

<b>Test Method:</b> Selection of Sampling Locations for Windrows and Piles							<b>Units:</b> NA	
<b>Test Method Applications</b>								
<b>Process Management</b>							<b>Product Attributes</b>	
<i>Step 1:</i> Feedstock Recovery	<i>Step 2:</i> Feedstock Preparation	<i>Step 3:</i> Composting	<i>Step 4:</i> Odor Treatment	<i>Step 5:</i> Compost Curing	<i>Step 6:</i> Compost Screening and Refining	<i>Step 7:</i> Compost Storing and Packaging	<i>Safety Standards</i>	<i>Market Attributes</i>
		02.01-B	02.01-B	02.01-B	02.01-B	02.01-B	02.01-B	02.01-B

### 02.01-B SELECTION OF SAMPLING LOCATIONS FOR WINDROWS AND PILES

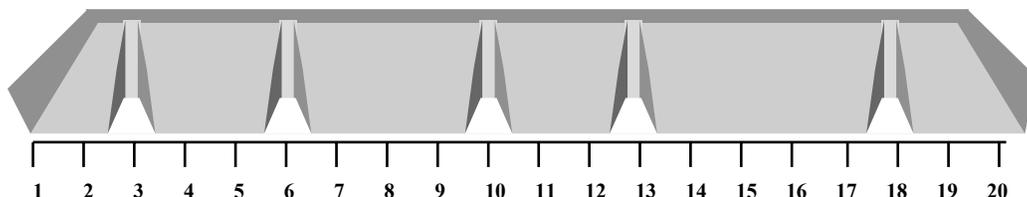


Fig 02.01-B1 Hypothetical sample collection pattern from a compost windrow.

NOTE 1B—In this example, a scale from 1-20 is superimposed on the long dimension of a compost windrow. Five distances (3, 6, 10, 13 and 18 m) are randomly selected to each side of the windrow, (e.g., numbers randomly pulled from a hat), to assign sample collection locations. Point-samples are collected from within three zones at each cutout.

NOTE 2B—The illustrated cut-outs are depicted on one side of the windrow; in a real operation, the cut-outs must be randomly assigned to each side of the windrow. Cone-shaped piles have a circular base. Measure around the base of a cone-shaped pile and randomly assign cutout positions along the pile’s meridian, or circumference.

#### 10. Apparatus for Method B

10.1 *Sampling Container*—five 16- to 20-L (4- to 5-gal), plastic (HDPP), glass.

10.1.1 *Organic Contaminant Tests*—For samples to be analyzed for the presence of organic contaminants, please refer to Table 02.01-6 Organic Contaminant Tests: Sampling containers and conditions for compost and source ingredient testing. Modify sample packaging steps presented in this section accordingly.

10.2 *Sampling Device*—silage auger, tilling spade, or other appropriate sampling device.

10.3 *Tractor Loader*—with loader, (e.g., Bobcat, etc.).

10.4 *Trowel*—high-density polypropylene (HDPP), for stirring and mixing composite sample.

10.5 *Pail*—16- to 20-L (4- to 5-gal), square pails, Use standard 5-gal plastic pails for shipping only when square pails are not available (e.g., square pails are available through Cleveland Bottle & Supply Co.; 850 East 77th Street, Cleveland, OH 44103; telephone: 216 881 3330; Fax: 216 881 7325; URL: <http://www.clevelandbottle.com/sqrpail.html>).

#### 11. Reagents and Materials for Method B

11.1 *Plastic Bags*—three 4-L (1 gal) durable bags with seal, (e.g., Ziploc® Freezer bags).

11.2 *Plastic Gloves*.

11.3 *Tarp*—clean plastic, canvas, or other type of mixing surface if feedstock is liquid sludge.

11.4 *Cold Packs*—chemical ice packs, or 4-L plastic bags (e.g., heavy duty Ziploc® freezer bags) filled with approximately 0.5 L of water and frozen flat. One ice pack per 4-L sample container of compost to be shipped, (e.g., three ice packs are recommended for three compost 4-L samples).

11.5 *Aluminum Foil*—lining for plastic shipping pail, and

11.6 *Packing Material*—newspaper or other appropriate bulking material to be used as packing or fill to minimize sample movement within the shipping container (square pail) during shipping.

11.7 *Adhesive Tape*—duct tape, 5-cm (2-in.) width.

#### 12. Procedures for Method B

12.1 *Cut into Finished Compost*—Using tractor skid-loader, bobcat or shovel, or sample boring device, cut into the finished compost pile or windrow at five or more randomly selected positions. Collect samples from the full profile and breadth of the compost windrow or pile. Refer to Fig 02.01-B1.

