

**APPENDIX  
A  
SAMPLING PROTOCOLS**

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page
1.0 SAMPLING PROTOCOLS .....	1
1.1 Soils and Groundwater.....	1
1.2 Air .....	1
1.2.1 Sanitary sewers and other well-ventilated areas.....	1
1.2.2 Buildings .....	1
1.2.3 Collection techniques .....	1

## **1.0 SAMPLING PROTOCOLS**

### **1.1 Soils and Ground water**

See Standard Operating Procedures 2 and 4 regarding sampling soils and ground water.

### **1.2 Air**

Air sampling may be required to determine petroleum vapor concentrations in sanitary sewers, residences, commercial businesses, etc. Sampling protocols are dependent on the sample location and sampling method used. See Standard Operating Procedure 11 for information on air sampling guidelines.

#### **1.2.1 Sanitary Sewers and Other Well Ventilated Areas**

Vapor levels may be determined using field instrumentation such as PID/FID. Erratic responses should be discounted as a result of high organic vapor concentrations or conditions of elevated moisture. Report all the readings taken. An explosivity meter may also be necessary to determine the Lower Explosive Limit (LEL). Be aware that an FID should not be used if the LEL is suspected to be exceeded.

#### **1.2.2 Buildings**

Air samples taken inside a building must be collected using a department approved technique and sent to a laboratory for analysis. All EPA guidelines must be met in the collection of the air samples. Care should be taken to ensure that the integrity of the sample is preserved. Field screening methods may be used to determine the necessary collection time and collection method to be used.

#### **1.2.3 Collection Techniques**

Depending on the suspected concentration and type of contaminant the following collection techniques may be used:

- a. charcoal tubes
- b. carbo-trap tubes
- c. air monitoring badges
- d. tedlar bags
- e. indicator tubes such as Sensidyne or Drager
- f. or another department approved method.