



Watercheck™



Instructions

1. Run tap water for 2 to 3 minutes. Tear perforated strip and open bag by pulling white tabs. Fill bag with water, up to the fill line (Approximately 100 ml). Do not touch inside of bag.
2. Remove excess air and roll bag four or five times around wire strip. Bend wires to seal.
3. Remove divider clip. Mix powder into water until completely dissolved (10 to 30 seconds).
4. Place bag out of the children's reach and let sit for two to three days at room temperature.

OBSERVE COLOUR: Yellow: No Coliforms detected.
Blue/Green: Water may be unsafe to drink. Coliform bacteria often originate from non sewage sources, and do not necessarily, but may, imply a health hazard, contact your local Health unit

Overview

The WaterCheck™ test kit is a screening tool to detect sewage contamination in water. The test determines the presence or absence of coliform and E.coli bacteria, indicative of fecal pollution. WaterCheck™ is sensitive enough to detect a single colony forming unit (cfu) per 100 ml of water. It is simple to perform, easy to interpret and requires minimal preparation

Principle

WaterCheck™ is based on the unique ability of coliform bacteria to utilize specialized nutrients and reagents to form a distinctive blue-green colour. The presence or absence of a single cfu of coliform/E.coli in water is an international standard measure to determine safe drinking water. If the water sample is contaminated with just a single cfu, a visible blue-green colour will develop.

Characteristics

WaterCheck™ is a simple do it yourself, at home test. The kit is provided as a sterilized plastic bag, which is ready to use. Water sample collection, mixing, incubation, and observation are all done in the same bag.

Market

Anyone with a well or treated water system is susceptible to contamination by human or animal waste. To ensure drinking water safety, health authorities suggest home owners test their water at least twice per year. Performing the WaterCheck™ test, will protect your customers from the dangers of pathogenic diseases such as Cryptosporidium, Entamoeba, Giardia and Typhoid fever.

