



6PPDQ Stormwater Field Protocol Development

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Stormwater Work Group 6PPD

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**Tubing
Material**

**Carboy
Material &
Time of Contact**

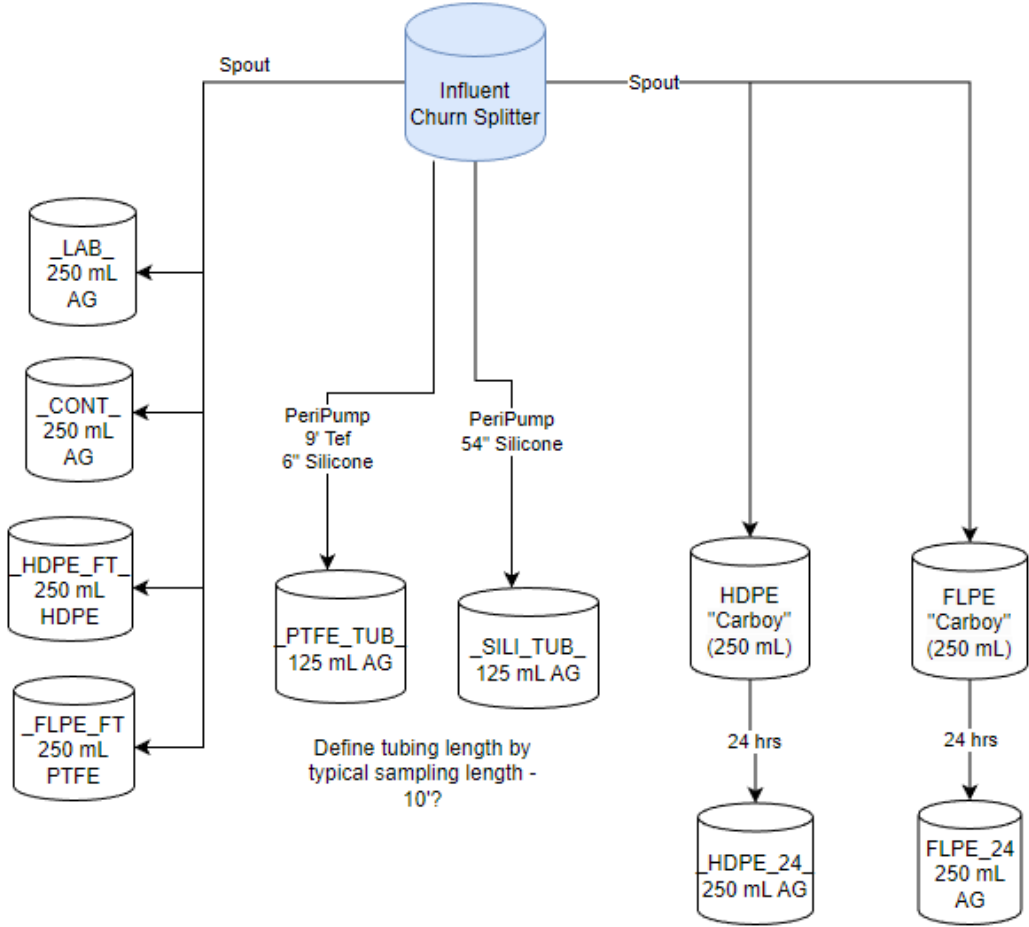
Experimental Groups

Code	Description	Purpose
CONT	Control sample - Amber glass bottle filled directly from churn splitter and Field Duplicate	Control + Field Duplicate
HDPE_FT	HDPE bottle sample - Bottle filled directly from churn splitter, held in bottle until analysis.	Evaluate 6PPD-q loss due to sorption to HDPE
HDPE_24	HDPE “carboy” sample - Bottle filled directly from churn splitter, held in bottle for 24 hours prior to transfer to amber glass bottle at laboratory.	Emulate typical HDPE exposure time for composite sampling and evaluate 6PPD-q loss due to sorption to HDPE.
FLPE_FT	FLPE bottle sample - Bottle filled directly from churn splitter, held in FLPE bottle until analysis.	Evaluate 6PPD-q loss due to sorption to FLPE
FLPE_24	FLPE “carboy” sample - Bottle filled directly from churn splitter, held in bottle for 24 hours prior to transfer to amber gloss bottle at laboratory.	Emulate typical FLPE exposure time for composite sampling and evaluate 6PPD-q loss due to sorption to FLPE.
PTFE_TUB	PTFE Tubing - PTFE tubing (10-feet) attached to silicone tubing (1-foot) within a peristaltic pump will be used to extract water from the churn splitter to fill sample bottle	Evaluate 6PPD-q loss due to use of a PTFE-to-Silicone tubing and peristaltic pump sampling method
SILI_TUB	Silicone Tubing - Silicone tubing (2-feet) within a peristaltic pump will be used to extract water from the churn splitter to fill sample bottle	Evaluate 6PPD-q loss due to use of a silicone tubing and peristaltic pump sampling method

Equipment and Lab Testing

SampleName Structure
EQUIP_[IN/OUT]_[GROUP]_[GRAB #]
(eg EQUIP_OUT_HOLD48_9)
Bottles can come come pre-labeled

EACH SAMPLE = ~ 13 L into churn splitter
Fresh Tubing?!?!
6 125-mL AGs direct
2 1.5-gal carboys (fresh?)
2 125-mL AGs (indirect from carboys)

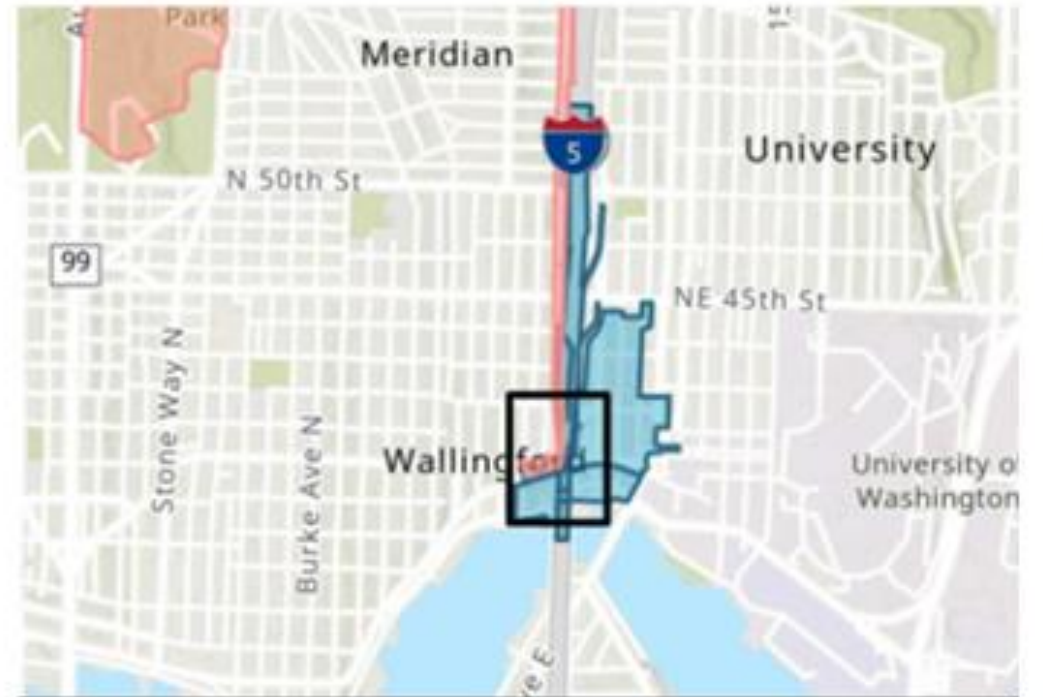





Field Sheet Protocol Equipment Testing

table with columns:

