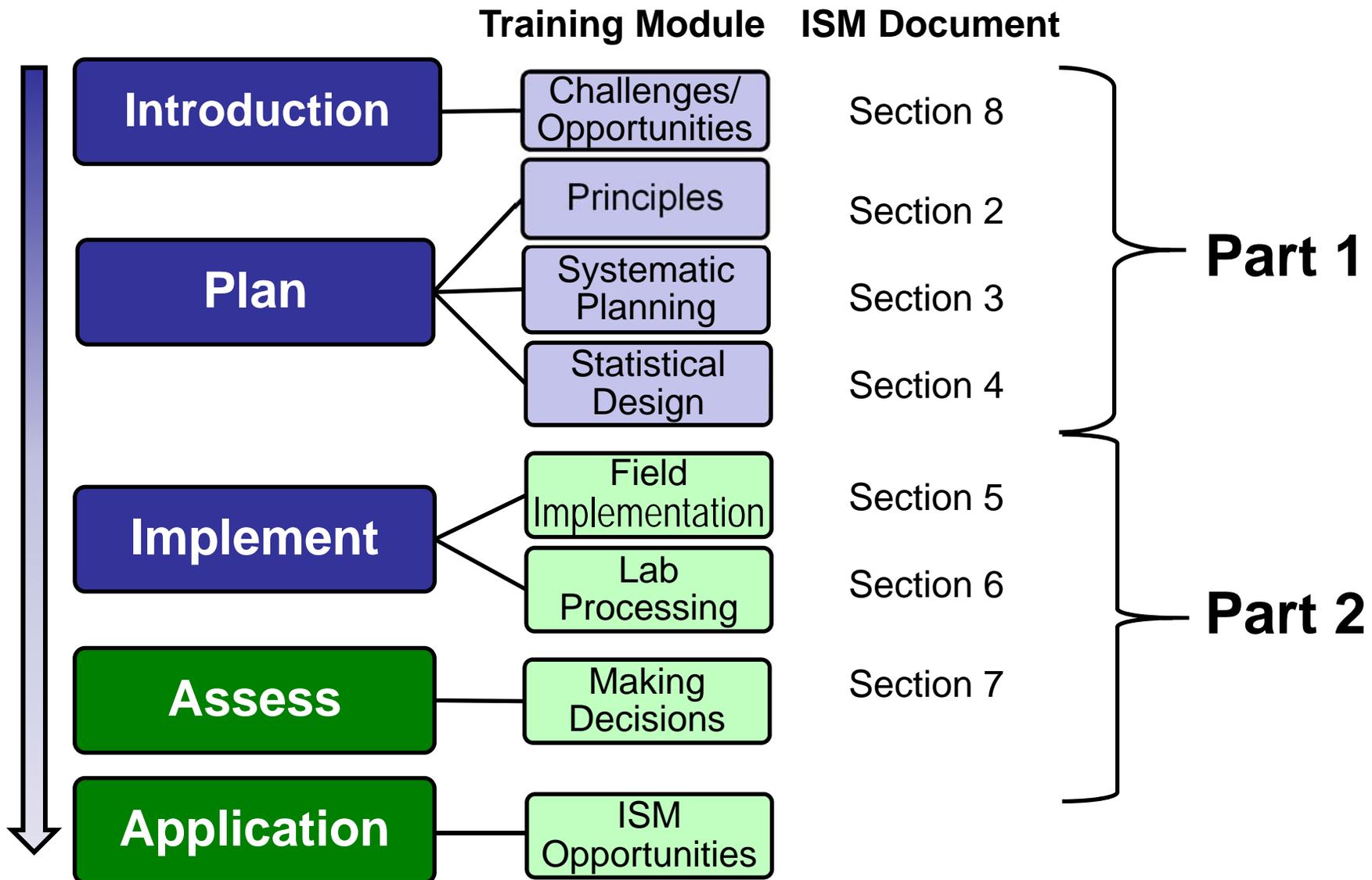


# ISM Document and Training Roadmap



# Report Documentation Page

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# Field Implementation Learning Objectives

## Learn how to:

- ▶ Collect an ISM sample
  - Understand the similarities and differences between surface and subsurface ISM sampling
  - Consider issues specific to non-volatile and volatile ISM sampling
  - Implement and collect ISM replicate samples

