#### Subpart M - Pipeline Sampling (§§761.240-761.257)

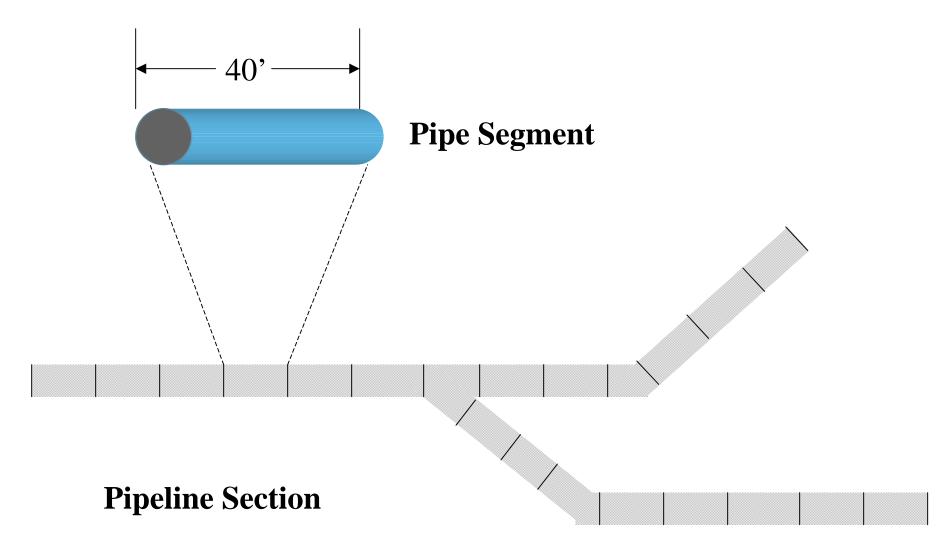
- 1. Cut into 40 foot segments, and number from upstream end.
- 2. Is pipeline section greater than 3 miles long?

Yes - Sample first segment, and segments every half mile or 66th segment (1, 67, 133, etc.)

No - Take 7 samples: first segment, last segment, and five interim segments

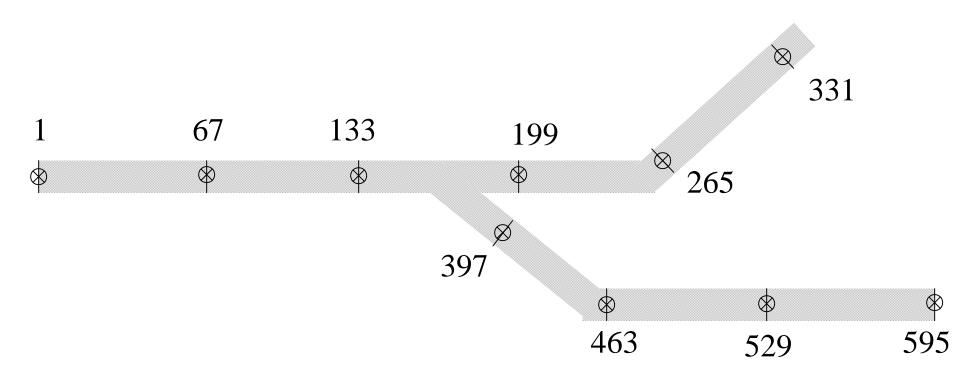
3. Sampling points are on upstream end of segment, inside pipe on bottom

#### **Definition of Pipe Segment and Pipeline Section (§761.240)**



#### Sampling Pipeline Section (longer than 3 miles) (§761.247)

Every half mile, or 66th segment



#### Sampling Pipeline Section (shorter than 3 miles) (§761.247)

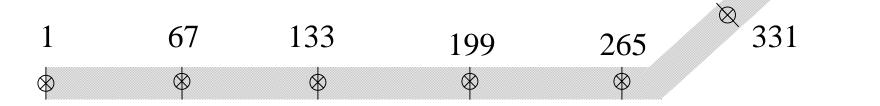
- 1. Number segments (i.e., 1- 383)
- 2. Sample first and last segments
- 3a. Find Sampling Interval
  - = Total number of segments divided by 6

