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Standard Practice for Sampling Consolidated 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 consolidated 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:²

[C702 Practice for Reducing Samples of Aggregate to Testing Size](#)

[C783 Practice for Core Sampling of Graphite Electrodes](#)

[D4547 Guide for Sampling Waste and Soils for Volatile Organic Compounds](#)

[D4687 Guide for General Planning of Waste Sampling](#)

[D4700 Guide for Soil Sampling from the Vadose Zone](#)

[D5088 Practice for Decontamination of Field Equipment Used at Waste Sites](#)

[D5283 Practice for Generation of Environmental Data Related to Waste Management Activities: Quality Assurance and Quality Control Planning and Implementation](#)

2.2 NSC Document:

[Accident Prevention Manual for Industrial Operations, 1985³](#)

2.3 Government Documents:⁴

[Drum Handling Practices at Hazardous Waste Sites, EPA/600/2-86/013, January 1986](#)

[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 sampling 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.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D34 on Waste Management and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D34.01.02 on Sampling Techniques.

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² 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.

³ Available from National Safety Council (NSC), 1121 Spring Lake Dr., Itasca, IL 60143-3201, <http://www.nsc.org>.

⁴ Available from U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.

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

3.1.4 *consolidated*—the characteristic of being cemented or compacted, or both, and not separated easily into smaller particles.

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

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

3.1.7 *pail*—a small container, usually with a capacity of 5 U.S. gal (19 L). Pails typically have bungs or spouts, or the entire lid can be removed.

3.1.8 *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.

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

4. Summary of Practice

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

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This practice is intended for use in collecting samples of consolidated or compacted materials from drums or similar containers, ~~including those but only in compliance with a suitable work plan prepared according to Practice D5283 and Guide D4687. If the plan so provides, samples may be collected from drums not intended to be opened and from drums that are unstable, ruptured, ruptured or compromised otherwise; otherwise compromised.~~ 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 D5283 and Guide D4687). 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 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 augering, chipping, or flaking sampling methods may fail a prime sampling requirement: that of random selection of sample fractions. 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 C702).

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, must be inspected before use to ensure that they are clear of obvious dirt and contamination and in good working condition. Visible contamination must be removed, and the equipment must 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 or 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 conditions 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 drums.

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 the 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 lid bulge or dimple), 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 possibility. The drum and sampling equipment should be grounded to a ground stake or to an existing ground (building ground, grounded water pipes, etc.). New sampling equipment may have some residual static electrical charge due to the materials in which they are packed and shipped. The work plan should specify whether grounding is necessary. See *Accident Prevention Manual for Industrial Operations* for information on grounding and bonding.

7.2.7.2 Drums should be opened, sampled, and closed individually to minimize the risk of exposure.

7.2.7.3 *Drums (or Pails) with Bungs*—Loosen the large bung slowly. Use non-sparking tools.

7.2.7.4 *Drums with Removable Lids*—Loosen the ring slowly with a manual wrench or air impact wrench. Use non-sparking tools.

7.2.7.5 *Pails with Removable Lids (Side-Lever Lock Ring)*—Release the lever slowly.

7.2.7.6 *Pails with Removable Lids (Snap-On)*—Pry the lid loose slowly with a pail lid opener.

7.2.8 Manual or remote puncturing or deheading will be required if the drum (or pail) has a stuck bung or the lid cannot be removed. See *Drum Handling Practices at Hazardous Waste Sites* for further information on manual or remote drum opening.

7.2.9 Any discrepancy discovered (such as evidence of free liquid) upon opening the drum should be recorded in the field log book.

7.3 *Sampling Equipment—Selection:*

7.3.1 **Table 1** summarizes selection criteria for equipment by the material to be sampled.

7.3.2 *Sampling Equipment, Materials of Construction*—Sampling devices will usually be made of stainless steel, brass, aluminum, or plastic. Devices using permanent coatings or liners (such as PTFE) may be subject to abrasion, leading to contamination of the sample.

7.3.3 *Generic Equipment List*—A general list of equipment used for sampling consolidated solids follows:

7.3.3.1 Scoop.

7.3.3.2 Rotating corer.

7.3.3.3 Thin-wall tube sampler.

7.3.3.4 Chipper.

7.3.3.5 Hammer and chisel.

7.3.3.6 Auger.

7.3.3.7 Pry bars.

TABLE 1 Selection Criteria for Equipment

Equipment	ASTM Standard	Visually Homogeneous	Heterogeneous
Auger	D4700	X ^A	X
Chipper, hammer, and chisel	...	X	X
Rotating corer	C783	X	X
Thin-walled tube	D4700	N ^B	... ^C

^A X = equipment usually may be used with this type of waste.

^B N = not equipment of choice but may be used (for example, a clay-like material).

^C Equipment is probably not suitable.