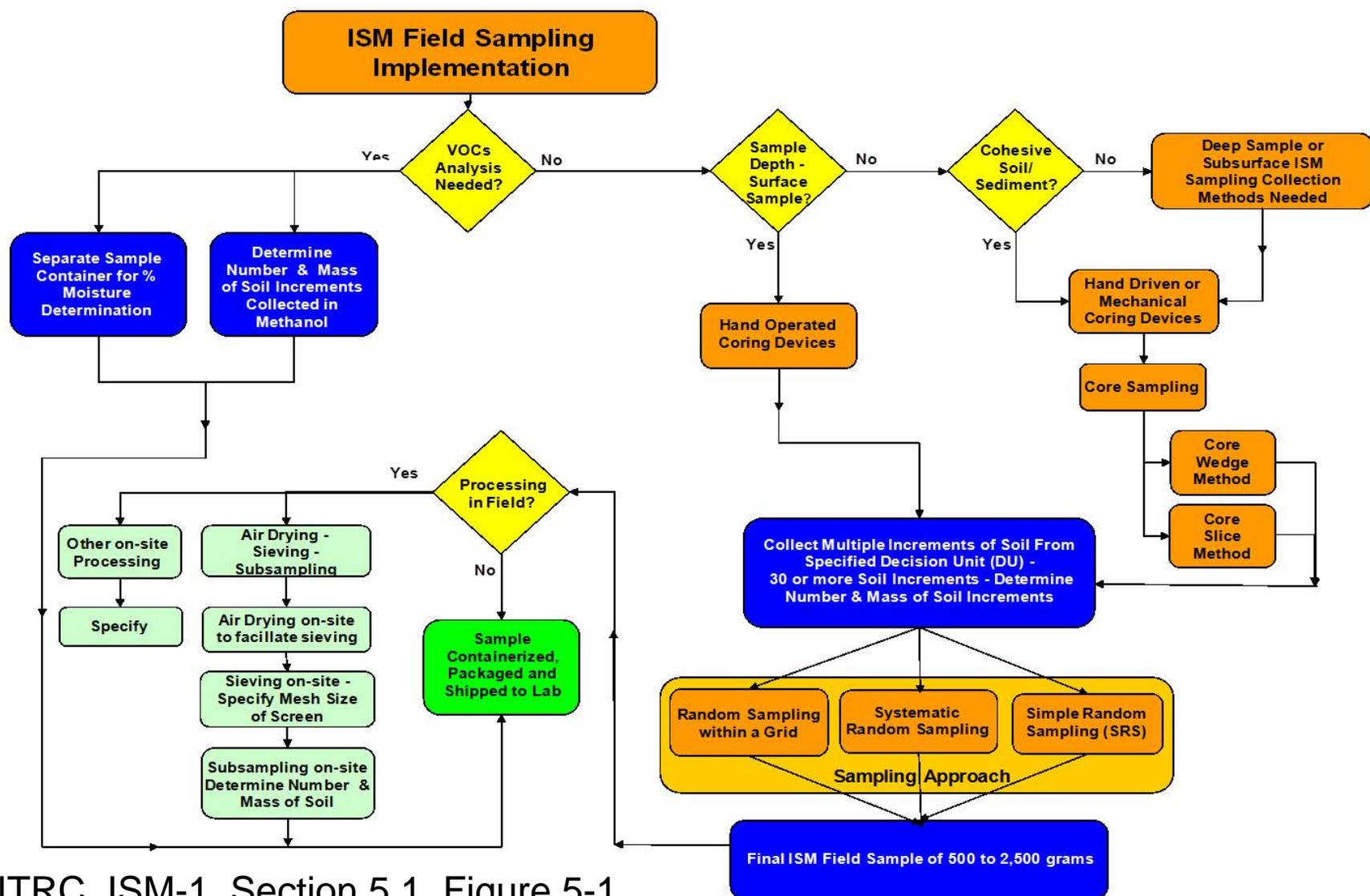


# Key Presentation Topics

- ▶ Sampling design
- ▶ Sampling tools
- ▶ ISM surface/subsurface sampling
  - Cores and subsampling
- ▶ Specific contaminant of concern (COC) considerations
  - Non-volatile and volatile
- ▶ ISM replicates