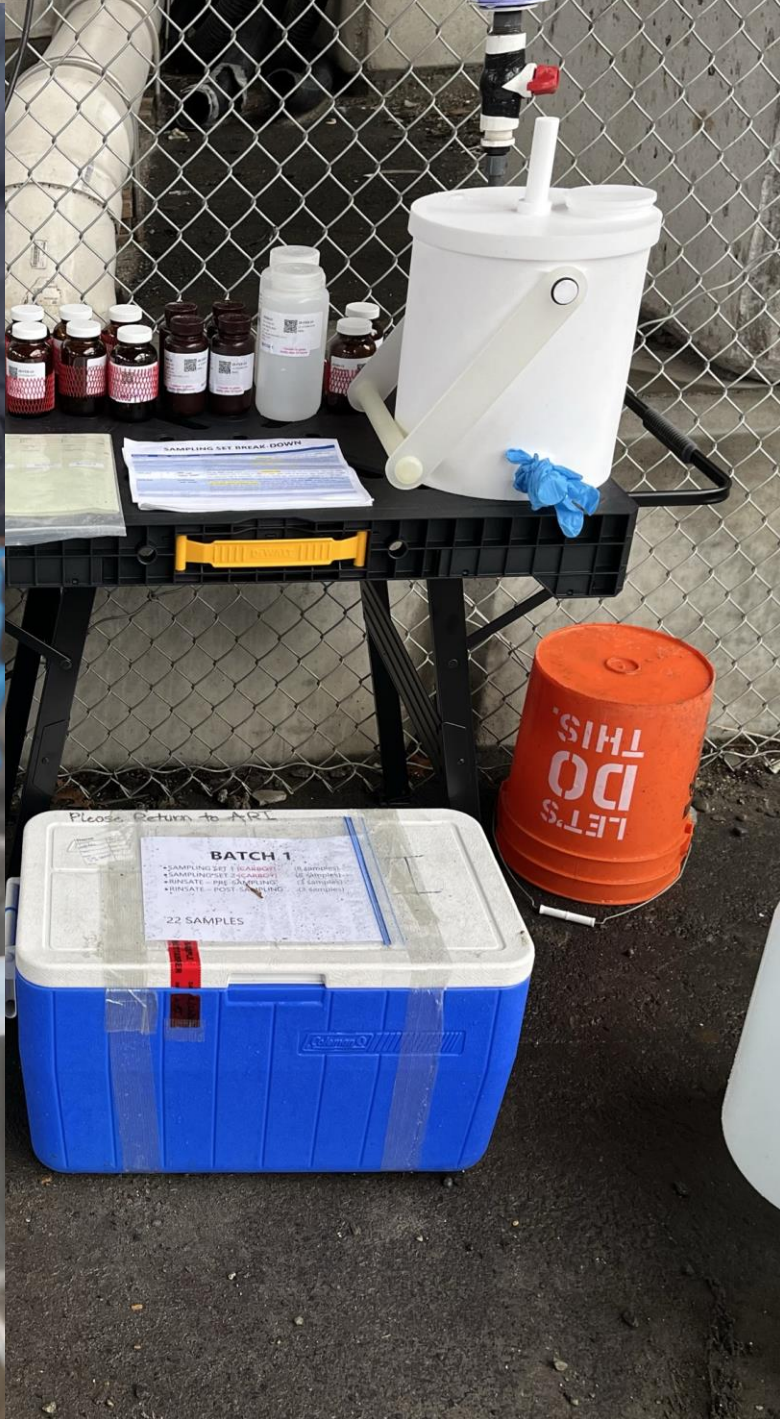
- Influent/Effluent: (pre-fill)
- Grab #: (pre-filled 1-10)
- Date:
- Time:
- Notes:
- Check Box for each grab



