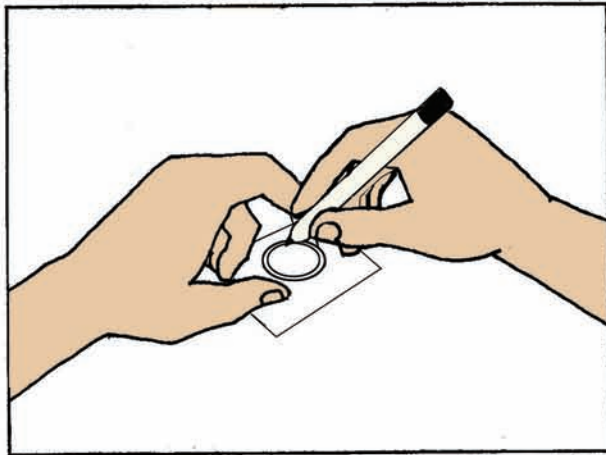
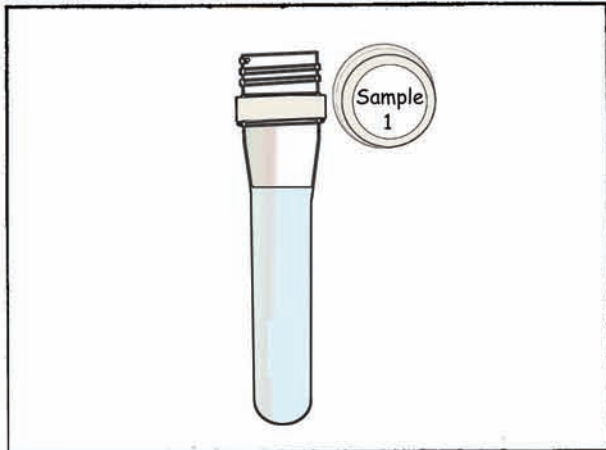


Step 1: Filling in the Details.




Fill in relevant information on the round sticker and ...



stick on the sample bottle. Be careful not to get the sticker wet.

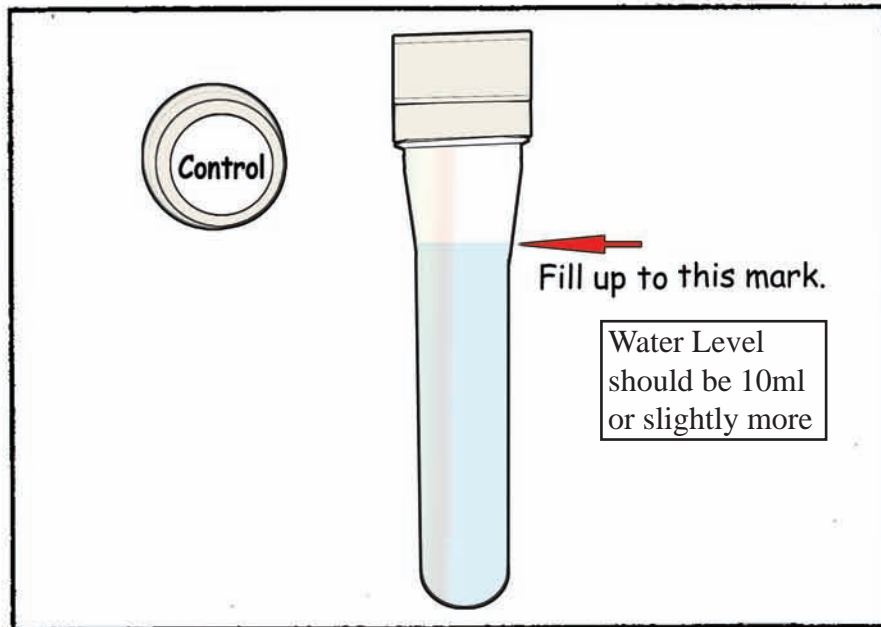
SAMPLE INFORMATION			
Sample Number	Date	Time	Location- place where sample is
1			
2			

An illustration showing hands writing on a recording sheet. The sheet is being held by one hand, and the other hand is writing on it with a pen. The sheet is partially covering the table.

