

# Investigative Sampling Techniques & Guidance

## Evidence Collection



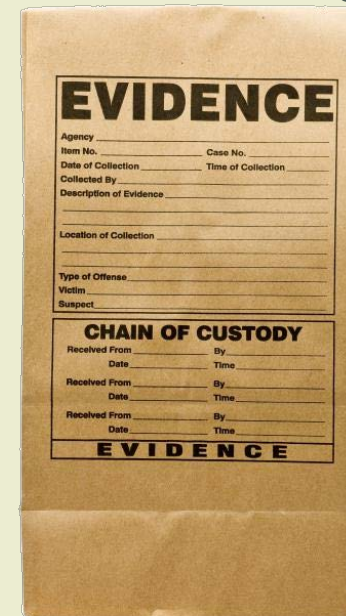
Monica De Anda  
Department of Pesticide Regulation  
Enforcement Branch  
July, 2014

# List of Topics

- Purpose of Evidence Collection
- Sampling Plans
- Communication Protocol
- Sample Types, Units, and Patterns
- Sampling Equipment
- Sample Site
- Sampling Procedures
- Sampling Technique Outsourcing
- Sample Preservation, Storage, and Shipping
- Sample Analysis Report

# Purpose of Evidence Collection

- To provide physical evidence in order to:
  - Prove or disprove violation(s)
  - Assess the nature and degree of exposure or damage
  - Assist with mitigation strategies
  - Guide enforcement response



**EVIDENCE**

Agency \_\_\_\_\_  
Item No. \_\_\_\_\_ Case No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date of Collection \_\_\_\_\_ Time of Collection \_\_\_\_\_  
Collected By \_\_\_\_\_  
Description of Evidence \_\_\_\_\_  
Location of Collection \_\_\_\_\_  
Type of Offense \_\_\_\_\_  
Victim \_\_\_\_\_  
Suspect \_\_\_\_\_

**CHAIN OF CUSTODY**

Received From \_\_\_\_\_ By \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_  
Received From \_\_\_\_\_ By \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_  
Received From \_\_\_\_\_ By \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

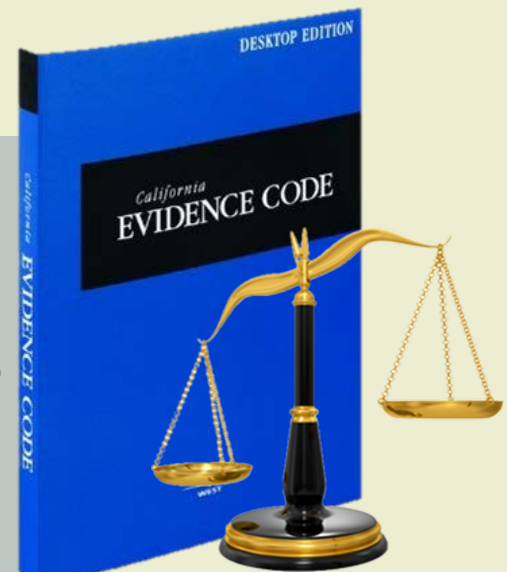
**EVIDENCE**

# What is Evidence?

- Anything you rely on to make a determination of compliance or to establish a violation
- Examples
  - Samples: Foliage, Chemical, Clothing, Soil, Water, Air
  - Interviews, Oral Statements, Direct Quotes
  - Documents, Writings, Photographs, Diagrams
  - Electronic Data, Video

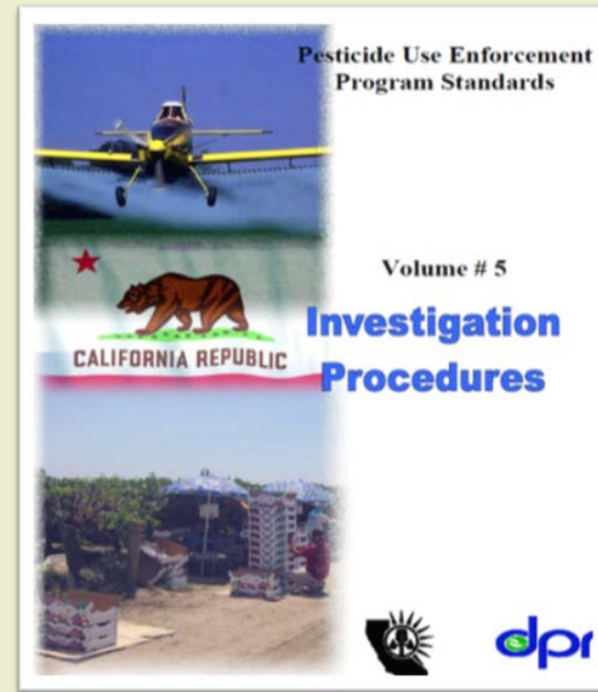
## Definition from California Evidence Code

“Testimony, writings, material, objects or other things presented to the senses that are offered to prove the existence and non-existence of facts”



# DPR's Guidance on Evidence Collection

- Pesticide Use Enforcement Program Standards Compendium, Volume 5 Investigation Procedures
  - Chapter III-Evidence Collection



# Purpose of DPR's Evidence Collection Procedures

- To create a solid foundation for pesticide use enforcement for:
  - Administrative Civil Penalties
  - Other violations
- To ensure fairness through statewide consistency in pesticide use enforcement
- To instruct on how to uniformly collect evidence admissible in a court of law
  - Defensibility at hearing or trial



# Authority to Investigate Pesticide Episodes (Includes Sampling)

- California Food and Agriculture Code (FAC)
  - FAC § 11456(b). Authority to Enter
- California Code of Regulations, Title 3 (3CCR)
  - 3CCR § 6140. Inspection Authority
- California Business and Professions Code (B&PC)
  - B&PC § 8616.5. Structural Inspections and Investigations
- California Government Code
  - Government Code § 11180 and 11181. Inspection Warrants

# Legal Framework

- Both the US and the California Constitutions prohibit “unreasonable” searches and seizures by the government
- This restricts how the government obtains information and conducts inspections
- Constitution supersedes laws, regulations and permits

## 4th Amendment to the US Constitution

“The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated, and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.”



# Significance of Your Statutory Authority

- Useful in obtaining consent to conduct investigative inspection and evidence collection
- Relevant when obtaining an inspection warrant if consent is denied
- Document all facts supporting “reasonableness” during inspection

## \*Note: Safety First

Do not put yourself in a dangerous situation. If consent to conduct your investigation/ inspection/ sampling is denied. Do not enter into an argument with the responsible party. Contact your supervisor and your DPR Enforcement Branch Liaison (EBL) and immediately begin the process of obtaining an Inspection Warrant.

