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### ***B3 – Sample Handling and Custody***

There will be no analytical samples collected for this project.

### ***B4 – Analytical Methods***

There will be no samples submitted for laboratory analysis for this project.

### ***B5 – Quality Control***

#### ***Stream Habitat Evaluation***

To ensure technical proficiency and promote standardized observations between and among all Ohio EPA field staff tasked with macrohabitat assessment, participation in annual QHEI refresher training is required. The training pre-dates the onset of sampling activities by several weeks, is field-based, and typically organized and lead by a senior Fish Evaluation Group (FEG) biologist. Participants are asked to independently generate a QHEI from one or several target stream segments; this followed by a group discussion, on-site, where each component of each of the five metrics that comprise the QHEI are reviewed in detail. In this way, all investigators are obliged to revisit guidance material and reaffirm the various definitions, categories, and related classifications that underpin this key assessment tool. The annual refresher has proved an efficient method to discipline observations made by front-line field staff and as such has served as a practical check on investigator drift.

### ***B6 – Instrument/Equipment Testing, Inspection and Maintenance***

All equipment will be inspected prior to each use. Parts are repaired or replaced at this time if necessary.

### ***B7 – Instrument Calibration and Frequency***

This project will not be utilizing any equipment that requires calibration.

### ***B8 – Inspection/Acceptance of Supplies***

Supplies and consumables will be inspected upon receipt by the field sampling teams. Nearly all supplies utilized for this project are maintained and used during Ohio EPA's normal business operations. The field team leaders will be responsible for ensuring that all sample containers and all needed supplies and consumables are available in advance of all field work. It will be their responsibility to maintain and replenish stock when needed. Consumable supplies include, but are not limited to: voucher specimen containers, Lugol's iodine solution, ethyl alcohol, buffers, and miscellaneous supplies such as distilled water, disposable gloves, and towels. Field personnel will confirm that all reagents are within applicable shelf life.

### ***B9 – Data Acquisition***

This is a field data collection project. Only Ohio EPA results will be used in data summaries.

## **B10 – Data Management**

EA3 software is used to assign a permanent six-digit station ID number to each sampling location and to create a project name to associate locations so data can subsequently be exported and assessed in groups.

Field data tabulated in Sample Master® are eventually uploaded into EA3. Then, in EA3, the sample collector will review each data sheet for accuracy, validate field QC, add comments and complete edits, if necessary, before approving the sheet. This data is then available for use in IR reports. All agency files are ultimately backed up and housed in the State of Ohio Computer Center (SOCC).

The project leader will maintain the project file in a dedicated folder on SharePoint. The goal or objective is to have a complete record of all decisions about modifications of data collection, validation or interpretation between the QAPP signoff and project report completion. To achieve this, the project leader will need to be included on emails or otherwise receive summaries of all actions that meet the above description. Project photos should all be filed in the Lynx photo management system.

## **Section C – Assessment and Oversight of Data Collection**

### **C1 – Assessment and Response Actions**

#### **C1.1 – Assessments**

Periodic assessment of field sites, field equipment, and laboratory equipment is necessary to ensure that data obtained meets project needs. This is an ongoing process that continues every day during project implementation, as well as on larger scale assessments that take place less frequently (*e.g.*, annually). The assessments generally focus on readiness and consistency of implementation but also are looking for continual improvement opportunities.

Daily assessments (for each day of project activities, as applicable) include assessment of field equipment and supplies, laboratory equipment and supplies, completeness of the day's samples and associated field notes, future needs, etc.

#### **C1.2 - Response Actions**

Despite best preparations, assessments may find situations requiring corrective actions. Small day-to-day level assessment findings are often addressed by the individual doing the assessment in the field are common enough to the process to not necessitate a formal response.

Corrective action implementation will be determined by the likelihood that the situation may affect the quality of the data. Field corrective actions will be brought to the attention of the study team for consideration as to their impact on the data, their potential interest to other sampling teams/subcontractors, any future considerations for process improvement, and for their potential inclusion to the quarterly reports.

#### **C1.3 - Reporting and Resolution of Issues**

Any audits or other assessments that reveal findings of practice or procedure that do not conform to the written QAPP will be corrected as soon as possible. The study team and QA coordinator will

be notified regarding deviations.

### ***C1.4 - Data Completeness***

Success of the project will be judged by the resulting data fulfilling the needs outlined in the data objectives. Potential data gaps will be monitored as the project progresses and the project schedule will be revised to fill these gaps where they are determined to be significant or to potentially impact the fulfillment of project objectives.

### ***C2 – Reports to Management***

The project leader will receive regular updates from field staff throughout the sampling season and will report to division management during Senior Management Team meetings. Any problems that jeopardize completion of the project will lead to memorandum and consultation with program management and quality assurance staff.

The final report will consist of a support document intended to serve as the documentation to support a WQS use designation rulemakings. Aquatic life use attainment will be determined based on the applicable biological criteria.

## ***Section D – Data Validation and Usability***

### ***D1 – Data Review, Validation and Verification Requirements***

Data verification will be conducted by the study team with assistance from other DSW staff. The process will result in summaries of any differences between initial sampling and methods planned in the QAPP and results reported and available. Differences may result from samples not being collected (due to weather, scheduling, property access, etc.), or other reasons. It is also possible that additional sampling would take place because of field observations/conditions. Documenting deviations from the QAPP is the responsibility of the project leader.

All fish, macroinvertebrate, and habitat data are hand-entered into the EA3 database using a double data entry method. This helps to minimize data entry errors. Final approval of data involves a reconciliation between the paper forms and the electronic data which is completed by the data collector or a database administrator in the Ecological Assessment Unit.

Upon approval in EA3, field data cannot be revised without intervention from database administrators in the Agency's Office of Information Technology Services.

### ***D2 – Validation and Verification Methods***

Biological and habitat field sampling results will be verified and validated based on field staff experience and qualifications and adherence to training and QA/QC procedures for current and new field staff available in Subsection 1, Part A (macroinvertebrates) and Subsection 2, Part A (Fish and Habitat) in Biological Criteria for the Protection of Aquatic Life: Volume III. Standardized Biological Field Sampling and Laboratory Methods for Assessing Fish and Macroinvertebrate Communities.

### ***D3 – Reconciliation with Data Quality Objectives***

Issues related to biological and habitat data uncertainty, including any patterns of analytical or field QC uncertainties, will be assessed by field staff and their management. For most situations, issues can be addressed with acknowledgement of factors captured in the sample metadata which can confirm, explain, and document the data quality concern. Significant, persistent, or unresolved issues will be brought to the attention of the project study team, division QC personnel, and Ecological Assessment Unit and/or DSW management for further evaluation. This combination of personnel will assess how to best label affected data for storage in the EA3 database and how to eliminate or limit any similar problems going forward. Consideration will also be given on how best to memorialize data limitations or anomalies as the data is transferred to other databases, so that future users of the sampling data are aware of any data quality issues or limitations.

### ***References***

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- Ohio Environmental Protection Agency. 2019. Surface Water Field Sampling Manual for water column chemistry, bacteria and flows. Division of Surface Water. Columbus, Ohio. Version 7.0, April 22, 2019.
- \_\_\_\_\_. 2019b. Surface Water Field Sampling Manual Appendix II
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- \_\_\_\_\_. 1989b, 2006. Qualitative Habitat Evaluation Index (QHEI); Rationale, Methods, and Application