Record your sample number, date, time, location and description of the water sampled on the Recording Sheet.

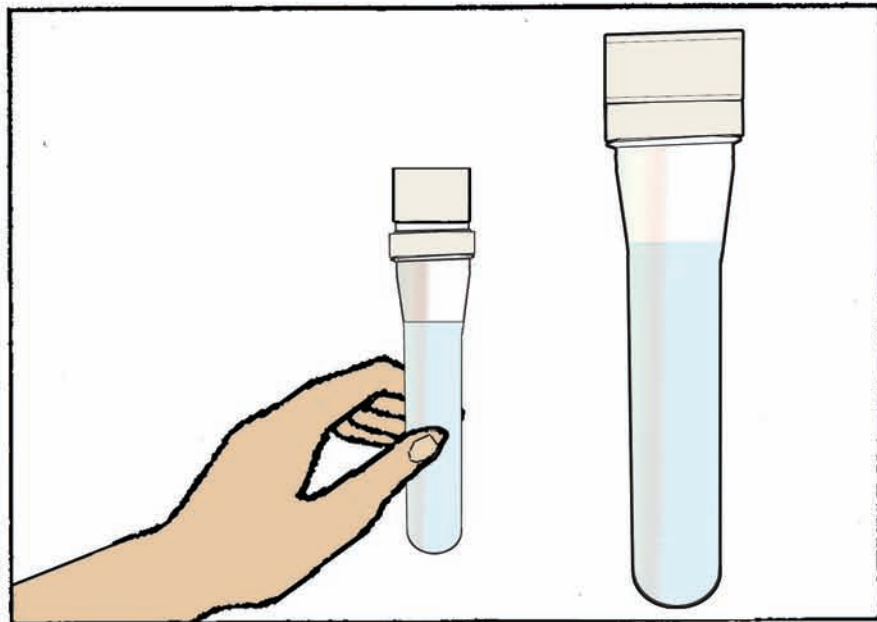
Record any other information e.g. turbidity, smell, source of pollution, faulty pump etc.

Step 2: Collecting the Control.



A control is used to compare the colour change in the test samples, and to ensure that the sample bottle is not contaminated before use.

You need to collect the control only once for each monitoring programme.



Collect a sample of uncontaminated water e.g. distilled water, bottled water, water treated with chlorine. This is to be used as the control.

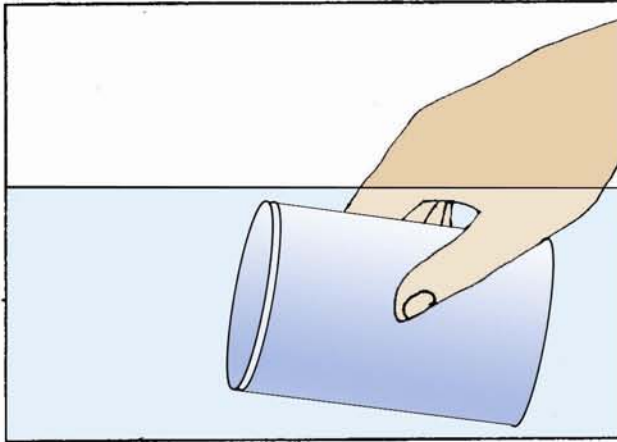
There may be a slight change in the colour of the sample to a pale yellow or light brown due to the colour change of the reagent. This is normal.

Note:

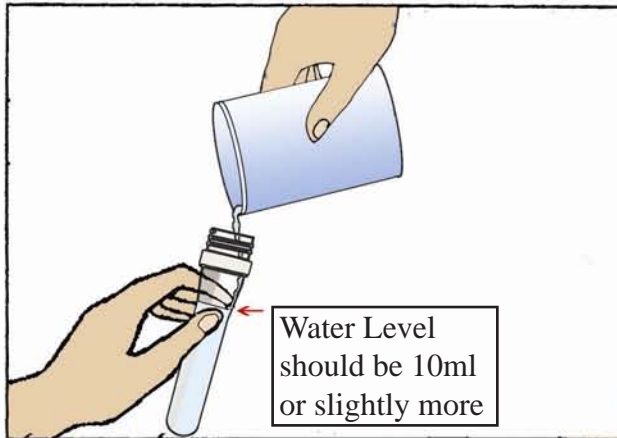
- Do not open the test bottle until you are ready to fill it with your water sample.
- Make sure that no contamination occurs e.g. by touching the mouth of the bottle.
- Do not hold the bottle cap from the inside.

