

CALIFORNIA STATE SCIENCE FAIR 2002 PROJECT SUMMARY

Name(s) **Project Number** Neil Bhambi 22358 **Project Title** What's on Your Plate? **Abstract** Objectives/Goals The object of my project was to find out how the growth of E. coli on meat was d by variot cooking methods and storage time. I thought that the growth of E. coli in meat would decrease with the increase of cooking temperature, and when meat got stored at room temperature, will result into greater amount of bacterial growth. My hypothesis was based on the fact that increased imperature destroys bacteria and mesophilic bacteria like E. coli thrive at room temperature. Methods/Materials I tested my hypothesis by using quantitative dilution method. E. coli basteriz was inoculated onto the ground beef and mixed in thoroughly. I took the raw meat (Centrel) and blended it in 99ml of sterile water. Then I pipetted out 1ml of aliquot until 10 dilution. Then, I turber diluted it by taking 0.1ml aliquot from the mixture to put on the Petri dish and spread it. I carried out the same process with varied meat: Medium Rare (60 C), Medium (71 C), and Well Done (77 C), is cubated over a period of 2 days. I observed and recorded the Petri dishes. I conducted this experiment for storage time (8hours and 12 hours) at an ambient temperature. I observed the culture, and observed three different morphologic bacteria. I used isolated pure culture technique to study further different organisms. After obtaining pure culture gram stain study was done under microscope. Results Consistently, it was found that as cooking time increased, less bacteria was found present in my samples. **Conclusions/Discussion** My hypothesis proved to be correct. Meat that was cooked showed less amount of bacterial growth than Raw (Control). The meat left after 12 hours had the most amount of bacterial growth. Summary Statement ct was to find out how the growth of E. coli on meat was affected by various cooking methods and storage time. **Help Received** I used a local hospital lab for microscopic study of organisms under the supervision of a registered microbiologist.