



# Groundwater Sampling

Effective Date:	3/11/15
Next Review Date:	3/11/18

Hazard Class: ☐ Low ☒ Moderate ☐ High/Complex

Usage Mode: ☐ Reference ☒ Use Every Time (UET) ☐ Both Reference & UET

**Approval Signatures:**

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**Classification Review:** ☒ Unclassified ☐ UCNI ☐ Classified: \_\_\_\_\_

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### REVISION HISTORY

Document No./Revision No.	Issue Date	Action	Description
SOP-5232, R0	02/24/2009	Major Revision	Replaces procedures RRES-WQH-SOP-048 and RRES-WQH-SOP-049. Incorporates NMED purging requirements specified in the NMED "Notice of Approval with Modifications for 2008 Interim Facility-Wide Groundwater Monitoring Plan," NMED November 12, 2008. Incorporates revised indicator parameter stability criteria, and restrictions on excessive drawdown and pumping rates.
SOP-5232, R1	09/23/2010	Revision	SOP updated to current field practices. Alluvial sampling requirements clarified. Technical procedures for all pump systems clarified. Technical language corrected and standardized. Attachment 10 (Baski Pumping System) revised to provide additional direction on the operation of Baski packer system valves, gauges, and fittings, as applicable, and to require limited system inspections.
EP-DIV-SOP-20032, R0	10/14/2011	Revision	New document number assigned; supersedes SOP-5232; major revisions. Updated SOP to modify sampling requirements and stability criteria. Added attachments addressing the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Sampling using a hand-bailer,</li><li>• Low-flow purging and sampling,</li><li>• Sampling production and domestic wells, and</li><li>• Obtaining quality field parameters.</li></ul>
EP-DIV-SOP-20032, R1	02/12/2013	Major Revision	Field parameter stability criteria updated for clarification. Purging and sampling procedures clarified. Procedures for filtration and preservation of samples added. Added Attachment 11: Peristaltic Pump System.
EP-DIV-SOP-20032-R1 IPC-1	04/3/2013	IPC	The SOP was revised to remove the requirement for field crews to have a backup field instrument in possession during implementation of the procedure.

Document No./Revision No.	Issue Date	Action	Description
EP-DIV-SOP-20032-R2	08/21/2013	Major Revision	<p>SOP revised as follows:</p> <p>The requirement for performance checks on field instrumentation between two sampling locations sampled in the same day was eliminated.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Minimum calibration frequencies were prescribed for field parameter instrumentation.</li><li>• Requirement for backup field instrumentation was reinstated.</li><li>• References to cancelled procedure ENV-WQH-SOP-014 were removed.</li></ul>
EP-DIV-SOP-20032-R3	8/21/2014	Major Revision	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The requirement for carrying backup instruments has been removed.</li><li>• The SOP provides guidance on maintaining a constant pumping rate during purging and on limiting drawdown when sampling intermediate and regional wells.</li><li>• Field indicator parameter stability criterion for dissolved oxygen is increased from 0.2 mg/L to 0.3 mg/L to be consistent with EPA guidance and the requirements of the USGS Field Manual.</li></ul>
EP-DIV-SOP-20032, R3 IPC-1	10/28/2014	IPC	<p>Changed from 0.2 mg/L to 0.3 mg/L on page 14, Sec. 4.3, Purging Operations 3rd sentence.</p>

Document No./Revision No.	Issue Date	Action	Description
ER-SOP-20032, R0	3/11/15	Major Revision	<p>Added table with protocols for purging and sampling for wells that do not meet groundwater stability requirements</p> <p>Instruction requiring manual water level measurements for alluvial wells equipped with a pressure transducer has been removed. Water level elevations in alluvial wells can be recorded using the Rugged Reader.</p> <p>The drop pipe purge volume calculation has been updated so that the entire volume of drop pipe is purged, rather than just the volume of water above the water table.</p> <p>Permanently incorporated IPC-1. Updated document number to reflect organizational change.</p>

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## **1.0 PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

This standard operating procedure (SOP) describes the methods used to collect groundwater samples from alluvial, intermediate, and regional wells. This SOP applies to all wells sampled using electric gear-driven submersible pumps (GSPs), bladder pumps, Bennett pumps, Baski pumps, hand bailers, and portable versions of the bladder pump, GSP pump, and Bennett pump. The processes described include purging the wells, measuring field parameters, collecting samples, documenting the sampling process, submitting samples to Sample Management Office (SMO), and setting up and breaking down all sampling systems.

Groundwater sampling with the Westbay MP System is described in SOP-5225, *Groundwater Sampling Using the Westbay MP System*. Groundwater sampling from spring and base-flow sites is described in SOP-5224, *Spring and Surface Water Sampling*.

## **2.0 BACKGROUND**

The objective of the groundwater sampling program at Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) is to collect samples that are representative of physical and geochemical conditions in the targeted hydrogeologic unit (U.S. Geological Survey [USGS], 2006). Sample quality can be affected by the methods used to collect and handle samples as well as by variability within these methods as applied by different sampling personnel. Because of variability between sampling locations, no one method can be applied to all groundwater sampling. Instead, site-specific considerations such as sampling objectives, equipment availability, site location, and physical constraints must be taken into account when deciding how to collect the most representative samples at a given location (Yeskis and Zavala, 2002).

The general criteria for sampling groundwater are provided in section 4.3.8. Some wells historically do not meet all the purging-volume requirements or field-stability criteria described in section 4.3; in these cases, well-specific sampling protocols have been developed. These protocols may include alternative well-specific direction for purging and sampling, and are summarized in the table presented in Attachment 15.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) (Yeskis and Zavala, 2002) and the USGS (USGS, 2006) recommend purging a well before sampling to remove stagnant water and to ensure that the samples collected from the monitoring well are representative. EPA outlines two purging methods to remove stagnant water from a well casing before sampling: the “low-flow approach” and the “well-volume approach.” Site-specific characterizations should be taken into consideration when deciding which method to use; however, most wells on LANL property are sampled using the well-volume approach described in section 4 of this SOP. The low-flow approach is discussed in Attachment 14 and may be used with the approval of the groundwater technical lead (GTL).

## **2.0 BACKGROUND (continued)**

When the well-volume approach is used, ideally a well should be purged with minimal drawdown until a predetermined volume of water (typically 1 to 3 casing volumes [CVs]) has been purged and field water-quality indicator parameters (pH, specific conductance [SC], dissolved oxygen [DO], and turbidity) stabilize. Water-quality indicator parameters are usually monitored at 3- to 5-min intervals until stability has been achieved. Once the parameters stabilize, it is assumed that all stagnant water has been removed from the well, and representative formation water is available for sampling. The field indicator parameter criteria for defining stability are discussed in section 4.3, Purging Operations.

## **3.0 EQUIPMENT AND TOOLS**

Refer to Attachment 1, Equipment and Supplies Checklist for Groundwater Sampling.

## **4.0 STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

### **4.1 Sampling Preparation**

#### **Field Team Leader**

- [1] **PRINT OUT** the applicable analytical request/chain-of-custody form(s) from the Sample Management Office (SMO) database before leaving for the field.
- [2] **REVIEW** the sampling plan for the current sampling activity to ensure that samples are collected as specified, and discuss any purging, sample collection, or site issues with the GTL.
- [3] **OBTAIN AND REVIEW** pertinent information, such as the well construction diagrams or the well completion report. This well construction information will be entered on the Groundwater Sampling Log (Attachment 2) and in the field logbook.
- [4] **ENSURE** that a process is in place for storing and disposing of purged water and that proper storage capacity is available for any purge water generated. Contact the waste coordinator for instructions on containerization or other waste-handling measures. Samplers will use the appropriate waste disposal path for all other generated wastes.
- [5] **ENSURE** that work activities are included on an approved plan of the day for the appropriate facility in which work will be performed before starting any field or laboratory activities, .
- [6] **ASSEMBLE** the required equipment and supplies for the particular pump system according to the Equipment and Supplies Checklist for Groundwater Sampling (Attachment 1).

#### 4.1 **Sampling Preparation (continued)**

- [7] **ASSEMBLE AND REVIEW** information from previous sampling events, including observed depth-to-water measurements, casing and purge volumes, and ranges of drawdown and historical field parameter values. These historical data should be compared with the values measured during sampling, and if they vary significantly from present values, contact the subcontract technical representative (STR) or GTL for additional guidance.
- [8] **CALIBRATE** the DEFINE 1<sup>st</sup> time use YSI meter and the Hach turbidimeter at the frequency listed in the following table. The YSI meter should be calibrated within 24 h of use for parameters that are calibrated daily.

Field Parameter	Required Calibration Frequency
pH	Daily – 3-point calibration
Temperature	No calibration required
Specific Conductance	Weekly
Turbidity	<u>YSI</u> – Daily 3-point calibration at the beginning of each week 1-point calibration subsequent days during the week <u>Hach</u> – Every 3 mo
Dissolved Oxygen	Daily
Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP)	Daily

#### 4.2 **System Setup for Sampling**

##### **Field Team Member**

- [1] **MOBILIZE** the support equipment required for purging and sampling the well. Begin logging sampling activities in the field logbook following the requirements in SOP-5181, *Notebook and Logbook Documentation for Environmental Directorate Technical and Field Activities*. All times should be recorded in logbooks and field forms in Mountain Standard Time, unless otherwise noted. Sampling times should be recorded in Daylight Saving Time, when applicable, on sample labels and chain-of-custody forms.

##### **Field Team Leader**

- [2] **FOLLOW** the requirements of the appropriate integrated work document related to generator use, if a large generator is required



#### 4.2 **System Setup for Sampling (continued)**

[3] **FOLLOW** the appropriate attachment for setup of the pumping system to be used.

- Attachment 5 Electric Gear-Driven Submersible Pump System
- Attachment 6 Bladder Pump System
- Attachment 7 Portable Bladder Pump System
- Attachment 8 Bennett Pump System
- Attachment 9 Portable Bennett Pump System
- Attachment 10 Baski Pumping System
- Attachment 11 Peristaltic Pump System
- Attachment 12 Hand-Bailer Purging and Sampling System
- Attachment 13 Sampling Production and Domestic Wells and Sampling during Drilling Activities
- Attachment 14 Low-Flow Purging and Sampling

[4] **SET UP** the flow-through cell system, if applicable, for the pump type and the field parameter instruments to be used during the purging operation.

[5] **DECONTAMINATE** all equipment that will be placed inside monitoring wells in accordance with the provisions of EP-ERSS-SOP-5061, *Field Decontamination of Equipment*.

#### 4.3 **Purging Operations**

##### **Field Team Member**

[1] **DETERMINE** the depth of the water table using one of the following methods, and record the information in the Groundwater Sampling Log (Attachment 2)

- **RECORD** the water-level elevation in the Groundwater Sampling Log (Attachment 2) if a water-level transducer is installed in the well
- **DETERMINE** the water level, if a water-level transducer is not present, using one of the methods described in SOP-5223, *Manual Groundwater Level Measurements*, and record the depth to water in the Groundwater Sampling Log (Attachment 2).
- **MEASURE** water levels in alluvial wells manually if no pressure transducer is present. If alluvial wells have a pressure transducer, water levels can be recorded based on the pressure transducer data.

#### 4.3 Purging Operations (continued)

[2] **DETERMINE** the volume of water in the casing, as follows:

- **DETERMINE** the linear feet of water column by the difference between the total depth of well and the water level determined in Step 1.
- **CALCULATE** the CV using the well diameter multiplier from Table 1 or using the equation

$$V = 0.0408 d^2h$$

where d = inner diameter of well in inches

h = height of the water column (feet). [This value may be determined by subtracting the depth to water from the total depth of the well as measured from the same reference point.]