# ISM Field Sampling Implementation

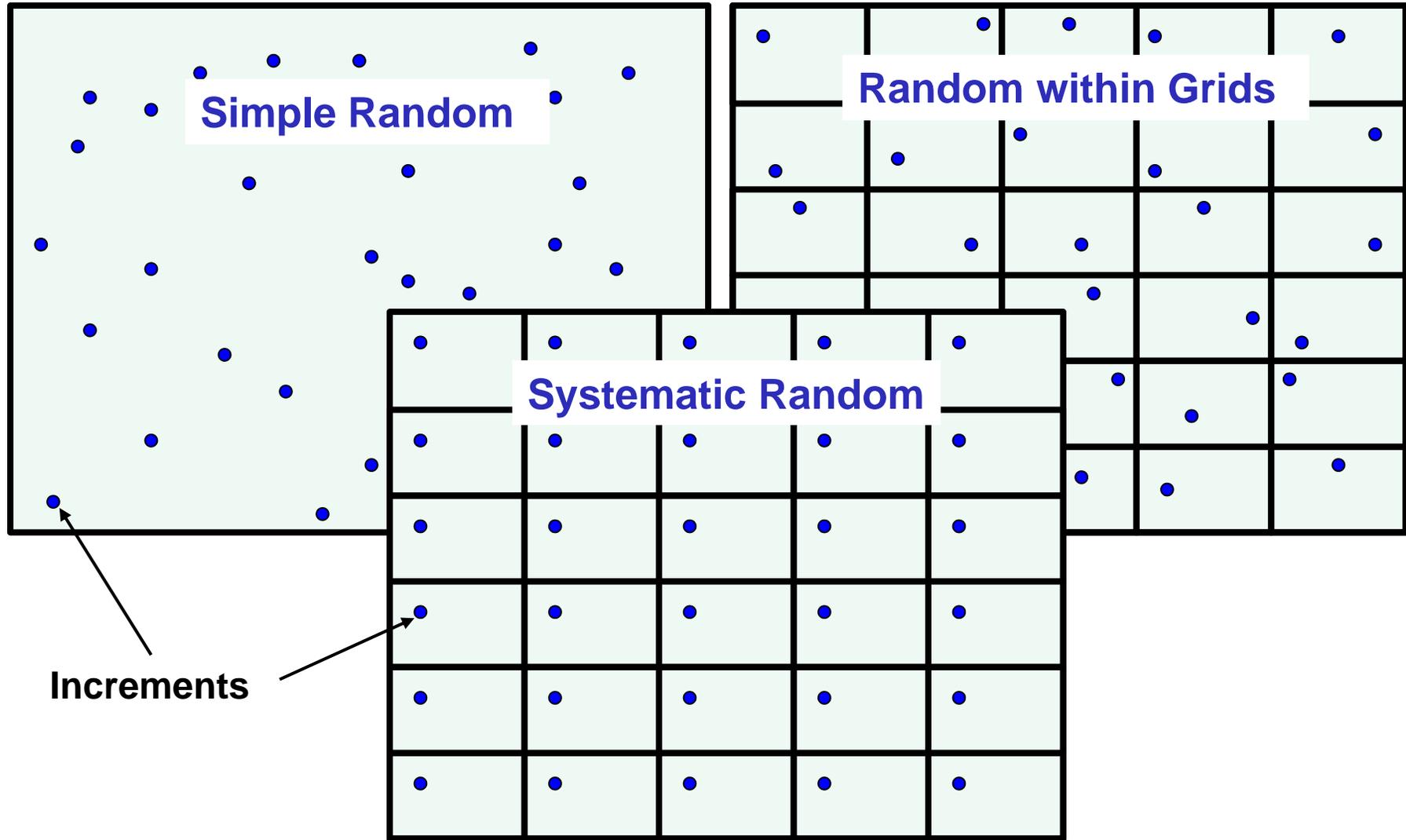


# Sample Collection Components

- ▶ Decision Unit (DU) sampling design
  - Simple random sampling
  - Random sampling within a grid
  - Systematic random sampling
- ▶ Sampling tools
  - Core shaped
  - Adequate diameter
- ▶ Mass
  - Increment mass
  - Sample mass



