

# COSMETIKIT® WATER



Water is the most critical raw material in cosmetics manufacturing, but it is the great forgotten from the legislative and normative point of view. The cosmetics factories are forced to analyze parameters used in drinking water and in water used in food factories, redundancying in some parameters and forgetting those most important for cosmetic microbiology.

**MICROKIT®**, with its 30 years of experience in cosmetic, pharmaceutical, food, air and aquatic microbiology, has designed to you the most suitable kit for water for manufacturing and cleaning in cosmetic industries. Waters coming from the public network, from purification, from Wells, or even bought in cisterns or containers: COSMETIKIT®-WATER (Ref: KMT450).



The minimum sample size to look for pathogens in water is 100 mL. Membrane Filtration (MF) is a destructive method that obtains up to 33% of false negative results (eg *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*). In contrast the Presence / Absence method obtains excellent results, reason why is the ideal when no counting is needed, but you must have absence of pathogens in 100 mL of water. And there must be absolute absence of indicators and pathogens in 100 mL of water. MICROKIT® P / A kits have been repeatedly validated in SEILAGUA intercomparative services over the last 2 decades, as the best detector of the different pathogens in water samples.

Aerobic water counts are performed on 1 mL samples (except in Pharmaceutical labs) and European legislation allows water with less than 20 cfu / mL at 35°C and less than 100 cfu / mL at 22°C. This saves the use of indirect methods like MF in these two parameters and allows the use of DryPlates® for pour plating 1 mL without having to melt / cool agars.

The parameters we have chosen for you are 5:

- Enumeration of alterative aerobes (at 22°C) in 1 mL of water: DryPlates®-R2A. Count the red colonies and there should be less than 100 colonies / plate.
- Enumeration of aerobes associated with pathogenicity (at 35°C) in 1 mL of water: DryPlates®-R2A. Count the red colonies and there should be less than 20 colonies / plate.
- Absence of fecal Enterococci in 100 mL of water as the most robust indicator of contamination with wastewater: Enterocult P / A. Your water sample should never turn to black opaque after 18-24 h of incubation.
- Absence of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* in 100 mL of water as a typical pathogen of even purified water: Pseudocult P / A. Your water sample should never turn pink-red nor fluorescence under 366 nm UV light (MICROKIT VMT050 flashlight) after 24-72 h of incubation.
- Absence of *Burkholderia cepacia* in 100 mL of water as a typical pathogen of even purified water and its biofilm: BCPT P / A. Your water sample should never turn to red wine color after 24-72 h of incubation.

Carry out a weekly analysis to verify that there has been no infiltration between the treatment plant and your factory; and that the most problematic pathogens are not multiplying in biofilms, even after purification in your plant. Increase the frequency of your controls when you detect problems outside or inside your factory.



Designed and manufactured by MICROKIT® since 2008.