# Formulate a Sampling Plan

*Planning ahead is important for a number of reasons, including:*

- Ensuring that samples collected result in legally defensible evidence needed, and all samples are relevant to the investigation
- Avoiding critical delays in collection, such as ensuring all equipment is on-site for proper preparation and transport and storage of samples
- Arranging for any sample transport between staff when necessary

# Sampling Plan

*Organize sampling activities by dividing your tasks in to 3 categories*

1. Activities before sampling
  - Collect documents, office paperwork & equipment preparation
2. Activities during sampling
  - Field activities
3. Activities after sampling
  - Tasks needing to be done at the office after returning from the field

# Sampling Plan

*Should include:*

- Number of samples to be included
- Samples: Types/ Units/ Patterns
- Location(s)
- Safety precautions (personal protective equipment)
- Quality assurance requirements
- Chain of custody
- Storage
- Preservation requirements such as Ice, etc.

# Sampling Plan

## *For Agricultural Use Sites:*

1. Review any Pesticide Use Reports (PUR) info for the site and adjacent areas
2. Obtain Notice of Intent (NOI) to apply Restricted Materials
3. Obtain completion notices (for applications by pest control businesses)
4. Obtain a copy of the Restricted Materials Permit
5. Evaluate accessibility issues
  - Road or field conditions, hours of operation
  - Will you be entering private property
6. Prior to contacting DPR, discuss your plan & coordinate information with your pesticide enforcement Deputy/supervisor
7. Review permit maps

# Communication with your Enforcement Branch Liaison (EBL)

- Discuss sampling plan with EBL for approval
- Avoid delays – Laboratory notice (CDFA)
- Develop/ Refine a sampling plan
  - The number of Samples
  - Sample: Types/ Units/ Patterns
  - Pesticide(s) being analyzed
  - Circumstances for sampling (illness, damage, etc...)
- Improve tracking (between EBL and CDFA lab)
- Prevent unnecessary sampling



# Sample Types

*Used to Determine*

## Total Residue



the presence of pesticides and  
the amount detected (ppm)

## Dislodgeable Foliage



the presence of pesticides and the  
amount detected ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^2$ )

# Sample Types

*Used to Detect*

## Surface or Swab



pesticide contamination on surfaces (ug/cm<sup>2</sup>)

## Volume Samples

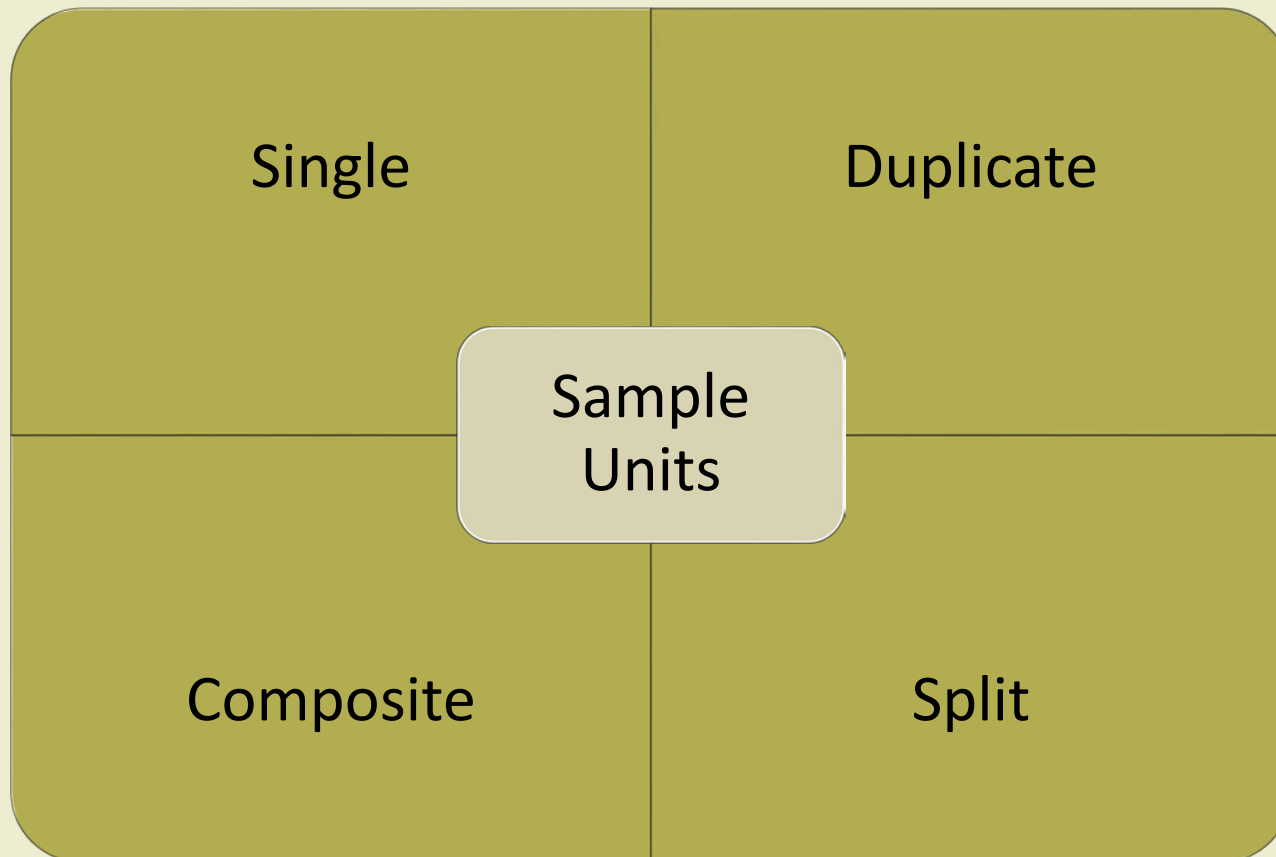


pesticides in air and water (ug/m<sup>3</sup> or ug/l)



# Sample Units

*There are four different kinds of sample units:*



# Sample Units: Single Sample

- A single sample provides separate results for an individual sample site.
  - i.e. spray tank mix sample or container



