



Designation: D 5074 – 90 (Reapproved 1999)

Standard Practice for Preparation of Natural-Matrix Sediment Reference Samples for Major and Trace Inorganic Constituents Analysis by Partial Extraction Procedures¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 5074; 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 (ε) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

1. Scope

1.1 This practice establishes uniform procedures to develop, select, collect, prepare, and use oxidized, relatively unpolluted, aquatic natural-matrix bed-sediment reference samples for the collaborative testing of chemical methods of analysis for sediments and similar materials. Reference samples prepared using this practice are intended for use as natural sediments, analyzable for major, minor, and trace elements, and general physical/organic analyses only. The samples are not designed or tested for environmental pollutants such as trace organic compounds.

1.2 Few, if any, aquatic sediment reference materials have been certified, defined, or are even available for developing or evaluating partial and sequential extraction procedures. This practice describes factors and considerations in site selection, sample characteristics, collection, and subsequent raw sample treatment needed to prepare natural-matrix bed-material sediments for use as partial or sequential extraction procedure reference test samples. The user of this practice is cautioned that in light of the many variables that may affect natural materials, neither the list of factors included for evaluation nor preparation of natural-matrix reference samples should be considered as all inclusive. It is the user's responsibility to ensure the validity and applicability of these practices for preparing specific-matrix samples appropriate for testing the constituents of interest and the operationally defined extraction procedures utilized.

1.3 *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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 1129 Terminology Relating to Water²

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-19 on Water and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D19.07 on Sediments, Geomorphology, and Open-Channel Flow.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.01.

D 3974 Practices for Extraction of Trace Elements from Sediments³

D 3975 Practice for Development and Use (Preparation) of Samples for Collaborative Testing of Methods for Analysis of Sediments³

D 3976 Practice for Preparation of Sediment Samples for Chemical Analysis³

E 691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method⁴

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—For definitions of terms used in this practice, refer to Terminology D 1129.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *natural-matrix sediment*—granular rock or earthy material that has been naturally deposited in or by a water body, in which the finer grained material encloses or fills the interstices between the larger grains or particles of sediment.

4. Summary of Practice

4.1 Natural-matrix sediment reference samples of adequately defined composition and homogeneity are required for evaluating the accuracy and precision of partial or sequential sediment leachate analyses and test methods. Reference samples should be typical in all respects to the sample for which the test method is applicable. Practically, this is difficult to achieve because of the heterogeneity and compositional variability of natural sediments. However, natural sediments collected from diverse sources can be used to prepare reference samples similar or typical in many respects to the samples for which the test methods are to be applicable. For a minimal sediment quality assurance testing effort, and to evaluate the linearity of test methods, reference samples should be available to provide at least three levels of concentration for each measured parameter. Mixtures of samples of known composition may also be used.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The objective of this practice is to provide guidelines for the preparation of stable, representative, oxidized, relatively

³ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 11.02.

⁴ *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 14.02.

unpolluted, aquatic natural-matrix bed-sediment reference test samples. When prepared as described, such test samples should be useful for collaborative methods testing, to evaluate the precision and bias of test methods, and to evaluate test methods performance during their development.

5.2 The availability of defined representative natural-matrix reference or test samples, closely approximating a variety of typical environmental samples, is a key requirement for the effective collaborative methods evaluation and development of test methods, and quality assurance testing. When the composition of the reference or test samples has been determined, either for operationally defined “total recoverable” leaching techniques, or for “total analyses” determined by total dissolution, the defined samples should also be suitable for analytical quality assurance testing.

5.3 Certified analyses of most rock, sediment, sludge, and soil reference samples are typically based on the total amount of each constituent of interest in the entire sample. “Total” chemical analysis of these samples generally requires complete decomposition or dissolution of the standard material. These are the only feasible analytical approaches if knowledge of finite concentrations for each element of interest in the entire sample is required. Certain instrumental methods such as X-ray fluorescence or neutron activation analysis may provide information as to the total constituent composition without sample destruction.

5.4 Partial chemical extraction of sediments, or “total recoverable” analyses (operationally defined procedures) for selecting constituents, frequently are useful for defining “available” constituent concentrations. In addition, partial chemical extractions may also provide data on partitioning, phase associations, or on how trace elements are entrained. Operationally defined extractable trace constituent concentrations are generally best obtained by using very specific reagent mixtures and extraction procedures, including method of mixing, vessel size and shape, extraction time, temperature, and so forth.

