Veterinary laboratory manual II. INTRODUCTION This 9th edition of the Manual is published for the first time on the Web. Its aim is to provide accessible, up-to-date information to laboratory clients. This will allow the laboratory to check on any changes MORTALITY INVESTIGATIONS in requirements, where necessary, and to prepare quotations for the NSW Department of Primary Industries cost of laboratory services. subsidizes laboratory fees for the investigation of mortalities in livestock. To iv. The name of the agent or shipping quality for this subsidy: company involved should be â€£ The animals involved must be from a supplied on the Specimen commercial livestock herd or flock. Laboratory Manual of Biochemistry. 12. Lab reports are a more formal presentation of your results. â€” Laboratory Manual of Biochemistry. 14. carried out in the biochemistry lab, water purified by ion-exchange, reverse osmosis, or distillation is usually acceptable. But, this technique coats the surface with an organic residue consisting of nonvolatile contaminants found in the Acetone. Because this residue could interfere with your experiments, it is best to refrain from acetone washing. Never clean cuvettes or any optically polished glassware with ethanolic KOH or other strong base, as this will cause etching. This laboratory manual encompasses the basic laboratory techniques which start with description about basic laboratory safety rule, cleaning and sterilization methods, bacterial staining techniques, bacterial culturing methods, primary identification and secondary biochemical tests and antibiotic sensitivity tests. It also includes commonly used serological tests, mycological and viral culture and identification technique. Each of these technique are written detail accordingly and the steps in each tests includes principles of the test, objectives of the test, materials and reagents used, meth