



Designation: D3977 – 97 (Reapproved 2013)^{ε1}

Standard Test Methods for Determining Sediment Concentration in Water Samples¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D3977; the number immediately following the designation indicates the year of original adoption or, in the case of revision, the year of last revision. A number in parentheses indicates the year of last reapproval. A superscript epsilon (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

^{ε1} NOTE—Editorial corrections made to Table 1 in January 2014.

1. Scope

1.1 These test methods cover the determination of sediment concentrations in water and wastewater samples collected from lakes, reservoirs, ponds, streams, and other water bodies. In lakes and other quiescent-water bodies, concentrations of sediment in samples are nearly equal to concentrations at sampling points; in most instances, sample concentrations are not strongly influenced by collection techniques. In rivers and other flowing-water bodies, concentrations of sediment in samples depend upon the manner in which the samples are collected. Concentrations in isokinetically-collected samples can be multiplied by water discharges to obtain sediment discharges in the vicinity of the sampling points.

1.2 The procedures given in these test methods are used by the Agricultural Research Service, Geological Survey, National Resources Conservation Service, Bureau of Reclamation, and other agencies responsible for studying water bodies. These test methods are adapted from a laboratory-procedure manual² and a quality-assurance plan.³

1.3 These test methods include:

	Sections
Test Method A—Evaporation	8 to 13
Test Method B—Filtration	14 to 19
Test Method C—Wet-sieving-filtration	20 to 25

1.4 Test Method A can be used only on sediments that settle within the allotted storage time of the samples which usually ranges from a few days to a few weeks. A correction factor must be applied if dissolved-solids concentration exceeds about 10 % of the sediment concentration.

1.5 Test Method B can be used only on samples containing sand concentrations less than about 10 000 ppm and clay

concentrations less than about 200 ppm. The sediment need not be settleable because filters are used to separate water from the sediment. Correction factors for dissolved solids are not required.

1.6 Test Method C can be used if two concentration values are required: one for sand-size particles and one for the combination of silt and clay-size particles. The silt-clay fraction need not be settleable.

1.7 These test methods must not be confused with turbidity measurements discussed in Test Method D1889. Turbidity is the optical property of a sample that causes light rays to be scattered and absorbed; it is not an accurate measure of the mass or concentration of sediment in the sample.

1.8 These test methods contain some procedures similar to those in Test Methods D1888 which pertains to measuring particulate and dissolved matter in water.

1.9 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.10 *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*:⁴

D1129 Terminology Relating to Water

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

D1888 Methods Of Test for Particulate and Dissolved Matter in Water (Withdrawn 1989)⁵

D1889 Test Method for Turbidity of Water (Withdrawn 2007)⁵

D2777 Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias of

¹ These test methods are under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D19 on Water and are the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D19.07 on Sediments, Geomorphology, and Open-Channel Flow.

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² Guy, H. P., "Laboratory Theory and Methods for Sediment Analysis," *Techniques of Water Resources Investigations*, U.S. Geological Survey, Book 5, Chapter C1, 1941.

³ Matthes, W. J., Jr., Sholar, C., J., and George, J. R., "Quality-Assurance Plan for the Analysis of Fluvial Sediment," *U.S. Geological Survey Open File Report*, Vol 90, 1990.

⁴ For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

⁵ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

Applicable Test Methods of Committee D19 on Water
 D4410 Terminology for Fluvial Sediment
 D4411 Guide for Sampling Fluvial Sediment in Motion
 E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of water-related terms used in these test methods refer to Terminologies D1129 and D4410.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *dissolved solids*—soluble constituents in water. The quantity is determined by evaporating a water sample to visible dryness at a temperature slightly below boiling. The temperature is then raised to 105°C and held for about 2 h. This is followed by cooling in a desiccator and weighing the residue.

3.2.2 *fluvial sediment*—particles that are (a) derived from rocks or biological materials and (b) transported by flowing water.

3.2.3 *sediment concentration*—(a) the ratio of the mass of dry sediment in a water-sediment mixture to the mass of the mixture or (b) the ratio of the mass of dry sediment in a water-sediment mixture to the volume of the mixture. As indicated by Table 1, the two ratios differ except at concentrations less than 8000 mg/L.

