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Cash, Credit, Coins

The purpose of this experiment is to identify if coins, dollar bills, or credit cards have the most bacteria. The hypothesis is that the dollar bill would carry the most bacteria. First using a sterile swab, take a sample from a coin swab a streak in to the agar plate, label and seal the agar plate. Repeat this procedure with three other coin samples. Complete these procedures using dollar bill samples and credit card samples. Then place Petri dishes in to incubator at 37degrees Celsius. Last record data for three days. The results were that day one the coins collected zero bacteria colonies, cash collected thirty-three colonies and the credit card collected nine bacteria colonies. Day two the coins had fourteen bacteria colonies, dollar bill had fifty-five bacteria colonies, and the credit card had thirteen bacteria colonies. Day three the coins had twenty-one bacteria colonies, the dollar bill had seventy-six bacteria colonies, and the credit card had seventeen bacteria colonies. The hypothesis of the experiment was proven correct. The dollar bill had the most bacteria out of the three materials. What could have gone wrong was one of the credit card could have been used once or twice because it was new. Another thing that could have gone wrong was one of the dollar bills could have been washed in the washer previous times. In conclusion the dollar bill had the most bacteria and the results proved the hypothesis correct that the dollar bill carried the most bacteria colonies.