V = volume of water in gallons

Table 1. Calculation of Casing Volume Based on Well Diameter		
Inner Diameter of Casing/ Drop Pipe (in.)	Gal./ft 1 CV	Gal./ft 3 CVs
3/8	0.006	0.018
0.5	0.010	0.030
1.0	0.041	0.123
1.5	0.092	0.276
2.0	0.163	0.489
2.1	0.174	0.522
2.5	0.255	0.765
3.0	0.367	1.101
3.5	0.500	1.500
4.0	0.653	1.959
4.5	0.826	2.487
5.0	1.020	3.060
5.5	1.234	3.702
6.0	1.469	4.407
8.0	2.521	7.563
10.0	4.080	12.240
12.0	5.875	17.625

#### 4.3 **Purging Operations (continued)**

**CALCULATE** the entire volume of water in the drop pipe by subtracting the pump-intake elevation from the surface elevation and using the drop pipe inner diameter multiplier, provided in Table 1 and in the front matter of the logbook, if the well has a dedicated pump.

**NOTE:** This step is not necessary for alluvial wells because the contribution from the drop pipe is negligible.

If the well has multiple screened intervals, well CV calculations are complicated by the presence of packers in the water column. Refer to well completion information to determine the appropriate water-column value. If a packer is located below the screened interval, the elevation of the top of that packer may be used as the total depth value for calculations made for that screen. If a packer is located above the screened interval, the elevation of the bottom of that packer may be used as the water-level value for calculations made for that screen.

[3] **DETERMINE** the minimum required purge volume based on whether the well is completed in an alluvial aquifer or in an intermediate/regional aquifer.

- Alluvial wells are to be purged a minimum of 1 CV and until the water-quality parameters stabilize, defined as follows.
- Intermediate and regional wells are to be purged a minimum of 3 CVs plus the volume of the drop pipe **and** until water-quality parameters stabilize as defined below.

**NOTE:** In some cases, purge-volume and/or field-parameter stability requirements cannot be met or special sampling requirements may need to be implemented. In these cases, well-specific sampling protocols have been developed. These protocols may include alternative well-specific direction for purging and sampling and are summarized in the table presented in Attachment 15.

**CHECK** the table in Attachment 15 before purging and sampling to determine if any special purging and sampling requirements exist for the well to be sampled. The protocols in Attachment 15 supersede the purging and stability requirements discussed below. Record the calculated 1-CV and 3-CV purge volumes in the Groundwater Sampling Log (Attachment 2).

#### 4.3 Purging Operations (continued)

[4] **BEGIN PUMPING** following the steps in the appropriate attachment for the pump being operated.

- Attachment 5 Electric Gear-Driven Submersible Pump System
- Attachment 6 Bladder Pump System
- Attachment 7 Portable Bladder Pump System
- Attachment 8 Bennett Pump System
- Attachment 9 Portable Bennett Pump System
- Attachment 10 Baski Pumping System
- Attachment 11 Peristaltic Pump System
- Attachment 12 Hand-Bailer Purging and Sampling
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- Attachment 14 Low-Flow Purging and Sampling

[5] **MAINTAIN** a constant rate of pumping during purging and maintain *the pumping rate during sample withdrawal and collection*. Fluctuations in pumping rate will affect sample quality.

[6] **LIMIT** drawdown in intermediate and regional wells to above the screened interval, where possible. The optimal pumping rate should be determined based on well performance during previous sampling events. If previous sampling events drew water levels into the screened interval, the pumping rate during the current sampling event should be reduced, if possible, to minimize the potential for drawdown into the screened interval, unless otherwise directed. Limit drawdown in alluvial wells by pumping at 0.25 gallons per minute or less. If drawdown into the screened interval occurs (as is sometimes inevitable), note this in the field logbook.

**NOTE:** Ideally, the pumping rate while purging intermediate and regional wells should be fairly stable; avoid turning off the pump unless absolutely necessary (such as when changing nitrogen tanks when using a Bennett pump). However, the pumping rate may need to be reduced for wells with limited yield to avoid purging the wells dry. As water enters a well that has been purged to dryness, it may cascade down the filter pack and/or the well screen, stripping volatile organic constituents that may be present and/or introducing soil fines into the water column.

#### 4.3 Purging Operations (continued)

Wells should be sampled as soon as possible after purging, once sufficient recovery has occurred.

- [7] **DETERMINE** the discharge rate using an in-line flow meter or making manual measurements of discharge and record in the field logbook and in Attachment 2. Monitor flow rate at regular intervals during the purge, preferably once per CV and while the drop pipe is being cleared. If both methods are used and the calculated discharge rates are not the same, use the manually calculated discharge rate for total purge volume calculations.

If an in-line flow meter is installed, record the flow rate. Indicate that the flow meter was used for flow rate calculations by recording “flow meter” in the discharge calculation method field on the Compliance Checklist (Attachment 3).

If a flow meter is not available or is suspected to be inaccurate, calculate the discharge rate manually. Fill a bucket or bottle of known volume and divide by the fill time. Convert to gallons per minute, if necessary. Indicate that the flow rate was calculated manually by recording “manual” in the discharge calculation method field on the Compliance Checklist (Attachment 3).

When using the flow meter method, record the number of gallons reported on the flow meter before the pump is turned on. Add the total purge volume to this number to determine what the flow meter should read when the purge has been completed.

When using the manual method, to determine the cumulative purge volume at any point during the purge, multiply the total purge time by the calculated discharge rate. To determine at what time the minimum purge volume requirement will be met, divide the total volume to be purged by the discharge rate. If the discharge rate changes at any point during the purge, record the time that the rate changed and the total volume purged until that point. Then recalculate the required time to complete the purge using the new discharge rate.

- [8] **MEASURE** the field water-quality indicator parameters below at least twice per CV, with the first set of parameters recorded immediately after clearing the drop pipe. As the minimum required purge volume is approached, the field indicator parameters may need to be measured more frequently to determine stability. Measurements used to determine stability should be taken at approximately 5-min intervals (or 3-min intervals for wells that purge within 20 min or less).

#### 4.3 **Purging Operations (continued)**

**RECORD** the data for the following parameters in the Groundwater Sampling Log (Attachment 2).

- pH
- Temperature
- SC
- DO
- Turbidity
- ORP
- Water level
- Observations of water clarity, color, and odor

[9] **RECORD**, the parameters every 3 to 5 min, with the recommended frequency no greater than the time required to purge 1 volume of the flow-through cell, when using a multiparameter water-quality instrument with the ability to log parameters

[10] **REVIEW** the parameters being monitored periodically (about every CV), and recalculate the discharge rate as described in Step 5.

[11] **SAMPLE** the well when the following criteria have been met.

Field indicator parameters are stable, and a minimum of 1 CV has been removed for alluvial wells, and a minimum of 3 CVs (plus drop pipe) has been removed for intermediate or regional wells.

If 3 CVs has been purged from alluvial wells or 6 CVs has been purged from intermediate or regional wells, proceed with sampling even if field-indicator parameters do not stabilize. The STR should be notified in the daily status report if wells were sampled without obtaining stable indicator parameters.

#### 4.3 Purging Operations (continued)

Stabilization occurs when, for at least three consecutive measurements, the pH remains within 0.2 standard unit (SU), SC varies no more than 3% to 5%, DO varies no more than 0.3 mg/L, and turbidity is less than 10 nephelometric turbidity units (NTU) (see Table 2). In some cases, turbidity levels below 10 NTU are not achievable for certain wells. If turbidity persists above 10 NTUs, it is considered stable if it varies no more than 10 %.

To calculate stability, subtract the lowest of the final three readings from the highest of the final three readings. This number should be less than or equal to the given allowable range (i.e., 0.2 SU for pH). To calculate stability when the stability criteria are defined by a percentage, calculate the allowable range using the median value of the final three readings.

- **MEASURE** DO using a flow-through cell to minimize oxygenation of the sample during measurement.
- **NOTE:** Highly effervescent water will affect turbidity and SC readings, with significant differences between consecutive readings as a result of effervescence. Obtain more accurate turbidity readings in effervescent water by manually measuring turbidity with the Hach turbidimeter (or equivalent), applying a partial vacuum to the turbidimeter sample cell using a sample degassing kit. Do not remove air bubbles by letting the sample stand for a period of time. Similarly, obtain more accurate SC readings in highly effervescent water by measuring the SC outside the flow-through cell in a calibration cup. If readings are taken using a meter other than the primary YSI meter, explain the deviation in detail in the logbook.
- If excessive turbidity is anticipated or encountered with the pump startup, collect initial parameters outside of the flow-through cell (i.e., using the calibration cup) to minimize particulate buildup in the cell.
- Although turbidity of 10 NTU is normally considered the minimum goal for groundwater sampling objectives, one can achieve lower turbidity (<5 NTU) in most situations, and the sampling team should make reasonable attempts to achieve these lower levels within the standard purge volume requirements if turbidity is trending downward rapidly.

#### 4.3 Purging Operations (continued)

Table 2. Stabilization Parameters		
Field Parameter	Field Indicator Parameter Stability Criteria (for at least 3 consecutive measurements)	References
Turbidity	<10 NTUs, or if turbidity $\geq$ 10 NTUs, turbidity should vary no more than 10%	Yeskis and Zavala, 2002
DO	DO varies no more than 0.3 mg/L	Yeskis and Zavala, 2002; USGS Field Manual, 2006
pH	pH varies no more than 0.2 SU	Based on accuracy limit of pH probe
SC	For SC>100 $\mu$ S/cm, SC varies no more than 3%; or for SC $\leq$ 100 $\mu$ S/cm, SC varies no more than 5%	Yeskis and Zavala, 2002; Puls and Barcelona, 1996; USGS Field Manual, 2006

- [12] **NOTE:** Sample monitoring wells immediately after purging, unless site-specific conditions preclude it (e.g., if some wells are too low yielding). This practice minimizes the time for physical and chemical alteration of water in the well casing. Where immediate sampling is precluded, begin sample collection no later than 24 h after purging.

**NOTE:** In some situations, even with reduced pumping rates, a well may go dry during purging. In these situations, the above constitutes an adequate purge, and it is not necessary to purge 3 CVs. The well can be sampled following sufficient recovery.

- [13] **COLLECT** a final set of field parameter measurements (stability criteria) immediately before sampling. Record the stability criteria in Attachment 2, Groundwater Sampling Log, and in Attachment 3, Compliance Checklist.
- [14] **RECORD** the purge volume (volume purged at time of sampling minus the drop pipe volume) in the Attachment 2, Groundwater Sampling Log.

#### 4.4 Sampling

##### Field Team Member

- [1] Never sample through in-line flow-through cell.
- [2] Observe the following general precautions during sampling:
- The rate of pumping during purging should remain constant and be maintained as the pumping rate for sample withdrawal and collection. Fluctuations in pumping rate affect sample quality.
  - There may be times during purging when a decision may need to be made whether to reduce the pumping rate, limiting drawdown into the screened interval, or to



#### 4.4 Sampling (continued)

- maintain a constant pumping rate, allowing drawdown into the screened interval. In these cases, maintaining a constant pumping rate has a higher priority than limiting drawdown into the screened interval, unless otherwise directed.
- The pumping rate at which a well is sampled should not exceed the rate at which it was purged. During sampling, the flow rate into the sample bottles may be adjusted to minimize aeration of the sample while filling the bottles.
- Decontaminated sampling equipment should not come in contact with the ground.

[3] In wells with limited water, collect a prioritized (limited) analytical suite, as appropriate. Use the well-specific or monitoring group-specific prioritized suite provided by the GTL.

[4] Exercise care when collecting samples to be analyzed for volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and follow the guidelines below (USGS, 2009):

Store sample bottles in a VOC-free area (away from gasoline, office supplies, and cleaning equipment) until preparing for a sampling event.

When transporting samples and sample bottles, use secondary containment (such as storing in a closed cooler or sealed bag) to minimize the potential for contamination.

