



Designation: D 5680 – 95a

Standard Practice for Sampling Unconsolidated Solids in Drums or Similar Containers¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers typical equipment and methods for collecting samples of unconsolidated solids in drums or similar containers. These methods are adapted specifically for sampling drums having a volume of 110 U.S. gal (416 L) or less. These methods are applicable to hazardous material, product, or waste. Specific sample collection and handling requirements should be described in the site-specific work plan.

1.2 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

1.3 *This standard does not purport to address all of the safety concerns, if any, associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this standard to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- C 702 Practice for Reducing Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size²
- D 4547 Practice for Sampling Waste and Soils for Volatile Organics³
- D 4687 Guide for General Planning of Waste Sampling³
- D 4700 Guide for Soil Sampling from the Vadose Zone⁴
- D 5088 Practice for the Decontamination of Field Equipment Used at Non-Radioactive Waste Sites⁴
- D 5283 Practice for Generation of Environmental Data Related to Waste Management Activities: Quality Assurance and Quality Control Planning³
- D 5451 Practice for Sampling with a Trier Sampler³
- E 300 Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals⁵
- D 5633 Practice for Sampling With a Scoop³

2.2 NSC Document:

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-34 on Waste Management and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D34.01 on Sampling and Monitoring.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.02.

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.04.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.08.

⁵ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 15.05.

Accident Prevention Manual for Industrial Operations, 1992⁶

2.3 Government Documents:⁷

- Drum Handling Practices at Hazardous Waste Sites*, EPA/600/2-86/013, January 1986
- Soil Sampling and Analysis for Volatile Compounds*, EPA/540/4-91/001, February 1991
- Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities*, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health (NIOSH), Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA), U.S. Coast Guard (USCG), and U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), October 1985

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *bonding*—touching the sample equipment to the drum to form an electrically conductive path to minimize potential electrical differences between the sampling equipment and the drum, reducing the buildup of static electricity.

3.1.2 *bung*—usually a 2-in. (5.1-cm) or 3/4-in. (1.3-cm) diameter threaded plug designed specifically to close a bung hole.

3.1.3 *bung hole*—an opening in a barrel or drum through which it can be filled, emptied, or vented.

3.1.4 *deheading*—removal of the lid of a closed-head drum; usually accomplished with a drum deheader.

3.1.5 *drum*—implies any drum, barrel, or non-bulk container of 5 to 110 U.S. gal (19 to 416 L) capacity.

3.1.6 *pail*—a small container, usually with a capacity of 5 U.S. gal. Pails typically have bungs or spouts, or the entire lid can be removed.

3.1.7 *paperwork*—all required site documentation, which may include the manifests, waste profiles, material safety data sheets (MSDS), site forms, sample labels, custody seals, and chain of custody forms.

3.1.8 *unconsolidated*—for solid material, the characteristic of being uncemented or uncompacted, or both, and separated easily into smaller particles.

3.1.9 *work plan*—a plan specific to a particular site; for conducting activities specified in the plan.

⁶ Available from National Safety Council, P.O. Box 558, Itasca, IL 60143-0558.

⁷ Available from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 The drum and its contents are inspected, and appropriate sampling equipment is selected. A clean sampling device is then used to auger, scoop, or core into the unconsolidated solid material to be sampled. The sample is collected and placed in a sample container. The sampling device is then either disposed of or cleaned and decontaminated.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This practice is intended for use in collecting samples of unconsolidated solid materials from drums or similar containers, including those that are unstable, ruptured, or compromised otherwise. Special handling procedures (for example, remote drum opening, overpressurized drum opening, drum deheading, etc.) are described in *Drum Handling Practices at Hazardous Waste Sites*.

6. Interferences

6.1 The condition of the materials to be sampled and the condition and accessibility of the drums will have a significant impact on the selection of sampling equipment.

