



Designation: **D6609–08 (Reapproved 2015) D6609 – 17**

## Standard Guide for Part-Stream Sampling of Coal<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6609; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This guide covers general principles for obtaining a gross sample of coal by taking increments from part of a stream of coal rather than from the entire stream to be sampled. The usefulness of results from this guide will vary greatly depending on such factors as top size of the coal, size consistency of the coal, variability of the coal, and such logistical factors as the flow rate of the coal in process and physical accessibility of the sampling station.

1.2 This guide should be used only when it is not possible to use a method of sampling that produces a probability sample.

1.3 Sample preparation procedures involving crushing are contained in Practice **D2013**.

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values in parentheses are for information only.

1.5 *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~~ safety, health, and ~~health~~ environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory requirements prior to use.*

1.6 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

### 2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*<sup>2</sup>

**D121 Terminology of Coal and Coke**

**D2013 Practice for Preparing Coal Samples for Analysis**

**D2234/D2234M Practice for Collection of a Gross Sample of Coal**

**E456 Terminology Relating to Quality and Statistics**

2.2 *Federal Standards:*

**Federal Mine and Safety and Health Act of 1977**<sup>3</sup>

**Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970**<sup>3</sup>

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For additional definitions of terms, refer to Terminology **D121**, Practice **D2013**, Terminology **E456**, and Practice **D2234/D2234M**.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *part-stream sampling, n*—a method of coal sampling in which collection of individual increments does not encompass the full cross section of the coal stream.

### 4. Summary of Guide

4.1 Part-stream sampling is accomplished by collecting increments from part of a stream of coal for the purpose of acquiring a gross sample.

<sup>1</sup> This guide is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D05** on Coal and Coke and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D05.23** on Sampling. Current edition approved April 1, 2015/Oct. 15, 2017. Published May 2015/October 2017. Originally approved in 2000. Last previous edition approved in 2008/2015 as **D6609-08-15** DOI: 10.1520/D6609-08R15-10.1520/D6609-17.

<sup>2</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>3</sup> Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, DODSSP, Bldg. 4, Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5098, <http://www.dodssp.daps.mil>.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 This guide provides instructions for sampling by collecting individual increments from part of a cross section of a moving stream of coal, as opposed to collection of individual increments by removal of a full cross section of material. The use of part-stream sampling, and the detailed procedures for each case, should be agreed upon in advance by all parties concerned. Samples collected by use of this guide are not probability samples. The user is cautioned that samples of this type do not satisfy the minimum requirements for probability sampling and as such cannot be used to obtain any meaningful statistical inferences such as the sampling precision, standard error, or bias.

5.2 All parties should be cautioned that manual sampling of coal from a moving stream might not enable sampling of the material that is furthestmost from the point of entry into stream by the sampling device.

## 6. Increment Collection Classification

6.1 Three distinct classifications of part-stream sampling methods are recognized by this guide, in order of preference, as listed below:

6.1.1 *Condition C-1*—The case in which groups of successive part-stream increments are taken so that the increments within each group encompass the full cross section of the coal stream.

6.1.2 *Condition C-2*—The case in which groups of successive part-stream increments are collected from different positions relative to the full cross section of the coal stream but the increments within each group do not encompass the full cross section.

6.1.3 *Condition C-3*—The case in which groups of successive part-stream increments are collected from the same relative position to the full cross section of the coal stream.

## 7. Organization and Planning of Sampling Operations

### 7.1 *Considerations When Sampling from a Coal Stream:*

7.1.1 *Safety Considerations*—If the sampling device is to be used manually, safety and ease of operation should be carefully considered. For example, aluminum can be used to minimize the weight of the device and special handles fabricated to facilitate its use. Shovels with loop handles should be used only with extreme caution. There is the potential to catch and drag the sampling device and sampler while manually sampling a moving stream. Sampling personnel should be protected from moving parts such as conveyors or belt idlers. A safety harness for the sampling personnel may be an appropriate safety device in some sampling situations. The user of this guide must be aware that each sampling situation has its own unique safety requirements that should be thoroughly reviewed before the start of sample collection. This standard does not purport to address all safety requirements; however, users are urged to comply with all Federal requirements such as those contained in the Federal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1977, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, as well as state and local regulations and site specific safety policies and procedures.

7.1.2 *Width of Sampling Device*—The width of the sampling device shall be a minimum of  $2\frac{1}{2}$  times the nominal top size of the coal being sampled.

7.1.3 *Depth of Sampling Device*—When determining the depth of the sampling device, two considerations are: (1) top size of the coal and (2) feed rate of the coal. The depth of the sampling device shall be sufficient so that it does not overflow during increment collection. Thus, the higher feed rate, the greater the depth required and the larger the increment obtained. The increment may become too large for one person to handle even at moderate to low feed rates.

7.1.4 *Weight of Increments*—Dimensions and operations of the sampling device should ensure that increment weights are equal to, or in excess of, those contained in Table 2 of Practice [D2234/D2234M](#).

7.2 *Location of Sampling Station*—Two factors that must be considered relative to location of the sampling when using the part-stream method are the location along the stream of coal to be sampled from which primary increments are collected, and the sampling pattern to be used at that point. This section contains general principles for determining the preferred options regarding location of the sampling station and the pattern to be used.

7.2.1 *Location Along the Coal Stream*—A sampling point, protected from environment (wind, rain, and so forth), is usually the best choice for locating the point of sampling. Certain other factors may also need to be considered, such as accessibility, the volume and velocity of falling material, the potential for particle rebounding, the relative location to the sample preparation equipment, and variations in the coal stream produced by crushers, screens, or other parts of the system.

7.2.2 *Sampling Pattern*—Ideally, a sampling pattern should ensure that all equal mass units in a lot being sampled have an equal chance of being selected by the primary increment sampling device; however, this is not possible if all equal mass units are not available for selection as is the case when only part of the stream is sampled. Because of this, all interested parties should agree upon the details concerning the pattern to be used. Increments should be of approximately equal mass when obtained at the same flow rate. The type of increment collection should not be changed during the collection of a gross sample. A different sampling device may deliver different mass increments into the same gross sample and thus impair the ability of the sample to maintain the correct proportionality for the flow rate being sampled.

7.3 *Frequency of Increment Collection*—Although meaningful levels of precision cannot be obtained for non-probability samples, for the purpose of establishing uniform sample collection procedures, it is suggested that the frequency of primary