Australian Standard®

Methods for sampling and testing aggregates

Method 3.2: Sampling—Rock spalls, boulders and drill core

1 SCOPE This Standard defines principles and specifies methods for taking samples of gabion rock spalls, boulders, spalls from a quarry face and drill core, and a method for packing and forwarding samples for examination and testing.

Materials sampled in accordance with this Standard are generally crushed into aggregate pieces to be tested.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENT The following document is referred to in this Standard:

AS
1141 Methods for sampling and testing aggregates
1141.1 Method 1: Definitions

3 DEFINITIONS For the purpose of this Standard the definitions given in AS 1141.1 and those below apply.

3.1 Section—part of the main body of material, the main body being regarded as divided into sections of about equal volume.

3.2 Stockpile—a heap or stack of material held in stock for future use.

4 APPARATUS Apparatus, as required, is detailed in Appendix A.

5 CONSIDERATIONS

5.1 General considerations Sampling shall be carried out with the utmost care and integrity by properly trained personnel, otherwise test results obtained from the samples may misrepresent the characteristics of the material. In particular, personnel must be trained to identify the lithology, texture, colour and degree of decomposition when assessing material types to be sampled.

Sampling shall be conducted by means which ensure that the samples represent, as far as practicable, the true nature of the main body of material from which they were drawn. The procedures in this Standard are designed to achieve this objective.

The main body of material to be sampled may be a collection of boulders or spalls, or it may be unprocessed rock in a quarry face or a drill core.

The end result of the sampling operation is a sample or a number of samples each the result of combining a number of sample increments. Testing or examination is carried out on these samples. The number of samples to be taken from a given body of material is dependent upon the quantity of material in the body.