# Sample Units: Duplicate Samples

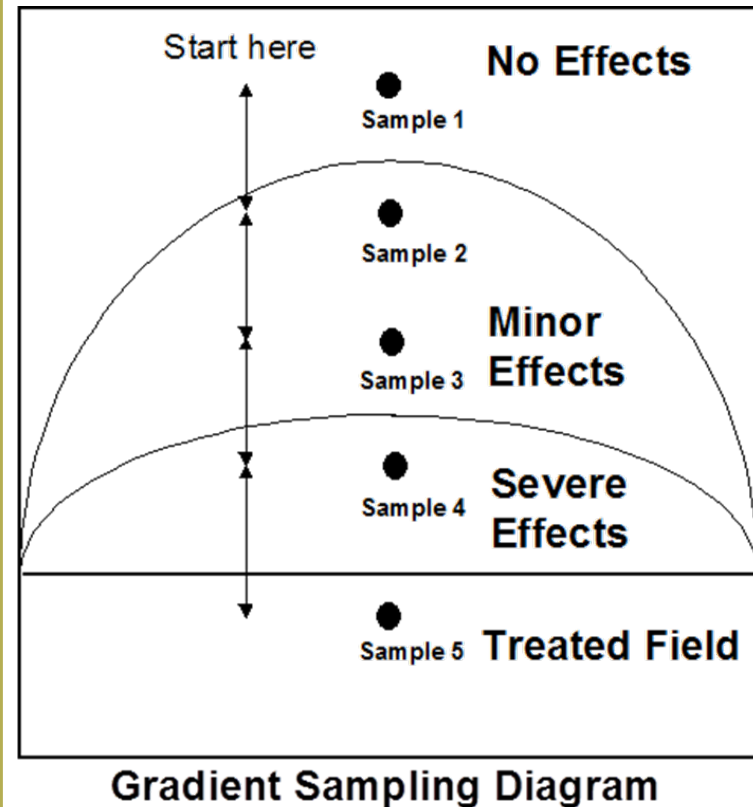
- Duplicate samples are collected and provided when requested by an affected party
- Collect duplicate samples (two or more) in the same manner as a single or a composite sample from the same site



# Sample Units: Composite Sample

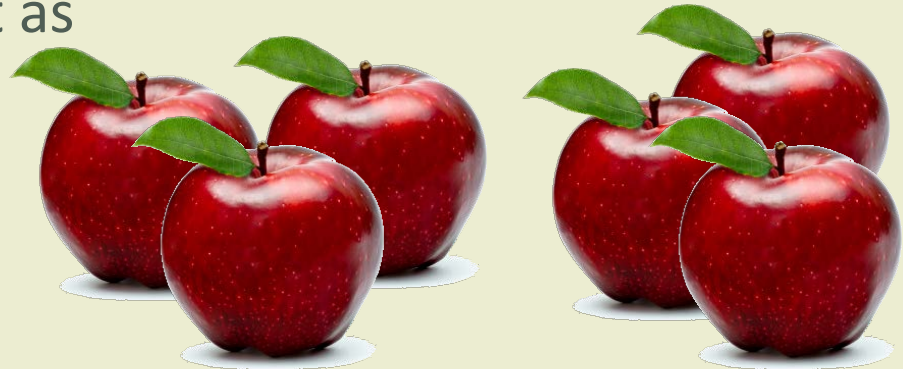
- Determine whether or not an area (field, crop, etc.) is contaminated or to identify specific chemicals on the site.
- Consists of two or more subsamples of equal size that are combined to represent a field or site sample.

Composite samples are collected following the gradient sampling plan



# Sample Units: Split Samples

- Split samples are created by dividing one sample into two equal and identical portions for the purpose of repeating or verifying tests.
- Collect twice as much material for a sample that will be split as for a single sample



# Field Sample Patterns

## Two Types

- Grid Samples
  - Establishes the distribution of a pesticide residue at the episode site.
- Gradient Samples
  - Establishes pesticide drift; collect five or nine samples in a gradient pattern at an approximately equal distances apart.

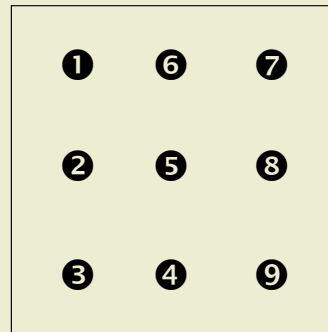
### \*Note:

When sampling, always sample the area of least contamination first, and then work towards the treatment area.

# Sampling Patterns: Grids

- Used to determine the source or sources of pesticide contamination
- Used to isolate the treated area of a misapplication or tank contamination

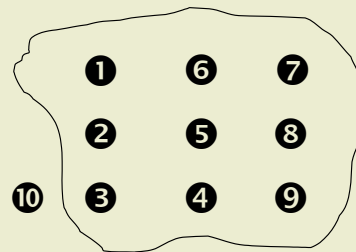
Grid Sampling Patterns



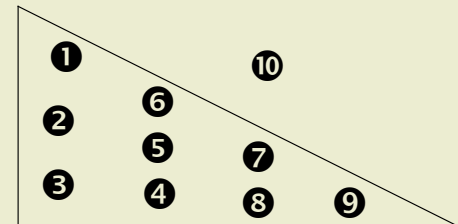
Pattern for a square field



Pattern for a rectangular field



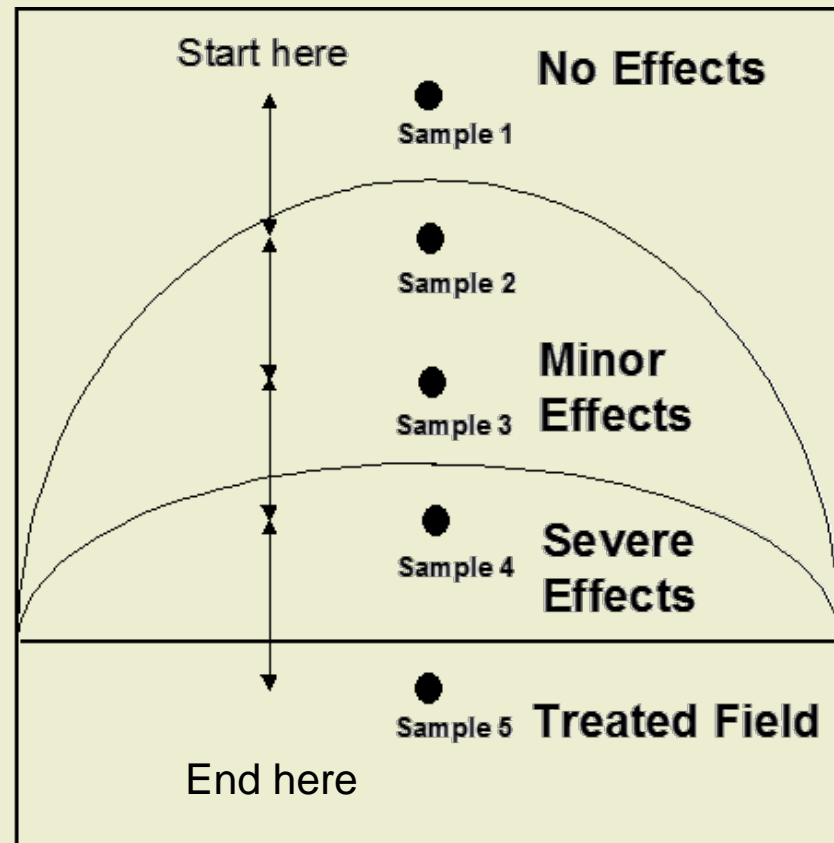
Pattern for an irregular field



Pattern for a triangular field

# Sampling Patterns: Gradient

- Used to determine the source or sources of pesticide contamination
- Used to isolate the treated area of a misapplication or tank contamination
- Take the first sample from the area that is suspected to have the least contamination then work towards the treatment area



Gradient Sampling Diagram



# Sampling Equipment

## Create a Checklist

- Use a checklist to assemble the necessary field sampling equipment
  - Office supplies and forms
  - Instruments and tools
  - Personal Protective Equipment
  - Containers
  - Collection supplies
- Do you need special equipment? Where can you procure it?



