Assessing a New Bacteria Monitoring Technology by Using the US-EPA ATP Protocol to Compare with Reference Methods

R. Stephen Brown, L. O'Donnell, School of Environmental Studies and Dept. of Chemistry, Queen's University, Kingston, ON, Canada K7L 3N6

E.C.P. Marcotte and D. Wilton, TECTA-PDS, Inc., Kingston, ON, K7K 2Y2, Canada

C.R. Fricker, CRF Consulting, Reading, Berkshire, RG1 7NG, United Kingdom









TECTA System for Automated Detection of Bacteria

- Combined E. coli (EC)/Total Coliforms (TC) test or E. coli (EC)/Fecal Coliforms (FC) test
 - Presence/Absence version of EC/TC approved by US-EPA for drinking water testing
 - Added E. coli only test, Enterococcus test
 - Quantitative results provided but not approved
- Goal of current project: US-EPA approval of quantitative EC/FC test



TECTA B16 incubator/detector

TECTA B4 incubator/ detector
 TECTA - PDS

 Sample ID

 TECTRI nort - ECA

 TECTRI nort - ECA

 E coli

 TECTRI nort - ECA

 TECTRI nort - ECA

<t

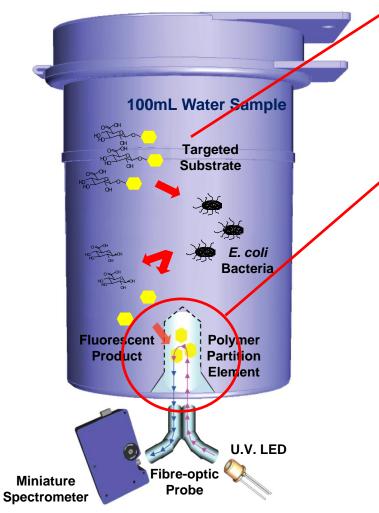
Preloaded, single use test cartridges



Method overview

TECTA-PDS

Enzyme-substrate / solution culture method

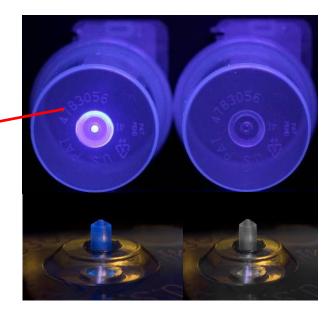


Detection of indicator enzymes β -D-glucuronidase (*E. coli*) and β -D-galactosidase (Fecal coliforms)

- same as many conventional methods

Fluorescent markers extracted from sample matrix into polymer, optical path does not pass through sample

Automated detection of fluorescence in polymer triggers result

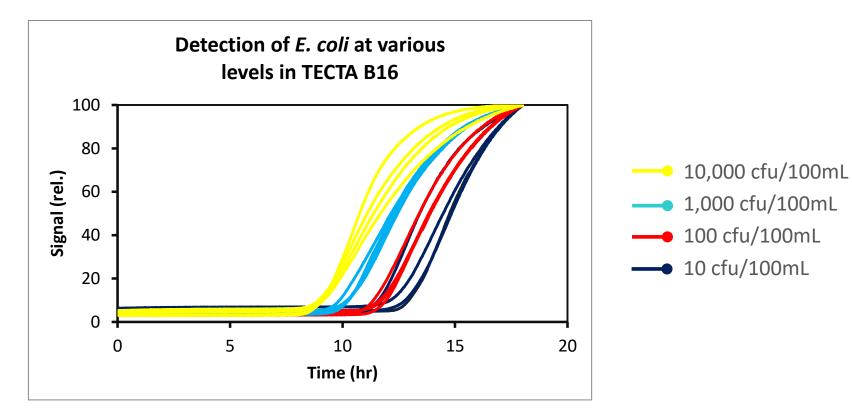






Signal Monitoring and Quantitative Analysis

- Signal monitored constantly from polymer in cartridge
 - growth and enzyme expression produce "growth curve"
 - signal onset gives Time-to-Detection (TTD)
 - TTD linearly related to log initial bacteria level





