



## **Notes regarding sampling of livestock water for chemical testing**

The quality of the water entering the supply system can differ considerably from the quality of the water actually consumed (i.e. the drinking water), depending on the water system and the type of water container. The choice of sampling point therefore depends on the problem. To monitor the quality of the water consumed by the animal, e.g. in the case of peculiarities or to clarify animal illnesses, the sample should be taken directly from the water dispenser.

**Prerequisite for a meaningful analysis result is correct sampling.**

Please strictly adhere to the following advice:

Unused or well-cleaned plastic or glass bottles can be used as sampling vessels.

In an emergency, mineral water bottles can be used, which have been flushed several times (no lemonade or juice bottles, jam jars and no preserving glasses).

**The size and number of the bottles must be so that at least 1 litre of sample is available for each test.**

### **Sample from tap or drinking nipple:**

Before sampling, the stagnant water must be drained from the pipe. The pipe should be flushed at normal water flow for approx. 5 - 10 minutes (this does not apply if the water in the piping should be tested -stagnation water). Then, the sampling vessel is flushed well several times with the water that is to be sampled. During filling, the bottle should be held at an angle to avoid air entering and it should be filled to the top. Scoop samples should be taken from below the water surface.

The samples should be protected from heat and direct sun light!

### **The sampling vessels must be clearly marked:**

1. Name, address (e.g. place name)
2. Sampling date (possibly time)
3. Sampling point (e.g. tap, nipple feeder)
4. Water source (e.g. well water, public water system)
5. Intended purpose
6. Further information must be stated on the order form (e.g. visual abnormalities, noticeable odour, problem type)

The sample, which must be kept cool (cooling pad, insulating foil etc.), should be posted as quickly as possible, ideally at the beginning of the week, to enable optimal testing.

The samples can be transported using the collection points of the **LUFA - pick-up service** (further information regarding the sample pick-up service is available on our homepage at: [www.lufa-nord-west.de/index.cfm/action/locations.html](http://www.lufa-nord-west.de/index.cfm/action/locations.html)).



## Notes regarding sampling of livestock water for microbiological testing

The quality of the water entering the supply system can differ considerably from the quality of the water actually consumed (i.e. the drinking water), depending on the water system and the type of water container. The choice of sampling point therefore depends on the problem. To monitor the quality of the water consumed by the animal, e.g. in the case of peculiarities or to clarify animal illnesses, the sample should be taken directly from the water dispenser.

**Sampling livestock water for microbiological and hygiene-chemical analyses must take place under sterile conditions. Unprofessional sampling can influence the analysis result! Please adhere to the following notes:**

1. For microbiological analyses, it is imperative that clean and **sterile sampling vessels** are always used. Sterile bottles for sampling can be obtained from LUFA free of charge. They can also be purchased from pharmacies. For water samples for own use, boiled mineral water bottles can also be used.
2. The sampling point (e.g. **tap, drinking nipple**) must be disinfected for microbiological tests. Flame the spout thoroughly using a naked flame (first remove any flammable material from the tap. A suitable disinfectant can be used as an alternative to flaming). When opening the tap afterwards, a clear hissing noise must be audible. Then, let the water run freely for approx. 5 minutes and then fill the bottle quite to the brim, close the bottle and label the sample bottle with name, address, type of water sample and the date.
3. When sampling **wells**, the outflow is flamed long enough to ensure it is fully dried. The well is pumped evenly for approx. 10 minutes. While doing so, take care that the pumped water does not run back into the well or drains away in the immediate vicinity of the well. Fill sample bottles not quite to the brim, close and label them with name, address and type of water sample and the date.
4. Scoop samples should be taken from below the water surface. Fill sample bottles, close and label them with name, address and type of water sample and the date.
5. Add a fully filled out order form each to the marked sample bottles. If there are any questions regarding sampling or scope of the analyses, please discuss these with Dr. Egert (Tel. +49 (0) 441/801-840).
6. The water samples should be transported (within 24 hours) **cool, dark** and as **quickly** as possible to LUFA Nord-West.
7. The samples can be **transported** using the collection points of the **LUFA - pick-up service** (further information regarding the sample pick-up service is available on our homepage at: [www.lufa-nord-west.de/index.cfm/action/locations.html](http://www.lufa-nord-west.de/index.cfm/action/locations.html)).

### **Important:**

The lid of the sampling bottle may not be put down and the inner areas of the vessel and lid must not be touched with the hands.