Step 3a: Collecting the Water Sample

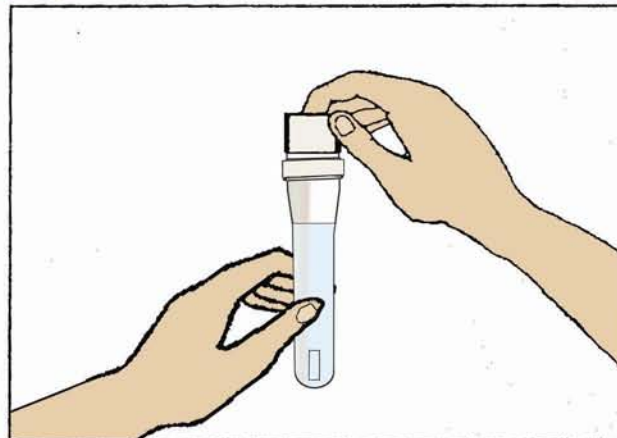
From storage containers,
wells or rivers.



Rinse the container to collect the water several times



Collect the water sample from the container by filling the sample bottle up to the mark.

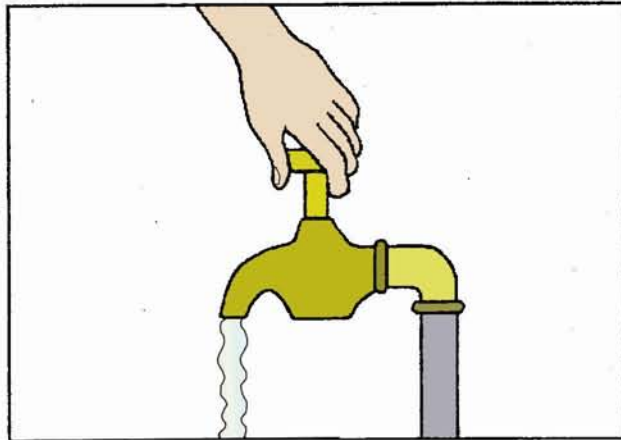


Close the sample bottle. Make sure that no contamination occurs.

If you do overfill the bottle, do not worry. Your result will still be valid.

Step 3b: Collecting the Water Sample

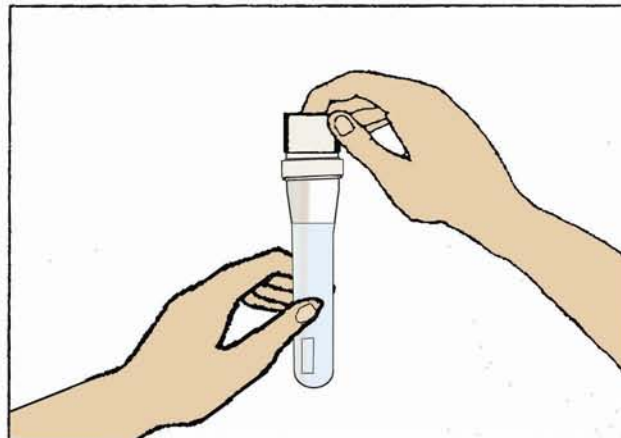
From the tap.



Turn on the tap and allow the water to flow for 15 - 20 seconds.