When labeling sample bottles, use a ballpoint pen, not felt-tip markers.

Rinse any sampling equipment (sampling trees, tubing) that will contact water used to analyze for VOCs thoroughly before sampling. Rinsing is typically accomplished during purging.

To prevent volatilization, minimize turbulence in the bottle by filling it slowly and pouring the water down the side of the bottle.

When collecting samples in 40 mL, pre-preserved vials, ensure that little to no headspace occurs once the cap is screwed on completely. Do not allow the vial to overflow. When transporting the sample, ensure that the septum on the cap does not contact anything that might contaminate it.

[5] **RECORD** the final water level in the Groundwater Sampling Log (Attachment 2) immediately after sampling. Record the total volume of wastewater generated and the contact waste volume.

[6] Filter samples require filtration before they are preserved.

#### 4.4 Sampling (continued)

Some pumps do not generate sufficient pressure to force the water through the filter. In these cases, collect water in a clean secondary container, and use a peristaltic pump to filter the samples.

**FILTER** the sample immediately after collection in a manner that minimizes aeration. Do not allow the filter cake to become too thick, as indicated by reduced flow. Discard the first 150 mL to 200 mL of the sample to allow the filter to chemically equilibrate with the groundwater. If insufficient sample water is available or if the well typically has high turbidity, use deionized (DI) water to pre-rinse the filter. Filtration must always precede preservation and should be performed in the field.

- [7] **PRESERVE** the sample immediately after filtration using the appropriate preservatives identified on the field chain-of-custody form. Preservation should always be conducted in the field.

**NOTE:** Exercise extreme care when using acids and bases. Use gloves and protective eyewear, and wear long sleeves. Add preservative to the sample bottle, then invert the bottle to mix it. Avoid shaking the bottle. Use a pre-cleaned pipette to put a small amount of the water on a pH strip to ensure that the sample has been properly preserved. The pH should be <2 for samples preserved with acid and >12 for samples preserved with a base.

- [8] **SEAL** the lid of every sample container with a custody seal (i.e., custody tape) to ensure that samples are not tampered with. Do not place the custody seal over a VOC vial septum.
- [9] **COMPLETE** the field chain-of-custody form for each sample set collected.
- [10] **HANDLE, PACKAGE, AND TRANSPORT** the samples in accordance with ER-SOP-20236, *Handling, Packaging, and Transporting Field Samples*. Place samples on ice for shipment to the laboratory.

#### 4.5 System Disassembly/Breakdown

##### Field Team Member

- [1] **REMOVE AND RINSE** with DI water any equipment, such as the water-level measuring tape, in-line flow-through cell, and all monitoring parameter probes, that has been in contact with the groundwater stream. Wipe dry with a paper towel. Refer to EP-ERSS-SOP-5061, *Field Decontamination of Equipment*, for specific guidance.
- [2] **SECURE** contact waste in a labeled drum or place in location specified by the waste characterization strategy form.

#### **4.5     System Disassembly/Breakdown, (continued)**

- [3]   **SECURE** the wastewater container(s).
- [4]   **SECURE** all field equipment.
- [5]   **SECURE** and lock well.
- [6]   **TRANSPORT** all sealed sample containers directly to the SMO. If direct transport is not possible, store samples and their chain-of-custody forms overnight in the locked refrigerator at Technical Area 64.

#### **5.0     RECORDS PROCESSING**

##### **Field Team Member**

- [1]   Maintain and submit records and/or documents generated to the Records Processing Facility according to EP-DIR-AP-10003, *Records Management Procedure for ADEP Employees*.

#### **6.0     ACRONYMS**

APV	access port valve
CV	casing volume
DI	deionized
DO	dissolved oxygen
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
EQB	equipment rinseate blank
FTL	field team leader
GSP	gear-driven submersible pump
GTL	groundwater technical lead
IWD	integrated work document
LANL	Los Alamos National Laboratory
NTU	nephelometric turbidity units
ORP	oxidation-reduction potential
PVC	polyvinyl chloride
SC	specific conductance
SMO	Sample Management Office
SOP	standard operating procedure
STR	subcontract technical representative
SU	standard unit
USGS	U.S. Geological Survey
VOC	volatile organic chemical

## **7.0 REFERENCES**

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- USGS, 2009. Office of Water Quality Technical Memorandum 2009.04. Reminders of How to Minimize Contamination of Volatile Organic Compound Samples. 13 pp.
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## **8.0 ATTACHMENTS**

- Attachment 1 Equipment and Supplies Checklist for Groundwater Sampling
- Attachment 2 Groundwater Sampling Log
- Attachment 3 Compliance Checklist
- Attachment 4 Obtaining Quality Field Parameters
- Attachment 5 Electric Gear-Driven Submersible Pump System
- Attachment 6 Bladder Pump System
- Attachment 7 Portable Bladder Pump System
- Attachment 8 Bennett Pump System
- Attachment 9 Portable Bennett Pump System
- Attachment 10 Baski Pumping System
- Attachment 11 Peristaltic Pump System
- Attachment 12 Hand-Bailer Purging and Sampling System

**8.0     Attachments, continued**

Attachment 13 Sampling Production and Domestic Wells and Sampling Wells during Drilling  
Activities

Attachment 14 Low-Flow Purging and Sampling Approach

Attachment 15 Well-Specific Purging and Sampling Protocols

**Attachment 1**  
**Equipment and Supplies Checklist for Groundwater Sampling**  
**Page 1 of 1**

- ☐ Field logbook, groundwater sampling log, chain-of-custody forms, plan of the day, relevant integrated work document, and standard operating procedures
- ☐ Tables, chairs, shade shelter, historical sampling paperwork and field parameter plots, well completion information
- ☐ Radio, cell phones, pagers, appropriate keys
- ☐ First aid kit, eyewash, fire extinguisher, appropriate personal protective equipment
- ☐ Tool box with pipe wrenches, crescent wrenches, socket wrenches, and assorted other tools
- ☐ Ladder with sump pump and hose (for 3000-gal. purge containers), carboys, buckets
- ☐ Extension cord
- ☐ Computer or RuggedReader handheld PC with appropriate transducer connections and inverter
- ☐ Manual water-level tape and well collar, if necessary
- ☐ YSI multimeter with flow-through cell, turbidimeter, calibration kit
- ☐ Action Packer fully stocked with nitrile gloves, Wyp-alls, polyethylene flexible tubing, chain-of-custody tape, squirt bottle for deionized water, 0.45-micron filters, pipettes, pH test strips, Ziploc bags, duct tape, Teflon tape
- ☐ Assorted preservatives (acids and bases)
- ☐ Cooler with blue ice
- ☐ Sampling apparatus (specific to each pump type; see Attachments 5–14 of EP-DIR-SOP-20032)
- ☐ Power system (specific to each pump type, see Attachments 5–14 of EP-DIR-SOP-20032)

[illegible]

**Attachment 3**  
**Compliance Checklist**  
**Page 1 of 1**

**SOP-20032 Rev. 1 Compliance Checklist**

Well Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Discharge calculation method	Calculated volumes (gal):	Drop pipe volume purged (gal)	Purge water volume purged (gal)	CV's Purged before sampling	Minimum Purge Met?	Comments:
Flow Meter  Manual	Drop Pipe:				Y N	
	3 CVs:					

Stable for three consecutive readings?					Comments:
Parameters collected at proper intervals? (HH:MM)	pH ≤ 0.2 STU variance	Specific Conduct. ± 3% (>100) ± 5% (≤100)	Dissolved Oxygen ≤ 0.3 mg/l variance	Turbidity <10 NTU or ± 10%,	
Calculations:	Upper:	Median:	Upper:	Median:	
	Lower:	Upper:	Lower:	Upper:	
	Difference:	Lower:	Difference:	Lower:	
Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	Y N	

SOP Requirements Met?	Comments:
Y N	



**Attachment 4**  
**Obtaining Quality Field Parameters**  
**Page 1 of 4**

**A4-1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

This attachment describes the process for obtaining quality field parameters, specifically by performing calibration checks on YSI multiparameter instruments in the field and troubleshooting all water quality instruments in the field.

**A4-2. BACKGROUND AND PRECAUTIONS**

**A4-2.1 Background**

It is important to obtain quality field parameters during each purging event because these data are used to determine the representativeness of the samples collected. Field parameters should represent, as closely as possible, the conditions in the hydrogeologic unit sampled. If field parameters are suspected to be inaccurate during a purging event, follow these steps to troubleshoot the water quality instruments.

**A4-2.2 Precautions**

The following precautions should be taken to ensure safety and quality while performing these tasks:

- Wear nitrile gloves, long sleeves, and safety glasses when working with calibration standards.
- Refer to the integrated work document (IWD) for additional hazards and controls.
- Record all activities in the field logbook or calibration logbook.

**A4-3. STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

**A4-3.1 Before Arriving On-Site**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Never use an instrument that did not pass routine calibrations identified below. Calibrate individual parameters on the YSI multimeter and the Hach turbidimeter at the frequency listed in the following table. Factory calibration of the YSI multimeter shall be conducted in accordance with the manufacturer's instructions. For parameters that are calibrated daily, the YSI multimeter should be calibrated within 24 h of use.

**Attachment 4**  
**Obtaining Quality Field Parameters**  
**Page 2 of 4**

**A4-3.1 Before Arriving On-site (continued)**

Field Parameter	Required Calibration Frequency
pH	Daily – 3 point calibration
Temperature	No calibration required
Specific Conductance (SC)	Weekly
Turbidity	<u>YSI</u> – daily 3 point calibration at the beginning of each week 1 point calibration subsequent days during the week <u>Hach</u> – every 3 months
Dissolved Oxygen (DO)	Daily
Oxidation-Reduction Potential	Daily

- [2] Record the calibration process of the primary meter to be used that day in its assigned logbook. The instrument calibration logbook and a sticker on the instrument should also indicate when the manufacturer last maintained the instrument.
- [3] Bring the instrument with calibration logbook and a full calibration kit into the field every day. If using a YSI multiparameter instrument as the primary turbidity meter, bring a Hach turbidimeter as the backup meter.
- [4] Whenever possible, use the YSI multiparameter probe and flow-through cell for all field measurements. This practice allows for continuous monitoring of parameters and logging of parameters at regular intervals, resulting in more consistent field data. Extreme effervescence in a well may cause the YSI to measure some field parameters inaccurately. If SC or turbidity appear to be affected, follow step 4.3 of this SOP.

Occasionally, the YSI may report negative turbidity values. Negative turbidity values are not acceptable and indicate that the meter is out of calibration. If the meter is out of calibration, follow step 1 in section A4-3.2 of this SOP.

#### **A4-3.2 Troubleshooting in the Field**

##### **Field Team Member**

- [1] During use, if a parameter reads outside its feasible range as listed below, do not record the parameter. Notify the subcontractor technical representative, and stop purging (if at a well site). Field parameters may be within the feasible range but may be questionable for other reasons, such as varying greatly from past sampling events or drifting more than expected. In these cases, the field team leader (FTL) may decide whether to follow the troubleshooting procedure and should document this decision in the logbook.

