



Standard Practice for Sampling of Geosynthetics and Rolled Erosion Control Products(RECPs) for Testing¹

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1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers three procedures for the sampling of geosynthetics and rolled erosion control products (RECPs) for testing. This practice requires that instructions on taking laboratory samples and test specimens be part of every test method for geosynthetics.

1.1.1 The first procedure describes the sampling of production units for the purpose of manufacturer's quality control (MQC) (Table 1).

1.1.2 The second procedure describes the sampling of production units for the purpose of manufacturer's quality assurance (MQA) testing during the manufacturing process. This requires that backup statistical process control records be maintained during the manufacturing process (Table 2).

1.1.3 The third procedure describes the division of shipments of geosynthetics and rolled erosion control products into lots and the determination of lot sample size for purchaser's specification conformance testing (Table 3).

1.2 *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:*²

D123 Terminology Relating to Textiles

D4271 Practice for Writing Statements on Sampling in Test Methods for Textiles (Withdrawn 2009)³

D4439 Terminology for Geosynthetics

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D35 on Geosynthetics and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D35.01 on Mechanical Properties.

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² For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, www.astm.org, or contact ASTM Customer Service at service@astm.org. For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

³ The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on www.astm.org.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *geosynthetic, n*—a planar product manufactured from polymeric material used with soil, rock, earth, or other geotechnical engineering related material as an integral part of a man-made project, structure, or system.

3.1.2 *lot, n*—a unit of production, or a group of other units or packages, taken for sampling or statistical examination, having one or more common properties and being readily separable from other similar units.

3.1.3 *quality assurance, n*—all those planned or systematic actions necessary to provide adequate confidence that a material, product, system, or service will satisfy given needs.

3.1.4 *quality control, n*—the operational techniques and the activities which sustain a quality of material, product, system, or service that will satisfy given needs; also the use of such techniques and activities.

3.1.5 *sample, n*—(1) a portion of material which is taken for testing or for record purposes. (See also *sample, lot; sample, laboratory; and specimen.*) (2) a group of specimens used, or of observations made, which provide information that can be used for making statistical inferences about the population(s) from which the specimens are drawn.

3.1.6 *sample, laboratory, n*—a portion of material taken to represent the lot sample, or the original material, and used in the laboratory as a source of test specimens.

3.1.7 *sample, lot, n*—one or more shipping units taken at random to represent an acceptance sampling lot and used as a source of laboratory samples.

3.1.8 *sampling unit, n*—an identifiable, discrete unit or subunit of material that could be taken as part of a sample.

3.1.8.1 *Discussion*—Fig. 1 is included to show the difference between *lot sample, laboratory sample* and *test specimen*.

3.1.9 *sampling unit, primary, n*—the sampling unit containing all the sources of variability which should be considered in acceptance testing; the sampling unit taken in first stage of selection in any procedure for sampling a lot or shipment.

3.1.9.1 *Discussion*—For textiles, the primary sampling units are generally taken as the shipping units making up a lot; such as bales of fiber, cases of yarn, rolls of fabric, or cartons of