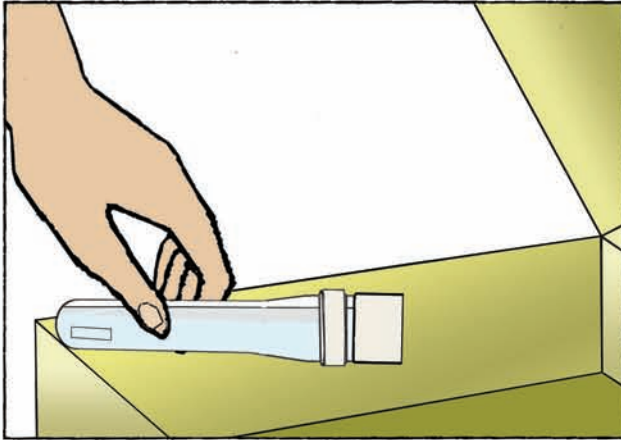
Collect sample water from the tap by filling the sample bottle up to the mark. Fill the sample bottle carefully, this is because the sample bottle will fill very quickly to the marked line and may overflow.



Immediately close the sample bottle. Make sure that no contamination occurs e.g. by touching the mouth of the bottle. Do not touch the inside of the cap while handling it.

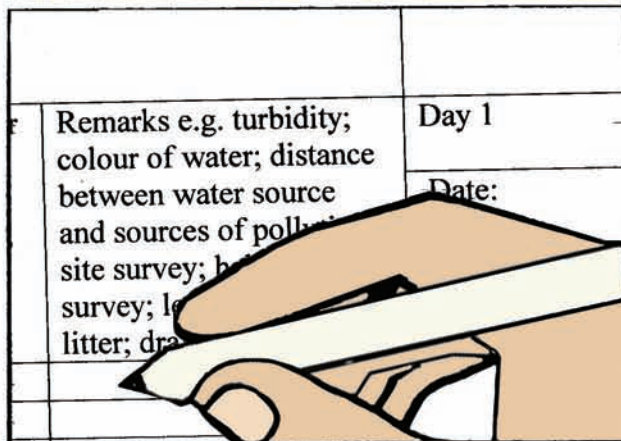
Do not worry if the water sample overflows. The result will still be valid.

Step 4: Checking the Results.

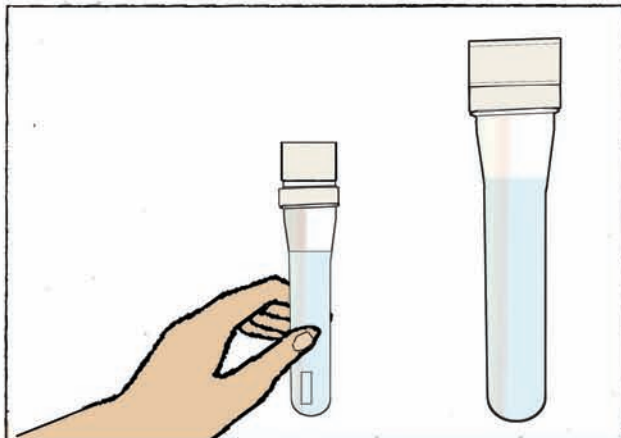


Place all the test samples in a dark place at room temperature.

Check the sample bottle at the same time each day for three days to see if any colour changes has occurred.



Record the date and time of each observation on the recording sheet and your result for each day.

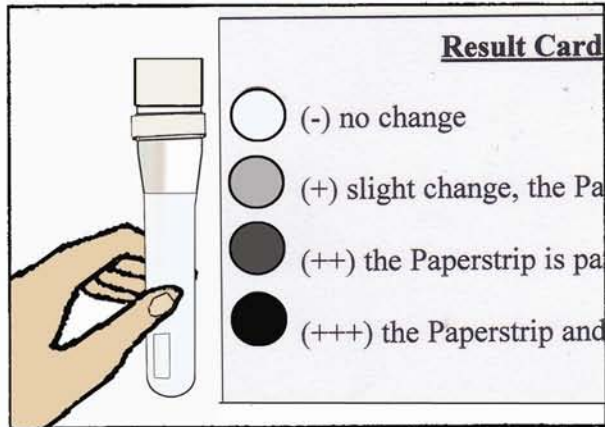


Compare the water in the sample bottle with that of the water in the control bottle to see if there is any colour change.

