

Sampling Site Plans

Written Sampling Site Plans are required for all public water systems according to section NR 809.31(1)(b)1 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code. In order to assist you in completing your plan, we'll give you some general suggestions on considerations for good sampling sites, and forms (on the following pages) you can use in completing your plans.

Bacteriological Sampling Sites

The code only requires you to use sites that are “representative of the water throughout the distribution system” so that really only precludes you from using sites very near to your entry point or far ends of the system. Pick locations somewhere near the middle of the building or system that get a good turnover of water throughout the day. Pick locations that are easily accessible and are fairly clean both physically and in air quality. Choose locations that have a good sampling faucet that is easily sterilized, or better yet have a sampling faucet installed at that location.

Also consider sampling locations that have other good locations nearby for repeat sampling should you ever have an “unsafe” sample from that location. If possible, generally stay away from outside faucets, swing faucets, faucets exposed to animals or little used faucets on long dead-end sections of plumbing.

Lead & Copper Sampling Sites

Choosing suitable sites for meeting the requirements for Lead & Copper sampling is a little more tricky because they need to meet the federal criteria for materials and year of installation if possible. These criteria are identified in “Tiers” which require the use of sites that are known or more apt to utilize copper or lead piping and/or lead-based solder installed after 1982. If sites that meet this criteria are not available, you're then required to use sites with plumbing materials commonly used throughout the system.

Once again, it's important to use sites with faucets that are used frequently enough to get a good turnover of water every day. These should have cold, untreated water available in either kitchens or bathrooms. It's also important to use sites where you have some control over when the sample is collected. Prior to collection the water must have been left standing in the pipes for at least 6-hours, but you want to stay as close to that 6-hour mark as possible. Many people like to wait overnight, but remember that an overnight sample generally has water standing in the pipes for twice the required timeframe, thus a higher probability of containing elevated levels of dissolved plumbing materials.

Sampling Plan Completion

If you have any questions on suitable sampling sites, contact your regional DNR Rep (Water Supply Specialist) or WRWA Circuit Rider. Once sites have been identified, simply enter in the pertinent information in the forms on the following pages and send them to your DNR Rep. Keep a copy for your records, and let other people know where it is should you not be available and someone else needs to do your sampling.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING SITE PLAN

SYSTEM NAME: _____ PWS ID#: _____

CERTIFIED OPERATOR: _____

NUMBER OF UNITS: _____ NUMBER OF WELLS: _____

MONTHLY OR QUARTERLY SAMPLING: _____

DATE: _____

Site#	Sample Site Location	Faucet Location	Faucet Type
<i>Example</i>	<i>Unit 13 or 1957 Oak St. etc.</i>	<i>Outdoor Tap, Kitchen Tap, etc.</i>	<i>Brass Tap, Swing Faucet, etc.</i>
1			
2			
3			
4			
5			
6			

Note: Your sampling program should be designed to regularly sample all zones of the water supply system. You should have at least 4 sample sites so that samples will be collected throughout the system and will be representative of the water being supplied to your residents. Installation of special sample taps may be necessary to ensure that the sampler has adequate and accessible sample locations.

Please Complete this form and return to your DNR Regional Office at:

Notes/Comments:

Map/System Diagram: