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- #1 S. J. Bugbee
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- #4 300 Area File
- #5 700 Area File
- #6 Chronological
- #7 Tickler - E. C.

May 5, 1944

S. J. Bugbee
Technical Superintendent

From: E. C. Morris

THIS DOCUMENT CONSISTS OF 3 PAGES

No. 1 OF 1 COPIES, SERIES

Sampling of Effluent and River Water

COPY-1

Classification Cancelled (Change to)

DECLASSIFIED

Authority of HAPD Specialist

Classification-Declassification 9/10/8

By: J. J. J.

With reference to Major Sally's letter to D. O. Notman of April 25, 1944, concerning the river sampling program, we are forwarding a proposed method for sampling which we think will insure securing representative samples of the water in question. The sampling points for the various samples have been clearly outlined in the letter from Thayer to Lt. Col. Matthias, dated April 11, 1944, as follows:

"The following locations are proposed for the sampling of effluent and river water for chemical and physical examinations of the water: outlet structures (100B, 100C, and 100F); mid-channel and 1000' upstream from the intake at Baren; mid-channel and 500' upstream from intake at Darca; mid-channel and 500' upstream from intake at Farea; mid-channel and 1000' downstream from the intake at Farea; at Richland and at a location near mid-channel at the Pasco-Kennewick Bridge, etc."

From the analytical standpoint three samples; namely: (1) Bacteriological sample, (2) Dissolved oxygen sample, and (3) the sample for the balance of the chemical and physical tests, should be secured from each "spot" and in such a manner as to prevent taking a "surface" sample. We are of the opinion that the sample should be secured from a depth of approximately six feet; using equipment similar to that shown on the attached sketch. By using this type of a sampling equipment, the bottle with stopper intact, could be lowered to the desired depth. The stopper could then be removed and the bottle allowed to fill; after which the stopper could be replaced, the sampling arrangement hauled up and the bottled water sample removed.

You will note that a device for holding a thermometer in contact with a small quantity of the river water has been incorporated into the sampling set-up. This was added for the purpose of obtaining reliable temperature measurements, which are necessary for proper interpretation of results. We feel that this device will be adequate provided that the temperature is read immediately after the sampling device is removed from the water.

With regard to bottles for the samples for bacteriological examination, we intend to supply clean, dry, sterilized bottles with well ground glass stoppers and a piece of tinfoil covering the stoppers and neck; therefore, to prevent contamination, we would like to suggest that these sample bottles be handled by the bottoms only and never by grasping around the neck. If, at any time it becomes necessary to handle the stopper of a bottle, it should only be done with the tinfoil intact. Care should also be exercised to prevent breathing on the neck of the bottles.

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To S. J. Bugbee from E. C. Morris

Sampling of Effluent and River Water Cont'd.

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- The bottles for the other two samples do not require special handling.

In addition to the above precautions in handling bacteriological sample bottles, we would like to point out that all sample bottles should be completely filled with water from the required depth and the stoppers reinserted in the bottles before removing same from the river; also, all sample bottles should be properly labeled with the sample, source, date, time, and temperature and should be delivered to the laboratory as soon as possible after sampling is completed.

ECM:jd

E. C. Morris
E. C. Morris

W. Lewis

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SAMPLING DEVICE FOR RIVER WATER

RE MEMO MORRIS TO BUGBEE, MAY 5, 1944, SAMPLING OF EFFLUENT AND RIVER WATER

- NOTES:
1. MATERIALS OF CONSTRUCTION - LIGHTEST NON-RUSTING MATERIAL AVAILABLE
 2. LENGTH - OF NECESSARY LENGTH TO SECURE SAMPLES AT A DEPTH OF 6 FEET

CLAMP TO BE ATTACHED TO BOAT'S STERN

THERMOMETER WELL

LIGHT WEIGHT CHAIN TO BE ATTACHED AT THESE TWO POINTS TO FACILITATE SECURING BOTTLES IN SAMPLES

RECEIVED

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42 C MORRIS 5-5-44

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