# Sampling Designs



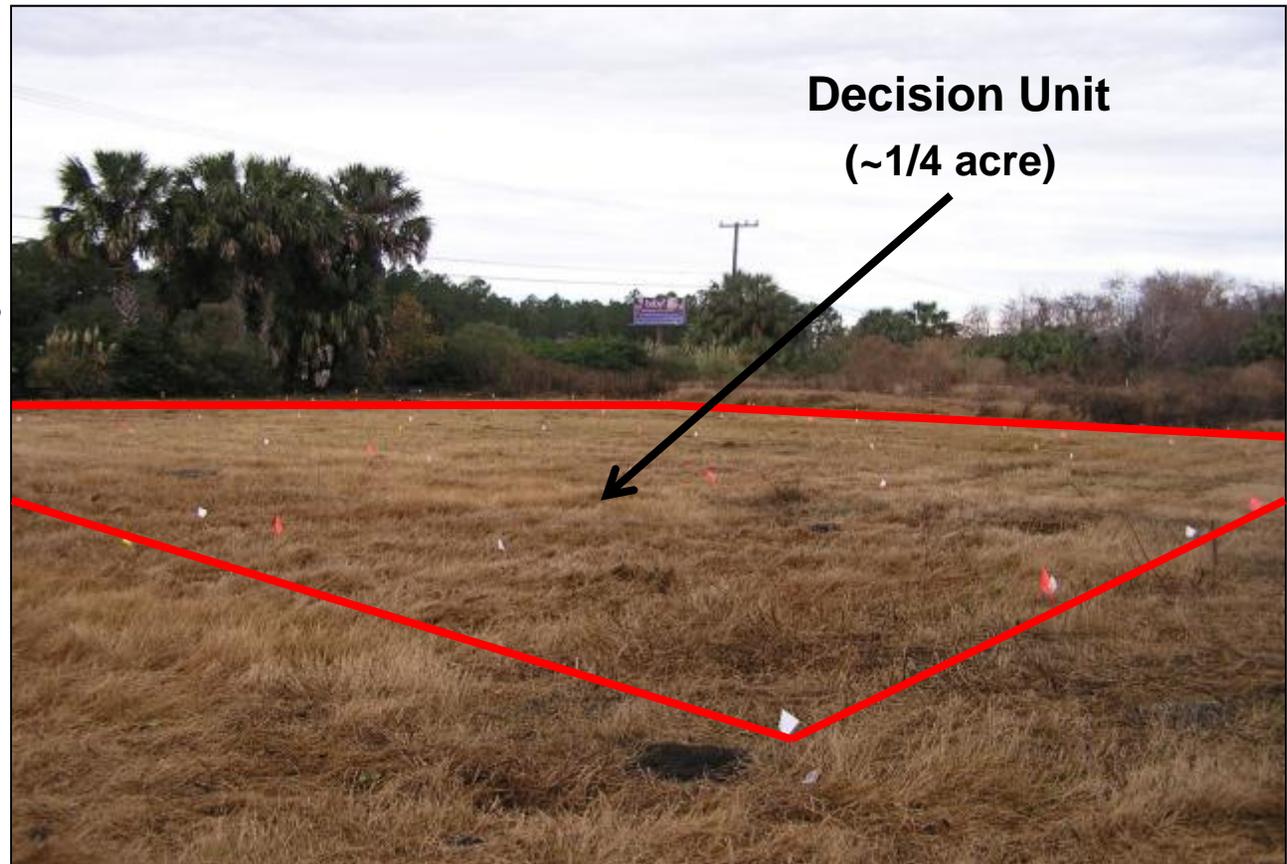
# Florida Case Study: Decision Unit (DU) Identification

## ► Identify DU in the field

- Use typical environmental site investigation procedures

- Examples

- Survey
- GPS
- Swing ties



## Increment Locations

- ▶ Identify increment locations in field
  - Utilize similar site investigation tools