3.2.4 *supernate*—clear, overlying liquid in a sediment sample.

3.2.5 *suspended sediment*—sediment supported by turbulent currents in flowing water or by Brownian movement.

3.2.6 *tare*—weights of empty containers used in analysis procedure.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 Suspended-sediment samples contain particles with a wide variety of physical characteristics. By presenting alternate

approaches, these test methods allow latitude in selecting analysis methods that work best with the particular samples under study.

4.2 Sediment-concentration data are used for many purposes that include: (1) computing suspended-sediment discharges of streams or sediment yields of watersheds, (2) scheduling treatments of industrial and domestic water supplies, and (3) estimating discharges of pesticides, plant nutrients, and heavy metals transported on surfaces or inside sediment particles.

5. Reagents and Materials

5.1 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean reagent water as defined by Type III of Specification D1193.

5.1.1 Requirements can usually be met by passing tap water through a mixed cation-anion exchange resin or by distillation.

6. Sampling

6.1 Flows and concentrations in river cross sections are usually unsteady; consequently, in a strict sense, samples represent conditions only at the time and location of sample collection.

6.2 A sample may consist of a single container of a water-sediment mixtures collected at (1) a specific point in a river cross section, (2) a specific vertical in a cross section (a depth-integrated sample), or (3) several verticals in a cross-section. If the verticals are equally spaced and the sample is collected at equal transit rates, it is referred to as an EWI sample. The acronym EWI (equal-width-increment) is synonymous with ETR (equal-transit-rate) which appears in many older reports. A sample may also consist of several containers filled at different points or verticals in a cross-section. If the containers are filled at centroids of equal discharge in a cross section, they are referred to as EDI samples. Details on sampling are given in Guide D4411.

7. Sample Handling

7.1 When samples arrive at the laboratory, group them according to gaging stations and then arrange each group in chronological order according to times of sample collection. Separate the samples to be analyzed for concentration from those to be analyzed for particle-size distribution or other properties. A data sheet should then be completed for each concentration sample. Examples of three commonly used forms are shown on Fig. 1. Expanded notes can be written on the front of the forms in spaces reserved for other bottles or, if even more space is needed, remarks can be written on the back of the forms along with reference numbers keyed to the appropriate bottles.

7.2 Check each sample for: (1) loss of water caused by leakage or evaporation, (2) loss of sediment which is sometimes revealed by the presence of particles on the outside of the sample bottle, (3) accuracy of sample-identification notes, and (4) a container tare which is usually etched on the bottle. Enter all appropriate notes, observations, and data on the laboratory form. Be particularly careful to enter the etched tare reading on the form under the heading Weight of Sample—Tare.

TABLE 1 Factors for Conversion of Sediment Concentration in Parts per Million (ppm) to Grams per Cubic Metre (g/m³)^A or Milligrams per Litre (mg/L)

Range of Concentration, 1000 ppm	Multiply By	Range of Concentration, 1000 ppm	Multiply By	Range of Concentration, 1000 ppm	Multiply By
0–7.95	1.00	153–165	1.11	362–380	1.30
8.0–23.7	1.01	166–178	1.12	381–398	1.32
23.8–39.1	1.02	179–191	1.13	399–416	1.34
39.2–54.3	1.03	192–209	1.14	417–434	1.36
54.4–69.2	1.04	210–233	1.16	435–451	1.38
69.3–83.7	1.05	234–256	1.18	452–467	1.40
83.8–97.9	1.06	257–278	1.20	468–483	1.42
98.0–111	1.07	279–300	1.22	484–498	1.44
112–125	1.08	301–321	1.24	499–513	1.46
126–139	1.09	322–341	1.26	514–528	1.48
140–152	1.10	342–361	1.28	529–542	1.50

^A Based on water density of 1.000 g/mL and specific gravity of sediment of 2.65. The following equation also applies:[†]

$$C_1 = C / (1.0 - C \times 10^{-9})$$

where:

- C₁ = sediment concentration, mg/L, and
- C = sediment concentration, ppm.

[†] Table Footnote A was corrected editorially.