<b>Parameter (units)</b>	<b>Range</b>	<b>Significant Figures</b>
pH (SU)	5–10	2 decimal places
Temp (deg. C)	0–30	1 decimal place
Specific Conductance (µS/cm)	50–2000	3 significant figures
Turbidity (NTU)	0–1000	3 significant figures
Dissolved oxygen (mg/L)	0–14	2 decimal places
Oxidation-Reduction Potential (ORP) (mV)	–400 to +820	1 decimal place

- [2] Begin to diagnose the meter using the following steps:
- For pH, clean the probe, and submerge it in pH 4, 7, and 10 solutions. Field crews may also check the water with a pH indicator strip to get a general idea of the pH, but pH strips may not be used as validation or to collect data.
  - For ORP and SC, submerge the probe in the respective solutions. Temperature cannot be calibrated or validated in the field. If it is outside the feasible range, replace unit with the calibrated multimeter.
  - DO cannot be validated in the field, and the probe should be recalibrated.
  - Temperature cannot be calibrated or validated in the field. If it is outside the feasible range, replace the temperature probe or use another calibrated multimeter.
- [3] Check the results of the validation with the acceptable ranges as described by YSI:
- SC:  $\pm 0.5\%$  of the reading, or  $\pm 1$  µS, whichever is greater
  - pH:  $\pm 0.2$  SU
  - ORP:  $\pm 20$  mV

**Attachment 4**  
**Obtaining Quality Field Parameters**  
**Page 4 of 4**

**A4-3.2 Troubleshooting in the Field (continued)**

- [4] If the multimeter passes validation, continue using the instrument. The “questionable parameter” is considered validated; continue entering those values into the appropriate forms. If the multimeter does not pass validation, clean the probes thoroughly, and recalibrate the multimeter for the questionable parameter in the field using the portable calibration station.
- [5] If the recalibration attempt fails in the field, replace the multimeter with another calibrated multimeter. The problematic multimeter should be tagged and removed from service and should be assessed offline to determine whether it can be repaired in-house or if it should be sent to the manufacturer for servicing.
- [6] If either the newly calibrated multimeter or the replacement multimeter now measures values *within* the range of feasibility, use those values instead of the original parameter values. If the replacement multimeter reads within the range of feasibility but the primary instrument did not, ensure that the primary multimeter receives appropriate maintenance before it is used again in the field.
- [7] If both the original multimeter and the replacement multimeter read parameters outside the range of feasibility, the “questionable parameter” is considered validated. Enter the parameters on the appropriate form.

**Attachment 5**  
**Electric Gear-Driven Submersible Pump System**  
**Page 1 of 2**

**A5-1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

This attachment describes the process for setting up, operating, and securing the electric gear-driven submersible pump (GSP) system used in groundwater sampling activities.

**A5-2. BACKGROUND AND PRECAUTIONS**

**A5-2.1 Background**

Many deep regional groundwater monitoring wells at Los Alamos National Laboratory are sampled using a GSP, which is operated with either a 240- or 480-V portable generator, depending on the specific model.

**A5-2.2 Precautions**

Review any special electrical, mechanical, biological, or chemical conditions pertaining to the sampled well with the groundwater technical lead before the sampling event begins.

Refer to the integrated work document for hazards and controls.

**A5-3. STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

**A5-3.1 System Startup and Operation of a GSP**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Connect the trailer-mounted large generator to the pump control box using the appropriate power cord (usually 480 V). If possible, park the generator downwind of the well and as far away as the well pad or power cord length will allow.
- [2] Install sampling tree into drop pipe. Do not over tighten with a wrench. Ensure that the valve on the sampling tree is open.
- [3] Install flowmeter as needed to the end of sampling tree. Connect the end of sampling apparatus to purge the water container with the hose.

**Attachment 5**  
**Electric Gear-Driven Submersible Pump System**  
**Page 2 of 2**

**A5-3.1 System Startup and Operation of a GSP (continued)**

- [4] Install the in-line flow-through cell using flexible polyethylene tubing to connect the cell to the sampling tree discharge units (valve and hose barbs).
- [5] Start the large generator. Throw the circuit breaker to allow a live connection.
- [6] Start the pump by flipping the control box circuit breaker to ON, turning the dial on the control box, and pushing the START button. An audible click should be heard.
- [7] Adjust the flow rate using the valve on the sampling tree. The flow rate should be adjusted so that excessive drawdown does not occur.

**NOTE:** The order of the connection steps described above is not relevant to proper system functioning and may therefore be done in the manner in which the operator sees fit.

**A5-3.2 System Shutdown of a GSP**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Stop the pump by turning the dial on the control switch to STOP and flipping the circuit breaker to OFF.
- [2] Ensure that the valve in the sampling tree is open so water can drain into the drop pipe.
- [3] Turn the generator off, throw circuit breaker to OFF, and disconnect battery.
- [4] Disconnect the power cord and sampling apparatus.
- [5] Lock and secure the well.

**Attachment 6**  
**Bladder Pump System**  
**Page 1 of 4**

**A6-1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

This attachment describes the process for setting up, operating, and breaking down the bladder pump systems used in groundwater sampling activities.

**A6-2. BACKGROUND AND PRECAUTIONS**

**A6-2.1 Background**

Most shallow alluvial monitoring wells at Los Alamos National Laboratory are equipped with either Monoflex Isomega bladder pumps or QED bladder pumps dedicated to each well. The bladder pump parts that are in contact with formation water are constructed of Teflon.

Bladder pumps are used to sample alluvial monitoring wells. During operation, the bladder pump fills with water through a screen inlet and ball valve, expanding the bladder. The introduction of pressurized (nitrogen or carbon dioxide) gas into the pump chamber causes the bladder to collapse, forcing the water into the sample discharge line. A pressure of 0.45 psi per foot of depth is required to lift a sample to the surface. The pump is operated via the QED control box, although the portable QED backpack controller may also be used.

**A6-2.2 Precautions**

Refer to the integrated work document for hazards and controls.

**A6-3. STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

**A6-3.1 System Setup of a Bladder Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Ensure that the nitrogen tank or carbon dioxide tank (depending on manufacturer's specifications) is secured in the vehicle.

**Attachment 6**  
**Bladder Pump System**  
**Page 2 of 4**

**A6-3.1 System Setup of a Bladder Pump System (continued)**

- [2] Install the low-pressure regulator setup on the nitrogen or carbon dioxide tank, tightening with a crescent wrench. The setup includes the following:

- regulator with two gauges
- manual vent valve
- pressure relief valve set to 205 psi
- quick-connect coupling

**NOTE:** The regulator, hoses, pump controller, and well assembly have been prefabricated. DO NOT remove or change coupling, valves, whip restraints, quick connects, or any other components of the pressure system in the field.

- [3] Connect the pressure hose to the quick-connect coupling on the regulator setup and secure the hose with whip restraint.
- [4] Connect the other end of the pressure hose to the QED control box.
- [5] Connect the QED control box to the wellhead assembly.

**NOTE:** The order of the connection steps described above is not relevant to proper system functioning and may therefore be done in the manner in which the operator sees fit.

**A6-3.2 System Pressurization of a Bladder Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Ensure that the T-screw on the pressure regulator is loose, but do not unthread it all the way out.
- [2] Ensure the vent valve is closed.
- [3] Gently open the gas cylinder valve and check for leaks.
- [4] Fully open the gas cylinder valve, then close it a quarter turn.



**Attachment 6**  
**Bladder Pump System**  
**Page 3 of 4**

**A6-3.2 System Pressurization of a Bladder Pump System (continued)**

- [5] Adjust the regulator T-screw until the regulator pressure reads at the proper pump operating pressure, as defined in Section 3.3, Item 3 below.
- [6] Leak test all the fittings, quick connects and hose connections. The leak test should be conducted at the proper pump operating pressure, as defined in section 3.3, item 3, below.

**A6-3.3 System Operation of a Bladder Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Ensure that all hose and gas cylinder connections are secure and functional.
- [2] Determine the proper pump operating pressure as follows:
  - Multiply the total depth of the well in feet by 0.45 psi.
  - Add 10–15 psi to obtain the operating pressure.

For example, pumping from a 100-ft-deep well:

$$100 \text{ ft} \times 0.50 = 50 \text{ psi lift} + 10\text{--}15 \text{ psi} = 60\text{--}65 \text{ psi operating pressure}$$
- [3] Set the pressure on the regulator to calculated value. Ensure that the QED control box pressure matches regulator pressure.
- [4] Adjust the timers to four cycles per minute on the QED. This setting is usually optimal.
  - The pump pressure timer controls the amount of time the pump is pressurized and is pumping water to the surface. If the time setting is too short, the pump will not have sufficient time to empty.
  - The pump vent timer controls the amount of time the pump is allowed to vent. If the time setting is too short, the pump will not have sufficient time to completely fill.

**Attachment 6**  
**Bladder Pump System**  
**Page 4 of 4**

**A6-3.4 System Shutdown of a Bladder Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Shut off the QED control box.
- [2] Shut off the gas cylinder valve.
- [3] Vent the system to the atmosphere.
- [4] Disconnect all hoses.
- [5] Plunge water in drop pipe to prevent the line from freezing.
- [6] Lock and secure the well.

**Attachment 7**  
**Portable Bladder Pump System**  
**Page 1 of 5**

**A7-1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

This attachment describes the process for groundwater sampling using the portable bladder pump system. The specific systems pertaining to this attachment are the QED Sample Pro 1.75-in. bladder pump (SamplePro), the MP15 Control and Power pack (QED Backpack), and the MP10 Controller (QED Controller).

**A7-2. BACKGROUND AND PRECAUTIONS**

**A7-2.1 Background**

Most shallow alluvial monitoring wells at Los Alamos National Laboratory are equipped with dedicated bladder pumps (either Monoflex Isomega or QED) constructed of Teflon. Alluvial wells that do not have dedicated pumps in place are sampled using the QED SamplePro bladder pump. During operation, the SamplePro bladder fills with water through a screen inlet and ball valve. The introduction of carbon dioxide or nitrogen gas into the pump chamber causes the bladder to collapse, forcing the water into the sample discharge line. Venting the pump chamber allows the bladder to refill. A pressure of approximately 1 psi per foot of depth is required to lift a sample to the surface. Either the QED Backpack or the QED Controller may be used to operate the pump.

**A7-2.2 Precautions**

Refer to the integrated work document for hazards and controls.

**A7-3. STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

**A7-3.1 System Setup of a Portable Bladder Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

[1] Ensure that a sufficient number of carbon dioxide or nitrogen tanks are available.

**Attachment 7**  
**Portable Bladder Pump System**  
**Page 2 of 5**

**A7-3.1 System Setup of a Portable Bladder Pump System (continued)**

- [2] If the well is near the vehicle, the field team leader (FTL) may decide to proceed with the setup for a dedicated bladder pump (see Attachment 6, section A6-3.1, System Setup of a Bladder Pump System). This step entails using a nitrogen tank with the QED controller.

- Connect the QED controller to the SamplePro using the roving air fitting.

- [3] Remote well sites require use of the QED Backpack. This backpack houses a QED controller and a carbon dioxide tank.

- Connect the backpack QED controller to the SamplePro using the roving air fitting

**NOTE:** The backpack QED controller may be used with nitrogen if in range of the vehicle.

- [4] Setup/prepare the SamplePro bladder pump by performing the following steps:

**NOTE:** Wear nitrile gloves during pump setup/preparation.

- Remove the pump from protective case.
- Inspect the O-rings, and check the valves on pump head to ensure functional integrity; replace if necessary.
- Install a new Teflon bladder onto the barb. Wells greater than 75 ft deep need a bladder connector fitting attached.
- Install a new grab plate into the head assembly.
- Cut the appropriate lengths of Swagelok air tubing (opaque) and Teflon-lined polyethylene tubing (clear). The pump intake should sit within the screened interval and below the water level. Cut approximately 6 extra feet of tubing to facilitate purging and sampling.
- Set both tubing and pump in a clean place free of potential contamination until ready to deploy.

