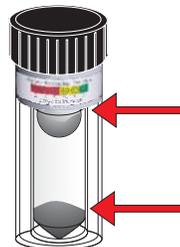
Present/Absent - observe daily for 8 days.

ABSENT
(Negative - Non-aggressive)



The solution has NO black slime.

PRESENT
(Positive - Aggressive)



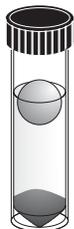
A **Black** slime ring beneath the ball,
and/or
A **Black** slime growth at the base of tube.

1. View test each day for up to 15 days.
2. Observe any growths/color changes.
3. Compare with description(s).

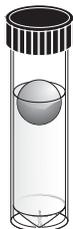
*Note: Refer to page bottom for approximate population

Advanced test information.

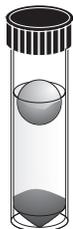
Determination of Dominant Bacteria



BLACK only in BASE(**BB**) - Dense anaerobic SRB consortium.



BLACK only around BALL/TOP(**BT**) - Aerobic SRB consortium.



BLACK in BASE and around BALL - Combination of aerobic(**BT**) and anaerobic(**BB**) SRB.



Solution CLOUDY - Anaerobic bacteria present.

Determination of Potential SRB Population - observe daily for reaction.

Days to reaction - Approximate SRB Population (cfu/mL)



1 - 2,200,000
2 - 500,000
3 - 115,000
4 - 27,000
5 - 6000

Aggressive



6 - 1400
7 - 325
8 - 75

Moderate



9 - 20
10 - 5
11 - <1

Not Aggressive



SRB-BART™ Technical Advisory

This advisory notifies users of the SRB-BART system for the detection of sulphate reducing bacteria that the standard maximum length for the monitoring of the reaction patterns is commonly ten (10) days. Operators using the SRB-BART tester for the detection of deep-seated SRB infestations in water systems associated with wells and distribution system may find it advantageous to continue observations until the fifteenth (15th) day. This is because some SRB do not exhibit reaction patterns (i.e. BT, or BB) until after other bacterial consortia have already grown within the tester (e.g. anaerobic bacteria). This delays the observation of a positive detection for the SRB. In water pipelines and biofouling water wells the time lags can be delayed until days 11 to 15. It is not possible to project the size of the SRB population but this extension of the testing period can be used to determine the presence / absence of the SRB when they are present in environments either in very low numbers or in a consortial association with other microbial species. It can be expected that where routine monitoring is being undertaken, sudden decreases in the time lags to 10 days or less can be taken to indicate that the SRB are becoming significantly more aggressive and may require corrective action (e.g. disinfection, pigging the lines etc).

Please submit any comments and concerns to: info@wellrehab.com