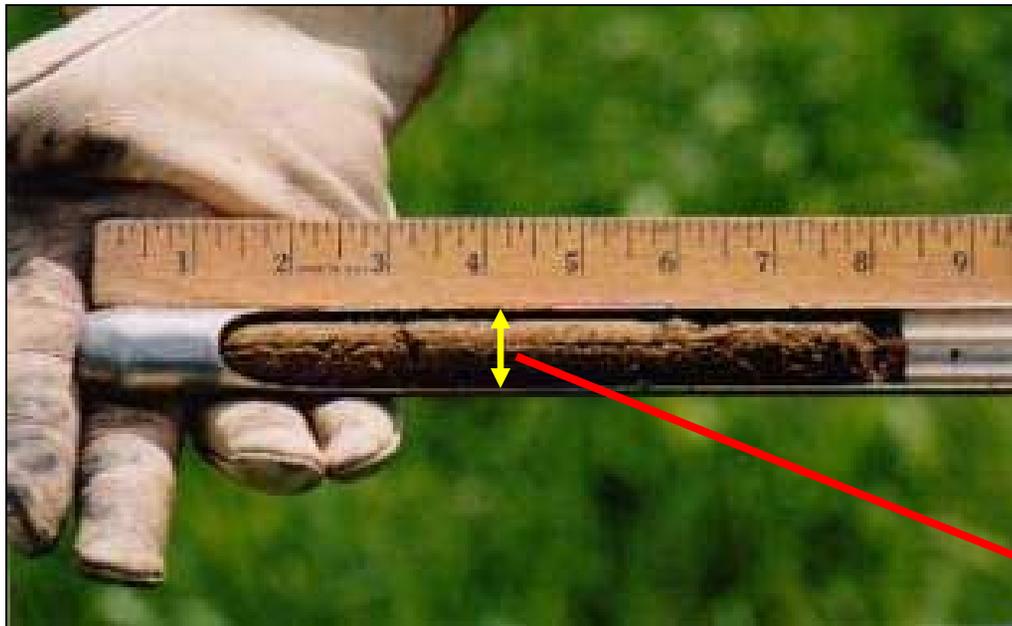
9 **Florida Case Study:**  
**Increment Field Determination**



# Sampling Tool Considerations

## ▶ Criteria - shape

- Cylindrical or core shaped increments
- Minimum diameter required – based on particle size (soil fraction) of interest



e.g., core diameter  
>16 mm

# Additional Considerations

- ▶ Decontamination
  - Not necessary within DU (including replicates)
- ▶ Sampling tool
  - Appropriate for matrix and contaminant of interest



# Sampling Tool Examples

## Soft Surface Soil



Source: Courtesy <http://www.jmcsoil.com/index.html>  
<http://fieldenvironmental.com/evc-incremental-sampler.php>

# Alternate Sampling Tools



## Hard Surface Soil

ITRC, ISM-1, Section 5.2; Figure 5-2b

# Florida Case Study: Field Sampling



15

# Florida Case Study: “Low Tech” Sampling Tools



# Adequate Sample Mass

- ▶ Criteria – mass (non-volatile)
  - Recommended mass per increment: 20-60 grams
  - Final ISM samples: generally 600-2,500 grams

$$M_s = \rho \cdot n \cdot D_s \cdot \pi \cdot (q / 2)^2$$

$M_s$  – targeted mass of sample (g)

$D_s$  – increment length (cm)