# Supply Checklist:

## Office Supplies and Forms

- Sample Analysis Report and Sample Analysis Report Evidence Record (PR-ENF-030)
- Release of clothing form (DPR- 071)
- Pens, pencils, permanent markers, and note pad
- Stapler and staples
- Tape
- Templates for swab samples
- Maps, grower files



# Supply Checklist: Instruments and Tools

- Shovel, trowel
- Soil probe, disposable core tube
- Knife
- Pruning shears
- Leaf punch
- Measuring tape, land measuring wheel
- Surveyor markers or stakes
- Scale
- Pole with grasping attachment, ladder, and net
- Digital camera, batteries, and memory card



# Supply Checklist:

## Personal Protective Equipment

- Gloves
  - Chemical Resistant
  - Disposable
- Coveralls
- Respirator
- Eye Protection
- Hard hat
- Rubber boots
- Soap, water, and disposable towels
- Contact information for the nearest emergency medical facility ( phone no. and address)



# Supply Checklist: Containers

- Bags
  - Clean, unused paper (double-strength)
  - Plastic, various sizes
- Jars
  - Glass, new or clean, various sizes
  - Teflon<sup>®</sup> lined lids and or foil to seal the lid
- Labels
- Ice Chest



# Supply Checklist:

## Collection Supplies

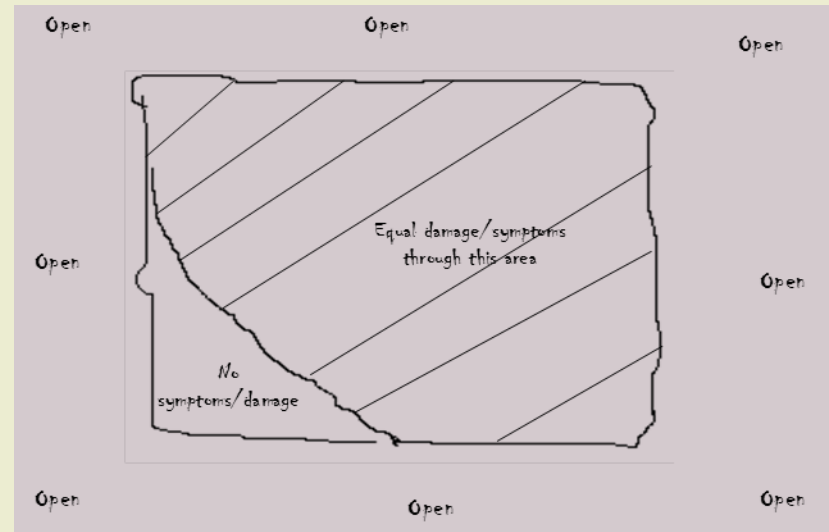
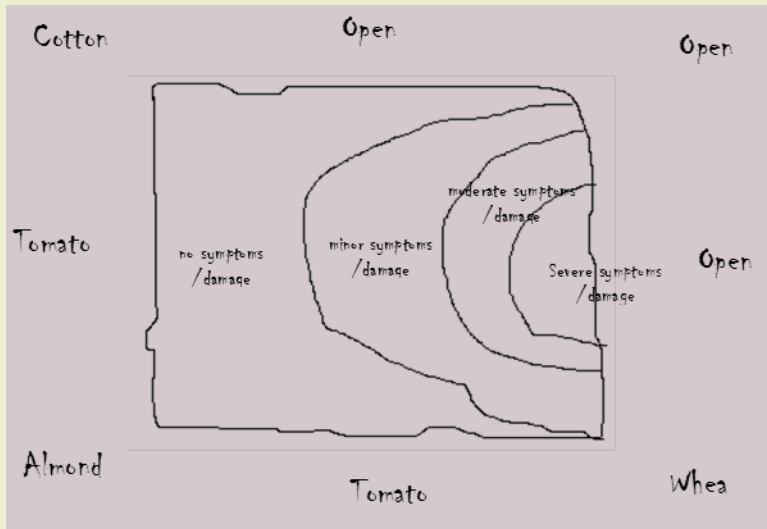
- Isopropyl alcohol
- Distilled water
- “3-in-1 oil”
- Sterile pads, Sharkskin paper
- Blue ice
- Paper towels



# Sample Site Evaluation

- A) Evaluate the site...to provide a better picture of what happened. (Do not contaminate yourself or your equipment while on site!)
- B) Site Diagrams: What information do you need to include in the diagram?
  - Start with a “rough” map of the site
  - Fill in details as you investigate, for the site and the surrounding adjacent area

# The Initial “Rough” Map



- Draw the “Rough Map” while at the site.
- Don’t do it by memory after leaving the site to avoid loss of key details



# Sample Site Evaluation

*What must be included in the site map?*

- Degree and extent of damage
- Surrounding crops/fields
- Roads
- Buildings
- Waterways
- Location (Section/Township/Range)
- Which direction is “North”
- Scale (feet? Miles?)
- Sample numbers with corresponding locations