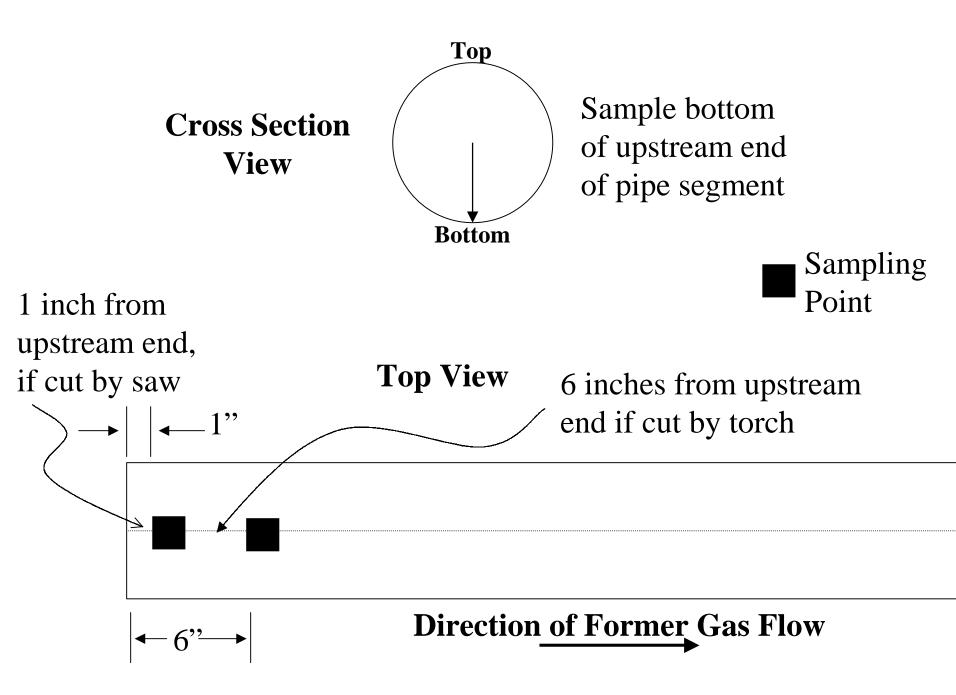
$$= 383/6 = 63.8 = 64$$

Take 5 interim samples at sampling intervals (i.e., 65, 133, 199, 265, and 331)

