CLIENT GUIDELINES
Soil Sampling for Pesticide Analysis

The information in this guideline is being provided to you as a resource to enable you to develop a sampling plan for your operation prior to sampling and sending your sample to PrimusLabs.com for analysis. This is not a complete procedure however, but it is based upon the requirements of California Dept. of Food and Agriculture's Pesticide Enforcement Investigative Sampling Manual and FDA's Investigations Operations Manual.

The analytical results for these samples are representative only of the actual sample sent to PrimusLabs.com (please see the Disclaimer of Warranties provided with the final approved results or on our web site – www.primuslabs.com).

General Information:

1. A maximum of 50 acres can be included in one sample. If the field to be sampled is greater than 50 acres, it must be split as necessary such that no one sample includes more than 50 acres.
2. If a field is traversed by a road, whether paved or unpaved, greater than 8 feet wide, then the field shall be treated as two separate fields and two samples must be taken.
3. All samples shall consist of 20 sub-samples, taken randomly throughout the entire plot to obtain a representative sample of the entire plot.

Sampling:

1. Enter the field within two to ten feet of the corner you have chosen as the start point.
2. Proceed in a zigzag pattern through the field ensuring that the sample is representative of the entire field.
3. The sample shall consist of 20 sub-samples. Collect the sample as follows:
    a) **Subsurface** – sample from a depth of 7" – 12". If using a soil probe, each subsample will consist of one (1) core. If using a shovel each subsample will consist of approximately ¼ pound of soil.
    b) **Surface** – using a shovel remove approximately ¼ pound of soil consisting of the top ½" of soil.
4. Place each subsample into a polyethylene bag or clean bucket and mix thoroughly.
5. After mixing all of the subsamples together, place approximately two (2) pounds of the soil into a sample bag and seal the bag. A polyethylene bag is preferred, however, a heavy paper bag may be used if it is then placed in a plastic bag for transport.
6. Ensure that each sample is specifically identified.
7. Place the sample in a cooler with ice packs for transportation to the laboratory.