**Attachment 7**  
**Portable Bladder Pump System**  
**Page 3 of 5**

**A7-3.1 System Setup of a Portable Bladder Pump System (continued)**

- [5] Connect the pump controller to the Swagelok air tubing via the roving air fitting.
- [6] Insert precut tubing ends into pump head and grab plate until it is firmly seated against the O-rings. “W” indicates water line, and “A” indicates air line.
- [7] Prepare an equipment rinseate blank (EQB) before lowering the pump down the well.
  - a) Pressurize the system (see section A7-3.2) at approximately 1 psi per foot of tubing.
  - b) Attach new flexible polyethylene tubing to the pump intake, and lower the free end into bottle of deionized (DI) water.
  - c) Begin cycling the pump via pump controller.
  - d) Collect a sample from the discharge tubing.
  - e) Discard the flexible polyethylene tubing used for EQB sampling.
- [8] Attach a stainless steel security cable to pump head.
- [9] Deploy the pump with the attached air tubing, water tubing, and security cable slowly down the well. The security cable should always be weighted to prevent tubing lines from tangling or disconnecting. While lowering the pump into the well, decontaminate the cable and tubing lines with a paper towel and DI water.
- [10] Pump should be set above sump, with the pump intake located near the bottom of the screened interval to maximize the available water column. The steel cable should be clamped at the surface to ensure that pump stays at desired depth.

**Attachment 7**  
**Portable Bladder Pump System**  
**Page 4 of 5**

**A7-3.2 System Pressurization of a Portable Bladder Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Ensure that the T-screw on the pressure regulator is loose, but do not unthread all the way out (with nitrogen cylinder use only).
- [2] Ensure that the vent valve is closed (with nitrogen cylinder use only).
- [3] Gently open the nitrogen or carbon dioxide gas cylinder valve, and check for leaks.
- [4] Fully open the nitrogen or carbon dioxide gas cylinder valve, then close it a quarter turn.

**A7-3.3 System Operation of a Portable Bladder Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Ensure that all pressure system connections are secure and functional.
- [2] Determine the proper pump operating pressure: multiply the vertical depth below ground surface by 1 psi, and add 10 to 15 psi.  
  
For example: Sample to be evacuated at 100 ft:  
  
$$100 \text{ ft} \times 1 = 100 \text{ psi lift} + (10 \text{ to } 15 \text{ psi}) = 110 \text{ to } 115 \text{ psi operating pressure}$$
- [3] Set the tank pressure, and pump to the calculated value.
- [4] Cycle the pump, and observe its operation. Start at four cycles per minute, and put discharge line in a calibrated 1-L bottle to determine a flow rate.
- [5] Adjust the pumping system, as necessary, to maximize the pumping rate.
  - If necessary, increase or decrease the pressure on controller and at the tank.
  - If flow rate is still far below 1 L/min, the FTL may elect to increase the number of cycles per minute.

**Attachment 7**  
**Portable Bladder Pump System**  
**Page 5 of 5**

**A7-3.4 System Shutdown of a Portable Bladder Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Press the STOP button on controller.
- [2] Shut off the gas cylinder valve.
- [3] Vent the system to the atmosphere (NO<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub>).
- [4] Disconnect all hoses and whip restraints.
- [5] Carefully pull the pump out of the well while decontaminating the steel cable with DI water and a paper towel.
- [6] Separate the cable and tubing from Sample Pro.
- [7] Remove the tubing from grab plate, and dispose of it with any contact waste for that sampling event.
- [8] Disassemble the pump, and dispose of the grab plate and bladder with any contact waste. Empty the bladder into purge water before disconnecting it.
- [9] Before returning the pump to the protective case, decontaminate the pump and all of its components using DI water and paper towels. Thoroughly dry the pump and components with paper towels to prevent rust.
- [10] Lock and secure the well.

**Attachment 8**  
**Bennett Pump System**  
**Page 1 of 4**

**A8-1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

This attachment describes the process for setting up, operating, and securing the Bennett pump system used in groundwater sampling activities.

**A8-2. BACKGROUND AND PRECAUTIONS**

**A8-2.1 Background**

Many intermediate wells are equipped with the Bennett pump system, also known as a reciprocating submersible pump. In addition, regional and intermediate wells that lack a pumping system can be sampled with a portable Bennett pump system (see Attachment 9). The Bennett pump system is pressure actuated. The system can provide depth-discrete groundwater samples from a single subsurface stratigraphic horizon from a converted borehole or well. The Bennett pump consists of a piston activated with pressurized gas through a Teflon tube, a second Teflon tube that returns groundwater to the surface, and a third Teflon tube for gas exhaust. The wellhead is designed to facilitate installation of a pressure transducer and obtain water levels without disturbing the dedicated components of the Bennett pump system. Refer to Figure 1 of this attachment.

The Bennett pump operates by pressurized gas (nitrogen), which does not come in contact with the groundwater sample. Components of the pump that make contact with the sample fluids are composed of inert materials, namely stainless steel and Teflon.

**A8-2.2 Precautions**

Refer to the integrated work document for hazards and controls.

**A8-3. STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

**A8-3.1 System Setup of a Bennett Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

[1] Ensure that the nitrogen tank is secured in the vehicle or a stanchion.



**Attachment 8**  
**Bennett Pump System**  
**Page 2 of 4**

- [2] Install the regulator setup on the nitrogen tank, tightening it with a wrench. The setup includes the following:
  - Regulator with two gauges
  - Manual vent valve
  - Pressure relief valve set to 200 psi
  - Quick-connect coupling
- [3] Connect the pressure hose to the quick-connect coupling on the regulator, and secure the hose with whip restraint.
- [4] Connect the other end of the pressure hose to the quick-connect coupling on the wellhead landing plate.
- [5] Remove the protective stainless steel cap (if present) from the water discharge line, and set the cap aside where it will not be misplaced.
- [6] Remove the protective stainless steel cap (if present) from the exhaust discharge line, and set the cap aside where it will not be misplaced.
- [7] Secure a stainless steel sampling elbow with two discharge units (valve and hose barb) to the water discharge outlet by tightening the stainless steel connector on the bottom of the sampling elbow.

**NOTE:** The order of the connection steps described above is not relevant to proper system functioning, and may, therefore, be performed in a manner in which the operator sees fit.

**A8-3.2 System Pressurization of a Bennett Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Ensure that the T-screw on the pressure regulator is loose, but do not unthread all the way out.
- [2] Check that the vent valve is closed.
- [3] Gently open the nitrogen gas cylinder valve, and check for leaks.
- [4] Fully open the nitrogen gas cylinder valve, then close it a quarter turn.

**Attachment 8**  
**Bennett Pump System**  
**Page 3 of 4**

- [5] Adjust the regulator T-screw until the regulator pressure reads 50 psi.
- [6] Leak-test all of the fittings, quick connects, and hose connections.

**A8-3.3 System Operation of a Bennett Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Ensure that all pressure system connections are secure and functional. Ensure that the gas discharge line from the well is open and not blocked.
- [2] To adjust the pumping speed, adjust the pressure from the gas cylinder going into the pump. A pressure of 100–190 psi is usually sufficient to run the Bennett pump at any depth.
- [3] Determine if the pump has started cycling by noting if a gas flow is exiting the gas exhaust outlet.
- [4] If the pump is not cycling, slowly increase the pressure until the pump starts cycling. To a limited extent, gas pressure may be adjusted to control the pumping rate.

**A8-3.4 System Shutdown of a Bennett Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Turn off the gas-supply valve at the top of the nitrogen cylinder.
- [2] Open the manual vent valve on the regulator, and drain the nitrogen gas from the line until the pressure regulator reads near 0 psi.
- [3] Disconnect the black pressure hose from the pump by removing the quick-connect coupling at the gas inlet on the landing plate. Disconnect the regulator setup.
- [4] Disconnect the sample elbow from the water discharge outlet at the landing plate.
- [5] Complete the disassembly of the system.
- [6] Replace the stainless steel cap, if present, on the water-discharge outlet at the landing plate, and replace the stainless steel cap on the gas exhaust outlet at the landing plate.

**Attachment 8**  
**Bennett Pump System**  
**Page 4 of 4**

- [7] Lower the water level in the water discharge tubing to a depth that is sufficient to prevent freezing by using the 20-ft-long, 0.25-in.-outside diameter (O.D.) nylon freeze-prevention line as follows:
- Insert the 0.25-in.-O.D. nylon freeze prevention line while decontaminating it with a paper towel soaked in deionized (DI) water and place in the water discharge tubing to the stop at the end of the freeze prevention line.
  - Remove the freeze prevention line from the water discharge tubing while decontaminating it with a paper towel soaked in DI water. The displaced water will lower the water level in the water discharge tubing sufficiently below the freezing line.

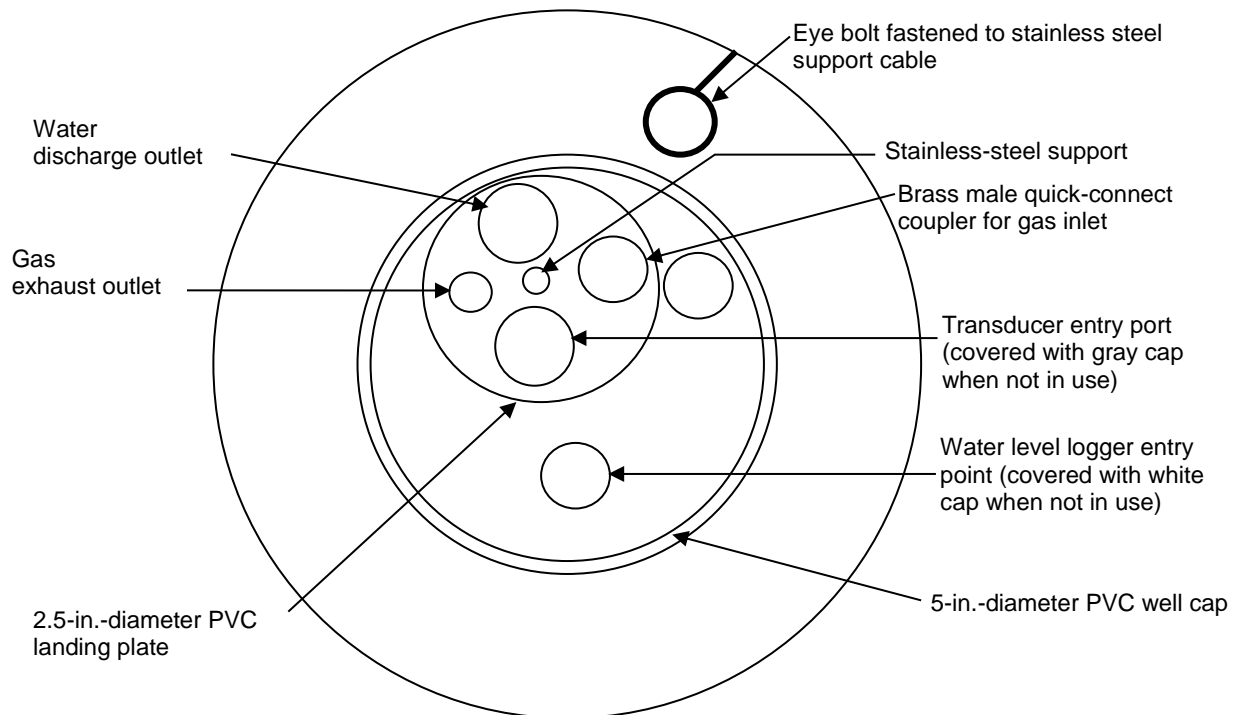


Figure 1. Well plate schematic.

**Attachment 9**  
**Portable Bennett Pump System**  
**Page 1 of 5**

**A9-1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

This attachment describes the process for setting up, operating, and securing the portable Bennett pump system used in groundwater sampling activities.

**A9-2. BACKGROUND AND PRECAUTIONS**

**A9-2.1 Background**

Regional and intermediate wells that lack a pumping system can be sampled with the portable Bennett pump system. The Bennett pump system consists of a piston activated with pressurized gas through a Teflon tube, a second Teflon tube that returns groundwater to the surface, and a third Teflon tube for gas exhaust. The portable Bennett pump system is mounted in a trailer. The Bennett pump and 850 feet of bundled tubing is coiled around a winch in the back of the trailer. The winch is operated with a motor powered by a medium-sized portable generator. The pump system is operated via a control box attached to the winch.