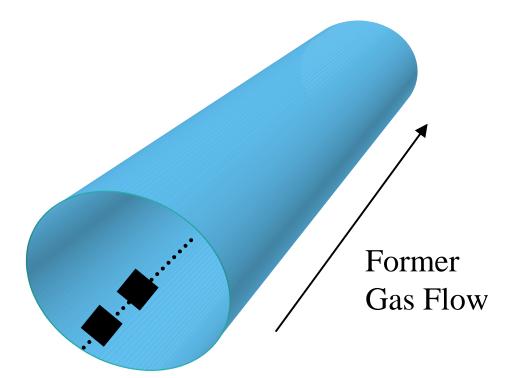
or

3b. Use random number generator to find 5 interim sampling points 8383





#### **Three Dimensional View**

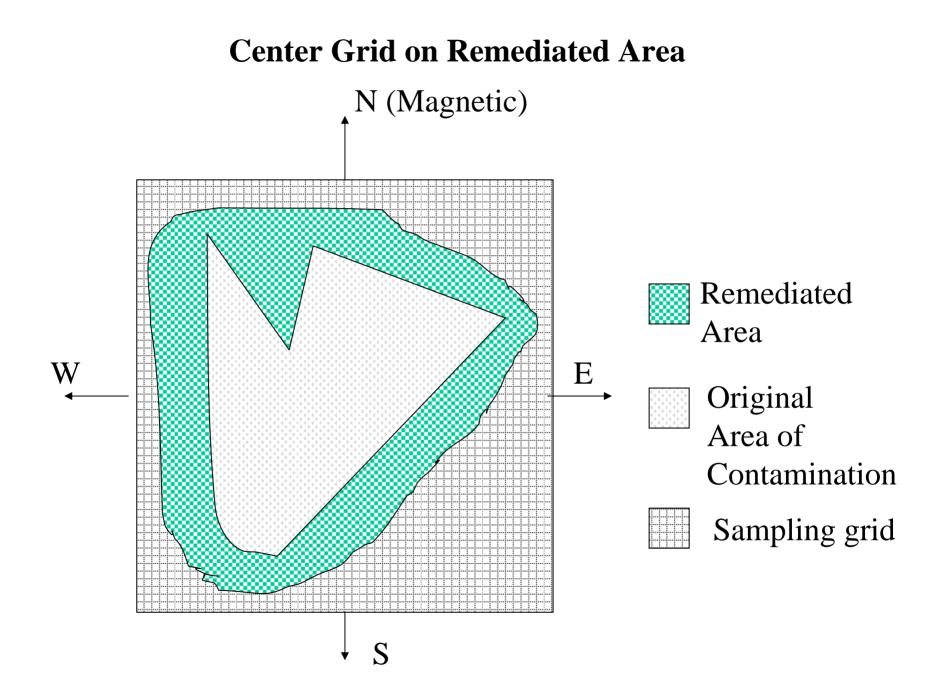




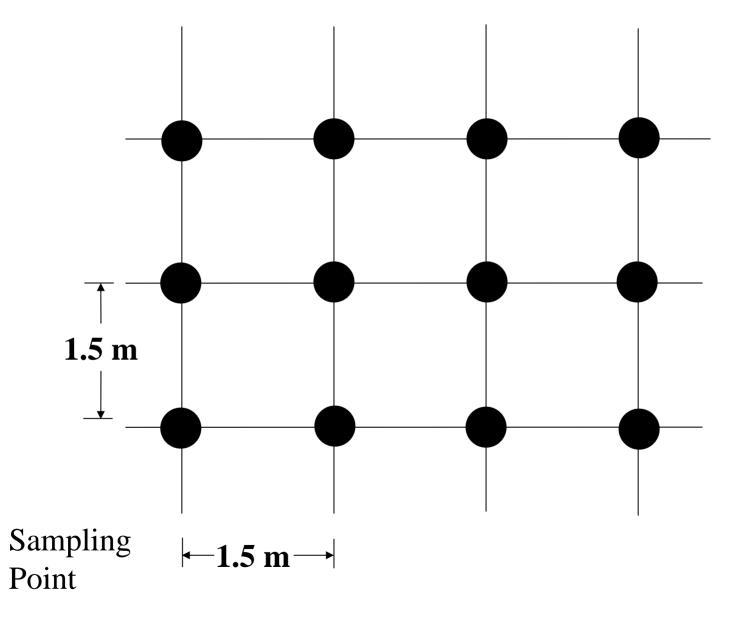
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### Subpart O Verification Sampling of Self-Implementing Cleanup (§§761.280 -761.298)

- 1. Overlay grid oriented on Magnetic N/S/E/W
- 2. Mark Sampling Points
- 3. Collect Samples
- 4. Composite Samples



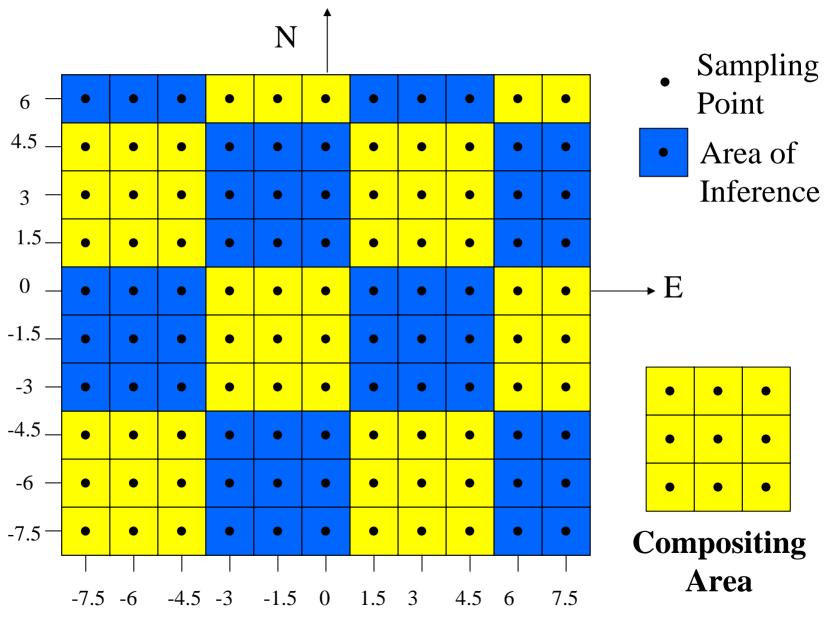
#### **Mark Sampling Points at Intersection of Grid Lines**