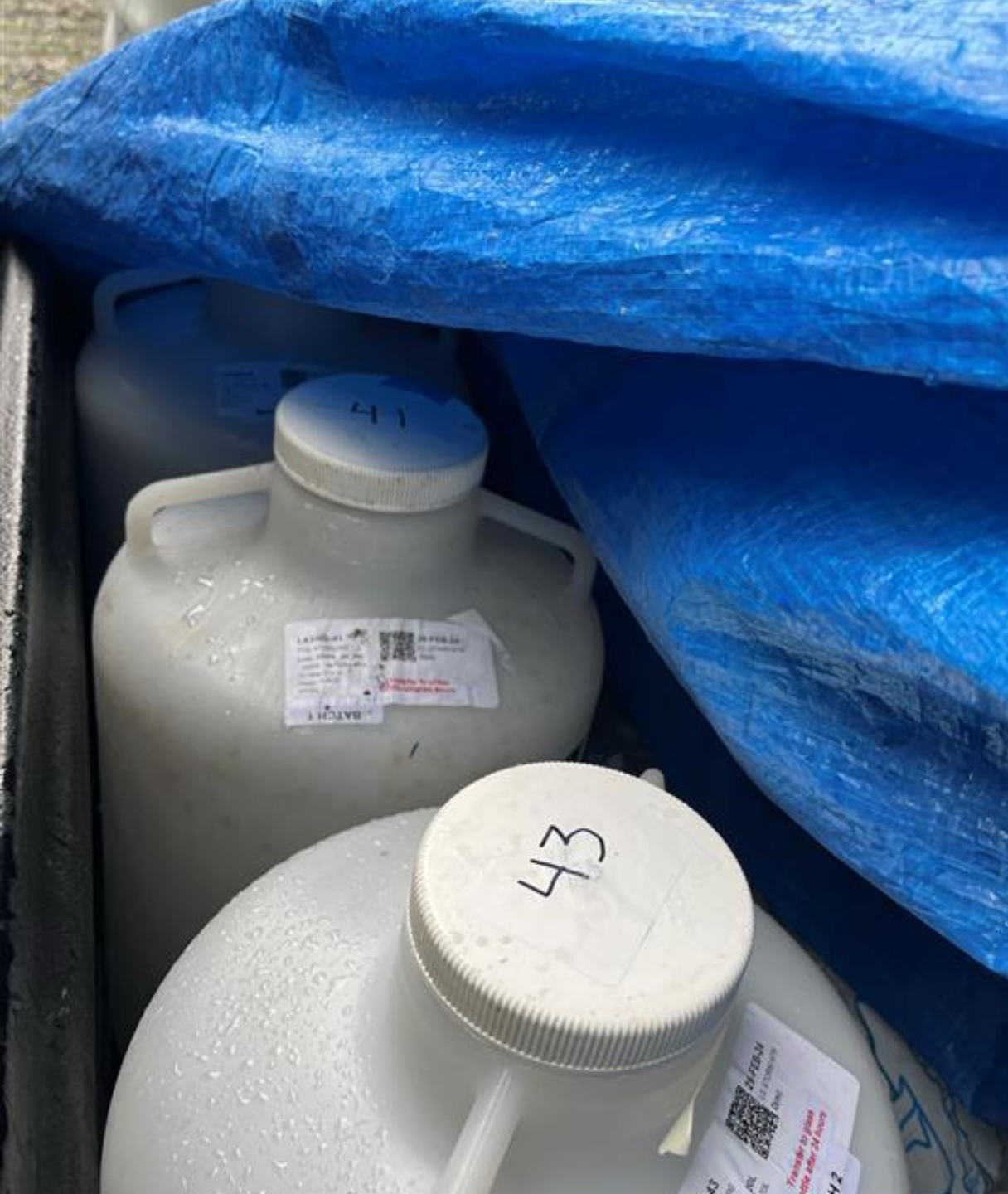


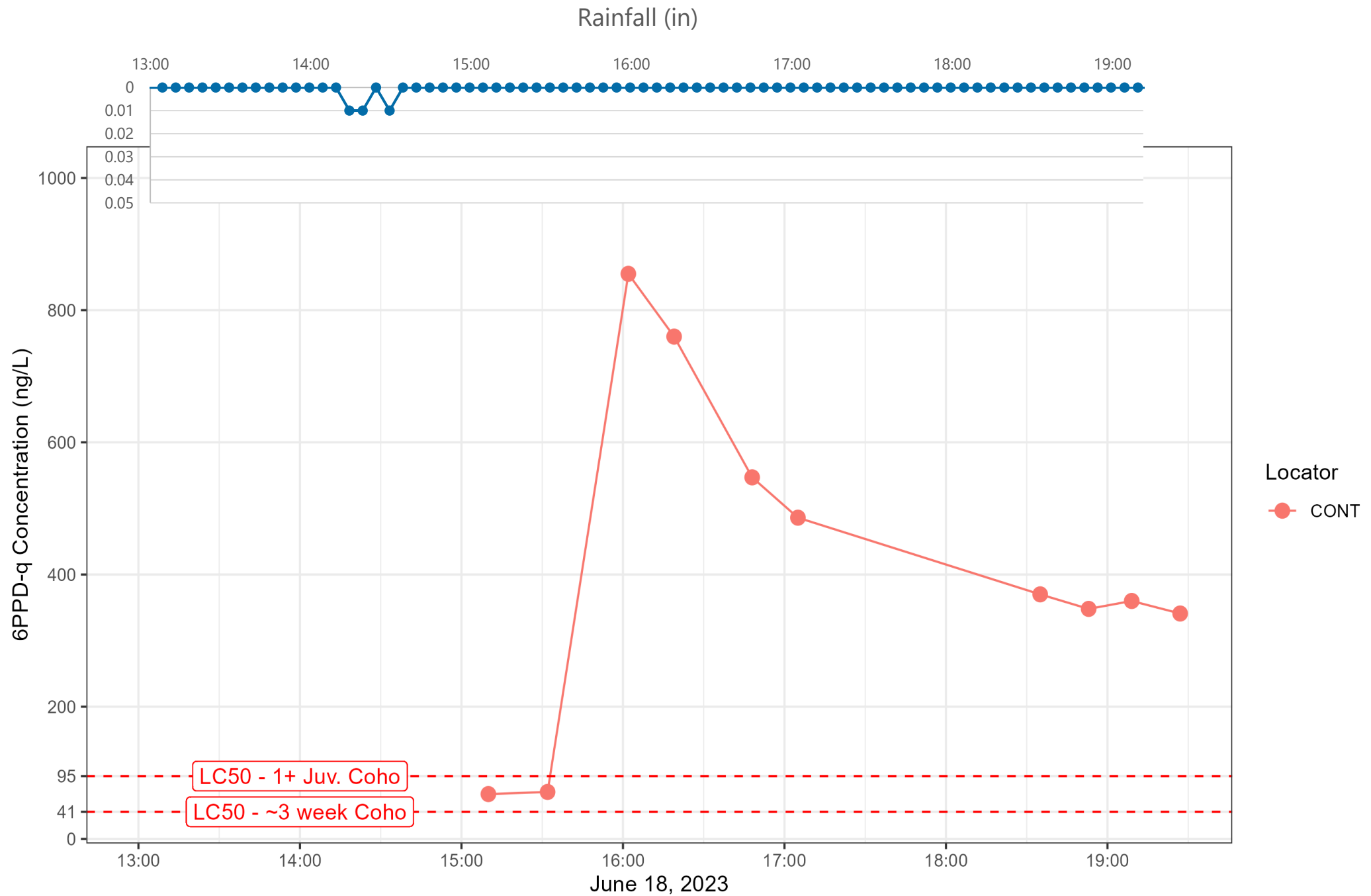
-  Project Area
- Drainage Areas
-  North Outfall 1
-  North Outfall 2

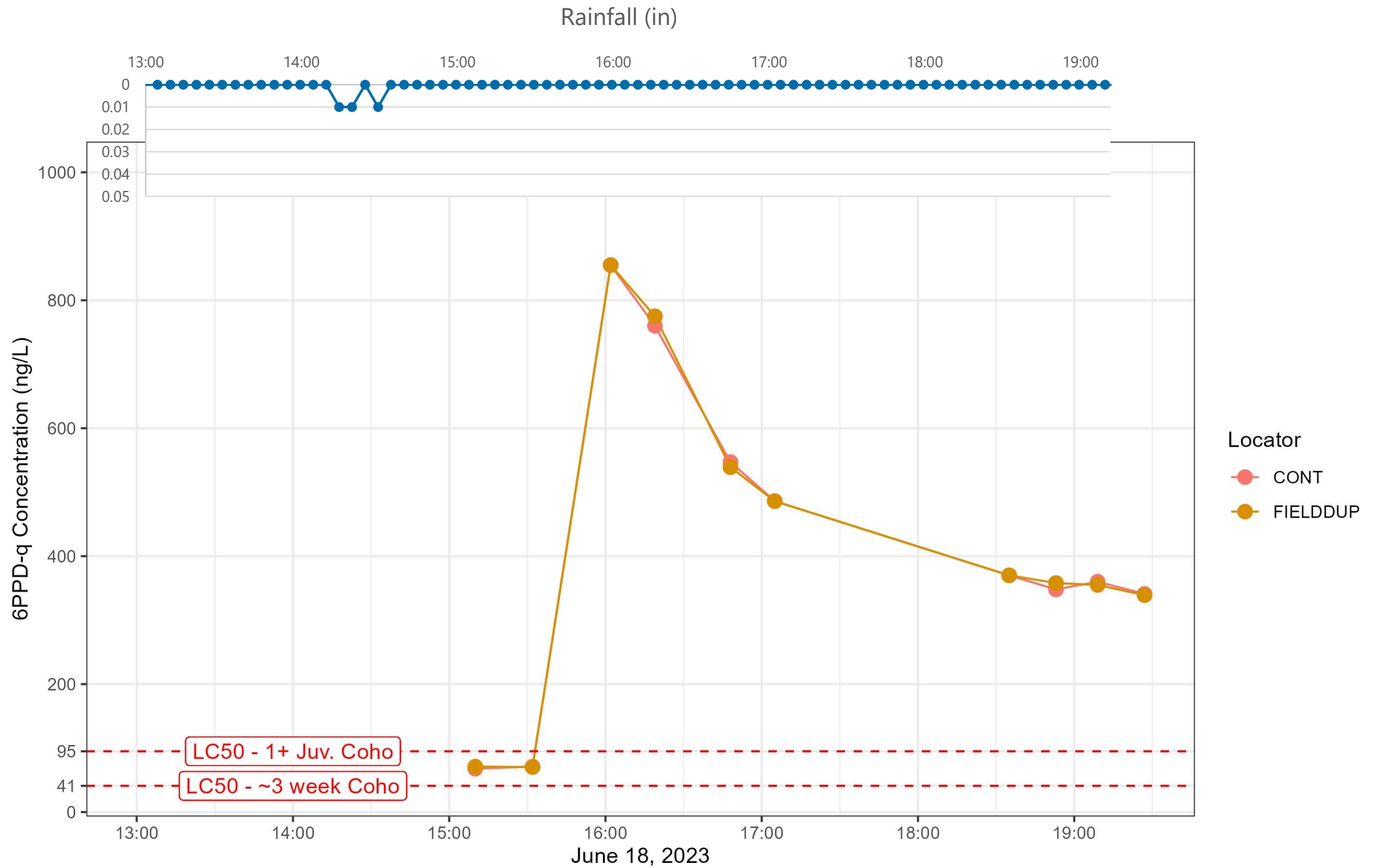
SCTF drainage area in blue. Seattle, Washington.