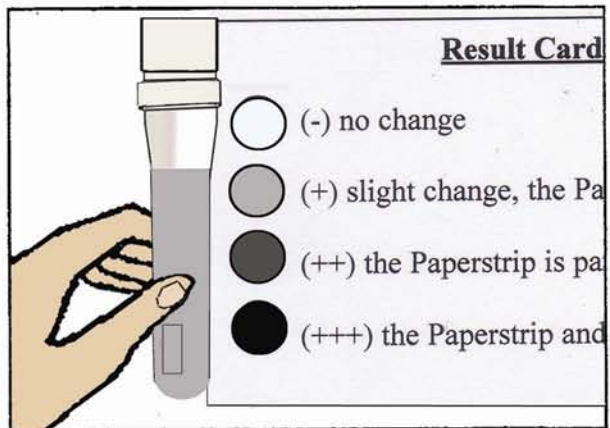
Use the H₂S Colour Code to indicate the degree of contamination.

Note: Do not expose the sample bottle to direct sunlight. The sun's rays can kill the bacteria inside and will affect the test result. Store in a dark place.

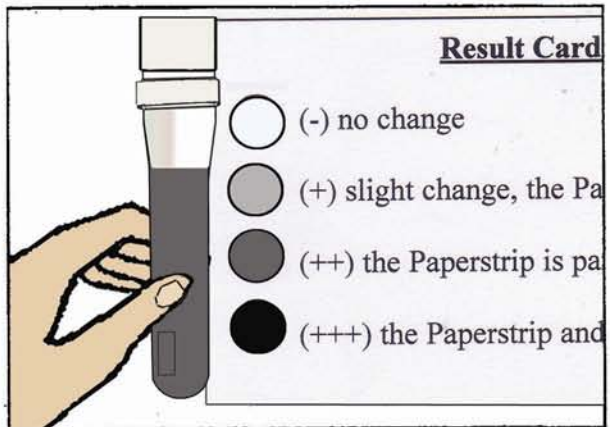
Interpretation of Results.



(-) If there is no colour change, this indicates that the water is clean and likely to be free from bacterial contamination.

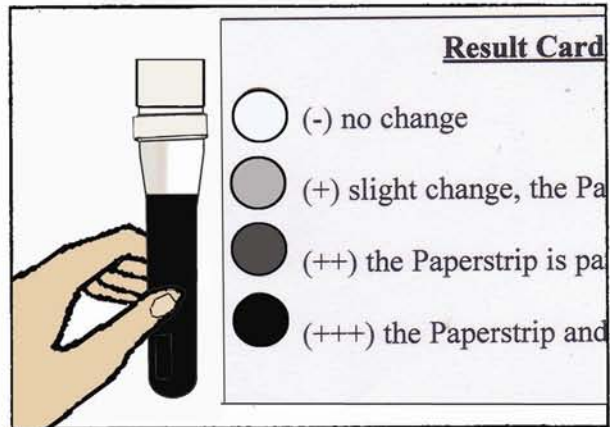


(+) If the water sample or the paper strip has turned grey, there is a possibility that bacteria, is present in the water. Wait for a few days and check again.



(++) If the colour change is partially black than there is some amount of bacterial contamination in the drinking water. You may want to set up a regular monitoring programme and boil your drinking water! Conduct a sanitary survey to check your water source!

Interpretation of Results (continued.)



(+++)
If the paper strip and the water are noticeably black then there is a very high risk of bacterial contamination in the drinking water, therefore, it is not safe for drinking. Take immediate action!

(+++)
If there is a fast reaction - that is, the water solution and paper strip turned black overnight that means that, there is a high probability of bacteria present in the water! Your water is contaminated! You should clean out your water storage containers, tanks or well and boil the water before you drink it! Check the sanitary survey for the source of contamination. Sample the water in your well, tanks and containers again after this to check if you have eliminated the contamination!

Note:

- Keep the test bottles stowed away from children! Do not put in a place where a child can reach it!
- When you return the used test bottles, you will then get replacements.
- Do not open the used bottles!