5.5 The various iron and manganese oxides and hydroxides, clay minerals, and organic solutes and particulates, that commonly occur as coatings on most oxidized sediment particles, are generally recognized as the controls governing the concentrations and distribution of most trace metals in natural water-sediment hydrologic environments. Anthropogenic sources clearly dominate in the number of sources and in total loading to most systems, although other factors may also be important.⁵ Under reducing conditions the iron and manganese oxide coatings, organic components, and associated trace metals may be resolubilized and remobilized. Migration of the reduced solubilized species, with possible subsequent formation of sulfides etc., and reoxidation and redeposition at some new location, may then occur. Analysis of extractable trace constituent concentrations in leachates obtained from reduced sediments thus will probably not be indicative of the trace constituent concentrations initially associated with the oxidized and coated sediment grains.

6. Sampling

6.1 Realistic natural-matrix aquatic bed-sediment test samples needed for test methods development and testing purposes, ideally require samples closely resembling the materials for which the test method is designed. Collection and preparation of a realistic test sample necessitates consideration of a number of factors in addition to the presence or absence of certain characteristics in the raw sample material collected. These include but are not limited to the following: sampling logistics, water chemistry and the availability of adequate quantities of sediment with the appropriate particle sizes.

6.2 The sampling site should provide easy access to fresh water with a pH of 6 to 8 and a specific conductance not exceeding 3000 $\mu\text{S}/\text{cm}$. Samples collected from higher conductivity areas should be washed to remove excessive salts. Normally, flow velocities in the collection area should be sufficiently low to allow deposition of the fine grained materials desired in the bed material to be sampled. The sample collection site should also be suitable for launching any necessary sample collection craft, or have close access to boat launching facilities.

6.3 Sufficient quantities of raw sample material should be available to obtain desired quantities of oxidized sediment. This should consist primarily of light colored quartz and silicate minerals, deposited in an aerobic environment. The raw sediment should contain only minimal quantities of particulate organic material or total organic constituents (TOC) (no more than 2 to 3 %), to minimize bacterial growth and the development of reducing conditions. The sediment collected should be free of detectable levels of reduced iron and manganese species, have no perceptible sulfide odor, and exhibit no observable methane generation. Readily soluble materials such as ore minerals, carbonates, chlorides, and sulfates should also be absent. Inclusion of relatively soluble mineral species in the sediment reference sample will result in increasing concentrations of associated major and trace parameters as a function of increased sample digestion times, until those phases are completely dissolved. “Total” digestion analyses are generally more appropriate for samples containing ore minerals and readily soluble constituents. The raw material collected should also contain an adequate fraction (10 to 20 % or greater) of the desired particle sizes, such as 62 μm and finer material.

6.4 After several tentative sampling sites have been identified, portions of material from each site should be tested using the procedures deemed appropriate to evaluate the suitability of each for particle size distribution, chemical characteristics, and trace constituent levels. The presence of reducing conditions in a wet sediment may be tested by separation of a small quantity of the associated water by filtration through 0.45 μm membrane filter. A positive test for ferrous iron in the filtrate is indicative of reducing conditions and the sample should be discarded. When one or more suitable sediment sources have been identified, sufficient raw material should be collected to enable preparation of an adequate supply of standard. The number of standards to be prepared and the quantity of each will vary according to projected needs.

⁵ Jennett, J. C., Effler, S. W., and Wixson, B. G., “Mobilization and Toxicological Aspects of Sedimentary Contaminants,” *Contaminants and Sediments*, ed., Baker, R. A., Ann Arbor Science Publishers, Inc., Ann Arbor, MI, 1990.

7. Procedure

7.1 Non-contaminating plastic buckets and scoops or TFE-fluorocarbon coated metal are preferable for sample collection. Aluminum or steel shovels may also be satisfactory. Due to the large percentage of aluminum and iron in most aquatic sediments, major and trace metal contamination from aluminum or steel sampling tools would probably be insignificant if the final samples are sufficiently large and adequately mixed. Opaque food grade plastic buckets with snap-type leakproof plastic covers are suitable for shipment and storage. Large heavy duty plastic bags may be used as liners in plastic cooler chests to provide a suitable alternative.

