Clean Water - what do we see?

- Fokus35 stormøde 15/6 2021
- v/ Poul S. Toft
 - Swine-practitioner, Porcus



Clean water - can we count on that?

Yes – In Denmark all water coming into the farm should be clean!



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How do we treat this clean water coming in?

- Long pipes
- · Middle to warm temperaturs
- Periods with empty sektions
- · Dirt on the water-nipples
- · Highpressure cleaning
- Watermedication



Why is clean water important?

- Our pigs should be seen as topathletes
- · Most important feed-ingredient
- Cheapest feed-ingredient
- Best medicin





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How much water do the pigs drink?

- Ca 1 liter/day pr 10 kg growing pigs
- Pregnancy-stable ca 15 l/so
- Farrowing unit ca 30 l/so (average)





What do we see, when we have dirty water?

- Diarrhea
- · Stopped ventils
- Less desire to drink
- Lower performance
 - Growth
 - Milking
 - Cystitis
 - Prolonged healingtime





Diarrhea

- We should not feed healthy or sick pigs with bacterias in water!
 - Piglets
 - Die from dehydration or coli-poissoning
 - Clean water and electrolytes are essential
 - Weaning pigs
 - · Die from dehydration or coli-poissoning
 - Clean water and electrolytes are essential



Diarrhea the first weeks after weaning

- Multifactorial
 - Climate
- Feed

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- Protein-level
- Enzym-training
 - Stress at movings/mixWaterquality
- Even more important when ZnO is taken out in a year from now





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Closed/stopped ventils – fully or partly

Consequences
 To low wateruptake to low feed intake lower growth rate
 lower milkingcapacity
 cystitis

No water intake no feed intake Evt. death

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- Be carefull when start watering after total ston!

What could cause a lower water intake?

- Illness
- Difficulties in acces ventil placed wrong
- Dirts
- Bad taste medicin or dirt







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Prolonged healingtime - what does that men?

- Water In sickboxes must be checked
- · Evt help with the fresh water
- What is the first and most important that happens on hospital?
- Should be a point in the new "SO-VIVOR"[©]



How do we try to keep clean water?

- Nothing......
- · Rinse the hole system with clean water
- Acids
- Desinfectants
- · Watercleaningsystem by electrolysis

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Rinsing the waterpipe system

- Always after a period with no pigs
- Open last ventil rinses all the horizontal pipes
- Push all ventils rinses all blind end pipes

Acids

- Can be a good help at weaning time (diarrhea, FCR)
- Cleaning pipes after water medication





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Desinfectants



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Continueosly in low dosis while animals is there

Short time, high dosis without



Watercleaningsystem - by electrolysis

- DCW Neuthox (Unitron)
- · Anolytech (3S)
- Both systems uses electrolysis to make HOCL (hypochloruosacid) from salt, water and electricity
 - Anolyt-water (HOCL) the active part
 - Katolyt-water(NaOH,) not used by DCW





Watercleaning-system from DCW (Unitron)





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Watercleaning-system by electrolysis

- · Produces continuosly HOCI (Anolyt) to buffertank
- HOCL from buffertank are continuosly added to the water
- pH is regulated to get the wright composition of CL-products
- Katolyt-waater (NaOH) is either:
 - Send directly in the "gylle" (DCW)
 - or
 - Used as drinking component for weaningpigs 1 dL pr pig 2*dgl (Anolytech)



Hypochlorous-acid

- Needs pH from 5,5-7,4
- If to low pH we have poissonous gasses
- If to high pH we have more Hypochlorit (less effektiv)
- pH is regulated by the use of the restproduct NaOH ()
- · Hypochlorous-acid is a natural product
 - Very gentle to tissues (can be used in eyes)
 - Effectiv against bacterias, virus og fungis
 - Can be used in eco-productions



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Hypochlorous-acid

- Easy to handle not dangerous
- Can be used to desinfect drinking water systems
- Can be used as desinfectant after wash



Hypochlorous-acid –what do we see?

- Waterpipes are cleaned without stopping the ventils
- · Pigs are drinking more
- Sows are drinking more
- Slaughter pigs have more solid feces