The Bennett pump operates by pressurized gas (nitrogen) that does not come in contact with the groundwater sample. Components of the pump that make contact with the sample fluids are composed of inert materials, namely stainless steel and Teflon.

**A9-2.2 Precautions**

Refer to the integrated work document for hazards and controls.

**A9-3. STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

**A9-3.1 System Setup of a Portable Bennett Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] An equipment rinseate blank must be prepared before sampling. Preparation is typically done onsite but occasionally is performed indoors (e.g., at the Technical Area 64 south bay) during inclement weather. In extenuating circumstances, it may be performed the day before sampling with approval from the groundwater technical lead (GTL). Refer to 3.3, System Pressurization, and A9-3.4, System Operation of a Portable Bennett Pump System, for details on pump operation.
- [2] Load a portable, medium-sized generator onto the transport vehicle, and tow the portable Bennett pump trailer to the well-sampling site.

**Attachment 9**  
**Portable Bennett Pump System**  
**Page 2 of 5**

**A9-3.1 System Setup of a Portable Bennett Pump System (continued)**

- [3] Collect a water-level reading by using the transducer installed in the well or by taking a manual measurement in accordance with SOP-5223, *Manual Groundwater Level Measurements*, or by taking a reading from the pressure transducer.
- [4] Once the water level has been measured, remove the water-level tape from the well to prevent damage while installing the pump. If a pressure transducer is installed, remove the transducer in accordance with EP-DIV-SOP-10010, *Pressure Transducer Installation, Removal, and Maintenance*.
- [5] Back up the trailer until it is within 5 ft of the well casing, and extend the adjustable arm on the back of the trailer. A cotter pin at the bottom of the adjustable arm can be pulled out to allow the arm to move up and down and in and out but NOT side to side.
- [6] To allow the pump to enter the casing exactly in the middle, move the trailer back toward the well casing until the roller on top of the adjustable arm is lined up with the center of the casing.

**NOTE:** It is very important to ensure that the pump is properly aligned over the center of the well so the pump does not get stuck or damaged while it is lowered or raised within the well housing.

- [7] Fine tune the distance of the roller from the back of the trailer by placing a bolt through the holes in the adjustable arm. The holes can be found every 6-in. along the shaft.
- [8] Turn on the portable generator, and plug in the motor for lowering and raising the pump.

**NOTE:** Ensure that the control handle on the motor is in the OFF position before powering up the system.

- [9] Turn on the water level alarm located on the top of the pump unit. The switch to operate the water-level alarm is located on the control box in the front of the Bennett pump.

**Attachment 9**  
**Portable Bennett Pump System**  
**Page 3 of 5**

**A9-3.1 System Setup of a Portable Bennett Pump System (continued)**

- [10] Lower the pump into the well using the up/down switch attached to the motor. One field team member should control the switch and guide the pump and tubing toward the roller on the arm. A second field team member should control the pump and tubing as it is lowered into the well. The pump and tubing must be decontaminated with a paper towel soaked in deionized (DI) water while they are being lowered. It may be necessary to use several DI-soaked paper towels to ensure that the tubing and pump are adequately decontaminated.
- [11] Lower the pump unit until the water level alarm indicates when the top of the pump is underwater or until the bottom of the well is reached if the alarm does not sound.
- [12] If possible, continue lowering the pumping unit until it is submerged below the water table but above the sump. If the bottom of the well is reached before the water level alarm sounds, raise the pump back up until it is out of the sump (use well completion information to determine the sump length).
- [13] Turn off the generator after the pump is set at the desired depth.
- [14] Ensure that the nitrogen tank is secured.
- [15] Install the regulator setup on the nitrogen tank, tightening with a wrench. The setup includes the following:
  - Regulator with two gauges
  - Manual vent valve
  - Pressure relief valve set to 200 psi
  - Quick-connect coupling
- [16] Connect the black pressure hose to the setup, and secure it with a whip restraint.
- [17] Connect the other end of the hose to the back of the pump control box.

**Attachment 9**  
**Portable Bennett Pump System**  
**Page 4 of 5**

**A9-3.2 System Pressurization of a Portable Bennett Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Ensure that the T-screw on the pressure regulator is loose, but do not unthread all the way.
- [2] Check that the vent valve is closed.
- [3] Gently open the nitrogen gas cylinder valve, and check for leaks.
- [4] Fully open the nitrogen gas cylinder tank valve, then close it a quarter turn.
- [5] Adjust the regulator T-screw until the regulator pressure reads 100 psi.
- [6] Leak-test all of the fittings, quick connects, and hose connections.

**A9-3.3 System Operation of a Portable Bennett Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Ensure that pressure system connections are secure and functional.
- [2] To adjust the pumping speed, adjust the pressure from the gas cylinder going into the pump by using one of the methods discussed below. A pressure of 100–150 psi is usually sufficient to run the Bennett pump at any depth.
  - Adjust the small black knob on the control box located on the front of the Bennett pump just below the water-level on/off switch. This knob is used to fine-tune the pressure going into the pump and is the preferred method. Pull up on the knob to adjust it, and push down to lock it.
  - Adjust the regulator on the nitrogen tank, which will give a coarse adjustment to the operating pressure. Use this method if the above method will not give the required operation.

On the left-hand side of the pump control is a discharge hose connected to a sampling tree with two discharge units (valve and hose barbs). Once the pressure is turned on and the pump begins cycling, approximately 5 gal. of DI water (from the equipment rinseate blank [EQB]) will have to be purged from the tubing before well water exits the sample tree.

**NOTE:** This result will not be the case if the tubing has been evacuated post-EQB.

- [3] If the pump is not cycling, the pressure should be gently increased until the pump starts cycling using the methods in step 2.

**Attachment 9**  
**Portable Bennett Pump System**  
**Page 5 of 5**

**A9-3.4 Removal of a Portable Bennett Pump System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Remove the portable pump from the well while decontaminating the tubing with a DI-soaked paper towel, which will need to be replaced frequently.
- [2] Pump tubing must be decontaminated internally. Collect decontamination waste separately from purge waste.
  - Mix 1 gal. of DI water with Liquinox at a ratio of approximately 1:100 (about 1 capful of Liquinox).
  - Pump soap mixture through tubing.
  - Pump 10 gal. of DI water to thoroughly rinse tubing.
  - Note that the first 5 gallons of water to exit the discharge line will be formation water and must be properly disposed.
  - When suds appear in discharge line, immediately switch to a new water collection device (carboy or bucket) because the water is now decontamination waste and must be disposed as such.
  - Continue pumping until no more water is being purged from the discharge line. At this point, most of the water has been removed from the discharge line. Follow Steps 3 through 7 to ensure that all water is removed from the line so the tubing bundle is not damaged by freezing temperatures in the winter.
- [3] Unthread and remove the bottom-most portion of the Bennett pump.
- [4] Attach the brass air line fitting (connected to the black pressure hose) to bottom of pump where water intake was removed.
- [5] Attach the pressure hose to regulator.
- [6] To comply with waste disposal requirements for the site, collect decontamination water by increasing the air pressure slowly to 100 psi to displace water from the pump discharge lines, as required. Continue applying pressure to the system until all water has been removed.
- [7] Lock and secure well.



**Attachment 10**  
**Baski Pumping System**  
**Page 1 of 6**

**A10-1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

This attachment describes the process for setting up, operating, and securing the Baski pumping system.

**A10-2. BACKGROUND AND PRECAUTIONS**

**A10-2.1 Background**

Two types of Baski systems are used to sample wells with multiple screened intervals. Dual-pump Baski systems have separate pumps installed for each screen in the well. Typically but not always, a Bennett pump is installed in the upper screen and a gear-driven submersible pump (GSP) is installed in the lower screen. Each screen will be sampled following the appropriate attachment for the well type that is installed: either Attachment 5 for a GSP or Attachment 8 for a Bennett pump. The other type of Baski system is the dual-valve pumping system. The procedure for sampling this type of system is outlined in this attachment.

The Baski dual-valve pumping system relies on two access port valves (APVs) to sample two screened intervals in a well using a single electric GSP. The APVs are pneumatic valves that are opened and closed based on differential pressure. Each APV remains closed as a result of pressure from the inflated packer that separates the screened intervals. The APV is opened from the surface by overcoming this pressure using nitrogen gas pumped in through a 0.25-in.-diameter nylon tube. The GSP is isolated from the regional groundwater at its installed depth by a sealed shroud. When either APV is opened, hydrostatic pressure causes the shroud to fill through the drop pipe from the selected screened interval.

**A10-2.2 Precautions**

Operation of the Baski pumping system requires the use of pressurized gas cylinders. Operators should review Los Alamos National Laboratory Engineering Standards Manual Chapter 17, *Pressure Safety*, and P101-34, *Pressure Safety*, to be aware of hazards and recommended safety practices before setting up and operating a pressure system to operate the Baski pumping system.

Refer to the integrated work document for hazards and controls related to working around pressure systems and using the large generator.

**Attachment 10**  
**Baski Pumping System**  
**Page 2 of 6**

**A10-2.2 Precautions (continued)**

Before any well with a Baski sampling system is sampled, the packer pressure must first be assessed and recorded in accordance with the packer maintenance table referenced in EP-DIV-SOP-20006, *Pressure Monitoring of Packer Systems in Monitoring Wells*. If the packer pressure is below the minimum packer pressure in the table, in accordance with EP-DIV-SOP-20006, contact the appropriate personnel responsible for maintaining packer pressure to request further assessment, and notify the groundwater team lead (GTL) or the project manager.

**NOTE:** In accordance with EP-DIV-SOP-20006, the packer may be re-pressurized only by personnel trained to do so. Sampling personnel may not adjust the packer pressure without formal training to EP-DIV-SOP-20006.

If the packer pressure is below the minimum packer pressure in the packer maintenance table, personnel from the packer pressure team shall assess and adjust the pressure in the packer as necessary. In addition, the water-level data from each screen must be downloaded and evaluated to determine whether cross-flow has occurred. These activities must be conducted before sampling activities continue.

If water-level data confirm that no cross-flow has occurred, sampling may continue as planned. If water-level data indicate that cross-flow has occurred, the GTL may request that sampling be postponed until cross-flow has been removed.

**A10-3. STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

**A10-3.1 System Setup as a Baski Pumping System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Mobilize a large portable generator to the well site.
- [2] Observe packer pressure, and record the pressure reading in the Groundwater Sampling Log (Attachment 2). Confirm that observed pressure is above “Minimum Packer Pressure” and “Action Pressure,” as stated on the wellhead pressure settings drawing CAP-WELLS-DWG-102Y231909, available at <https://adepl.lanl.gov/epdc/EPDCS/CAP-WELLS-DWG-102Y231909.pdf>. If the packer pressure is either below or above the operating range, then notify the subcontract technical representative (STR).

**Attachment 10**  
**Baski Pumping System**  
**Page 3 of 6**

**A10-3.1 System Setup of a Baski Pumping System (continued)**

- [3] Determine from which screened interval the sample will be taken.
- [4] Connect computer to transducer for the screen to be sampled.
- [5] Remove the cap from the nitrogen tank, and install the regulator, which is equipped with a pressure-release valve reset to 290 psi or 380 psi, depending on the well.
- [6] Connect a pressure hose from the regulator to the appropriate female quick disconnect fitting (upper or lower APV on top of the landing plate; refer to drawing CAP-WELLS-DWG-102Y231907 for the preferred connection port locations or the specific well completion schematic).
- [7] Connect the sampling tree to the drop pipe.
- [8] Connect the outlet of the sampling tree to a flowmeter, if available, and then connect a discharge hose to the water collection container.
- [9] Connect the electric cable from the generator to the pump control box.

