



COLLECTION INSTRUCTIONS - SAMPLES (VARIOUS TYPES)

- You need to complete the necessary forms for each sample collected.
- To avoid any possible contamination, please ensure that gloves are worn during the collection of any evidence samples.
- Reference samples should be collected from all animals including any animal that has been attacked.
- Use the barcodes provided to label each individual sample collected.
- Barcodes come in sets of 3 and should be placed on all items identifying the sample – bags and forms included.
- Feel free to take photos as part of your evidence collection both before sample collection and after.
- All the items you will need are available in the ORIVET DNA Collection Kit. Extra items can be ordered via phone or email forensics@orivet.com.au.
- Should you have any queries, please contact Genetic Pet Care on (03) 9534 1544.



Collecting A Reference Sample

A reference sample is seen as the key sample in being able to trace a sample retrieved from the scene to the animal that may have caused the attack/injury.

Key points for collecting a reference sample:

- **Collecting a blood sample is preferred sample (0.5ml EDTA).**
- **If collecting a mouth swab – 2 swabs must be collected (one from either side of the cheek). Try to use dry swabs and follow collection instructions.**
- **Sample should be collected via an approved collection method – identify the animal via its microchip number and have the sample collected by a vet or approved collection officer.**
- **More than one reference sample can be submitted for the one case.**
- **Clearly label the samples as “Reference Samples”.**
- **A reference sample can be collected and submitted anytime after the incident.**
- **Clearly identify the reference sample on the appropriate form.**



Collecting Evidence Samples from Wet Blood or Saliva Stains

What you will need

- Cotton Swab
- Gloves
- Biohazard Bag
- Barcodes
- Sample Collection Form

Key Action

Allow the wet stain to air dry onto the swab before inserting in the biohazard bag.

Ensure the identical barcode is placed around the shaft of the swab, swab packaging, front of biohazard bag and form identifying the sample.

Apparent blood or saliva stains from hard surfaces or bite marks may be collected using the sterile cotton tip applicator (swab) collection method.

Any clothing or stained section of material should be submitted to the laboratory for examination and testing. Submit any clothing in a bag and ensure it is sealed and signed. Staple a copy of the evidence collection form onto the bag.

If an obvious wet bloodstain or saliva stain is present, the stain can be sampled using the cotton swab applicators provided. Use the barcodes provided to label your cotton swab. Place the cotton swab onto the wet stain and allow the blood or saliva to absorb (soak) onto the swab. Stand the swab upright for a good 3 minutes to dry. Return swab back into its original swab packaging and place into a biohazard bag. Alternatively, the entire item (if a piece of clothing) can be submitted for examination and testing by the laboratory (this would be preferred by the laboratory).



Collecting Evidence Samples from Dry Blood or Saliva Stains

What you will need

- Cotton Swab
- Gloves
- Biohazard Bag
- Barcodes
- Sample Collection Form
- Saline
- Plastic Pipette

Key Action

Wet the swab with saline and use it as a “sponge” to draw the dry stain onto the swab.

Ensure the identical barcode is placed onto the around the shaft of the swab, swab packaging, front of biohazard bag and form identifying the sample.

If a dry bloodstain or saliva stain is present, follow the “wet/dry” collection technique. This method is excellent for removing dried stains from fence palings, the ground or from an animal. Moisten the first cotton tip applicator – using the pipettes provided aliquot saline onto the tip of the swab. This moistens the swab and allows it be used as a sponge to absorb the dry stain. Rub the stained area thoroughly with the moistened cotton tip applicator. You can use more than one applicator in the **same** stain. Ensure you use the same barcode to indicate this. Place both of the cotton tip applicators in the same Biohazard Bag provided. For multiple stains follow the same procedure with the **fresh** cotton tip applicators. Ensure that the items are individually packaged using a separate Biohazard Bag.



Wool/ fur/hair from injured/deceased animal – Dog Blood or Saliva detection

What you will need

- Cotton Swab/Nylon Brush
- Gloves
- Biohazard Bag
- Barcodes
- Sample Collection Form
- Saline
- Tweezers
- Plastic Pipette
- Scissors
- Alcohol Wipes

Key Action

Look for matted/clumped hair as this is good sign of saliva drying on the hair. Use scissors to remove any hair clumps. Sticky tape can also be used to pick up any loose hairs.

When collecting the wool/fur/hair samples from an injured/deceased animal, collect the sample around the affected area such as a wound or an apparent bite mark. Avoid sampling areas which may be diluted (contaminated) from the animal that has been attacked. Try to collect matted hair away from any wound. If sampling for dog saliva, collect from areas of matted fur or wool, staying away from areas heavily stained with blood from the injured/deceased animal or soil. If using scissors or a sharp cutting implement, please ensure that these are wiped with fresh alcohol wipes provided prior to cutting/taking the sample.

A sizeable portion of wool or fur should be removed for testing and placed into the yellow jar provided. Using the barcodes, label the jar, form and the Biohazard Bag. Avoid touching and possibly contaminating the item at all times.



Hair Sample Collection

When collecting apparent dog hairs, maintain a sterile environment and try to use the tweezers in your kit. Wipe tweezers using the alcohol swab provided. If a number of hairs are recovered from a specific area or piece of clothing, collect the hairs and place them in the Biohazard Bag. Again, ensure barcodes are used and placed on items.

If only a single hair is detected at a specific location or piece of clothing, please package the single hair separately in a Biohazard Bag.

DO NOT combine hair samples located in different sites or on different areas of clothing, but package separately.

Dog Faeces

Use the yellow top 50ml container to scoop up a reasonable portion of the apparent dog faeces. Please label the container with the appropriate details using the barcodes provided. Remember with faeces, fresh is best!



FORENSIC DNA DOG ATTACK COLLECTION BOX

Initial Purchase of Collection Box is \$59.95.

The box contains the following items:

- Sterile Gloves (x3 Pairs) Medium and Small
- Saline (1.5ml x 6) used for wet swab procedure
- Sterile Cotton Swabs (applicator)
- Sterile Nylon Swabs (2 pack) - can be used for collection of reference samples or for wet swab collection from certain surfaces
- Biohazard Bags
- Brown Paper Bags – for storage of clothing to be submitted to lab
- Plastic Pipettes for transferring saline onto cotton tip applicator
- Alcohol Wipes
- Plastic Tweezers
- Eppendorf 1.5ml Tubes used for storage of hair samples or stains
- Scalpel blades
- Barcodes

Additional items to replace used items can be ordered via phone or email. Charges apply.