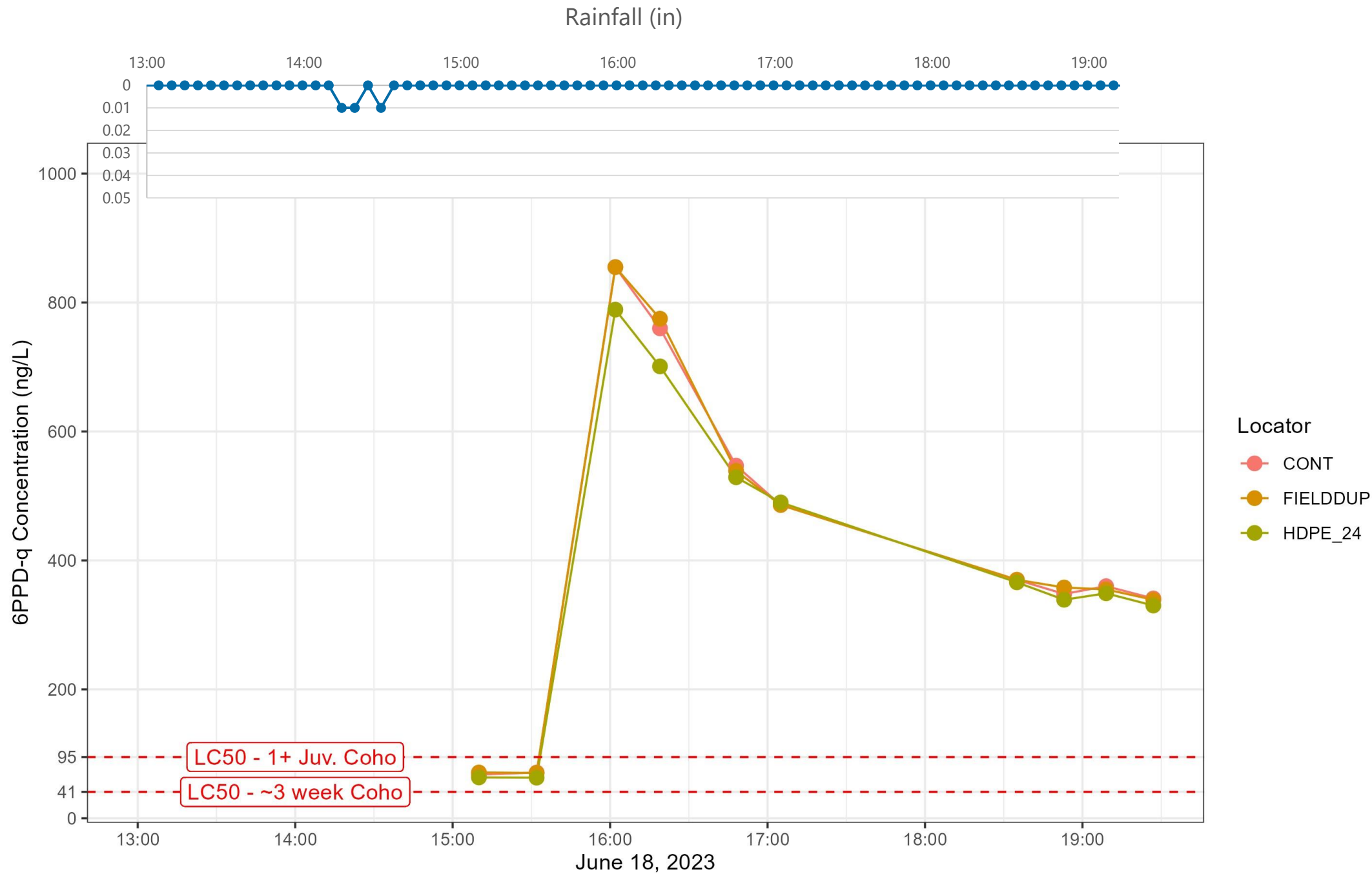


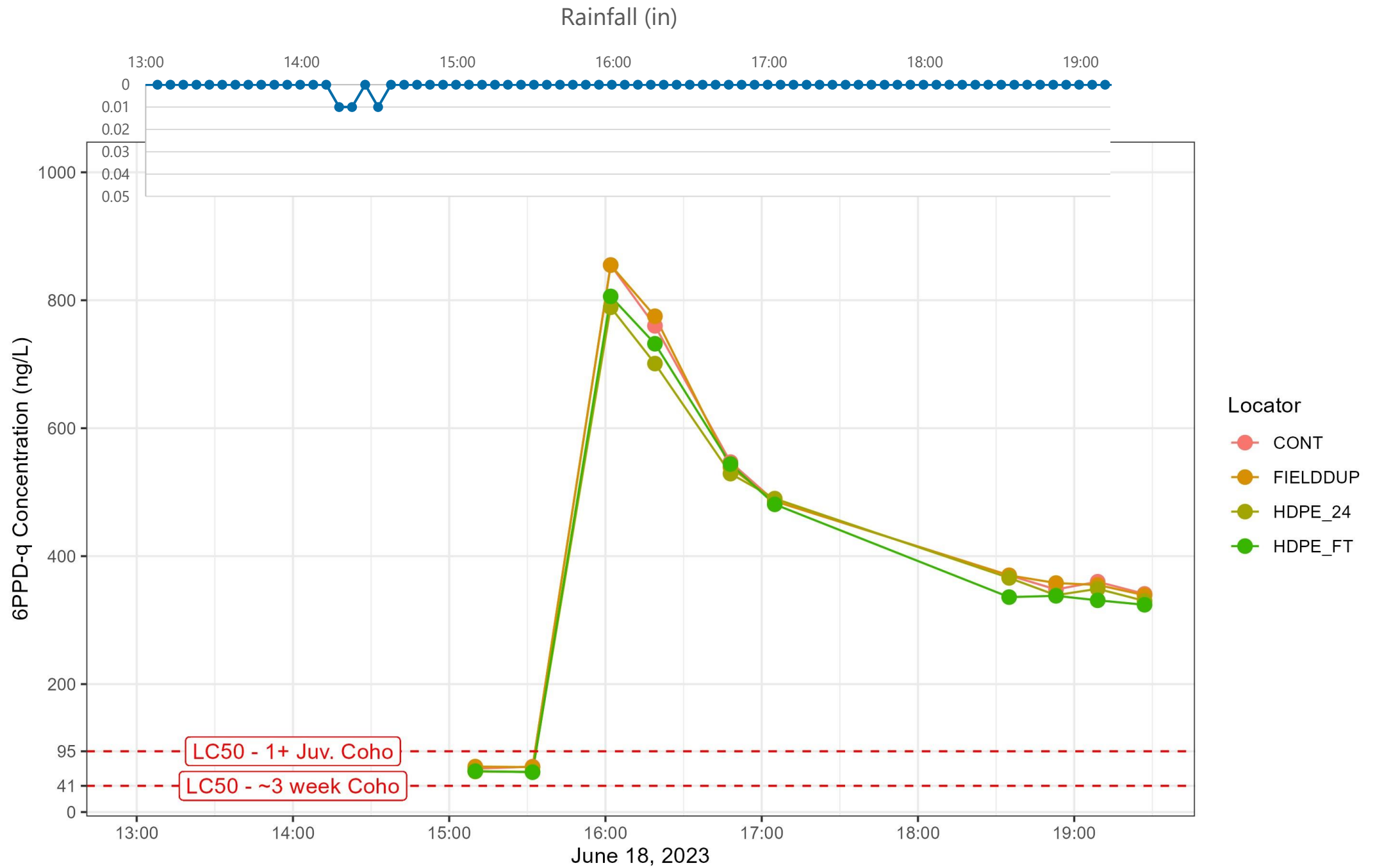


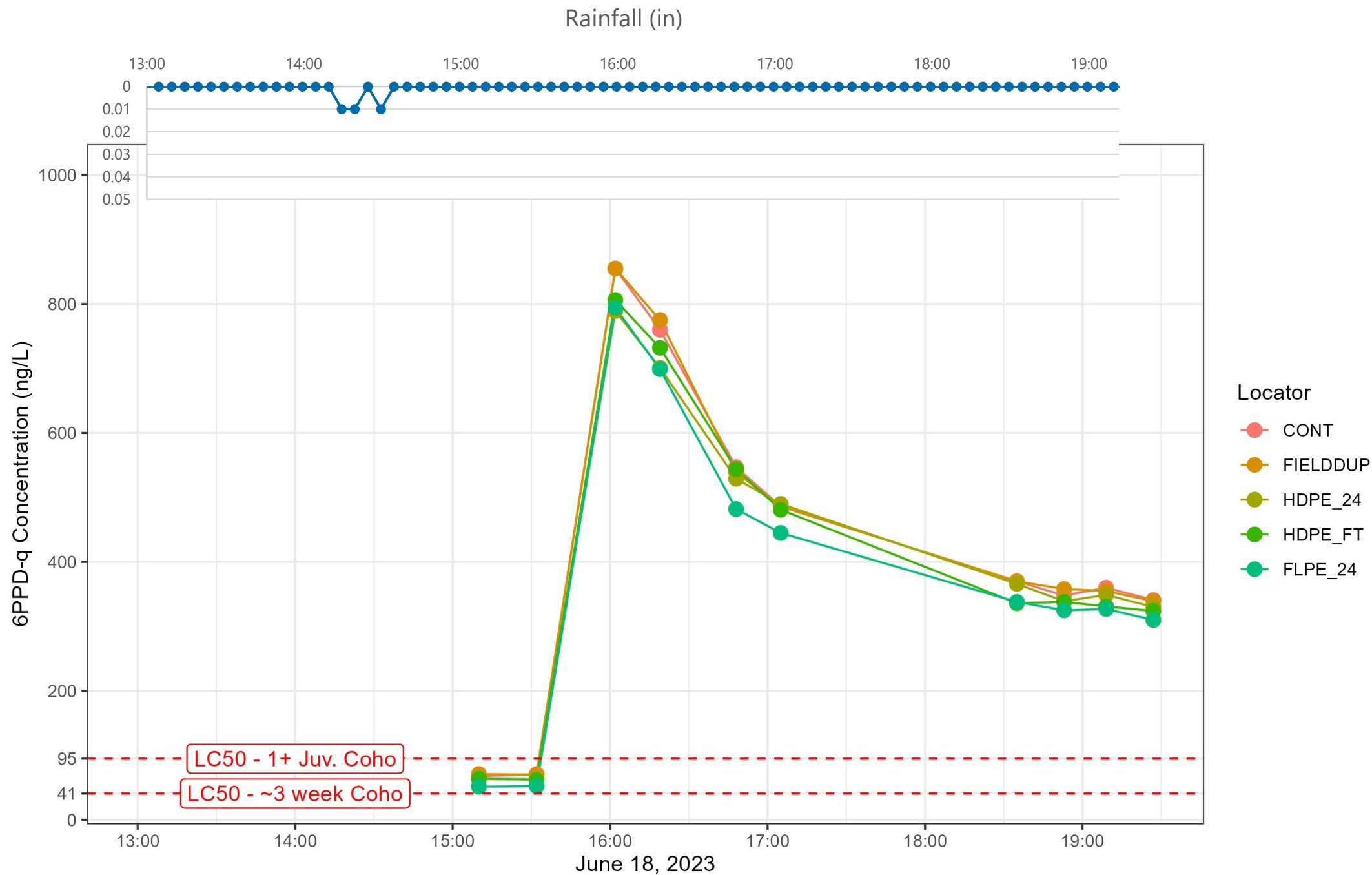


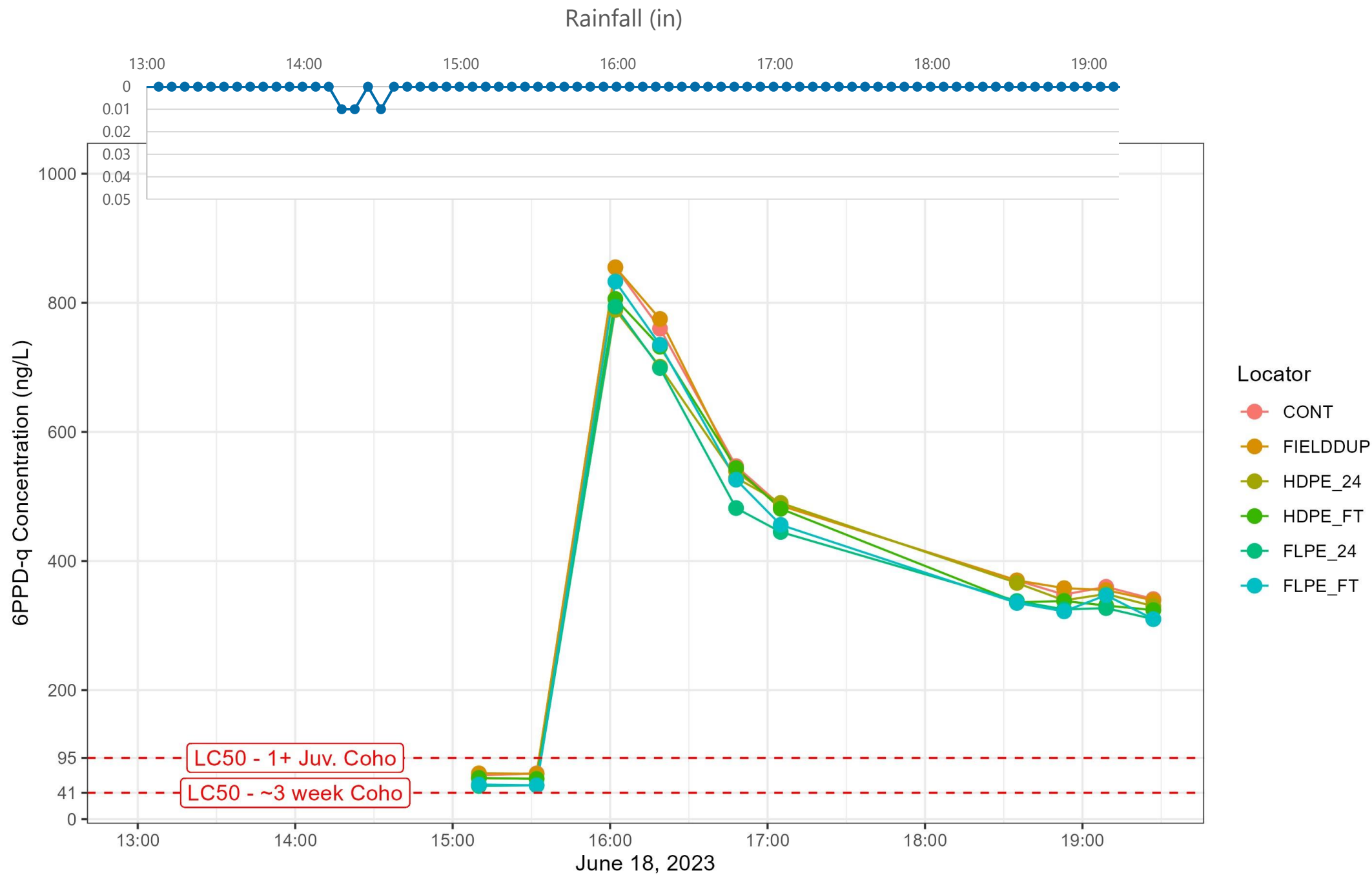


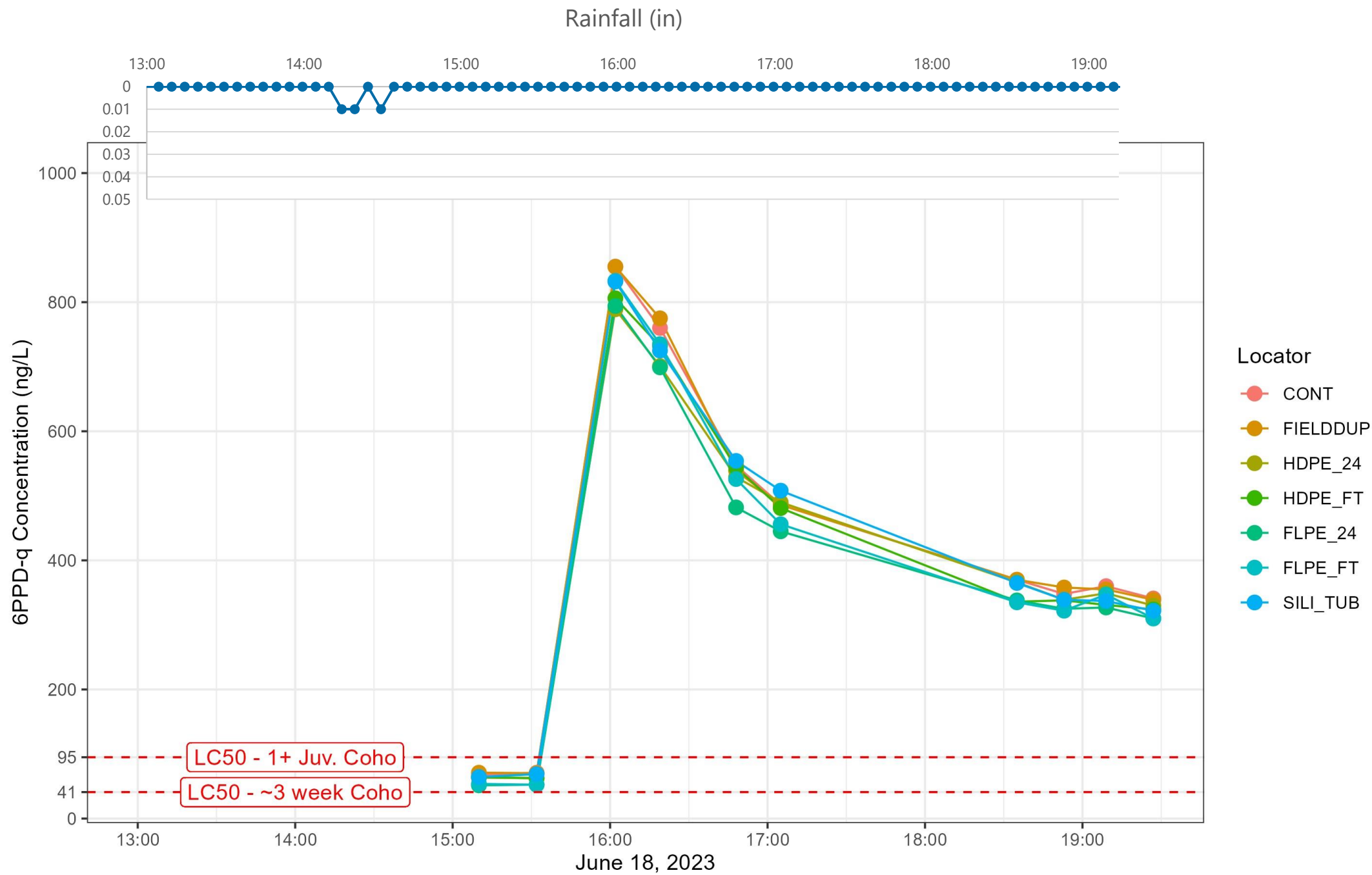


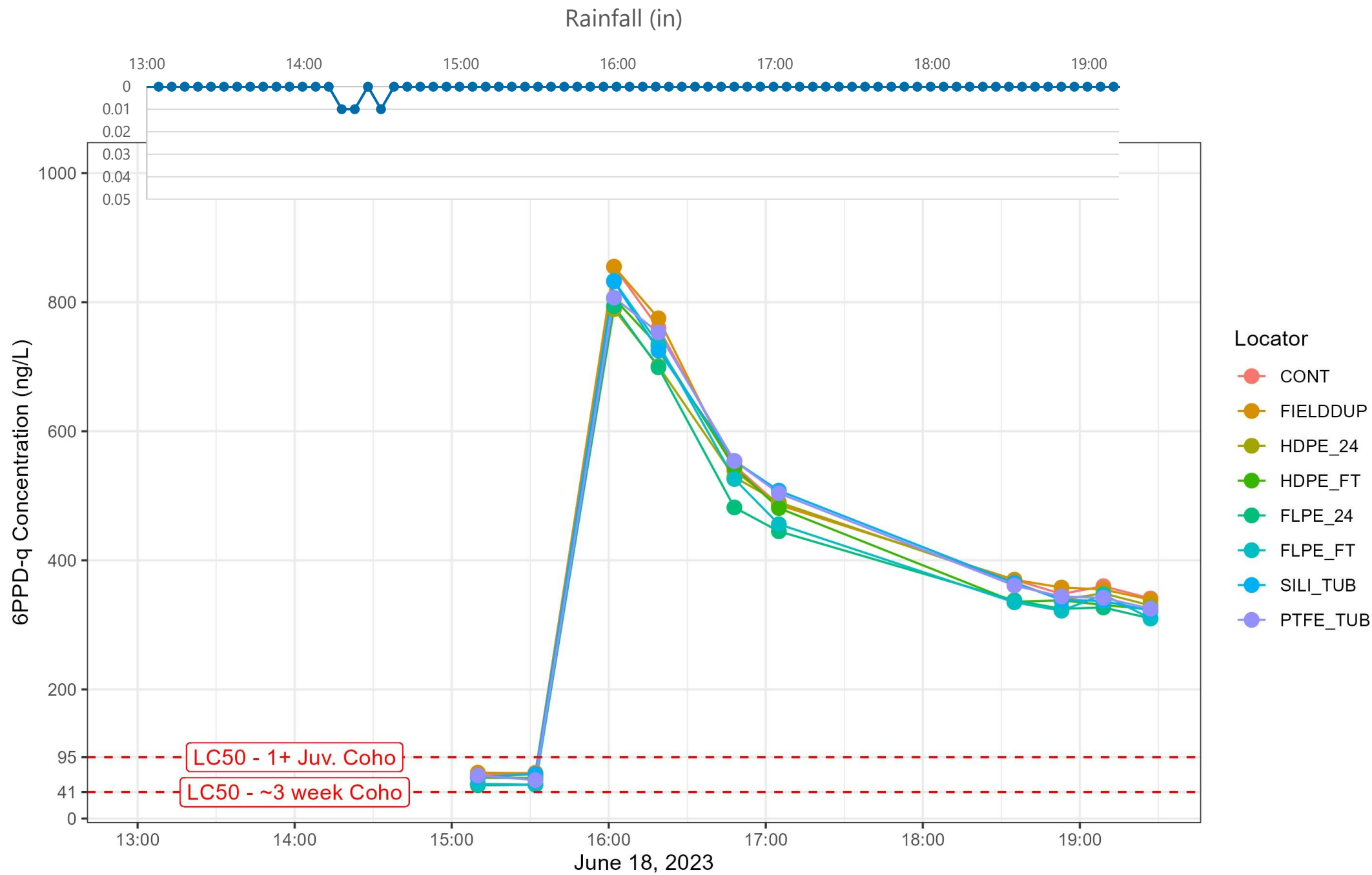