**NOTE:** The order of the connection steps described above is not relevant to proper system functioning, and may, therefore, be performed in a manner in which the operator sees fit.

**A10-3.2 System Pressurization as a Baski Pumping System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Ensure that the T-screw on the pressure regulator is loose, but do not unthread all the way out.
- [2] Check that the manual vent valve is closed.
- [3] Check that the fill valve is closed.
- [4] Gently open the nitrogen gas cylinder tank valve, and check for leaks.
- [5] Fully open the nitrogen gas cylinder tank valve.
- [6] Leak test all the fittings, quick connects, and hose connections.

**Attachment 10**  
**Baski Pumping System**  
**Page 4 of 6**

**A10-3.2 System Pressurization of a Baski Pumping System (continued)**

- [7] Begin pressurization of the APV by opening the fill valve while monitoring the packer pressure gauge. Increase pressure on the APV by screwing in the T-screw. The APV will open when the pressure gauge ticks up a few (~3) psi. Stop increasing pressure when this movement is noted, and record the opening pressure in the field logbook. Each APV has a unique pressure range under which it can open. Consult the Baski pressure table in the logbook front matter.
- [8] Once the pressure gauge has ticked upward and shows stable pressure, the APV should be open. Leave the fill valve open during pumping.

**NOTE:** As the drop pipe and shroud are filling with groundwater, it may be possible to hear air escaping from the vent hole in the landing plate, indicating that the valve is open and groundwater is entering the shroud. This process is complete when the pressure gauge shows stable pressure.

**A10-3.3 System Operation of a Baski Pumping System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Turn on the generator, and flip the circuit breaker (refer to IWD for details).
- [2] Flip the circuit breaker switch on the control box to ON, turn the dial on the control box, and press the START button. An audible click should be heard.
- [3] Note the time the pump was started, and monitor the discharge line for flow.
- [4] If water has not started flowing from the discharge line after 5 min, turn off the pump and the nitrogen tank, and perform the following steps:
  - a) Release pressure on the APV by slowly opening the manual vent valve.
  - b) Re-pressurize to reopen the APV in accordance with section A10-3.2 above, ensuring that sufficient pressure is applied to open the APV.

**Attachment 10**  
**Baski Pumping System**  
**Page 5 of 6**

**A10-3.4 System Shutdown of a Baski Pumping System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Stop the pump by turning the dial to STOP and flipping the circuit breaker to OFF.

**WARNING:** To prevent a vacuum from forming at the inlet, the pump must be turned off before closing the APV.

- [2] Turn off the flow from the nitrogen tank into the Baski pumping system.
- [3] Open the manual vent valve to relieve all pressure from the APV. As venting occurs, nitrogen will be expelled from the system, and a small (~3 psi) drop in pressure may be observed on the pressure gauge as pressure in the packer re-equilibrates to pre-sampling conditions.
- [4] Observe the final packer pressure, and record the reading in the Groundwater Sampling Log (Attachment 2). Confirm that the final pressure is consistent with the pressure observed before sampling, and remains above “Minimum Packer Pressure” and “Action Pressure” found at <https://adep.lanl.gov/epdc/EPDCS/CAP-WELLS-DWG-102Y231909.pdf>. If the final pressure is not consistent with the pressure observed before sampling and/or the pressure is below the minimum packer pressure and/or below the action pressure, notify the STR.
- [5] Once venting is complete, disconnect the pressure hose from the quick-connect coupling on the landing plate.

**NOTE:** Ensure that the system has fully vented before disconnecting the tube. **Do not disconnect while system is still venting.**

- [6] If the other screened interval is to be sampled, return to section A10-3.1. Ensure that all screen-dependent fittings and lines are properly switched. This process includes the transducer, the APV gas inlet, and the water discharge hose to the proper water container.
- [7] Turn the generator off, throw circuit breaker to OFF, and disconnect battery.
- [8] Disconnect the power cable.

**Attachment 10**  
**Baski Pumping System**  
**Page 6 of 6**

**A10-3.4 System Shutdown of a Baski Pumping System (continued)**

- [9] Remove the regulator from the nitrogen tank, and replace the cap.
- [10] Disconnect the water discharge hose from the sampling tree.
- [11] Remove the sampling tree from the landing plate, and ensure that the polyvinyl chloride crossover nipple is left in place on the landing plate.
- [12] Ensure that all gauges and fittings remaining inside the well monument are below the top of the monument, and close and lock the cover.
- [13] Lock and secure the well.

**Attachment 11**  
**Peristaltic Pump System**  
**Page 1 of 3**

**A11-1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

This instruction describes the process for setting up, operating, and sampling using peristaltic pump for groundwater sampling activities.

**A11-2. BACKGROUND AND PRECAUTIONS**

**A11-2.1 Background**

A peristaltic pump may be used for various activities. If spring and base-flow samples cannot be collected using direct containment, they may be collected using a peristaltic pump and clean tubing. Filtered spring and base-flow samples must always be collected using a peristaltic pump. For some shallow alluvial wells, a peristaltic pump may be used to sample and purge if a dedicated pump is not available. Additionally, filtered samples may need to be collected using a peristaltic pump at a variety of sites (Westbay sampling systems, production and domestic wells, and any intermediate and regional wells with low water pressure).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cautions that the use of a peristaltic pump to purge and sample wells may not result in collecting representative samples. The negative pressure may impact contaminant concentrations at depths greater than 15–20 ft (Yeskis and Zavala, 2002). Instead, use of a dedicated sampling pump is recommended.

**A11-2.2 Precautions**

When using a peristaltic pump, the field team must make an effort to prevent sample contamination and to collect the most representative samples possible by following the precautions listed below.

- Ensure that the materials introduced to the well are constructed of chemically inert materials and always use new, precleaned tubing if the tubing will come into contact with the sample water.
- Minimize the disturbance to the water column to prevent increasing turbidity, which may affect analytical results.
- Do not collect an equipment rinseate blank (EQB) when sampling with a peristaltic pump if clean tubing is used at each site sampled.

**Attachment 11**  
**Peristaltic Pump Operation**  
**Page 2 of 3**

**A11-3. STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

**A11-3.1 System Setup of a Peristaltic Pump**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Before leaving for the sampling destination, ensure that a sufficient amount of charged batteries are available. Also, bring sufficient length of sample tubing.
- [2] If purging and sampling a well using the peristaltic pump, follow the appropriate steps in section 4 of SOP-20032 to prepare the well for sampling.

**A11-3.2 System Operation**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Set up the peristaltic pump on a flat surface, and install a sufficient length of new tubing. Be sure not to contaminate the tubing by letting it come in contact with the ground. Connect the pump to a power source. Use either portable batteries or an adaptor for plugging the pump into the power source in a vehicle or a wall outlet.
- [2] If purging and sampling a well, install one end of the tubing in the well within the screened interval. Install the in-line flow-through cell on the opposite end of the tubing. If the volume of purge water is not sufficient to use the flow-through cell, the calibration cup may be used to collect parameters.  
  
If collecting a spring or base-flow sample, one end of the tubing will be placed in a shallow pool. Do not rest the tubing on the bottom of the pool, or the sediment will be disturbed.  
  
If collecting a filtered sample, discard the first 150 mL to 200 mL of the sample to allow the filter to chemically equilibrate with the groundwater.
- [3] Ensure that the pump is operating in the right direction. Use the toggle switch to ensure that water is being pumped from the well or spring/base-flow site toward the sample bottles. Turn the pump on using the on/off switch. The speed of the pump may be adjusted using the dial.



**Attachment 11**  
**Peristaltic Pump Operation**  
**Page 3 of 3**

**A11-3.3 System Breakdown**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Turn off the pump, and dispose of the tubing properly, following the direction of the waste coordinator.

**A11-4. REFERENCE**

Yeskis, D. and Zavala, B., 2002. Ground-Water Sampling Guidelines for Superfund and RCRA Project Managers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Ground-Water Forum Issue Paper, 542-S-02-001, 53 pp.

**Attachment 12**  
**Hand-Bailer Purging and Sampling System**  
**Page 1 of 3**

**A12-1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

This instruction describes the process for setting up, operating, and sampling by hand bailing technique used in groundwater sampling activities.

**A12-2. BACKGROUND AND PRECAUTIONS**

**A12-2.1 Background**

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency cautions that the use of hand-bailer systems to purge and sample wells may not result in collecting representative samples, especially when monitoring for volatile organic compound or volatile organic analytes and metals (Yeskis and Zavala, 2002). Instead, use a dedicated sampling pump. Some wells on Los Alamos National Laboratory property (specifically R-26pz2) need to be purged and sampled with hand-bailing techniques.

**A12-2.2 Precautions**

When it is necessary to use a hand bailer system, such as very small diameter wells (~1 in.) or very low-yielding hydrogeologic units, the field team must try to collect the most representative samples possible by ensuring that the materials introduced to the well are constructed of chemically inert materials and that the bailer has a double check valve and bottom-emptying device to minimize the loss of volatiles during the sampling process. Care should be taken to minimize the disturbance to the water column to prevent increasing turbidity, which will affect analytical results.

**A12-3. STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

**A12-3.1 System Setup of a Hand-Bailer System**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Before leaving for the sampling destination, ensure that a new length of unused cord has been attached to the bailer. If unused cord has not been attached, the crew member must perform this action.

**Attachment 12**  
**Hand-Bailer Purging and Sampling System**  
**Page 2 of 3**

**A12-3.1 System Setup of a Hand-Bailer System (continued)**

- [2] If required by sampling plans, an equipment rinseate blank (EQB) must be prepared before sampling. This step is typically done onsite but occasionally is performed indoors (e.g., at the Technical Area 64 south bay) during inclement weather. In extenuating circumstances, it may be performed the day before sampling with approval from the groundwater technical lead.
- [3] Collect a water-level reading by using the transducer installed in the well or by taking a manual measurement in accordance with SOP-5223, *Manual Groundwater Level Measurements*, or by taking a reading from the pressure transducer.
- [4] Once the water level has been measured, remove the water-level tape from the well to prevent tangling with the hand bailer.
- [5] Place a tarp around the well pad area to prevent the hand bailer from coming into contact with the ground, and unfurl the nylon cord onto the tarp.

**A12-3.2 System Operation**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Lower the bailer down the well in a controlled manner to minimize disturbing the water column during purging.
- [2] Fill YSI calibration cup with purge water, and record parameters when enough water has been collected.

**NOTE:** Normal parameter stability may not be met because of insufficient volume.

- [3] When purge volume requirements have been met (1 casing volume [CV] for alluvial wells; 3 CVs for perched intermediate or regional wells), sampling can begin. Samples are collected in the order of the prioritized suite.

**NOTE:** If well purges dry before 1 CV can be collected or during sampling, allow for recharge, and collect a prioritized (limited) suite.

**Attachment 12**  
**Hand-Bailer Purging and Sampling System**  
**Page 3 of 3**

**A12-3.3 System Breakdown**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Remove the hand-bailer from the well, and detach the used nylon cord (this cord becomes contact waste).
- [2] Collect a final water-level reading by taking a manual measurement in accordance with SOP-5223, *Manual Groundwater Level Measurements*. If necessary, reinstall the pressure transducer in accordance with EP-DIV-SOP-20006, *Pressure Transducer Installation, Removal, and Maintenance*, and use the transducer to take the final water-level measurement.
- [3] Decontaminate the stainless steel bailer using a solution of 1% Liquinox by volume. Pour a small amount (approximately 1 oz) into the bailer, and slosh back and forth several times. Drain. Rinse by adding about 5 oz of deionized (DI) water, slosh, and drain. Repeat at least four times. Rinse the outside of the bailer with the Liquinox solution, and then rinse with DI water until all Liquinox has been removed.

**NOTE:** Decontamination waste must be collected separately from purge waste.

- [4] Lock and secure the well.