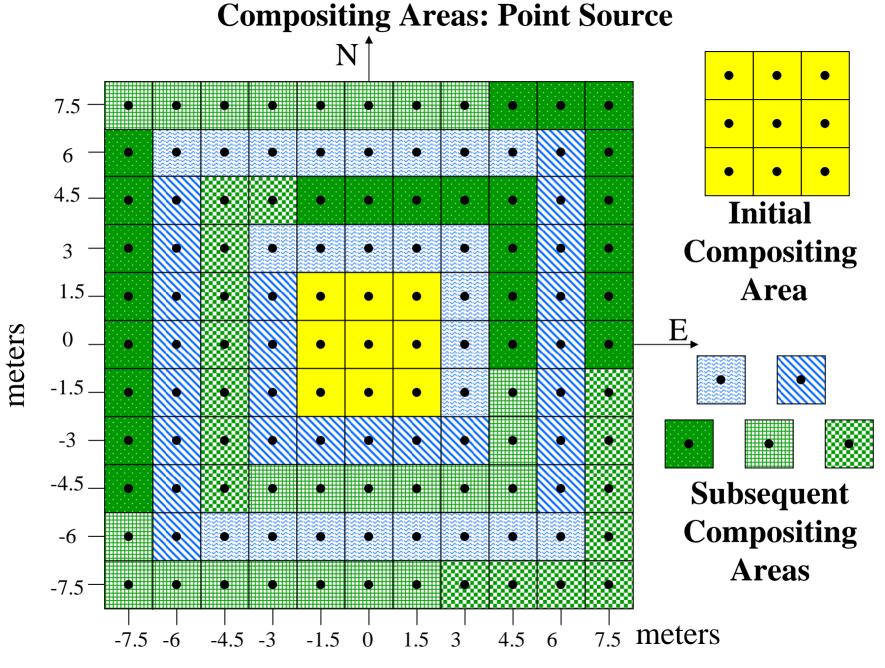
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# **Area of Inference Around Sampling Point** 1.5 m 1.5 m Sampling **←1.5 m**→ ←1.5 m→ Point

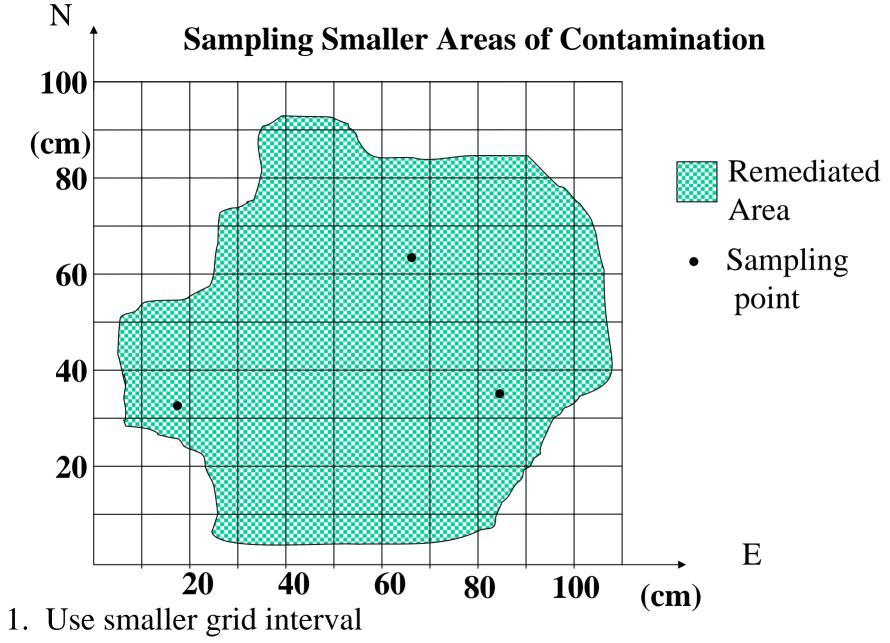
#### **Compositing Areas: Non-point Source**