$n$  – number of increments

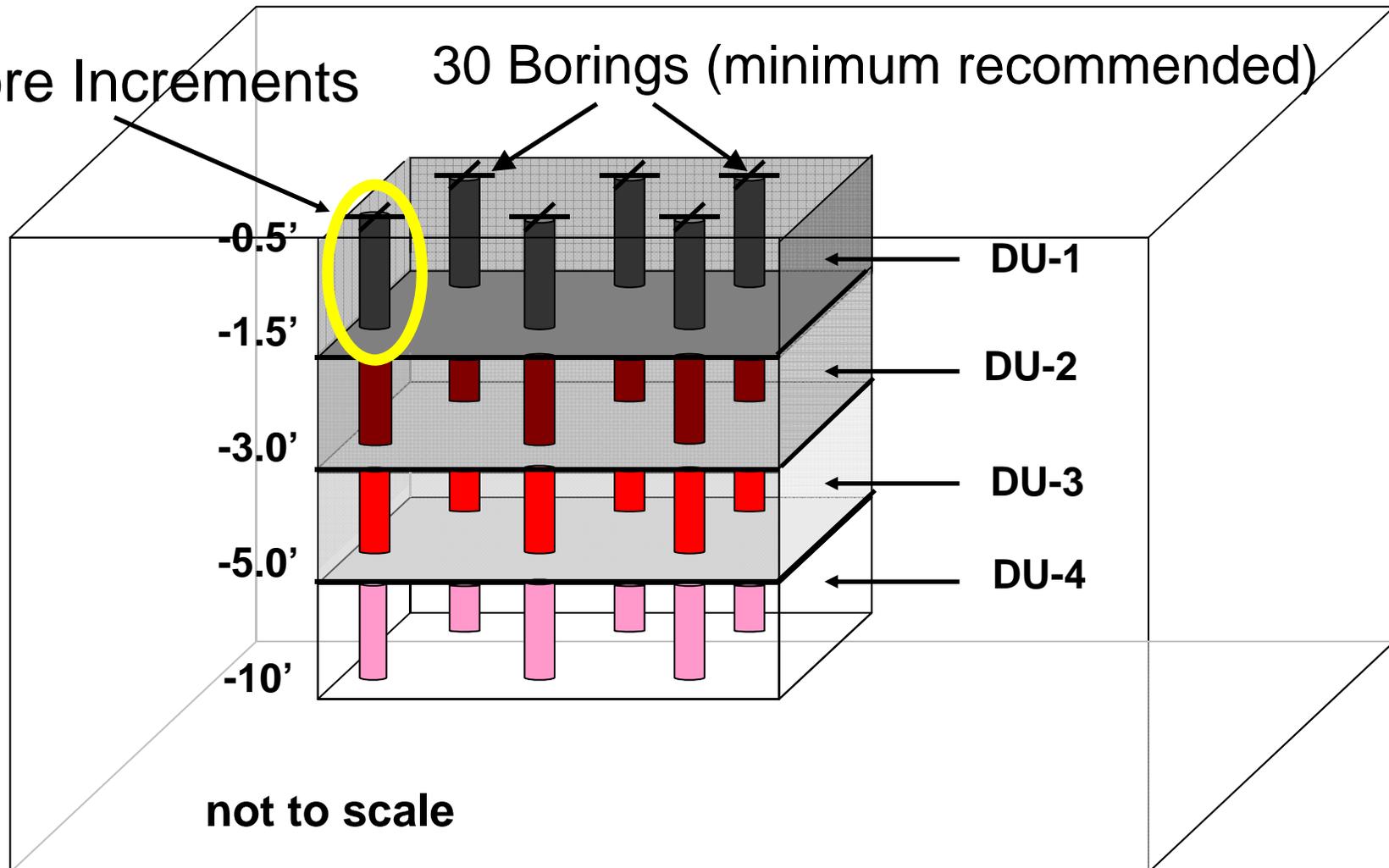
$\rho$  - soil or sediment density (g/cm<sup>3</sup>)

$q$  - diameter of sample core (cm)



# Subsurface Decision Units (DU)

Core Increments      30 Borings (minimum recommended)



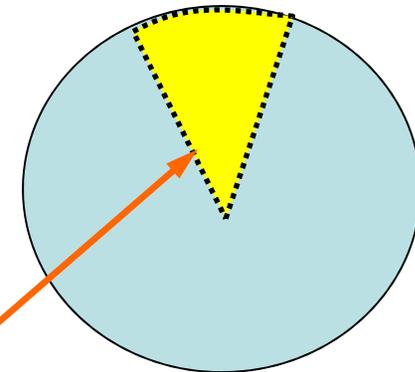
Individual core samples *combined* to prepare an ISM sample for each DU

# Subsurface Sampling Considerations

- ▶ Preferred increment – entire core interval
- ▶ Core subsampling alternatives
  1. Core wedge
  2. Core slice



# Core Wedge



e.g., wedge width  
>16 mm

**Continuous wedge removed from entire length of targeted DU interval for 100% coverage**

# Core Slice



**Core Slice removed from randomly selected interval length of targeted DU depth**

## Field Processing for Non-Volatiles

- ▶ ISM sample processing in a controlled laboratory environment is recommended to reduce error
- ▶ Field processing may be applicable if project specific DQOs can be met



