

§761.348

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and sufficient length to measure the depth of the waste in the pile at any point.

(B) Take the measuring device, constructed according to paragraph (c)(3)(iii)(A) of this section, and at position *s*, push the end of the device marked with zero straight down into the pile until it reaches the bottom of the pile or ground level. The vertical distance “*v*” is the number of centimeters from the surface of the pile at point *s* on the string to the bottom of the pile or ground level. Read the distance *v* on the measuring device at the surface of the pile. From the distance *v*, determine *t*, in one of two ways:

(1) Randomly generate a fraction of one and multiply the fraction times *v*.

(2) Select a random number between zero and the total number of centimeters of the vertical distance *v*.

(iv) Dig a hole straight down into the pile for *t* centimeters (inches) from the surface of the pile at *s*.

(v) At depth *t*, directly under the *s* mark on the string, outline the top of the sample container and collect (shovel) all waste under the outline in the following order of preference in paragraphs (c)(3)(v)(A) through (c)(3)(v)(C) of this section. It is possible that some of the eight sampling locations will not provide 19 liters of sample.

(A) For a depth of 30 cm.

(B) Until the container is full.

(C) Until the ground level is reached.

(d) *Compositing the samples.* Composite the eight 19-liter samples and subsample in accordance with §761.350. Send the subsample to a laboratory for further sampling as described in §§761.353 and 761.355 and for chemical extraction and analysis. If there is insufficient sample for a 19-liter sample from the composite sample composed of the eight iterations of sample site selection, according to the procedures in paragraphs (c)(3)(i) through (c)(3)(v) of this section, select additional sample sites, collect additional samples and composite the additional waste in the samples until a minimum of 19 liters is in the composite.

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§761.348 Contemporaneous sampling.

Contemporaneous sampling is possible when there is active generation of waste and it is possible to sample the waste stream as it is generated. Collect eight 19-liter samples as follows.

(a) Collect each sample by filling a 19-liter (5 gallon) container at a location where the PCB bulk product waste is released from the waste generator onto a pile or into a receptacle container before the waste reaches the pile or receptacle container.

(b) Determine a sample collection start time using a random number generator or a random number table to select a number between 1 and 60. Collect the first sample at the randomly selected time in minutes after start up of the waste output, or if the waste is currently being generated, after the random time is selected. For example, if the randomly selected time is 35, begin collection 35 minutes after the start up of waste generation. Similarly, if waste output is ongoing and the random start determination occurred at 8:35 a.m., collect the first sample at 9:10 a.m. (35 minutes after the random start determination).

(c) Collect seven more samples, one every 60 minutes after the initial sample is collected. If the waste output process stops, stop the 60-minute interval time clock. When the process restarts, restart the 60-minute interval time clock and complete the incomplete 60-minute interval.

(d) Composite the eight 19-liter samples and subsample in accordance with §761.350.

§761.350 Subsampling from composite samples.

(a) *Preparing the composite.* Composite the samples (eight from a flattened pile; eight or more from a conical pile; eight from waste that is continuously generated) and select a 19-liter subsample for shipment to the chemical extraction and analysis laboratory for further subsampling. There are two options for the preparation of the composite:

(1) *Option one.* Place all of the contents of all 19-liter samples that you collected into a 209 liter (55 gallon) drum or similar sized, cylinder-shaped