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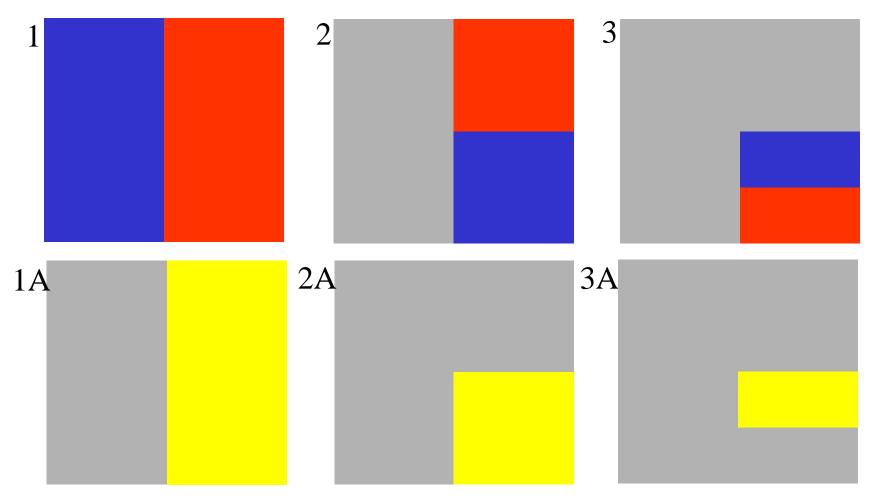
2. Use random number to identify 3 coordinates within remediated area

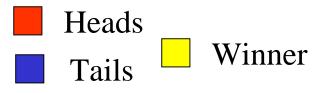
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#### Subpart P - Sampling Non-Porous Surfaces by Halves (§761.306)

- 1. Divide 1 square meter area in half
- 2. Assign each half "heads" or "tails"
- 3. Flip coin
- 4. Select "winning side" and divide in half
- 5. Repeat from step 2 until selected half is >100 cm<sup>2</sup> and <200 cm<sup>2</sup>

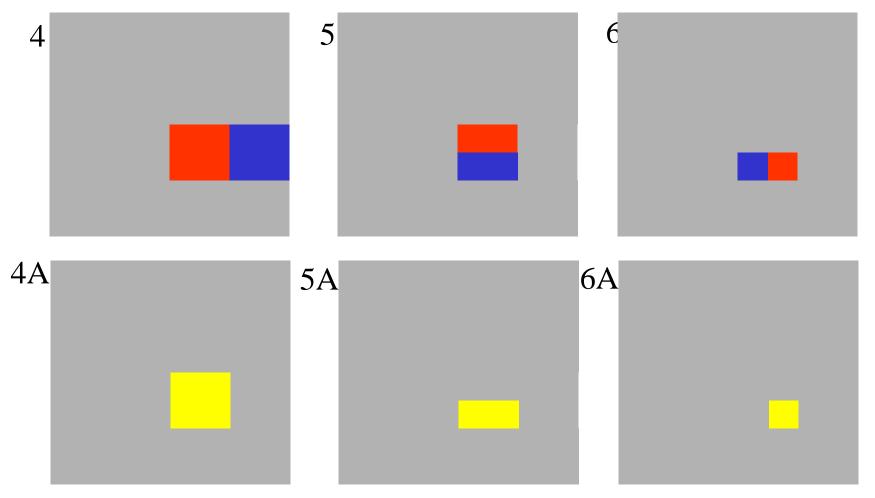
#### Subpart P - Sampling Non-Porous Surfaces by Halves (§761.306)

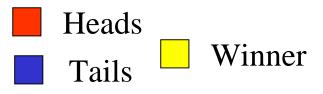




First coin toss - heads Second coin toss - tails Third coin toss - tails

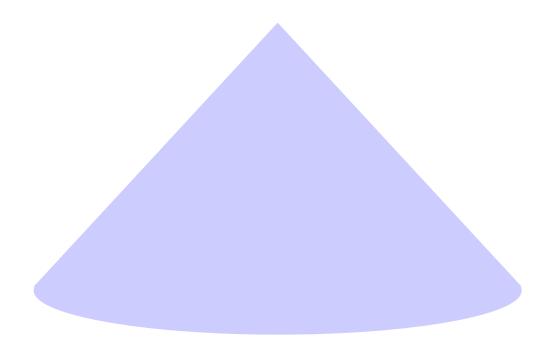
#### **Subpart P - Sampling Non-Porous Surfaces by Halves (§761.306)**