# Florida Case Study: Non-Volatile ISM Sample Logistics

- ▶ Final ISM samples: typically 600-2,500 grams or more
  - Containers, storage, shipping
- ▶ Laboratory
  - Facilities and equipment for correct processing and subsampling



# ISM Volatile Sampling Tools

- ▶ Core type sampler
- ▶ Typical for VOC soil sampling per SW846 5035A



# ISM Volatile Samples – Subsurface

- ▶ Numerous increments collected across core/depth interval



# ISM Volatile Sample Logistics

## ▶ VOC preservation and analysis

- Increments are extruded from sampler directly into volume of appropriate container with predetermined methanol
- Methanol preserved sample submitted to laboratory
- Note shipping restrictions/ requirements



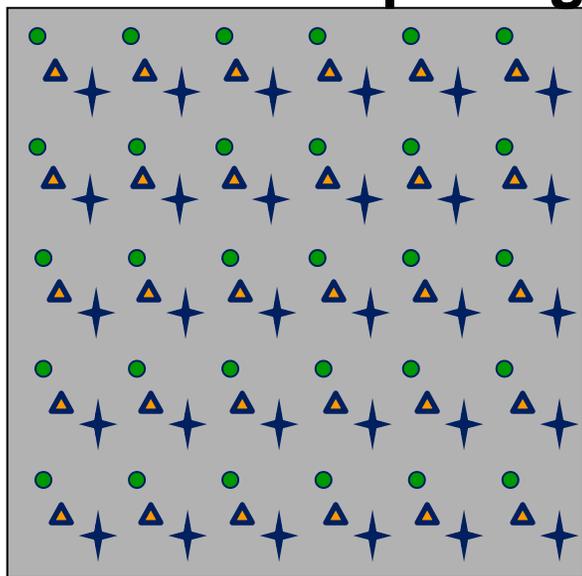
## Replicates Recommended

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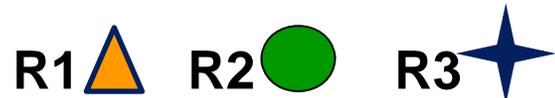
- ▶ Increments collected from alternate random locations
  - Independent samples, not “splits”
- ▶ Minimum 3 replicate set for statistical evaluations
- ▶ Additional replicates may be necessary depending on contaminant heterogeneity and project specific DQOs

# Replicate Spacing and Collection

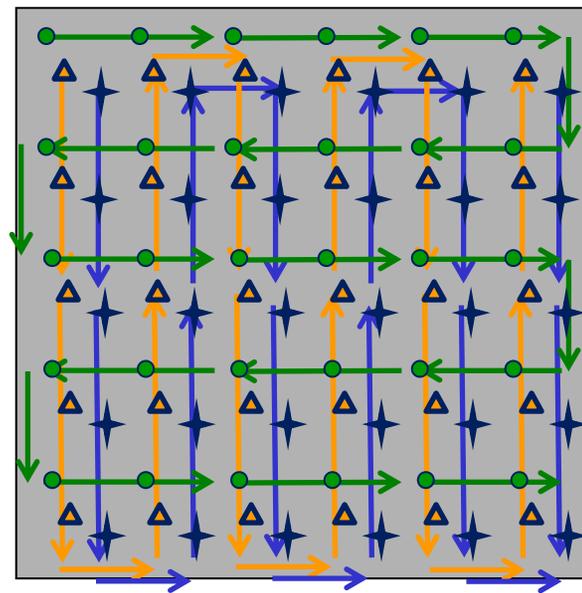
## Replicate Increment Spacing



### Decision Unit



## Sample Collection



### Decision Unit



# Field Replicates – Simple Example



# Replicate/Sampling Reminders

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- ▶ Replicates
  - What type
  - How many
  - Where/when will they be collected
  - How will they be evaluated
  
- ▶ “Homogenizing” or mixing not necessary
  - Laboratory processing and subsampling (following module) designed to attain representative analytical sample

# Field Implementation Summary

- ▶ Determined during Systematic Planning
  - Sampling design
  - Adequate sampling tools
  - ISM surface/subsurface sampling logistics
    - Subsurface cores and subsampling
  - Specific contaminant of concern (COC) considerations
    - Non-volatile and volatile
  - ISM replicates



# ISM Document and Training Roadmap