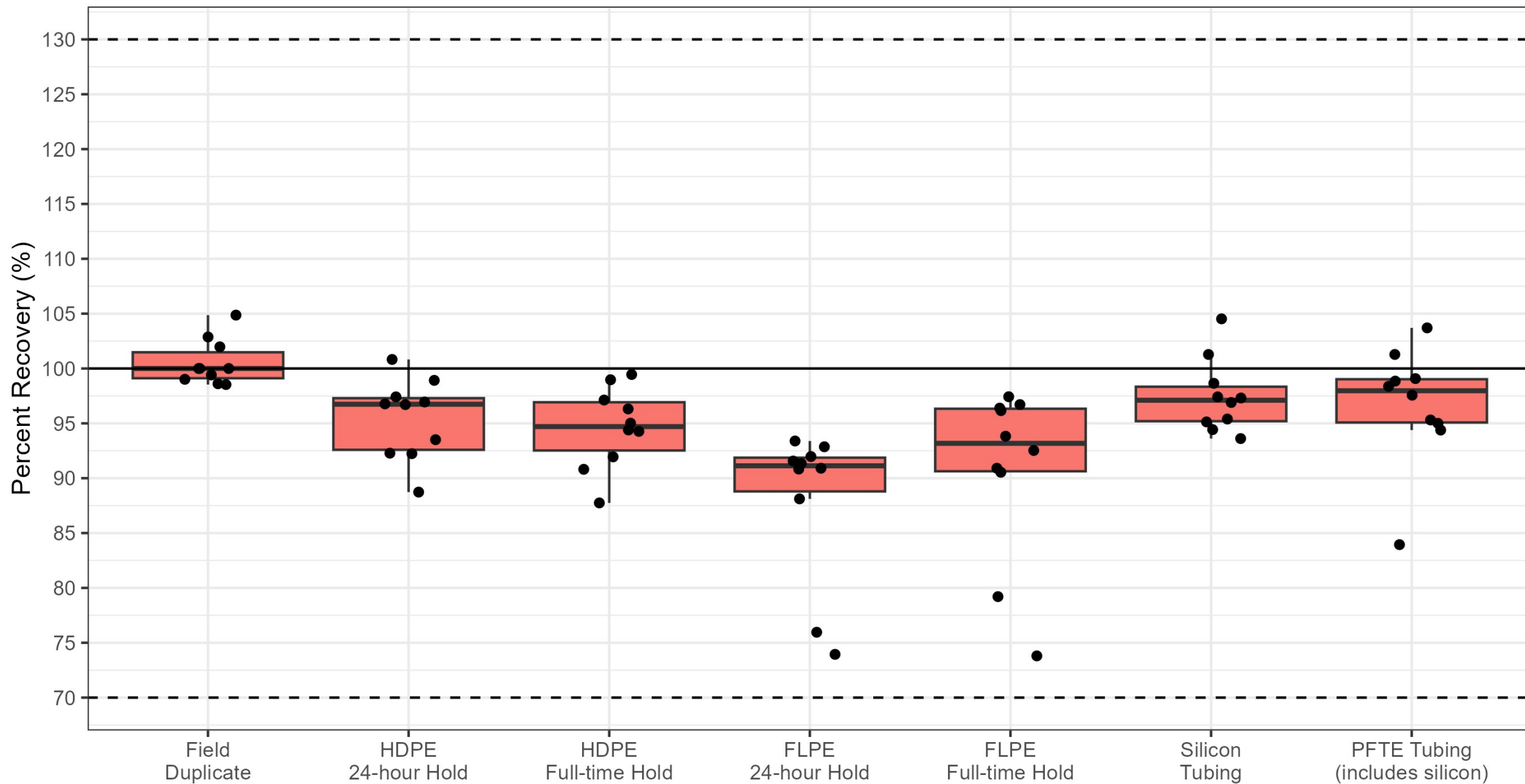












Field Protocol and Lab Results

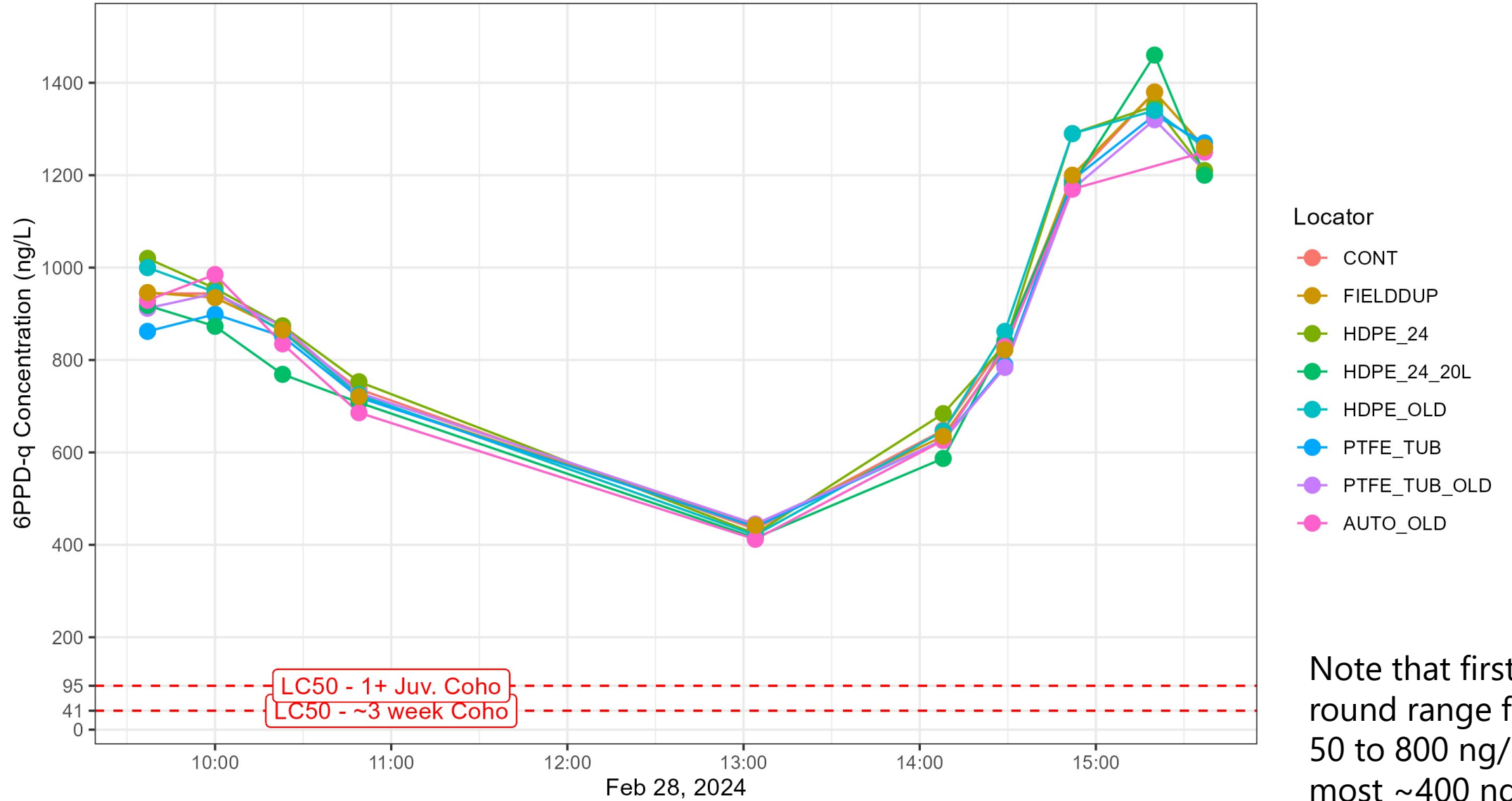
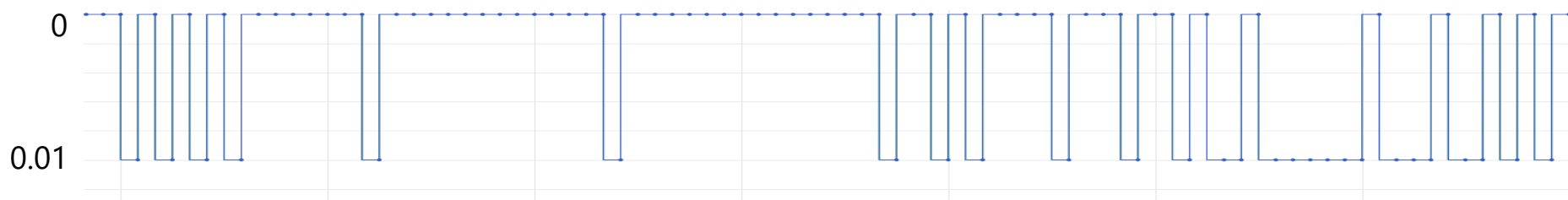
Group Code	Test Group	Mean Percent Difference	Mean Percent Recovery	Wilcoxon Paired p-value	Permutation Paired Test p-value
FIELDDDUP	Field Duplication (FIELDDDUP)	0.5%	101%	0.80	0.57
PTFE_TUB	PTFE (Teflon) Tubing	-3.3%	97%	0.14	0.13
SILI_TUB	Silicone Tubing	-2.5%	98%	0.11	0.11
HDPE_24	HDPE Bottle (24 hours)	-4.6%	<u>95%</u>	<0.01	<0.01
HDPE_FT	HDPE Bottle (until extraction)	-5.4%	<u>95%</u>	<0.01	<0.01
FLPE_24	FLPE Bottle (24 hours)	-11.9%	88%	<0.01	<0.01
FLFE_FT	FLPE Bottle (until extraction)	-9.3%	91%	<0.01	<0.01

ROUND 2!