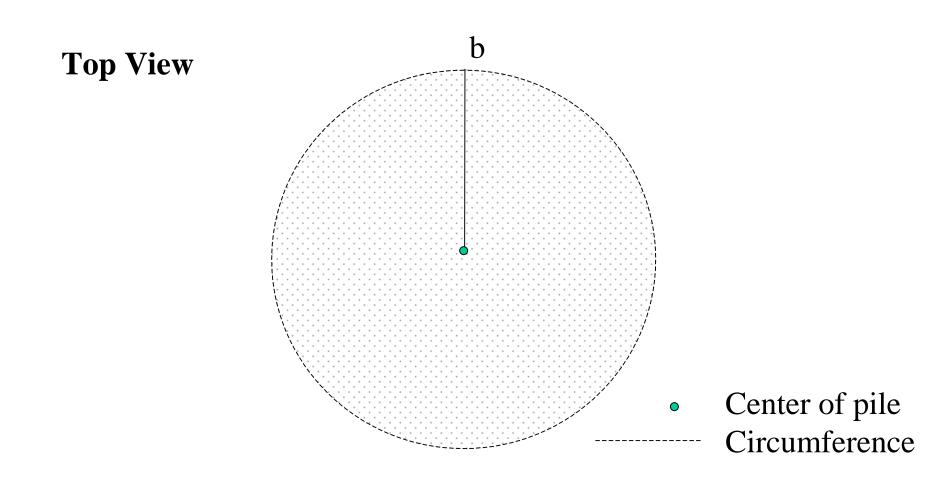




Fourth coin toss - heads Fifth coin toss - tails Sixth coin toss - heads

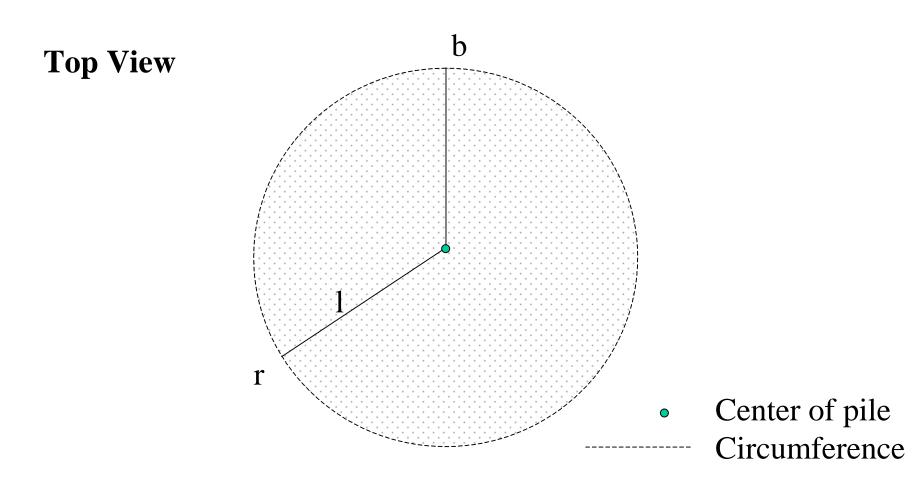
#### Subpart R - Sampling a Conical Pile (§761.347)





- 1. Mark center of pile using rod, stake, etc.
- 2. Run string from top of center marker to base (b)
- 3. Measure circumference (c) from base (b)

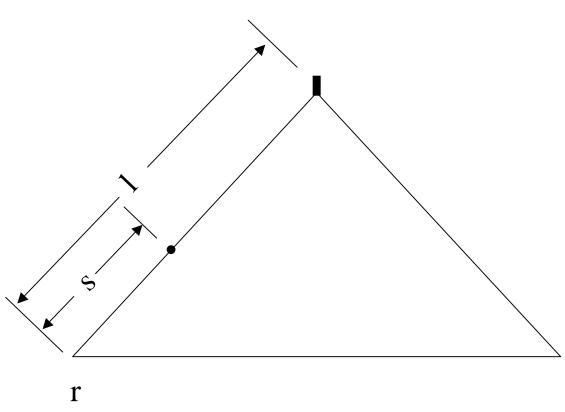
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- 4. Find sampling radius (r) by multiplying circumference (c) by a random number
- 5. Run string from center marker to base at point (r)
- 6. Measure length (1) from center marker to base (r)