# Sample Site Evaluation

*What to include in the site map?*

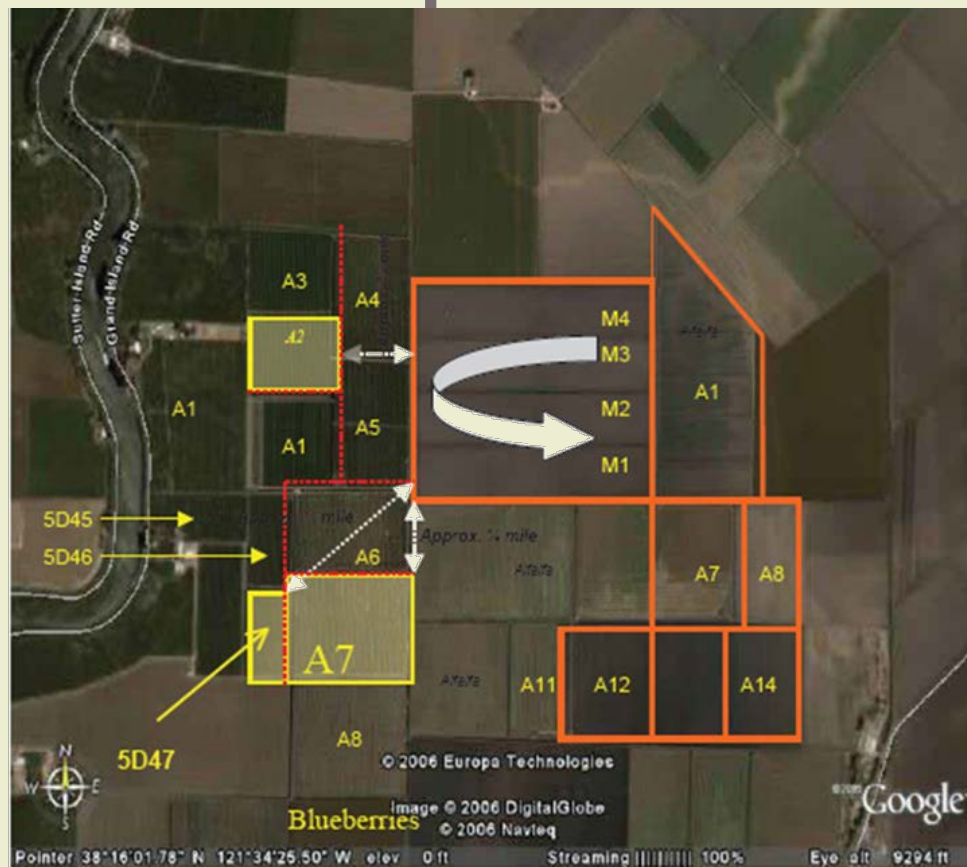
*(if available)*

- Wind direction and speed
- Application pattern(s)
- Application direction
- Row orientation
- Location of workers or witnesses
- Site/direction of photos taken
- Entry points, gates, fences



# The “Final” Site Map

The sampling map is evidence that must be included in your investigation report



Legend:



Sections where disulfoton was applied on asparagus



Fields where workers were working on Apple Orchards and where DFR samples were collected (Fields A2, A7 and 5D47)



Rows of Poplar trees, approximately 50 – 60 feet high



Direction of aerial application of disulfoton

# Sampling Procedures

## *Different sample types*

- Foliage
  - Whole Leaf
  - Dislodgeable
- Surface (Swab)
- Clothing
- Soil
- Water
- Sediment
- Honeybee, Animal, Bird and Fish
- Commodity
  - Field
  - Packed
- Tank Mix



# Sampling Procedures

- Before entering a treated area, determine:
  - What was sprayed
  - If any reentry restrictions are in effect
  - What PPE is needed
- When sampling:
  - Use the required PPE
  - Use new disposable gloves for each sample
  - Decontaminate tools between each sample



# Sampling Procedures

- Collect a minimum of one pound of material per chemical or screen for laboratory analysis
  - Exceptions: swab or dislodgeable samples
- Measure and record the sample area in your notes
- ID each sample immediately after collecting



# Foliage Samples

- Two types
  - Foliage – Whole leaf
  - Dislodgeable Foliar – Leaf punch
- Both types be collected in a grid or a gradient pattern



# Foliage Samples

## Whole leaf



- 1 pound of foliage per active ingredient
- 1 set of clean\new gloves per sample
- Assign a unique identification number to the sample package and date
- Record sampling location and area
- Sample mature leaves





# Surface Swab Samples

- Surface swab samples are used to establish:
  - Pesticide drift
  - Pesticide contamination
- Where to take surface swab samples:
  - Can be taken indoors or outdoors
  - Smooth surfaces (windows, seats, etc.)
  - Uneven surfaces (carpet, furniture, walkways, etc.)



# Surface Swab Samples

## Control Swab

- The control swab sample must always accompany the swab samples
- Take the control sample before entering the episode location AND wear gloves
- Mark control sample with a sample number



# Surface Swab Samples

## Solvent Type

- Isopropyl Alcohol is the typical solvent for most samples
- Distilled Water for water soluble pesticides
  - e.g. Glyphosate and Paraquat
- Indicate solvent type on Sample Analysis form



<input type="checkbox"/>	SURFACE/SWAB (Indicate Total Surface Area) _____ )
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SURFACE/SWAB (Indicate Solvent Used) _____ )
<input type="checkbox"/>	DISLodgeABLE (Indicate Punch Size) _____ )
RESULTS: <input type="checkbox"/> FAXED <input type="checkbox"/> PHONED DATE _____	

\*Note: Do not contaminate the solvent by placing the swabbing material on the mouth of the solvent bottle. Pour the solvent over the sampling swab without touching the bottle.

# Surface Swab Samples

## Area Size

- Area size:
  - As a general rule – 20 cm x 25 cm (or 500 cm<sup>2</sup>)
  - If sample area is different then 500 cm<sup>2</sup>, indicate it on the sample analysis form.
  - Prepare ahead of time several same sized disposable templates to delimit the area to be sampled



<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SURFACE/SWAB (Indicate Total Surface Area) _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	SURFACE/SWAB (Indicate Solvent Used) _____
<input type="checkbox"/>	DISLODGEABLE (Indicate Punch Size) _____
RESULTS: <input type="checkbox"/> FAXED <input type="checkbox"/> PHONED DATE _____	

# Clothing Samples

- Positive results on clothing samples:
  - Are evidence that a pesticide exposure occurred and possibly the extent of the exposure.
  - Are not an indication of a health hazard
- Be selective when sampling clothing
  - From “contaminated” individuals only
  - Will part or all of clothing test positive for pesticide residue?
  - Has clothing been washed or hosed off?
  - Will resulting data be useful in the investigation?



