

SAMPLING METHODS
SM11 - Version 01

1 REQUIRED EQUIPMENT

For bacteriological analysis:

- For coliforms, aerobic flora, and faecal *streptococci*: 1 sterile 500 ml bottle.
- For *Salmonella* detection: Sterile bottle(s) to hold a total sampling volume of 5 litres.
- For treated water analysis: A sterile bottle containing sodium thiosulfate.
- For water treated with peroxide: A 60 mg bisulfite tube for a 500 ml bottle.

For chemical analysis:

- A minimum 500 ml bottle, made of glass or plastic, perfectly clean.
- For metal analysis: Request a special acidified bottle.

2 STORAGE OF SAMPLING EQUIPMENT

Keep sealed in a dry and dust-free place.

3 SAMPLING METHODS

For bacteriological analysis:

- Allow the tap water to run for 2 minutes.
- Flame the tap with a blowtorch to ensure proper sterilisation.
- Open the tap and let the water flow for 30 seconds.
- Wash your hands and disinfect them with an antiseptic solution.
- Hold the sterile bottle in one hand, and with the other hand, remove the cap by holding its outer part with the opening facing down.
- Fill the bottle quickly, without touching the tap, and immediately replace the cap.
- Label the bottle with the producer's name.

For chemical analysis:

- Allow the tap water to run for 2 minutes, then rinse the bottle twice with this water.
- Fill the bottle slowly and completely, ensuring no air bubbles remain.
- Securely close the bottle, sealing the cap with tape if necessary.
- Label the bottle with the producer's name.

4 PACKAGING AND TRANSPORTATION OF SAMPLES TO THE LABORATORY

- Bacteriology: Place the bottle in a sealed isothermal container with a cool pack.
- Bacteriology & Chemistry: Submit to the laboratory or dispatch as soon as possible with the submission form.

KEY POINTS

For bacteriological analysis:

1. Flame the tap with a blowtorch for proper sterilisation.
2. Fill the bottle quickly.
3. Send or deliver the sample to the laboratory promptly.

For chemical analysis: Fill the bottle slowly, avoiding air bubbles.