**VERBAL QUESTIONS FOR AGGREGATES**

**R 90(SAMPLING AGGREGATE PRODUCTS)**

**CONVEYOR BELT DISCHARGE**

1. Sampling locations are selected how? **Randomly**
3. Number and relative size of increments? **Multiple equal increments when one increment is insufficient for the required testing.**
2. Take each increment from? **Full stream of the material, passing the sampling device perpendicular to the flow, without overfilling, or divert the full stream of material into container.**
2. Collect how much material from the sampling device? **All material that may adhere to the sampling device.**
4. Combine the increments to form a what? **Single sample**

**CONVEYOR BELT**

1. Sampling locations are selected how? **Randomly**
3. Number and relative size of increments? **Multiple equal increments when one increment is insufficient for the required testing.**
1. Isolate sample increment using what? **Sampling Templates**
2. Collect how much material from between the templates? **All material adhering to the belt.**
4. Combine the increments to form a what? **Single sample**

**STOCKPILES (MANUAL SAMPLING) COARSE AGGREGATES**

1. How would you prevent segregation in a stockpile without power equipment? **Shove a board against the vertical face behind sampling location. Discard sloughed material to create a horizontal surface.**
2. Take increments from where in the stockpile? **Obtain at least one equal increment size from horizontal surface from each of the top, middle and bottom thirds of the pile.**
6. Combine the increments to form a what? **Single sample**

3. On the front face of the stockpile what should you do with the outer layer of the material, and how many increments should you obtain? **Remove the outer layer and randomly obtain at least five equal increments.**
4. What is the Sampling Tube diameter requirement? **Diameter is at least three times the nominal maximum aggregate size.**
6. Combine the increments to form a what? **Single sample**

**FINE AGGREGATES**

1. How would you select the areas from which the increments will be taken? **Randomly**
2. What depth do you remove the material to? **Full Depth**
2. Do what with the underlying material? **Exclude**
4. Combine at least how many increments to form a field sample? **Repeat as necessary to meet or exceed recommended sample size in Table 1 of R 90.**

**ROADWAY**

1. How would you select the areas from which the increments will be taken? **Randomly**
2. What depth do you remove the material to? **Full Depth**
2. Do what with the underlying material? **Exclude**
4. Combine at least how many increments to form a field sample? **Repeat as necessary to meet or exceed recommended sample size in Table 1 of R 90.**

**T-27 (SIEVE ANALYSIS)**

7. How would you avoid overloading sieves? **The amount of material retained on a sieve may be regulated by:(1) Splitting sample into two or more portions.(2) The introduction of a sieve with larger openings immediately above the given sieve. (3) Use sieves with a larger frame size.**
7. Sieve until not more than what percent by mass of the total sample passes a given sieve? **0.5%.** How long should you hand bump the sieve? **1 minute**
2. How many chutes are required for coarse aggregates? **No less than 8** and how many chutes are required for fine aggregates? **No less than 12**, and for coarse aggregates the openings shall be approximately how much larger than the largest particle? **50%**

*NUMBERING OF QUESTIONS REFLECT THE NUMBERING ON THE CORRESPONDING TEST METHOD EVALUATION SHEET.*