

TABLE II.—REQUIRED CONTAINERS, PRESERVATION TECHNIQUES, AND HOLDING TIMES

| Parameter No./name                                   | Container <sup>1</sup> | Preservation <sup>2,3</sup>  | Maximum holding time <sup>4</sup> (hours) |
|--|------------------------|--|---|
| Table IA—Bacteria Tests:                             |                        |  |   |
| 1–5 Coliform, total, fecal, and <i>E. coli</i> ..... | PP, G .....            | Cool, <10°C, 0.008% Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>5</sup> ..... | 6   |
| 6 Fecal <i>streptococci</i> .....                    | PP, G .....            | Cool, <10° 0.008% Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>5</sup> .....   | 6   |
| 7 <i>Enterocci</i> .....                             | PP, G .....            | Cool, <10° 0.008% Na <sub>2</sub> S <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> <sup>5</sup> .....   | 6   |
| Table IA—Protozoa Tests:                             |                        |  |   |
| 8 <i>Cryptosporidium</i> .....                       | LDPE .....             | 0–8°C .....  | 96 <sup>17</sup>                          |
| 9 <i>Giardia</i> .....                               | LDPE .....             | 0–8°C .....  | 96 <sup>17</sup>                          |
| *  | *                      | *  | *   |

<sup>1</sup> Polyethylene (P) or glass (G). For bacteria, plastic sample containers must be made of sterilizable materials (polypropylene [PP] or other autoclavable plastic). For protozoa, plastic sample containers must be made of low-density polyethylene (LDPE).

<sup>2</sup> Sample preservation should be performed immediately upon sample collection. For composite chemical samples, each aliquot should be preserved at the time of collection. When use of an automated sampler makes it impossible to preserve each aliquot, then chemical samples may be preserved by maintaining at 4°C until compositing and sample splitting is completed.

<sup>3</sup> When any sample is to be shipped by common carrier or sent through the United States Mails, it must comply with the Department of Transportation Hazardous Materials Regulations (49 CFR part 172). The person offering such material for transportation is responsible for ensuring such compliance. For the preservation requirements of Table II, the Office of Hazardous Materials, Transportation Bureau, Department of Transportation, has determined that the Hazardous Materials Regulations do not apply to the following materials: Hydrochloric acid (HCl) in water solutions at concentrations of 0.04% by weight or less (pH about 1.96 or greater); Nitric acid (HNO<sub>3</sub>) in water solutions of 0.15% by weight or less (pH about 1.62 or greater); Sulfuric acid (H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>) in water solutions of concentrations of 0.35% by weight or less (pH about 1.15 or greater); and Sodium hydroxide (NaOH) in water solutions at concentrations of 0.080% by weight or less (pH about 12.30 or less).

<sup>4</sup> Samples should be analyzed as soon as possible after collection. The times listed are the maximum times that samples may be held before analyses and still be considered valid. Samples may be held for longer periods only if the permittee, or monitoring laboratory, has data on file to show that for the specific types of samples under study, the analytes are stable for the longer time, and has received a variance from the Regional Administrator under § 136.3(e). Some samples may not be stable for the maximum time period given in the table. A permittee or monitoring laboratory is obligated to hold the samples for a shorter time if knowledge exists to show that this is necessary to maintain sample stability. See § 136.3(e) for details. The term "analyze immediately" usually means within 15 minutes or less of sample collection.

<sup>5</sup> Should only be used in the presence of residual chlorine.

<sup>16</sup> Sufficient ice should be placed with the samples in the shipping container to ensure that ice is still present when samples arrive at the laboratory. However, even if ice is present when the samples arrive, it is necessary to immediately measure the temperature of the samples and confirm that the 4°C temperature maximum has not been exceeded. In the isolated cases where it can be documented that this holding temperature can not be met, the permittee can be given the option of on-site testing or can request a variance. The request for a variance should include supportive data which show that the toxicity of the effluent samples is not reduced because of the increased holding temperature.

<sup>17</sup> Holding time is calculated from time of sample collection to elution for samples shipped to the laboratory in bulk and calculated from the time of sample filtration to elution for samples filtered in the field.

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