IA Checklist
R 90 Sampling Aggregate Products

Procedure		P	F	NA
A. Conveyor Belt Discharge				
1	Use a container that will catch the full stream of material as it's discharged, without overflowing.			
2	Pass a sampling device, at a constant speed and perpendicular to the flow of the material through the full stream of the material once in each direction without overfilling. Include all material that may adhere to the sampling device when emptying the container, or divert the full stream of material into a container.			
3	Obtain multiple equal increments when one increment is insufficient for the required testing.			
4	Combine the increments to form a single sample.			
5	Ensure the size of the field sample meets or exceeds the recommended minimum mass needed or stated in Table 1 of R 90			
Procedure		**P**	**F**	**NA**
B. Conveyer Belt				
1	Stop the conveyer belt and insert two templates conforming to the shape of the belt into the aggregate.			
2	Remove the material inside the templates, include all of the material adhering to the belt.			
3	Obtain multiple equal increments when one increment is insufficient for the required testing.			
4	Combine the increments to form a single sample.			
5	Ensure the size of the field sample meets or exceeds the recommended minimum mass needed or stated in Table 1 of R 90.			
Procedure		**P**	**F**	**NA**
C. Stockpiles (Manual Sampling)				
1	**Coarse Aggregate** - Shove a board against the vertical face behind sampling location to prevent sloughing. Discard sloughed material to create the horizontal surface. Obtain sample from the horizontal surface.			
2	**Coarse Aggregate** – Obtain at least one increment of equal size from the top, middle, and bottom thirds of the pile.			
3	**Fine Aggregate** - Remove the outer layer and sample from the material beneath.			
4	**Fine Aggregate** – Obtain equal increments from a minimum of five random locations in the pile.			
5	**Fine Aggregate** – If a sampling tube is used to extract increments. Sampling Tube - the plastic, aluminum, or similar tube whose diameter is at least three times the nominal maximum aggregate size. The end of the tube may be angled to assist sampling.			
6	**Coarse & Fine Aggregate** – Combine the increments to form a single sample.			
7	Ensure the size of the field sample meets or exceeds the recommended minimum mass needed or stated in Table 1 of R 90.			

	Procedure	P	F	NA
D.	**Roadway – In-Place (Bases and Sub-bases)**			
1	Randomly select the areas from which increments will be taken. Obtain representative sample after spreading and before compacting.			
2	Insert the shovel to the full depth of the material, excluding the underlying material, roll back the shovel and lift the material slowly to avoid material rolling off the shovel.			
3	Repeat as necessary.			
4	Ensure the size of the field sample meets or exceeds the recommended minimum mass needed or stated in Table 1 of R 90.			
	Procedure	**P**	**F**	**NA**
E.	**Flat Surface Created by a Loader (Power Pile)**			
1	Direct the loader operator to enter the stockpile with bucket at least 1 foot off the ground without contaminating the stockpile. Discard the first bucket full. Re-enter the stockpile and obtain a full loader bucket of the material.			
2	Form a small sampling pile at the base of the stockpile by gently rolling the material out of the bucket with the bucket just high enough to permit free flow of the material. Repeat as necessary.			
3	Create a flat surface by having the loader back drag the small pile.			
4	Obtain increments from at least three randomly selected locations on the flat surface at least 1 foot form the edge. Fully insert the shovel, excluding the underlying material, roll back the shovel and lift the material slowly out of the pile to avoid material rolling off the shovel.			
5	Combine the increments to form a single sample.			
6	Ensure the size of the field sample meets or exceeds the recommended minimum mass needed or stated in Table 1 of R 90.			

Remarks: