

Solid Parameters in Fresh and Marine Water

Terms appearing in the tables are defined in the [Surface Water Ambient Monitoring Program Quality Assurance Program Plan](#), which contains a glossary (Appendix E), as well as a list of abbreviations and acronyms (Appendix F).

Table 1: Quality Control¹: Solid Parameters in Fresh and Marine Water

Laboratory Quality Control	Frequency of Analysis	Measurement Quality Objective
Laboratory Blank ²	Per 20 samples or per analytical batch, whichever is more frequent	<RL for target analyte
Laboratory Duplicate ³	Per 20 samples or per analytical batch, whichever is more frequent	RPD<25% (n/a if native concentration of either sample<RL)
Field Quality Control	Frequency of Analysis	Measurement Quality Objective
Field Duplicate	5% of total project sample count	RPD<25% (n/a if native concentration of either sample<RL)
Field Blank, Equipment Blank	Per method	<RL for target analyte

¹ Unless method specifies more stringent requirements

² Not applicable to volatile suspended solids

³ Applicable only to total suspended solids, total dissolved solids, and ash-free dry mass

Table 2: Sample Handling: Solid Parameters in Fresh and Marine Water

Parameter	Recommended Container ¹	Recommended Preservation ²	Required Holding Time ³
Ash-Free Dry Mass	Pre-combusted glass-fiber filter	Field filter; cool to ≤6 °C (foil-wrapped); freeze to ≤-20 °C	28 days
Fixed & Volatile Dissolved Solids Volatile Suspended Solids	Per method	Cool to ≤6 °C	7 days
Suspended Sediment Concentration Total Suspended Solids	G, P	Cool to ≤6 °C	7 days
Total Dissolved Solids	P	Cool to ≤6 °C	7 days

¹ "P" is polyethylene; "G" is glass

² Per 40 CFR 136.3, aqueous samples must be preserved at ≤6 °C, and should not be frozen unless data demonstrating that sample freezing does not adversely impact sample integrity is maintained on file and accepted as valid by the regulatory authority. The preservation temperature does not apply to samples that are analyzed immediately (less than 15 minutes).

³ Each "Required Holding Time" is based on the assumption that the "Recommended Preservation" (or a method-mandated alternative) has been employed. If a "Required Holding Time" for filtration, preservation, preparation, or analysis is not met, the project manager and SWAMP Quality Assurance Officer must be notified. Regardless of preservation technique, data not meeting the "Required Holding Time" will be appropriately flagged in the SWAMP database.

Table 3: Recommended Corrective Action: Solid Parameters in Fresh and Marine Water

Laboratory Quality Control	Recommended Corrective Action
Laboratory Blank	Reanalyze the blank to confirm the result. Investigate the source of contamination. If the source of the contamination is isolated to the sample preparation, the entire batch of samples, along with the new laboratory blanks and associated QC samples, should be prepared and/or re-extracted and analyzed. If the source of contamination is isolated to the analysis procedures, reanalyze the entire batch of samples. If reanalysis is not possible, the associated sample results must be flagged to indicate the potential presence of the contamination.
Laboratory Duplicate	Reanalyze the duplicate samples to confirm the results. Visually inspect the samples to determine if a high RPD between the results could be attributed to sample heterogeneity. For duplicate results due to matrix heterogeneity, or where ambient concentrations are below the reporting limit, qualify the results and document the heterogeneity.
Field Quality Control	Recommended Corrective Action
Field Duplicate	Visually inspect the samples to determine if a high RPD between results could be attributed to sample heterogeneity. For duplicate results due to matrix heterogeneity, or where ambient concentrations are below the reporting limit, qualify the results and document the heterogeneity. All failures should be communicated to the project coordinator, who in turn will follow the process detailed in the method.
Field Blank, Equipment Blank	Investigate the source of contamination. Potential sources of contamination include sampling equipment, protocols, and handling. The laboratory should report evidence of field contamination as soon as possible so corrective actions can be implemented. Samples collected in the presence of field contamination should be flagged.