

APPENDIX I. Sample Types

(Revised February 2004)

FIELD SAMPLE TYPE (Field method) (Mandatory – select one)

Code	Term	Description
C	COMPOSITE	A series of samples that are combined for a single analysis. In streams, the series is generally collected over a period of time and weighted by flow. In lakes, the series is collected at the same site but different depths.
F	FIELD CONDITIONS	Samples routinely collected and <u>analyzed in the field</u> (e.g., pH, flow, turbidity).
G	GRAB	Most chemical and bacteriological surface water samples. This is a single sample collected at a particular time and place that represents the composition of the water (or sediment) or conditions only at that time and place.
I	IN SITU	Reserved for ground water or soil monitoring in some mining areas.
J	PDB (PASSIVE DIFFUSION BAG)	A method for collecting samples in soil, where a media attracts and collects organic pollutants.
K	DISCRETE INTERVAL SAMPLES	Samples collected by an auto-sampler at specified intervals and analyzed separately. (Use composite if samples are combined for one analysis.)
L	LOW FLOW OR MICRO PURGE	Reserved for ground water monitoring.
M	MODIFIED EQUAL WIDTH INCREMENT	This method is a modification of the Equal Width, Depth Increment sample type (see below), where the subsamples are collected by hand, rather than using a hand-held sampler. (This method was developed for smaller streams, generally with depths under one foot, where tributary flows have not completely mixed with the main stream flow.)
P	PHYSICAL	Reserve for geomorphologic or habitat data.
W	EQUAL WIDTH, DEPTH INCREMENT	A series of subsamples, each representing a volume of water taken at equal widths apart from each other at various intervals across the channel, are combined for a single analysis. This ensures obtaining a representative water sample from the entire flow passing through the channel. This type of sampling is recommended where tributary flows have not completely mixed with the main stream flow.

LAB SAMPLE TYPE (Lab processing) (Use only if quality control sample collected)

Code	Term	Description
R	REGULAR	The base or original sample, as compared to the duplicate or split sample. (Use only if there is a duplicate or split sample.)
D	DUPLICATE	A second sample collected at the same time and same source as another sample. Requires <u>two</u> collection procedures. Analytical results are compared to determine precision of monitoring and analysis.
S	SPLIT	Multiple samples from <u>one</u> collection procedure. Analytical results are compared to determine analytical precision.