



**CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR
2010 PROJECT SUMMARY**

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Project Title Menu: Bottled Bacteria	
Abstract Objectives/Goals To determine the amount of bacteria on water bottles after washing it with room temperature water. Methods/Materials Have 6 water bottles. I took a sample from the bottle before anything can contaminate it as a control. Then pass them out to my 2 helpers. We each get 2 bottles, one labeled wash and the other labeled not wash. Every day exactly at 3pm I would take a sample of it and swap the nozzle of the wash bottles before washing it to get the amount of bacteria in it. Then swap it again after washing it with room temperature water only to see how much bacteria is left. The no-wash bottles are not washed the entire week, I just take a sample of it every day at 3pm so see how much more bacteria it accumulates. Materials: -petri dishes -agar -latex gloves -dasani water bottles -markers -incubator to grow bacteria -refrigerator Results After 5 long, long days the results said it all. The average number of bacteria remaining on the wash bottles after washing it increase from 0 at the starting day and 7 at the end. On the no-wash bottles, the number of bacteria accumulates some increase some stay the same and some decrease. Conclusions/Discussion The number of bacteria got left behind increase over time because the number of bacteria grow everyday. and the bottles are not left to air dry after washing. so the bacteria in the water drop stay in the bottles then continue to divide. As for the not-wash bottles, there may be many sources of errors. for one it could decrease if the water in the water bottles may wash it out. not all the side of the cotton swab are properly swapped on the petri dishes.	
Summary Statement To determine the amount of bacteria in water bottles wash vs. not wash.	
Help Received No other people assisted in the project.	