7.2 *Sample Preservation*—No sample preservatives should be used. Refrigerate raw sediment at 4°C after collection and ship in iced coolers. Ship promptly and refrigerate on receipt. To minimize the potential of sample decomposition or loss, samples should not be collected or shipped during periods of temperature extremes.

7.3 *Sample Drying*—Freeze drying is the preferred treatment for processing most moist or wet sediments. Air, oven, and microwave drying will frequently yield lesser quantities of the fine grained fractions due to the presence of fine material occurring and remaining as “large” grain size aggregates. Freeze drying reduces fine grain particle cohesion, and the number of aggregates resistant to disaggregation, and increases the percentage of fines obtained from many samples. Disaggregate the residue obtained on drying by pulverizing lumps on a plastic surface using a plastic bottle as crusher. Gentle disaggregation in this manner minimizes formation of fresh fracture surfaces caused by grain crushing. Natural-matrix samples prepared for partial extraction procedures should not be subjected to mechanical grinding. These procedures create varying degrees of fresh mineral fractures and will result in non-representative samples if used for testing partial extraction procedures. Leaching of the fresh fracture surfaces may yield invalid concentration levels for parameters of interest. In addition, contamination for one or more parameters may result from the use of grinding equipment.

7.3.1 After freeze drying, some samples with a high clay content may still contain aggregates resistant to disaggregation. For those samples, freeze drying a higher water content (thinner) slurry will generally yield a residue that is easily disaggregated.

7.4 *Sample Sieving*—Sieve the disaggregated dry sediment through appropriate sizes of standard calibrated sieves using a timed shaker to obtain the desired size fractions. Stainless steel sieves are probably suitable for the preparation of most reference samples. If minimal contamination is necessary, use all plastic sieves. Metallic sieves and screens assembled with lead solder should be avoided. After samples have been dried and sieved, highly magnetic mineral fractions, if present,

should be removed by use of any suitable magnetic separation devices. After obtaining the desired size fractions, place in a Vee type or other suitable blender and mix for several hours. Then package in appropriately sized containers using sample splitters, coning, and quartering or other suitable techniques.

8. Verification of Test Sample Composition and Collaborative Testing

8.1 Selection of the appropriate sample weight for analysis should be based on the particle size range of the material to be analyzed. Numerous procedures are available for determining the appropriate sample sizes needed to analyze heterogeneous materials of variable grain sizes. For example, curves have been developed^{6,7} relating the sample size of a two component mixture necessary to obtain sampling standard deviation levels of 0.1 and 1 % for spherical particles with a specific gravity of 3 and variations in sample composition ranging from 0 to 100 % for the parameter of interest. A 1 g sample of such a binary mixture consisting of particles with a diameter of 0.1 mm or less will yield a sampling standard deviation of 1 % or better. Flanagan⁸ notes that “Calculations by most methods should show that errors due to sampling heterogeneous materials may be ignored if the material is powdered (disaggregated) to pass a 200 mesh (75 µm) sieve or for Kleeman,⁷ a 230 mesh (62 µm) sieve.”

8.2 Due to the difficulties associated in attempting to match natural conditions, spiking natural-matrix reference samples to evaluate digestion procedures and recoveries of the various parameters of interest is not recommended. However, information regarding digestion matrix interferences may be obtained by analyzing both unspiked and spiked or diluted digestion solutions.

8.3 Other considerations regarding the methods use for establishing the composition of test samples and planning and conducting collaborative tests utilizing the test samples are addressed in, and shall be consistent with, the following guidelines: Practices D 3974, D 3975, D 3976, and E 691.

8.4 Considering the extensive efforts involved in collecting and preparing natural matrix samples, and analyzing subsamples etc., it is desirable, when possible, to perform additional tests to characterize the samples. These analyses might include but not be limited to mineralogy, distribution of iron-manganese (Fe-Mn) oxides, degree of aggregation, cation exchange capacity, and dynamic gas adsorption surface area for the various sample size subfractions below 62 µm.

⁶ Harris, W. E., and Kratochvil, B., “An Introduction to Chemical Analysis,” Saunders, College Publishing, Philadelphia, PA, 1981.

⁷ Kleeman, A. W., “Sampling Error in the Chemical Analysis of Rocks:” Geological Society of Australia Journal, Vol 14, Part 1, 1967, pp. 43–47.

⁸ Flanagan, F. J., “Reference Samples in Geology and Geochemistry,” U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1582, U.S. Government Printing Office, 1986.

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