12.2 *Collect Point-Samples*—Samples of equal volume are extracted from the compost pile at three depths or zones measured from the pile’s uppermost surface. Collect no less than five point-samples from each of the three depths or zones illustrated in Fig 02.01-B2. The five point samples for each zone must be collected in a manner to accurately represent the horizontal cross-section of the windrow or pile. Use a sanitized sampling tool (a gloved hand, clean shovel or auger) when collecting samples and when transferring samples to the 5-gal sample collection pail.

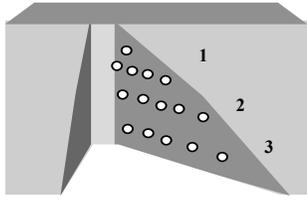


Fig 02.01-B2 Five horizontally dispersed point-samples are collected from each of three depths or zones within each cutout.

NOTE 3B—(1) upper  $\frac{1}{3}$  of compost profile height; (2) middle  $\frac{1}{3}$  of compost profile height; and (3) lower  $\frac{1}{3}$  of compost profile height, where compost pile does not exceed the recommended overall height of 3 m. Create more than three sampling depths or zones within each cutout when the curing pile exceeds a height of 3 m, relative variability is high or the property of interest is found at very low concentrations, near the laboratory detection limit.

12.3 Composite Point-Samples—Place all 15 point samples from one cutout together into one sanitized plastic pail. Completely mix the point samples by stirring thoroughly with a sanitized wooden stick or lath, and by covering and shaking the pail to further mix the samples.

12.3.1 Repeat the blending process at least four times until all point samples are thoroughly blended to form one composite sample that accurately represents the compost for the cutout.

12.3.2 Proceed to the next compost sample cutout and repeat this process to collect one thoroughly blended composite sample from each of the five cutouts.

12.3.3 Composite Sample—Transfer the five composite samples from the sample collection pails onto a mixing tarp or other appropriately sanitized surface or container, such as into a large pail where all samples can be mixed, blended and then covered to minimize moisture loss. Thoroughly blend the five composite samples to form one large sample that represents the average condition of the entire batch or windrow in question.

12.3.3.1 Quarter the composite sample and thoroughly mix and quarter again. Continue to subdivide and split the sample into quarters and mix as described until sample size reaches approximately 12 L (3 gal).

12.4 Stratified Sampling—This sample collection strategy is used to evaluate for the presence of spatial variations or gradients in compost characteristics across and through a windrow or pile.

12.4.1 Stratified Samples across Cutouts—Use this sampling strategy to test for differences in compost characteristics between sample cutouts and along the longer dimension of a windrow. Do not composite materials from the five separate cutouts when

monitoring for the presence of gradients along the longer dimension of a windrow. Pack and prepare five separate samples (i.e., five separate composite samples, one from each cutout) for shipment as described in step 12.5.

12.4.2 Stratified Samples within Cutouts—Use this sampling strategy to evaluate for the presence of spatial variations or gradients that occur with changes in pile depth or distance from the windrow core to its surface.

## 12.5 Prepare for Shipment and Storage:

12.5.1 Transfer the blended compost to three 4-L (1-gal) sample bags, (e.g., plastic Ziploc® freezer bags).

12.5.2 Line the shipment pail with aluminum foil or other reflective material to minimize sample heat-gain. Place the sample bags containing the compost sample into the plastic pail and interleave with ice packs for shipping (refer to Fig 02.01-B3).

12.5.3 Cover the pail with its lid. Seal and secure the lid with a packing tape. Send the sample pail by one-day express delivery service to your selected laboratory for analysis. Include a chain of custody information sheet with environmental regulatory samples (Refer to Method 02.01-E).

NOTE 3B—Maintain cool samples at 4°C (39.2°F) to diminish microbial and chemical activity prior to and during sample shipment.

Foil lined plastic pail lid

Three 4-L sample containers

Two 4-L ice packs

Foil lined shipping pail

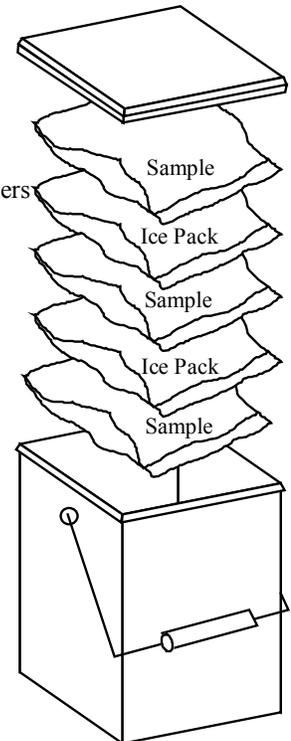


Fig 02.01-B3 Preparation for shipment.