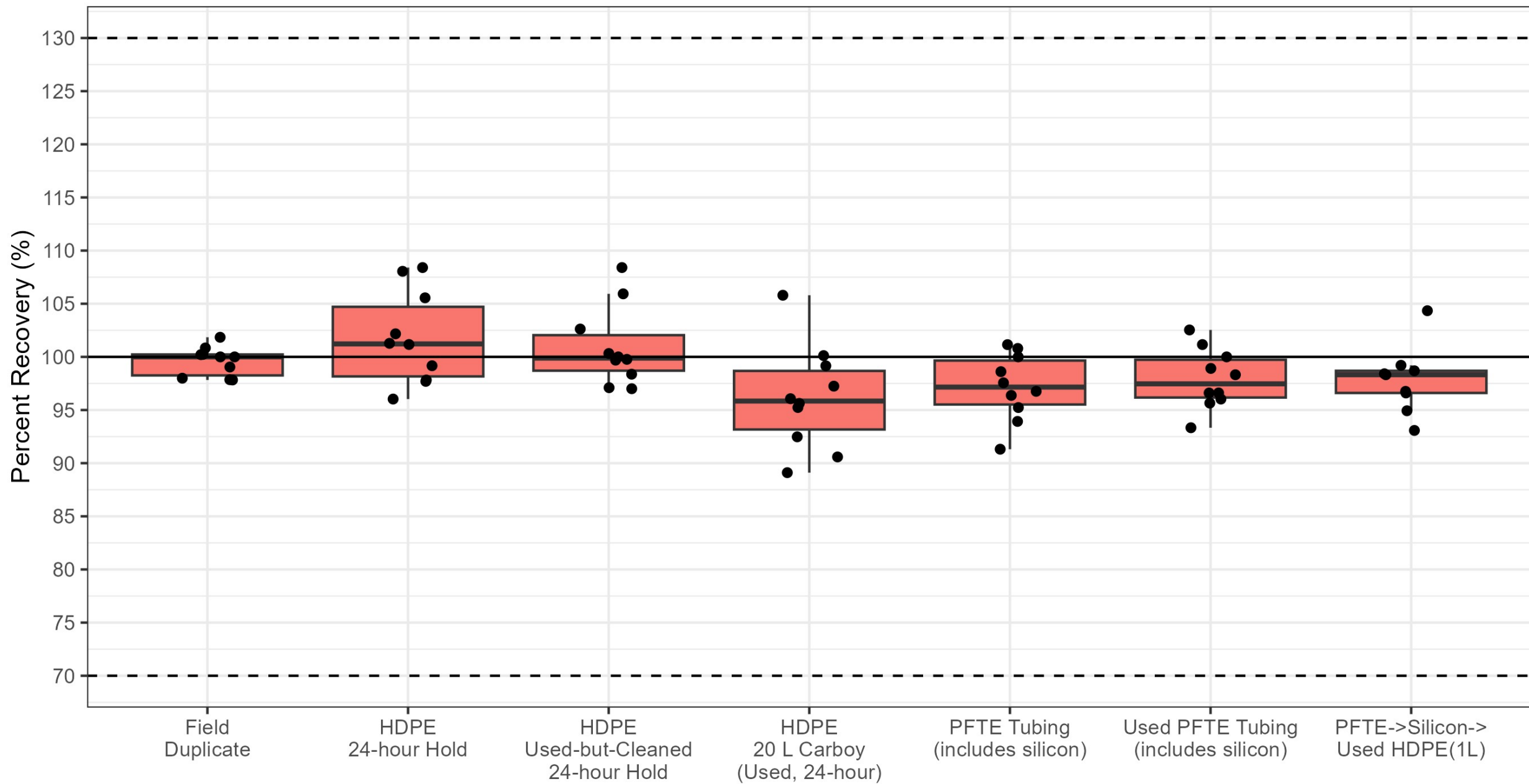


Field Protocol and Lab Results – Round 2

Group Code	Test Group
Control	250mL Amber Glass
FieldDup	250mL Amber Glass - <i>Field Duplication</i>
HDPE_24	250mL HDPE (24-hour hold -> amber glass)
HDPE_24_20L	20 L HDPE Carboy filled to 2 L (used-but-cleaned at lab) (24-hour hold -> amber glass)
HDPE_OLD	250mL USED HDPE (used-but-cleaned at lab) (24-hour hold -> amber glass)
PTFE_TUB	PTFE (Teflon) Tubing -> Amber Glass
PTFE_TUB_OLD	PTFE (Teflon) Tubing -> Silicon -> Amber Glass (previously used for stormwater sampling)
AUTO_OLD (Full Meal Deal)	PTFE-> Silicon (tubing previously used for stormwater sampling) -> 1L HDPE (used-but-cleaned at lab, filled to 250 mL) (24-hour hold -> amber glass)



Note that first round range from 50 to 800 ng/L, most ~400 ng/L










Field Protocol and Lab Results – Round 2

Group Code	Test Group	Second Round (2/28/2024)			First Round (6/18/2023)		
		Mean RPD (%)	Mean Recovery (%)	Permutation Paired Test p-value	Mean RPD (%)	Mean Recovery (%)	Permutation Paired Test p-value
FieldDup	Field Duplication (FIELDDUP)	0.4%	99.6%	0.3190	-0.5%	101%	0.6090
HDPE_24	HDPE (24-hour hold)	-1.7%	<u>102%</u>	0.3190	4.6%	<u>95.4%</u>	0.0059
HDPE_24_20L	HDPE (20 L carboy, used-but-cleaned)	3.9%	96.1%	0.0913	Not Assessed		
HDPE_OLD	HDPE (used-but-cleaned)	-0.9%	101%	0.4310	Not Assessed		
PTFE_TUB	PTFE (Teflon) Tubing	2.8%	97.2%	0.0194	3.2%	96.7%	0.1290
PTFE_TUB_OLD	PTFE (Teflon) Tubing -> Silicon (previously used)	2.1%	97.9%	0.0310	Not Assessed		
AUTO_OLD (FullMealDeal)	PTFE->Silicon (used) -> 1L HDPE (used-but-cleaned)	2.2%	97.8%	0.0968	Not Assessed		

Recommended Field Protocol

Table 2. Summary of 6PPDQ Stormwater Composite Sampling Recommendations.

Component	Recommendation
Carboy Material	Use amber glass or clear glass with protection from light.
	HDPE can be used with minimal 6PPDQ loss. 
	Avoid silicone or rubber gaskets on carboy lids where possible.
Carboy Size	Select the smallest feasible size to minimize headspace and surface area to volume ratio.
Sample Tubing	Use PTFE-lined sample intake tubing. 
	Short sections of silicone tubing may be used if necessary to operate peristaltic pumps. 
Tubing Installation	Use the minimum necessary length of all tubing to minimize contact with sorptive materials.
	Intake tubing should be installed in conduit or otherwise out of direct sunlight. 
Sampler Installation	Automated samplers should be programmed to fully rinse and flush sample intake lines for each aliquot.
	Intake tubing should be rinsed with deionized water prior to target storm events. 
	Sample aliquot volume should be calculated to ensure minimal headspace in the final sample volume.
Sample Handling	Keep samples on ice and out of direct sunlight as required by EPA Method 1634 ^a . 
	During field handling and transportation to the laboratory, avoid agitating the carboy to prevent unnecessary contact between sample volume and carboy materials.
Quality Control Samples	Collect equipment rinsate blanks prior to sample collection, upon conclusion of the monitoring period, and in the middle of extended monitoring periods to identify potential contamination 
	Collect field duplicate samples for every ten primary samples collected.

Links to Documents

[Memo: 6PPDQ Roadway Runoff Stormwater Composite Sampling Protocol Recommendations](#)

[2023-2024 Summary Report 6PPDQ in Highway Runoff and BMP Effectiveness
Seattle, Washington and Portland, Oregon](#)

<https://www.herrerainc.com/publications/>

Conclusions and Remaining Questions

Conclusion:

- The typical auto-sampling configuration is appropriate for sampling 6PPDQ in highway runoff and other stormwater with higher concentrations.

Questions:

- What about contamination/loss when the source water has low(er) 6PPDQ levels (e.g., streams, lakes)?
- How does 6PPDQ gains/losses compare to other parameters (e.g., zinc, phosphorus)?
- Why was there higher losses for FLPE?

Acknowledgements

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Questions?

Are you lost?