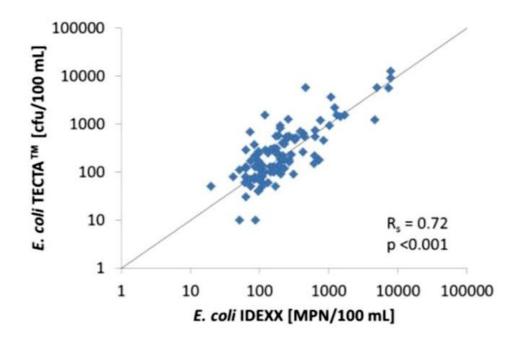


Validation of Quantitative Analysis

• Samples from Yarra River, Melbourne, Australia

- Analysis by McCarthy group, Monash University

Schang *et al.* (2016). Evaluation of techniques for measuring microbial hazards in bathing waters: A comparative study. *PloS one*, *11*(5), e0155848.



• Similar results reported by Prevost group, U. de Montreal

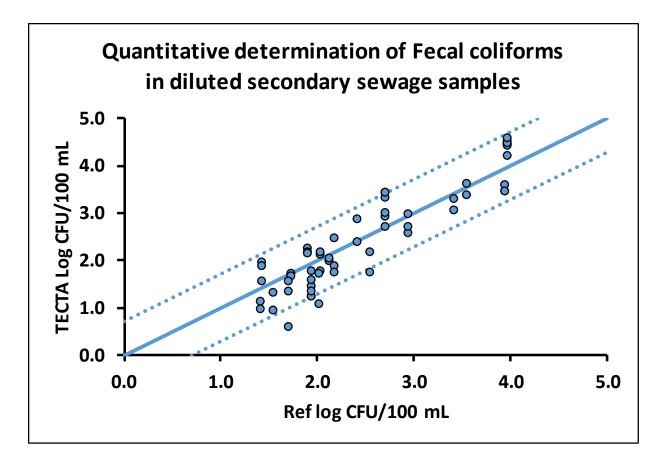
Burnet *et al.* (2019). Autonomous online measurement of β -D-glucuronidase activity in surface water: is it suitable for rapid E. coli monitoring?, *Water research* 152: 241-250.





Quantitative Test for Fecal Coliforms

- Validation of default calibration from previous data
 - FC is Total Coliforms test run at 44.5 °C
 - Performance similar to Total Coliforms test







Goal: EPA approval of method for wastewater

• Design Study Plan under Alternate Test Procedure (ATP) protocol

https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2015-09/documents/micro_atp_protocol_sept-2010.pdf

- ATP protocol from 2010, revised version in progress
- Study Plan reviewed with EPA Clean Water Act ATP coordinator and advisors
- General approach is side-by-side testing with reference method
 - ten final sewage samples from diverse locations across USA
 - if bacteria level < 5 CFU/100 mL, inoculate with secondary sewage to reach
 20-60 CFU/100 mL range (20-80 CFU/100 mL for EC)
 - An additional 100-fold dilution prepared to provide negative samples
 - sets of twenty 100 mL replicates run by each method
 - Reference methods mFC (fecal coliforms) and modified m-TEC (*E. coli*)