7. Pre-Sampling

7.1 General Principles and Precautions:

7.1.1 Samples should be collected in accordance with an appropriate work plan (Practice D 5283 and Guide D 4687). This plan must include a worker health and safety section because there are potential hazards associated with opening drums as well as potentially hazardous contents. See *Occupational Safety and Health Guidance Manual for Hazardous Waste Site Activities* for information on health and safety at hazardous waste sites.

7.1.2 Correct sampling procedures must be applied to the conditions as they are encountered. It is impossible to specify rigid rules describing the exact manner of sample collection because of unknowns associated with each solid sampling situation. It is essential that the samples be collected by a trained and experienced sampler because of the various conditions under which drummed solids must be sampled.

7.1.3 To be able to make probability or confidence statements concerning the properties of a sampled lot, the sampling procedure must allow for some element of randomness in selection because of the possible variations in the material. The sampler should always be on the alert for possible biases arising from the use of a particular sampling device or from unexpected segregation within the material.

7.1.4 All auger, trier, thief, and scoop methods may fail a prime sampling requirement: that of random selection of sample fractions. Scoops are limited to use at or near the top surface. Augers, triers, and thieves are normally inserted in a present pattern. Particles on the bottom or along the sides of the drum may consequently never have an opportunity to be included in a sample. Sample particles should be selected by techniques that will minimize variation in measured characteristics between the available fractions and the resulting sample (Practice C 702).

7.1.5 The sampling equipment, sample preparation equipment, sample containers, etc. must be clean, dry, and inert to the material being sampled. All equipment, including sample

containers, shall be inspected before use to ensure that they are clear of obvious dirt and contamination and are in good working condition. Visible contamination shall be removed, and the equipment shall be decontaminated with the appropriate rinse materials. Decontaminated sampling equipment should be protected from contamination. This may include, but not be limited to, storage in aluminum foil, plastic bags, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) film, or other means of protection that will not impact the sample quality of intended analysis.

7.2 Basic Pre-Sampling Practices:

7.2.1 Review all paperwork.

7.2.2 Select the sampling equipment and sample containers appropriate for the material in the drum, as detailed in the work plan.

7.2.3 Enter the work zone.

7.2.4 Inspect all drums to be sampled visually. Note any abnormal conditions, including rust marks, stains, bulges, or other signs of pressurization or leaks that may require special handling. The work plan should define clearly the limiting condition under which special handling procedures shall be initiated. See *Drum Handling Practices at Hazardous Waste Sites* for information on opening overpressurized drums and the use of remotely operated drum opening equipment.

7.2.5 Stage the drums to be sampled in a designated work area if they cannot be sampled in their current location. See *Drum Handling Practices at Hazardous Waste Sites* for further information on staging turns.

7.2.5.1 Move the drums to upright, stable positions if necessary. Sufficient space shall be left between drums to prevent movement hazards.

7.2.5.2 Number or identify uniquely all drums to be sampled.

7.2.6 Perform a detailed inspection of individual drums.

7.2.6.1 Record all relevant information from drum labels, markings, data sheets, etc. in the field log book or on forms specified in the work plan.

7.2.6.2 Make sure there are no discrepancies with existing paperwork.

7.2.7 Slowly loosen the ring that secures the lid, or loosen the bung allowing any pressure or vacuum to equalize.

7.2.7.1 Precautionary Notes:

(1) If the drum or pail appears to be under positive or negative pressure (that is, a slight bulge or dimple in the lid), control the release of pressure until it has equalized. For example, if the drum or pail is equipped with bungs, loosen the smaller bung first since doing so will make it easier to control the release of pressure.

(2) If the top of the drum is dished inward (dimpled), it may “pop” when equalizing pressure, spraying the sampler with any material that is sitting on top of the drum.

(3) If there is evidence of a chemical reaction or sudden pressure buildup, the sampler should leave the area immediately and evaluate whether remote drum opening equipment should be used.

(4) For flammable or explosive materials, the drum and sampling equipment should be grounded if the generation of static electricity while opening or sampling the drum is a