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#### **Cross Section at r**

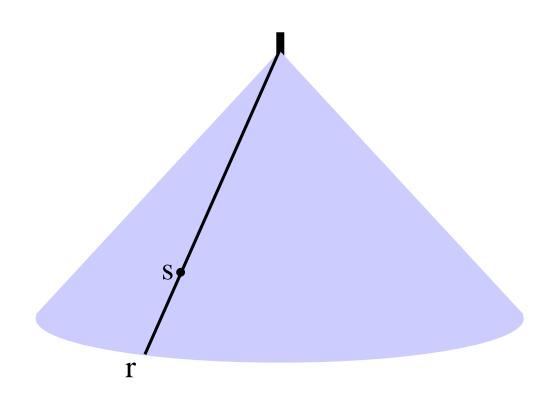


7. Find sampling length (s) by multiplying (l) by a random number

8. Starting from base (r), find point (s) on length (l)

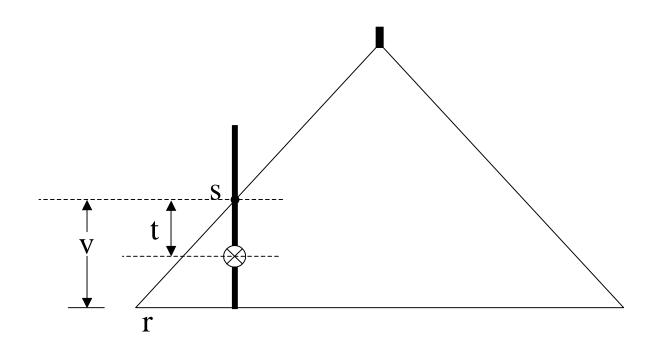
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#### **Three Dimensional View**



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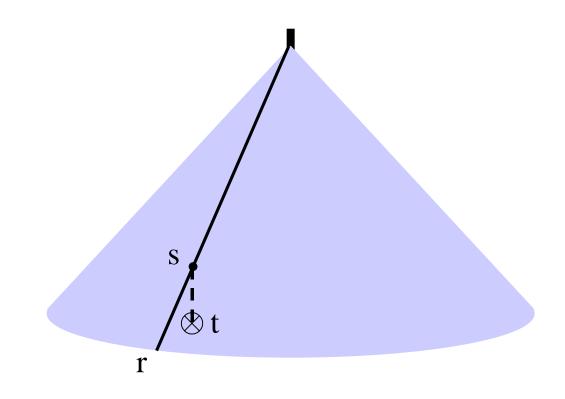
#### **Cross Section at r**



9. Determine the vertical distance (v) by inserting a rod marked in cm10. Find sampling depth (t) by multiplying (v) by a random number11. Take sample at point (t)

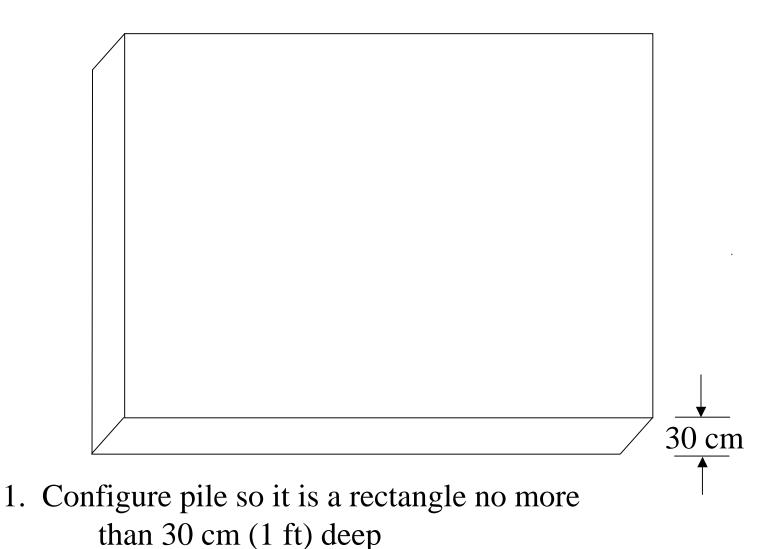
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#### **Three Dimensional View**