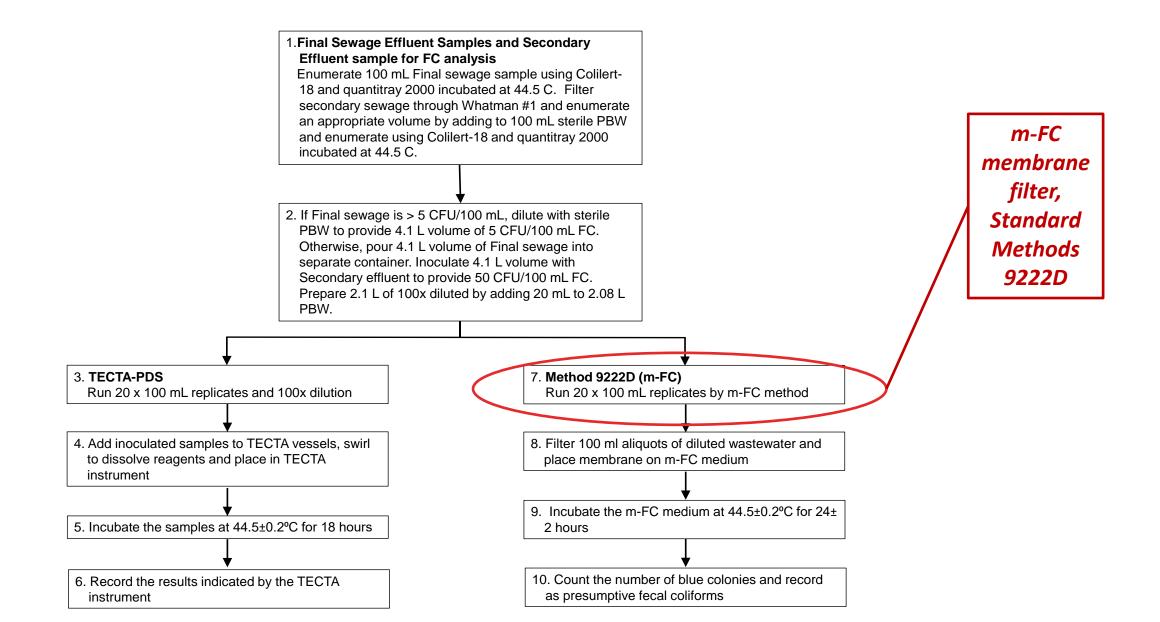


Study Plan details

- Use TECTA for *E. coli* and Fecal Coliforms simultaneously
 - Incubate at 44.5 °C for thermotolerant *E. coli* and coliforms
 - Thermotolerant *E. coli* counts are statistically similar to *E. coli* counts across 35 °C 44.5 °C range
 - Thermotolerant coliforms are defined as "Fecal Coliforms"
 - TECTA system confirmed to match temperature specifications of typical water bath (\pm 0.2 °C)
- Selectivity and sensitivity determined through confirmations
 - Confirmation protocol established using standard methods
 - Flow charts developed along with detailed SOP document to help 3rd party lab reproduce planned protocol

