



Order of Activities - Sampling

A. Activities Prior to Going to Sites

1. Verify adequate number of sampling bottles required.
2. Verify availability of all other sampling equipment.
3. Pre-label bottles to the extent possible.
4. Purchase sufficient ice and zip-lock bags.

B. Set-up After Arrival on Site

1. Deploy rain gauges (during wet weather event) in open area.
2. Enter site and weather conditions data into field notebook.
3. Prepare sample coolers by placing ice into zip-lock bags. Each bag needs to be double-packed with a second zip-lock bag. Each bag needs to be sealed separately with duct tape to avoid leakage of melt water out of the bag into the cooler.

C. Collection of Samples (Dry Weather)

1. At the site, open tote container provided by laboratory containing sample bottles and open exterior bag containing individually packages sample bottles.
2. Open bags containing arm length gloves and polyvinyl gloves also provided by laboratory.
3. Secure arm length gloves with elastics to fully cover arm and put on pair of polyvinyl gloves.
4. At sample location, remove sample bottle from plastic zip-lock bag. Store plastic zip-lock bag.
5. Facing upstream, open sample bottle at arm length, hold container cap with one hand and with the other discard the contents of bottle downstream. Facing upstream with bottle at arms length, place bottle with mouth facing downward under water and fill. Discard contents of bottle and repeat rinsing bottle at least one more time.
6. Fill bottle with sample and tightly cap the sample bottle. Return sample bottle to plastic zip-lock bag.
7. Replace polyvinyl gloves with new pair, open zip-lock bag and label sample bottle with identifier.
8. Return sample bottle to plastic zip-lock bag and place in cooler.
9. Record information on Sampling Log.

D. Collection of samples (Wet Weather)

1. Sampling procedure will be the same as for dry weather (Section C).
2. Collect samples from stormwater outfall during first 20-minutes of the stormwater discharge. The time of sampling after the beginning of the storm will depend on how fast the rain falls, and hence how fast runoff starts to appear at the sampling location.
3. Collect samples from in-stream stations when stage of stream increases to a point where further increases are not expected. Stream stage gauges will be installed and used for this purpose.
4. Collect rainfall information. Record information on Sampling Log