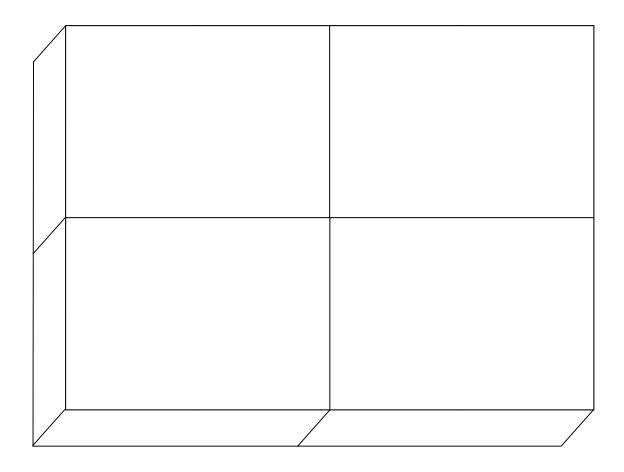




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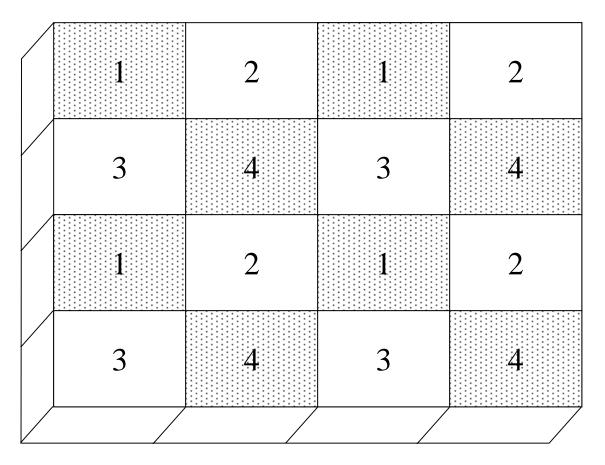


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#### 2. Divide pile into quarters

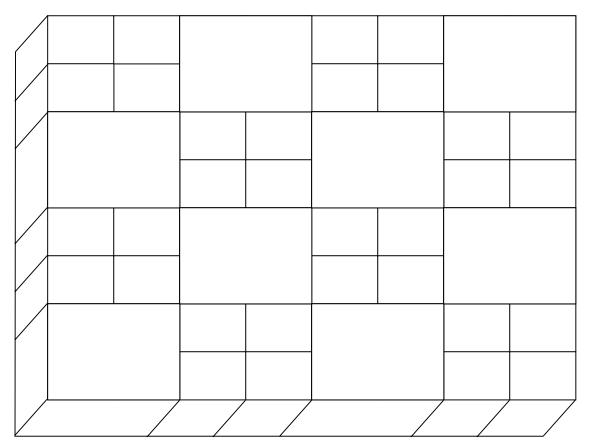
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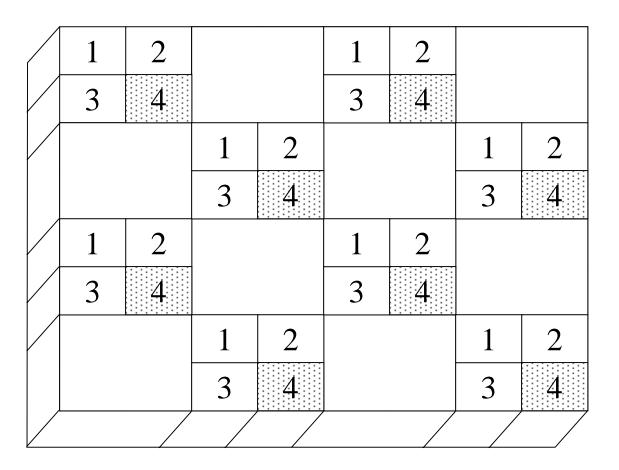
3. Divide quarters into quarters, and number from 1 to 4

4. Randomly select 2 of the 4 numbers to sample (e.g., 1 and 4)

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5. If volume of 1/16th of the original area is greater than 76 liters, continuing dividing into quarters until volume is <76 liters but >19 liters



- 6. Number and randomly select subsection for sampling (e.g., 4)
- 7. Take samples in same position in each corresponding subsection
- 8. Composite samples

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