**A12-4. REFERENCE**

Yeskis, D. and Zavala, B., 2002. Ground-Water Sampling Guidelines for Superfund and RCRA Project Managers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Ground-Water Forum Issue Paper, 542-S-02-001, 53 pp.

**Attachment 13**  
**Sampling Production and Domestic Wells and Sampling Wells during Drilling Activities**  
**Page 1 of 3**

**A13-1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

This instruction describes the process for sampling production and domestic wells or sampling wells during drilling activities. In general, this instruction applies to most sampled wells that are not managed under the Los Alamos National Laboratory (LANL) Interim Facility-Wide Groundwater Monitoring Plan.

**A13-2. BACKGROUND AND PRECAUTIONS**

**A13-2.1 Background**

Special considerations are necessary when sampling production or domestic wells. These wells are managed by the County of Los Alamos, the City of Santa Fe, or the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, and a representative from the appropriate entity must be onsite to assist field crews with access and technical issues. Typically, these wells have a pump installed and a permanent power source, so the field crew does not have to mobilize this equipment. Because these wells are sampled when they are in use, they are considered to be purged before the field crew arrives onsite. The field crew is not required to complete a purge or check for stability requirements before sampling.

As new wells on LANL property are completed, the groundwater technical lead (GTL) may request that samples be collected during drilling activities. Typically, these samples are collected at the end of a 24-h aquifer-pumping test; however samples may also be collected at the end of any other extended purging event. The purging event is conducted by drilling personnel, so the well will be purged before the field crew arrives onsite. The field crew is not required to complete a purge or check for stability requirements before sampling.

**A13-2.2 Precautions**

Because these sites are managed by the county, the city, the Pueblo, or drilling personnel, field crews must follow the site-specific safety precautions. Field crews should contact the appropriate personnel to determine the necessary safety precautions. Hearing and eye protection may be required, in addition to the personal protective equipment required for sampling activities, as outlined in the appropriate integrated work document.

Field team members need to be considerate when sampling domestic wells and minimize any disruption to the homeowner's routine or property. Additionally, crews should avoid incurring additional costs to the homeowner, such as excessive water usage or property damage.

**Attachment 13**  
**Sampling Production and Domestic Wells and Sampling Wells during Drilling Activities**  
**Page 2 of 3**

**A13-3. STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

**A13-3.1 Sampling Preparation**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Follow the steps outlined in section 4.1, Sampling Preparation, of this procedure to prepare for sampling.
- [2] Before arrival on-site, field crews must ensure that the wells are ready to be sampled.
  - Production wells must run a minimum of 1 h before samples are collected. This process will purge water in the well and piping so that the samples collected are representative of formation water. This task should be completed by the county, city, or Pueblo, but field crews must ensure that this activity has been performed before samples are collected. If the pump has not been running for an hour, monitor parameters at 5-min intervals while purging the well for 15 min to flush standing water from the piping (EPA, 2007). At the conclusion of the 15-min purge, follow the steps below to collect samples and report the final parameters. Wells subject to this requirement include, but are not limited to, G-1A, G-2A, G-3A, G-4A, G-5A, O-4, O-1, PM-1, PM-2, PM-3, PM-4, PM-5, Buckman 1, Buckman 6, Buckman 8, LA-5, Otowi House Well, Pajarito Well Pump No. 1, Black Mesa Well, and New Community Well.
  - Domestic wells do not need to run before sampling because of the cost to the homeowner and logistical issues; they are assumed to be in regular use.

**A13-3.2 System Setup of Production Wells, Domestic Wells, Sampling during Drilling Activities**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] After arriving at the site, identify and contact the appropriate site representative to assist with access to the well. Allow the representative to conduct any necessary steps to set up system for sampling. Assist if necessary.

**Attachment 13**  
**Sampling Production and Domestic Wells and Sampling Wells during Drilling Activities**  
**Page 3 of 3**

**A13-3.3 System Operation**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] After the site representative sets up, turn on the discharge outlet, and allow the water to flow freely from the sample tap for a minimum of 3 min to ensure that stagnant water is not collected in sample bottles. Follow the site representative's instructions regarding disposition of this water.

**NOTE:** Do not allow the water to pass through any type of adaptor that could contaminate the sample.

- [2] Collect field parameters. Parameters do not need to be collected using a flow-through cell (the calibration cup should be used for the YSI multiparameter instrument), and only one set of parameters needs to be collected. Water level and flow rate may be recorded if provided by the site representative.
- [3] Begin sampling following directions provided on the Sample Collection Logs and the steps in section 4.4, Sampling, in the procedure. It may be necessary to use a peristaltic pump to collect the filtered samples.

**A13-3.4 System Breakdown**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Allow the site representative to conduct any necessary steps to breakdown the system. Assist if necessary.

**A13-4. REFERENCE**

EPA, 2007. SESD Standard Operating Procedure, Groundwater Sampling.

**Attachment 14**  
**Low-Flow Purging and Sampling Approach**  
**Page 1 of 3**

**A14-1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

This instruction describes the process for setting up, operating, and sampling using the low-flow approach for groundwater sampling activities.

**A14-2. BACKGROUND AND PRECAUTIONS**

**A14-2.1 Background**

Most wells on Los Alamos National Laboratory property are sampled using the well-volume approach. However, in some cases, the low-flow approach may be better suited for collecting representative samples from some wells. Obtain the groundwater technical lead's approval before using the low-flow approach.

The purpose of the low-flow approach is to minimize the impact that the purging and sampling process has on the well and surrounding hydrogeologic unit (Yeskis and Zavala, 2002). Additionally, this method results in smaller purge volumes and less wastewater.

**A14-2.2 Precautions**

The following precautions must be taken to ensure that the low-flow approach is applied effectively (Yeskis and Zavala, 2002).

- The pump intake should be positioned at or near the middle of the screened interval, and it is preferable to use a dedicated sampling system.
- Drawdown must be minimized (less than 0.33 ft).
- Purge rates are based on a number of factors, including hydraulic conductivity of the aquifer and drawdown. The pumping rate should be less than the natural rate of recovery to minimize drawdown (usually between 0.1 and 0.5 L/min).
- The following step-by-step process description assumes that the Bennett or bladder pump system has been properly set up according to Attachments 6 through 9 of this procedure.



**Attachment 14**  
**Low-Flow Purging and Sampling Approach**  
**Page 2 of 3**

**A14-3. STEP-BY-STEP PROCESS DESCRIPTION**

**A14-3.1 System Setup of the Low-Flow Approach**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Collect a water-level reading by using the transducer installed in the well or by taking a manual measurement in accordance with SOP-5223, *Manual Groundwater Level Measurements*, or by taking a reading from the pressure transducer.
- [2] Determine the volume of the drop pipe or tubing by subtracting the water-level elevation from the surface elevation and using the drop-pipe-diameter multiplier (found in the logbook front matter) or interior diameter of the tubing. Add the volume of the pump and flow-through cell to this volume.
- [3] Set up the Bennett or bladder pump system following the steps in the appropriate attachment.

**A14-3.2 System Operation**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Start pumping at the lowest rate possible for the system being used (no more than 0.2 to 0.5 liters per minute). Monitor water levels to maintain drawdown at less than 0.33 ft. Pumping rates are not to exceed 1 L/min (0.25 gallons per minute [gpm]).
- [2] Determine the discharge rate by filling a bucket or bottle of known volume and record the fill time. If it is determined that the water level is not dropping, the pumping rate may be increased but must not exceed 0.25 gpm. Continue taking discharge-rate measurements every 2 min until the drawdown stabilizes.
- [3] If a stabilized drawdown in the well cannot be maintained at 0.33 ft and the water level is approaching the top of the screened interval, reduce the flow rate or turn the pump off for 15 min and allow for recovery. A check valve is required if the pump is shut off. Under no circumstance should the well be pumped dry. Begin pumping at a lower flow rate. If the water draws down to the top of the screened interval again, turn the pump off and allow for recovery. If two tubing volumes (including the volume of water in the pump and the flow cell) have been removed during purging, then sampling can proceed the next time the pump is turned on. This information should be noted in the field notebook or groundwater sampling log, with a recommendation for a different purging and sampling procedure.

**Attachment 14**  
**Low-Flow Purging and Sampling**  
**Page 3 of 3**

**A14-3.2 System Operation (continued)**

- [4] Once the tubing bundle volume (including the volume of water in the pump and the flow cell) has been cleared, measure the field indicator parameters every 5 min. Once parameters have stabilized according to the criteria in section 4.3, Step 9 in the procedure, sampling may begin. Maintain the same pumping rate or reduce slightly for sampling (0.2 to 0.5 L/min) to minimize disturbance of the water column. No casing volume requirements need to be met.
- [5] If field parameters do not stabilize, the sampling team should contact the groundwater technical lead, the subcontractor technical representative, or the project manager for further direction.

**A14-3.3 System Breakdown**

**Field Team Member**

- [1] Break down the Bennett or bladder pump system following the steps in the appropriate attachment.

**A14-4. REFERENCES**

Yeskis, D. and Zavala, B., 2002. Ground-Water Sampling Guidelines for Superfund and RCRA Project Managers. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Ground-Water Forum Issue Paper, 542-S-02-001, 53 pp.

**Attachment 15**  
**Well-Specific Purging and Sampling Protocols**  
**Page 1 of 1**

**A15-1. PURPOSE AND SCOPE**

In some cases, purge-volume and/or field-parameter stability requirements cannot be met or special sampling requirements may need to be implemented. In these cases, well-specific sampling protocols have been developed. These protocols may include alternative well-specific direction for purging and sampling and are summarized in the following table. The purging and sampling requirements in this table supersede the requirements in Section 4.3.

Location	Monitoring Group	Watershed	Purging and Sampling Protocol
LAOI(a)-1.1	LA/Pueblo (TA-21)	Los Alamos	Purge at as low a rate as possible (preferably at less than 1 gpm) to minimize drawdown.
MCOI-5	Chromium	Mortandad	Purge at as low a rate as possible (approximately 0.5 gpm) and sample at 1 CV + DP regardless of field parameter stability.
R-50 S2	Chromium	Mortandad	Purge R-50 S2 at approximately 1.5 gpm to prevent pump problems.
R-60	Chromium	Mortandad	Purge at as low a rate as possible (preferably 1.0 to 1.5 gpm) to prevent drawdown into the screen.
R-61 S1	Chromium	Mortandad	Purge 9 CVs + DP and sample after field parameter stability has been achieved.
R-62	Chromium	Mortandad	Restrict flow rate to between 1-1.5 gpm to minimize drawdown.
SCI-1	Chromium	Sandia	Purge 1 CV + DP and sample regardless of field parameter stability.
R-23i S1	TA-54	Pajarito	No transducer is installed in this well; proceed with purging and sampling without collecting water level data. Use historical data for purge volume calculations.
R-40 S1	TA-54	Pajarito	Collect sample at 1 CV + DP regardless of field parameter stability. Sample on the same day the well is purged.
R-49 S1	TA-54	Pajarito	Purge at approximately 1.5 gpm to minimize turbidity.
R-25b	TA-16-260	Water	Purge at as low a rate as possible, collect sample at 1.5 CVs + DP regardless of field parameter stability.
R-26 PZ-2	TA-16-260	Water	Purge 1 CV (or until dry) and collect sample regardless of field parameter stability.
CdV-R-37-2 S2	TA-16-260	Water	Purge well for 36 CVs + DP and collect sample, regardless of field parameter stability.
R-2	General Surveillance	Pueblo	Purge at as low a rate as possible (preferably at approximately 1 gpm). If the pump trips, increase the purging rate to avoid pump problems.
POI-4	General Surveillance	Pueblo	Purge at approximately 0.5 gpm.
TW-2Ar	General Surveillance	Pueblo	Restrict flow rate to between 0.5-1.0 gpm to minimize drawdown.