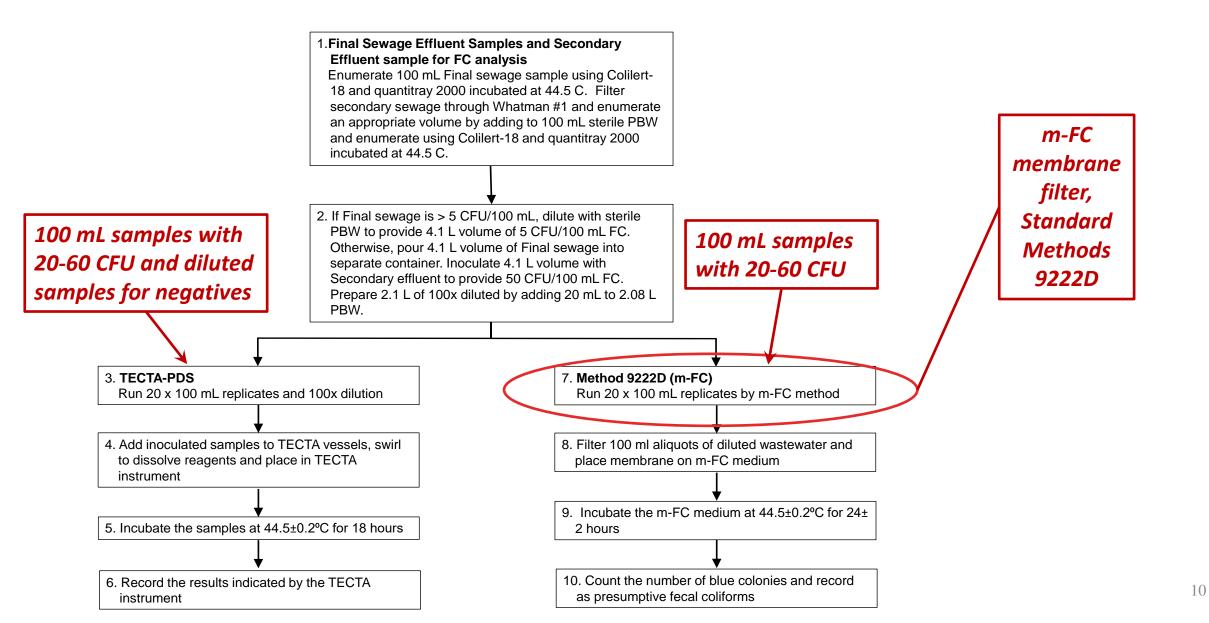


Study Plan – Fecal Coliform Flow Chart





Study Plan – Fecal Coliform Flow Chart

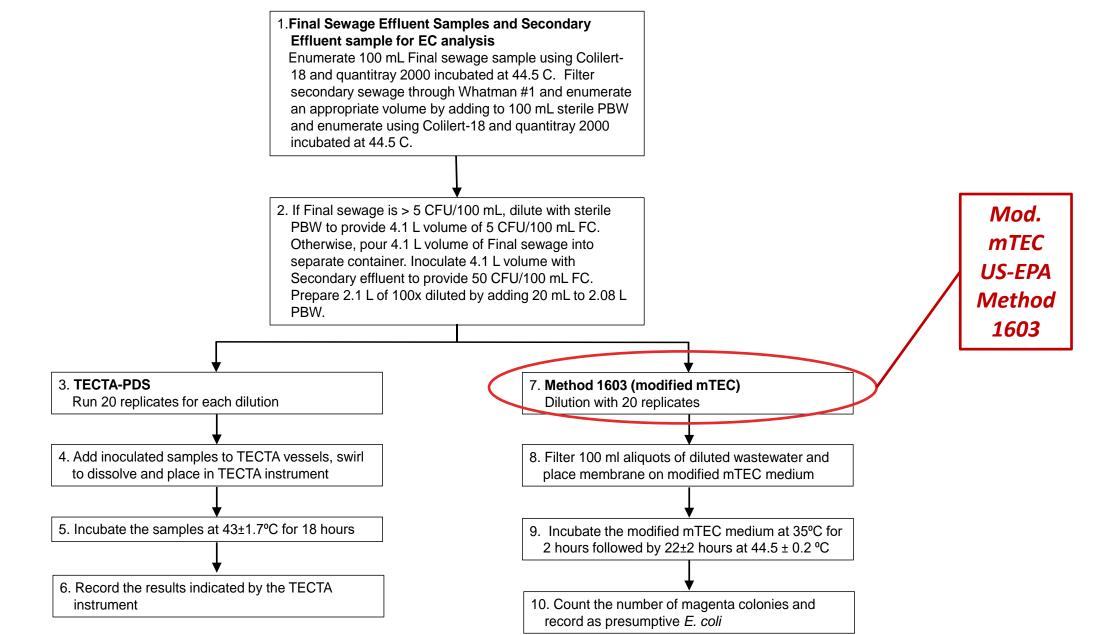




Study Plan – E. coli Flow Chart

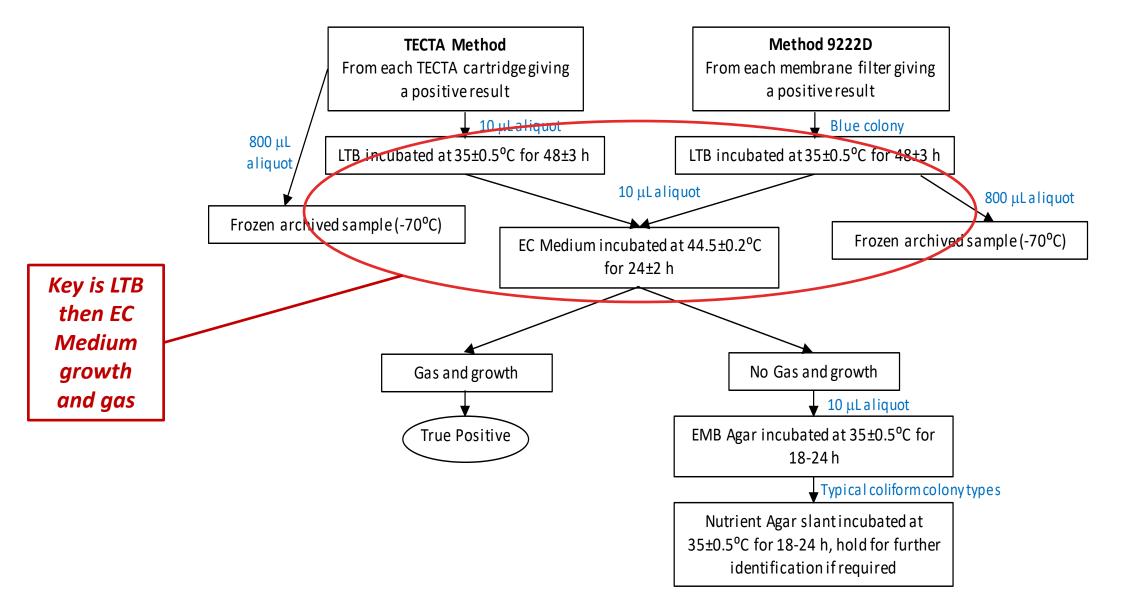
TECTA-PDS

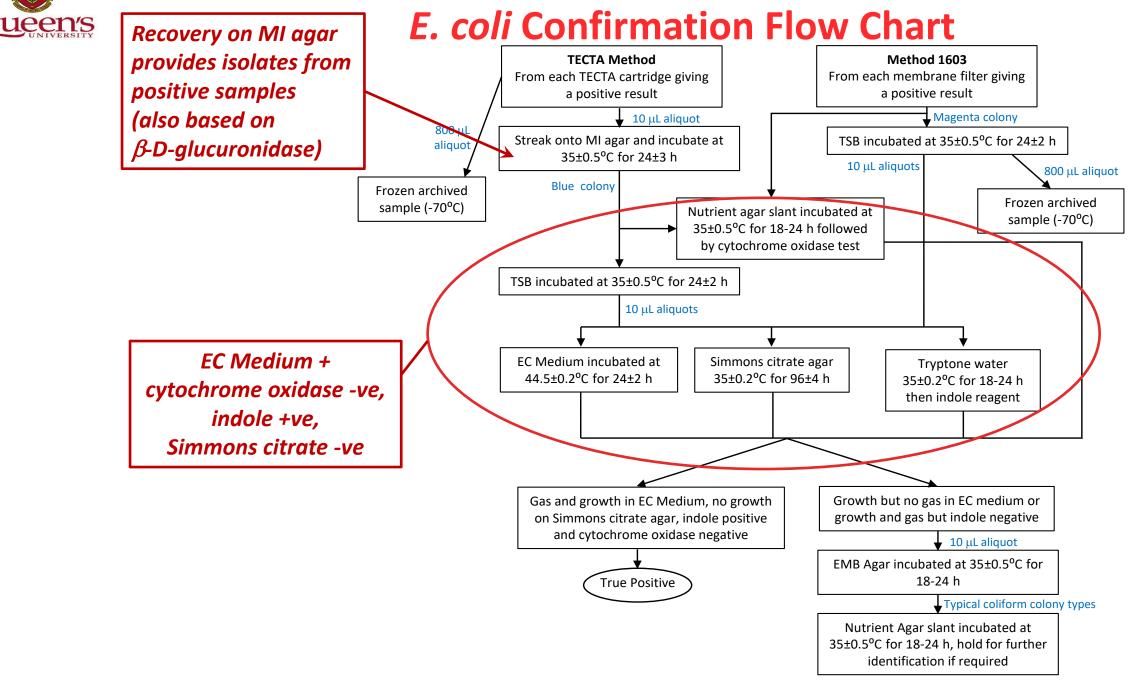
11





Fecal Coliform Confirmation Flow Chart









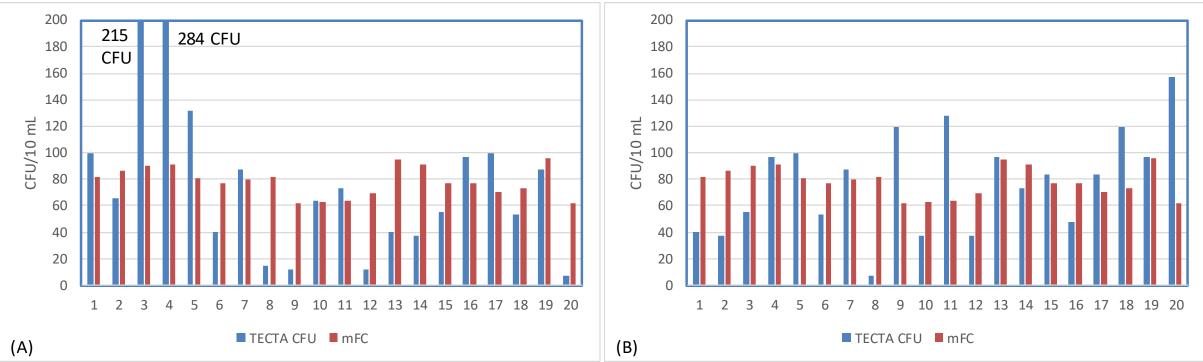
- In-House Pre-Study done in microbiology lab at Queen's University to validate Study Plan
 - confirm protocol is feasible by 1-2 technicians
 - determine timing and logistics
 - trouble-shooting steps that don't work
 - generate preliminary data to justify full study
- Final and secondary sewage effluent obtained from three WWTPs
 - Final sewage all <5 CFU/100 mL, spiked with secondary</p>
 - Emphasis for reference tests was enumeration (not confirmations)