# Clothing Samples

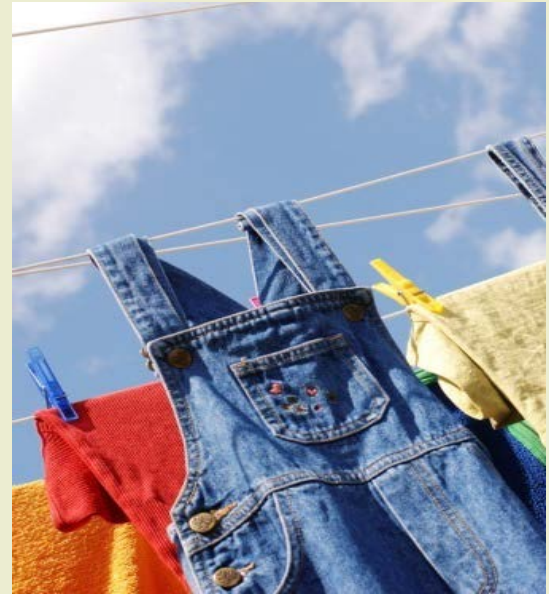
*Before deciding to collect clothing, interview the person for key detailed information such as:*

- Was the contaminated individual in any pesticide treated areas other than the site where this incident occurred?
- If so, were the other sites treated with the same pesticide(s) or different ones?
- Avoid collecting clothing that seldom or never gets washed, because of the risk of non-related contamination (lab results would have **little value**)
  - Dirty ball caps, and leather jackets



# Clothing Samples

- Coordinate with your EBL and DPR's Worker Health and Safety Branch for clothing samples collected for exposure assessment purposes
- Inform the person that clothing **will not** be returned before filling out the clothing release form and requesting person's signature
- Collect and bag the clothing away from the treated/contaminated area



**\*Note: Make sure to fill out and get the owner's signature on the Clothing Release Form (# DPR-071) before taking possession of the clothing!**

# Clothing Samples

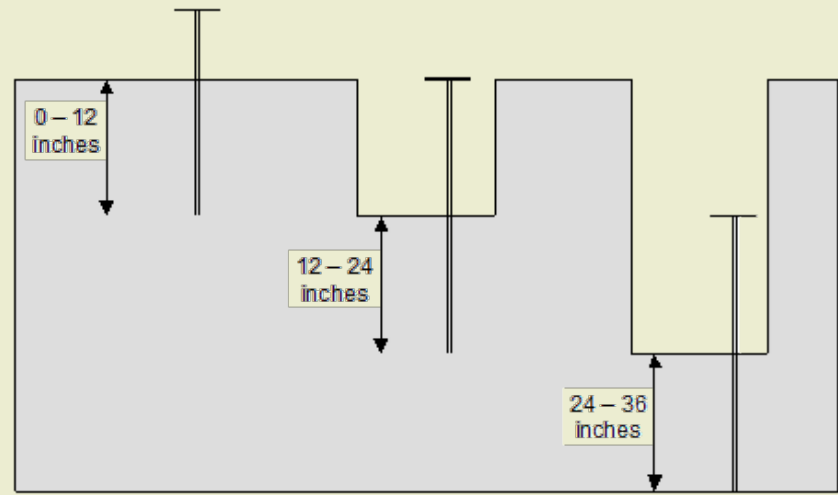
- Each piece of clothing is to be placed in a separate paper bag to prevent cross contamination.
  - Clean unused paper bag
  - Sealed in a plastic bag for shipment
- If affected area on clothing is known, investigator should document it on the Sample Analysis form.
  - For example: “upper front area of shirt”
- Clothing samples must be chilled promptly upon collection by the sample collector/investigator





# Soil Samples

- A. Surface Soil Sampling
- B. Soil Samples at a Known Depth
- C. Soil Sampling (Known Depth, Furrowed Field)



Sampling Various Depths Using A Soil Sampling Tube



# Water Samples



- Surface Water
  - Follow the guidelines in DPR'S Pesticide Enforcement Compendium Vol. 5 pages 45-46
- Ground Water
  - Determine the appropriate local, state, or federal agency for follow-up



# Sediment Samples

- Pesticide residues can accumulate in the bottom sediment of lakes and streams, but generally sediment samples are of limited value and other sampling types are preferred



# Honeybee, Animal, Bird, and Fish Samples

- Collect and chill samples of dead honeybees, animals, birds, and fish immediately, if possible
- Freeze samples upon return to office to avoid smell
- Ship or deliver the samples to the lab ASAP
- If fish or other wildlife are involved, contact the Dept. of Fish and Wildlife
  - Joint jurisdiction incident



Collect ½ lb. of fresh dead bees or honey and minimum 1 oz. of pollen



Contact the Dept. of Fish and Wildlife

# Commodity Samples Residue Sampling Program

*Commodity samples are taken to determine if pesticide residues are in excess of the EPA food tolerance*



# Commodity Samples

## Residue Sampling Program

- If DPR's residue sampling program detects a commodity with No Tolerance Established (NTE) or Over Tolerance (OT) then:
  - CAC handles commodity in agricultural setting.
  - Grower may collect samples and submit to an accredited lab, with CAC overseeing sampling.



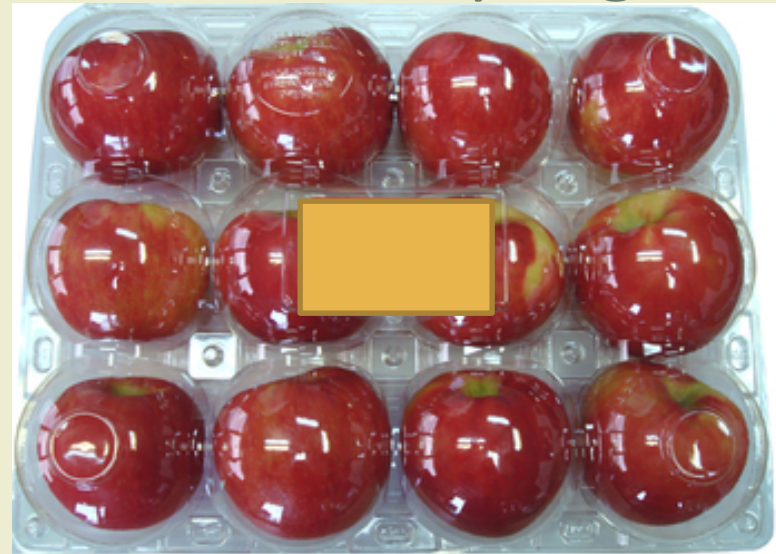
# Commodity Samples

## Field Sampling



Do not wash, clean, or remove leaves

## Packed Sampling



Number of Containers in the Lot	Number of Containers to Sample From
1 – 5	All
6 – 100	5
Over 101	10

# Tank Mix Samples



- Lab analysis of tank mix samples identifies the active ingredient and any possible contaminants in the tank mixture, but not “inert” materials
- If the tank mix ingredients are unknown, assume they are highly hazardous & wear maximum PPE
- DO NOT allow the tank mix solution to come in contact with plastic or rubber materials because it may affect the lab results
- Some pesticides also cannot contact metal because they will react to form other compounds





# Tank Mix Samples

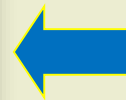
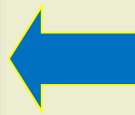
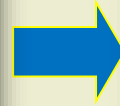
- Promptly chill samples to avoid degradation of the pesticide ingredients
- Transport samples in an ice chest with “blue ice”
- To avoid cross-contamination, DO NOT store or ship tank mix samples with or near other sample types (foliage, soil, etc.)
- Ship to lab by the fastest means available
- Write “CDFA Formulations Laboratory Only” on the Sample Analysis Report.



# Outsourced Sampling Techniques

- Air Samples – due to complexity contact your EBL to coordinate with DPR's Environmental Monitoring branch to take samples
- Feed, Milk & Dairy Foods and Egg Samples – follow sampling protocol of the US FDA's Investigations Operations Manual
- Pesticide Formulations Samples – Contact your EBL, generally DPR staff collect these samples

# Sample Storage, Preservation & Transport



Note\* only use direct delivery courier services

# Sample Packing



- Place glass jars in plastic bags
- All other samples, place in paper bag before placing in plastic bag



- Stabilize samples in shipping container with crumpled newspaper or Styrofoam

Mark cooler and “blue ice” with your address in indelible ink so they may be returned to the appropriate regional office or CAC office

# Sample Packing



Keep samples chilled with Blue Ice



Include Sample Analysis Report in a separate bag



Use an insulated container



Seal shipping container

# Sample Analysis Report Form

## REMINDERS - 1

Get current version from DPR website →

Fill in ALL Fields:

- Entry
- None
- N/A

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION - ENFORCEMENT BRANCH  
**INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLE ANALYSIS REPORT**  
DPR-ENF-030 (REV. 11/12) PAGE 1 OF 2 Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

<b>Important</b> 1. Use only one analysis report form per sample. 2. Complete chain of evidence record on reverse. 3. Use black ink and print legibly. 4. The original will be returned to you.	<b>For Laboratory Use Only</b> LABORATORY CONDUCTING ANALYSIS <input type="checkbox"/> ANAHEIM <input type="checkbox"/> SACRAMENTO		LABORATORY NUMBER
	DATE SAMPLE RECEIVED	TIME RECEIVED	

**A. Sample Analysis Requester**

AGENCY NAME (Complete name) \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE NUMBER ( ) \_\_\_\_\_ FAX NUMBER ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS (Number and Street, City, State, ZIP Code) \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Sample Source**

PROPERTY OPERATOR / COMPLAINANT NAME \_\_\_\_\_ OPERATOR IDENTIFICATION OR PERMIT NO. \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE NUMBER ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS (Number and Street) \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE	SAMPLE LOCATION (Address or Description)	SITE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER	COUNTY
--------------------------	--	----------------------------	--------

**C. Sample Information**

SAMPLE CONSISTS OF: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURAL-RELATED	BASIS FOR SAMPLE (Check one box, only) <input type="checkbox"/> HEALTH HAZARD <input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL ILLNESS/ BEE LOSS <input type="checkbox"/> PLANT SYMPTOMS <input type="checkbox"/> ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS	IS THIS A CONTROL SAMPLE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
COMMODITY (Acres, if applicable) _____	SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION MARKS _____		IS THIS SAMPLE A COMPOSITE? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO
DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM _____			

Sample ID number  
(must match the sample container and the map)

# Sample Analysis Report Form

## REMINDERS - 2

Sample taken as a “blank” for a 0 reading

<b>C. Sample Information</b>									
SAMPLE CONSISTS OF:		<input type="checkbox"/> STRUCTURAL-RELATED	BASIS FOR SAMPLE (Check one box, only)		IS THIS A CONTROL SAMPLE?				
COMMODITY (Acres, if applicable)		SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION MARKS		<input type="checkbox"/> HEALTH HAZARD	<input type="checkbox"/> ANIMAL ILLNESS/ BEE LOSS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO		
DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM				<input type="checkbox"/> PLANT SYMPTOMS	<input type="checkbox"/> ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS	<input type="checkbox"/> YES	<input type="checkbox"/> NO		
SAMPLE COLLECTOR'S SIGNATURE		PRINT NAME		DATE SAMPLE COLLECTED					
<b>D. Laboratory Instructions</b>									
SAMPLE PRIORITY (Priority descriptions on reverse side of this form)		SAMPLE DISCARD DATE		COMMENTS					
<input type="checkbox"/> #1		<input type="checkbox"/> #2		<input type="checkbox"/> #3					
<b>E. Specific Analysis Requested</b>				PESTICIDE DETECTED	AMOUNT	UNITS	MDL	EXT CODE	DET CODE
<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>									
<input type="checkbox"/>									
SCREENS									
<input type="checkbox"/> ORGANOPHOSPHATE (OP)									
<input type="checkbox"/> CARBAMATE (CARB)									
<input type="checkbox"/> CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON (CHC)									
<input type="checkbox"/> SURFACE/SWAB (Indicate Total Surface Area) _____				DATE ANALYSIS COMPLETED					
<input type="checkbox"/> SURFACE/SWAB (Indicate Solvent Used) _____				CONFIRMED BY		CHEMIST'S SIGNATURE			
<input type="checkbox"/> DISLODGEABLE (Indicate Punch Size) _____									
RESULTS: <input type="checkbox"/> FAXED <input type="checkbox"/> PHONED DATE _____				SAMPLE REJECTED					
You must complete the custody record on reverse side of this form or samples may not be analyzed.									



Specify Active Ingredient if known. Screen does not include glyphosate, other common pesticides.

# Sample Analysis Report Form

## REMINDERS - 3

STATE OF CALIFORNIA - DEPARTMENT OF PESTICIDE REGULATION  
**INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLE ANALYSIS REPORT**  
 PR-ENF-030 (REV. 05/09)  
 Page 1 of 2

Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

**Important:**  
 1. Use only one analysis report form per sample.  
 2. Complete chain of evidence record on reverse.  
 3. Use black ink and print legibly.  
 4. The original will be returned to you.