Note: initial plan in Jan 2020 was to have data from full ATP study and present this in Aug 2020. Now plan for final data in 2022...





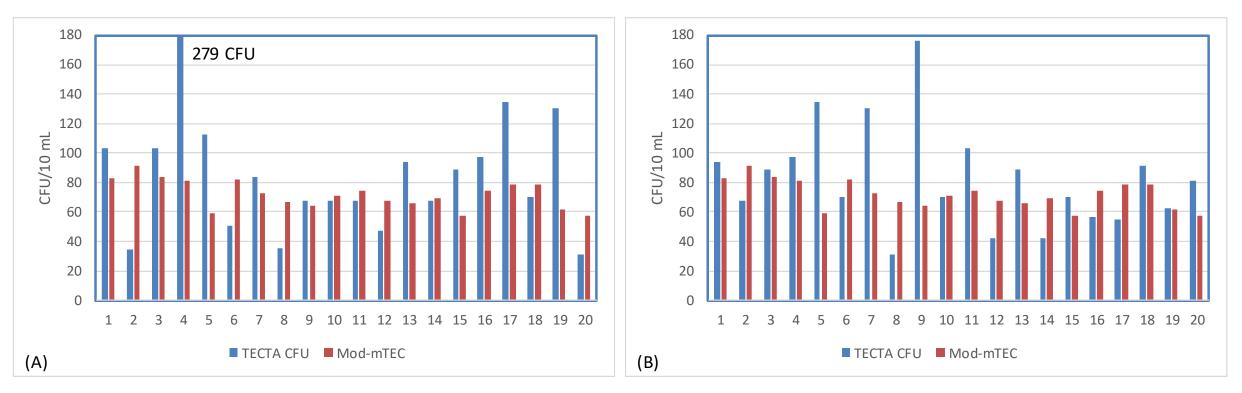
- Fecal coliform (FC) quantitation
 - all positive TECTA samples detected in under 10.6 hours
 - results statistically identical between TECTA and mFC (p>0.05)







- E. coli (EC) quantitation
 - all positive TECTA samples detected in under 9.4 hours
 - results statistically identical between TECTA and modified mTEC (p>0.05)







- Confirmation results for 120 TECTA samples
 - All parameters within expected range (>90%)
 - Need more negative samples to balance results

Concordance Rate = $(TP+TN)/(TP+FP+TN+FN) \times 100\%$ False Positive Rate = $FP/(TN+FP) \times 100\%$ False Negative Rate = $FN/(TP+FN) \times 100\%$ Sensitivity = $TP/(TP+FN) \times 100\%$ Specificity = $TN/(TN+FP) \times 100\%$

Result	EC results	FC results
ТР	70	78
FP	4	0
TN	46	41
FN	0	1
Concordance	96.7%	99.2%
Rate		
FP Rate	8.0%	0.0%
FN Rate	0.0%	1.3%
Sensitivity	100.0%	98.7%
Specificity	92.0%	100.0%





Summary

- Draft ATP Study Plan validated
 - protocol is feasible by 1 technician,
 faster if some steps done by 2 technicians
 - overall 12-16 weeks expected for full study
 - some refinement of TECTA confirmations needed
- Overall TECTA system performance supports going ahead with full Study
 - Quantitative performance matches reference methods
 - Confirmation tests confirm sensitivity and selectivity over 90% for both tests





Acknowledgements

• Funding for this work:



Natural Sciences and Engineering Research Council Canada CRD, I2I programs

Ontario

Province of Ontario OCE, MRIS, MOECC



ONTARIO WATER CONSORTIUM

Questions?

stephen.brown@chem.queensu.ca

www.tecta-pds.com