*For Laboratory Use Only*  
 LABORATORY CONDUCTING ANALYSIS

LABORATORY NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

ANAHEIM  SACRAMENTO

DATE SAMPLE RECEIVED \_\_\_\_\_ TIME RECEIVED \_\_\_\_\_

**A. Sample Analysis Requester**

AGENCY NAME (Complete name) \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE NUMBER (\_\_\_\_) (\_\_\_\_) (\_\_\_\_) (\_\_\_\_) FAX NUMBER (\_\_\_\_) (\_\_\_\_) (\_\_\_\_) (\_\_\_\_)

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_ CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

**B. Sample Source**

PROPERTY OPERATOR / COMPLAINANT NAME \_\_\_\_\_ OPERATOR IDENTIFICATION OR PERMIT NO. \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE NUMBER (\_\_\_\_) (\_\_\_\_) (\_\_\_\_) (\_\_\_\_)

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

CITY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP CODE \_\_\_\_\_

SECTION, TOWNSHIP, RANGE \_\_\_\_\_ SAMPLE LOCATION (Address or Description) \_\_\_\_\_ SITE IDENTIFICATION NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_ COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

**C. Sample Information**

SAMPLE CONSISTS OF: \_\_\_\_\_  STRUCTURAL RELATED \_\_\_\_\_ BASIS FOR SAMPLE (Check one box, only)  HEALTH HAZARD  ANIMAL ILLNESS/ BEE LOSS  IS THIS A CONTROL SAMPLE?  YES  NO

COMMODITY (Acres, if applicable) \_\_\_\_\_ SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION MARKS \_\_\_\_\_  PESTICIDE SYMPTOMS  ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS  IS THIS SAMPLE A COMPOSITE?  YES  NO

DESCRIPTION OF PROBLEM \_\_\_\_\_

SAMPLE COLLECTOR'S SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_ PRINT NAME \_\_\_\_\_ DATE SAMPLE COLLECTED \_\_\_\_\_

**D. Laboratory Instructions**

SAMPLE PRIORITY (Priority descriptions on reverse side of this form)

#1  #2  #3

**E. Specific Analysis Requested**

	PESTICIDE DETECTED	AMOUNT	UNITS	ML	EXT CODE	DET CODE
<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>						
<input type="checkbox"/>						

SCREENS

ORGANOPHOSPHATE (OP)

CARBAMATE (CARB)

CHLORINATED HYDROCARBON (CHC)

SURFACE/SWAB (Indicate Total Surface Area) \_\_\_\_\_ DATE ANALYSIS COMPLETED \_\_\_\_\_

SURFACE/SWAB (Indicate Solvent Used) \_\_\_\_\_

DISLodgeABLE (Indicate Punch Size) \_\_\_\_\_

CONFIRMED BY \_\_\_\_\_ CHEMIST'S SIGNATURE \_\_\_\_\_

RESULTS:  FAXED  PHONED DATE \_\_\_\_\_ SAMPLE REJECTED \_\_\_\_\_

*You must complete the custody record on reverse side of this form or samples may not be analyzed.*

Contact EBL for sample priority # designation

### D. Laboratory Instructions

SAMPLE PRIORITY (Priority descriptions on reverse side of this form)

#1

#2

#3

Indicate surface area and solvent type

SURFACE/SWAB (Indicate Total Surface Area) \_\_\_\_\_ )

SURFACE/SWAB (Indicate Solvent Used) \_\_\_\_\_ )

DISLodgeABLE (Indicate Punch Size) \_\_\_\_\_ )



# Sample Analysis Report Form

## REMINDERS - 4

Maintain & record chain of custody to ensure the integrity of your sample and investigation

INVESTIGATIVE SAMPLE ANALYSIS REPORT CUSTODY RECORD Page \_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

**F. Sample Information**

SAMPLE COLLECTOR (Print name) \_\_\_\_\_ SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION MARKS \_\_\_\_\_ LABORATORY NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

**G. Preservation Method During Transport**

Ice  Dry Ice  "Blue" Ice  Cooler  Cool Dry Container  Other \_\_\_\_\_  None

**H. Primary Container Description**

Paper Bag  Plastic Bag  Glass Jar  Plastic Jar  Amber Jar  Other \_\_\_\_\_

**I. Transportation Information**

REGIONAL OFFICE ORIGIN:  Anaheim (SRO)  Fresno (CRO)  Sacramento (NRO)  Other \_\_\_\_\_

NAME OF COMMON CARRIER (if used) \_\_\_\_\_

DESTINATION:  CA Department of Food and Agriculture Center for Analytical Chemistry 3292 Meadowview Road Sacramento, California 95832 (916) 262-1574; FAX - (916) 262-1564  Anaheim Residue Laboratory 169 East Liberty Avenue Anaheim, California 92801 (714) 680-7919; FAX - (714) 680-7901

SHIPPING INVOICE NUMBER \_\_\_\_\_

DOT NUMBER/CLASSIFICATION (if necessary) \_\_\_\_\_

DATE SAMPLE SHIPPED \_\_\_\_\_ TIME \_\_\_\_\_

**CONTACT**

NRO: (916) 376-8960; FAX - (916) 376-8973  
CRO: (559) 243-8111; FAX - (559) 243-8115  
SRO: (714) 279-7690; FAX - (714) 279-7692

**J. Custody Record When Hand-Carried (PRINT NAME)**

RECEIVED FROM (Sample Collector or Common Carrier)	DELIVERED TO	DATE	TIME	PURPOSE
1.	2.			
RECEIVED FROM	DELIVERED TO	DATE	TIME	PURPOSE
3.	4.			
RECEIVED FROM	DELIVERED TO	DATE	TIME	PURPOSE
5.				

**K. Laboratory Storage**

SAMPLE RECEIVED BY (PRINT NAME) \_\_\_\_\_ DATE RECEIVED \_\_\_\_\_

STORAGE LOCATION \_\_\_\_\_ STORAGE DATE \_\_\_\_\_

**SAMPLE PRIORITIZATION**

Priority 1: Samples where immediate preventative or remedial action is required to protect people from exposure. Analysis goal for screens is 24 hr longer. Analytical results will be telephoned/faxed to the requester.

Priority 2: Samples related to other human effects episodes identified. Analytical results will be telephoned/faxed to the requester. The analysis goal is 90 days.

Priority 3: Other evidentiary samples. Analysis goal is 90 days. An original analysis report will be mailed to the requester.

**PROPER SAMPLE SIZE AND APPROVAL FOR ANALYSIS - R**

Procedures Standards Manual for proper sample sizes. You must obtain approval from the Liaison or regional office prior to submitting samples for lab analysis.

DIAL 9-1-1 IN CASE OF EMERGENCY

<b>J. Custody Record When Hand-Carried (PRINT NAME)</b>	
RECEIVED FROM (Sample Collector or Common Carrier)	DELIVERED TO
1.	2.
RECEIVED FROM	DELIVERED TO
3.	4.
RECEIVED FROM	DELIVERED TO
5.	6.
RECEIVED FROM	DELIVERED TO

# Summary

- Identification of what was treated/drifted upon
- Accurate sample map & sampling plan with photos
- Appropriate distance between samples taken
- Appropriate area for the collection of each sample
- Identify each sample with a unique ID number
- One set of gloves per sample! (Prevents contamination, the lab easily detects to PPB)
- Proper equipment & tools
- Prompt chilling of collected samples
- Prompt filling out of sampling forms
- Maintain chain of custody



# The End

