



## Standard Practice for Decontamination of Field Equipment Used at Nonradioactive Waste Sites<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 5088; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This practice covers the decontamination of field equipment used in the sampling of soils, soil gas, sludges, surface water, and ground water at waste sites which are to undergo both physical and chemical analyses.

1.2 This practice is applicable only at sites where chemical (organic and inorganic) wastes are a concern and is not intended for use at radioactive or mixed (chemical and radioactive) waste sites.

1.3 Procedures are included for the decontamination of equipment which comes into contact with the sample matrix (sample contacting equipment) and for ancillary equipment that has not contacted the portion of sample to be analyzed (non-sample contacting equipment).

1.4 This practice is based on recognized methods by which equipment may be decontaminated. When collecting environmental matrix samples, one should become familiar with the site specific conditions. Based on these conditions and the purpose of the sampling effort, the most suitable method of decontamination can be selected to maximize the integrity of analytical and physical testing results.

1.5 This practice is applicable to most conventional sampling equipment constructed of metallic and synthetic materials. The manufacturer of a specific sampling apparatus should be contacted if there is concern regarding the reactivity of a decontamination rinsing agent with the equipment.

1.6 *This standard does not purport to address the safety problems 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 653 Terminology Relating to Soil, Rock, and Contained Fluids<sup>2</sup>

### 3. Terminology

#### 3.1 Definitions:

<sup>1</sup> This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D-18 on Soil and Rock and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D18.14 on Geotechnics of Waste Management.

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<sup>2</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 04.08.

3.1.1 *contaminant*—an undesirable substance not normally present or an unusually high concentration of a naturally occurring substance in water or soil.

3.1.2 *control rinse water*—water used for equipment washing and rinsing having a known chemistry.

3.1.3 *decontamination*—the process of removing or reducing to a known level undesirable physical or chemical constituents, or both, from a sampling apparatus to maximize the representativeness of physical or chemical analyses proposed for a given sample.

3.1.4 *non-sample contacting equipment*—related equipment associated with the sampling effort, but that does not directly contact the sample (for example, augers, drilling rods, excavations machinery).

3.1.5 *quality assurance/quality control (QA/QC)*—the efforts completed to evaluate the accuracy and precision of a sampling or testing procedure, or both.

3.1.6 *sample contacting equipment*—equipment that comes in direct contact with the sample or portion of sample that will undergo chemical analyses or physical testing (for example, ground water well bailer, split-spoon sampler, soil gas sampling probe).

3.1.7 For definitions of other terms used in this practice, see Terminology D 653.

### 4. Summary of Practice

4.1 Two different procedures are presented for the decontamination of sample-contacting and non-sample contacting equipment. The procedures have been developed based on a review of current state and federal guidelines, as well as a summary of commonly employed procedures. In general, sample contacting equipment should be washed with a detergent solution followed by a series of control water, desorbing agents and deionized water rinses. Nonsample contacting equipment should be washed with a detergent solution and rinsed with control water. Although such techniques may be difficult to perform in the field, they may be necessary to most accurately evaluate low concentrations of the chemical constituent(s) of interest.

4.2 Prior to initiating a field program that will involve equipment decontamination, a site specific equipment decontamination protocol should be prepared for distribution to the individuals involved with the particular sampling program. Information to be presented in the protocol should include:

4.2.1 Site location and description,

4.2.2 Statement of the sampling program objective and desired precision and accuracy, that is, is sampling effort for gross qualitative evaluation or for trace concentration, parameter specific evaluations,

4.2.3 Summary of available information regarding soil types, hydrogeology and anticipated chemistry of the materials to be sampled,

4.2.4 Listing of equipment to be used for sampling and materials needed for decontamination,

4.2.5 Detailed step by step procedure for equipment decontamination for each piece or type of equipment to be utilized and procedures for rinse fluids containment and disposal as appropriate,

4.2.6 Summary of QA/QC procedures and QA/QC samples to be collected to document decontamination completeness including specific type of chemical analyses and their associated detection limit, and

4.2.7 Outline of equipment decontamination verification report.

## 5. Significance and Use

5.1 An appropriately developed, executed and documented equipment decontamination procedure is an integral and essential part of waste site investigations. The benefits of its use include:

5.1.1 Minimizing the spread of contaminants within a study area and from site to site,

5.1.2 Reducing the potential for worker exposure by means of contact with contaminated sampling equipment, and

5.1.3 Improved data quality and reliability.

5.2 This practice is not a substitute for a well-documented Quality Assurance/Quality Control (QA/QC) program. Because the ultimate test of a decontamination procedure is its ability to minimize erroneous data, a reasonable QA/QC program must be implemented.

5.3 This practice may not be applicable to all waste sites. When a sampling effort is completed to determine only the general range of chemical concentrations of interest less rigorous decontamination procedures can be adequate. Investigators should have the flexibility to modify the decontamination procedures with due consideration for the sampling objective or if QA/QC documentation supports alternative decontamination methods.

5.4 At sites where the reactivity of sampling equipment to decontamination washes creates concern for the generation of undesirable chemical by-products, the use of dedicated sampling equipment should be considered.

5.5 This practice, where applicable, should be used before, between, and after the completion of sampling events.

## 6. Reagents

6.1 *Detergent*, non-phosphate detergent solution.<sup>3</sup>

6.2 *Acid rinse (inorganic desorbing agent)*, 10 % nitric or hydrochloric acid solution-made from reagent grade nitric or

hydrochloric acid and deionized water (1 % is to be applied to low-carbon steel equipment).

6.3 *Solvent rinse (organic desorbing agent)*, isopropanol, acetone, or methanol; pesticide grade.

6.4 *Control rinse water*, preferably from a water system of known chemical composition.

6.5 *Deionized water*, organic-free reagent grade.

## 7. Procedure for Sample Contacting Equipment

7.1 At a minimum, sample contacting equipment should be washed with a detergent solution and rinsed with control water.

7.2 For programs requiring more rigorous decontamination to meet the sampling or QA/QC objectives, the following procedures are indicated:

7.2.1 Wash with detergent solution, using a brush made of inert material to remove any particles or surface film.

7.2.1.1 For equipment that, because of internal mechanism or tubing cannot be adequately cleaned with a brush, the decontamination solutions should be circulated through the equipment.

7.2.2 Rinse thoroughly with control water.

7.2.3 Rinse with an inorganic desorbing agent (may be deleted if samples will not undergo inorganic chemical analysis).

7.2.4 Rinse with control water.

7.2.5 Rinse with organic desorbing agent (may be deleted if samples will not undergo organic chemical analyses).

7.2.6 Rinse with deionized water.

7.2.7 Allow equipment to air dry prior to next use.

7.2.8 Wrap equipment for transport with inert material (aluminum foil or plastic wrap) to direct contact with potentially contaminated material.

7.3 *Nonsample Contact Equipment*:

7.3.1 Clean the equipment with portable power washer or steam cleaning machine. Alternatively, hand wash with brush using detergent solution.

7.3.2 Rinse with control water.

7.3.3 The more rigorous decontamination procedures may be employed if necessary to meet sampling or QA/QC objectives.

7.4 Depending on site conditions, it may be appropriate to contain spent decontamination rinse fluids. If this is the case the appropriate vessel<sup>4</sup> for fluid containment should be used depending on the ultimate disposition of the material.

7.5 Depending on site conditions, it may be desirable to perform all equipment decontamination at a centralized location as opposed to the location where the equipment was used. If this is the case, care must be taken to transport the equipment to the decontamination area such that the spread of contaminants is minimized.

## 8. Quality Assurance/Quality Control

8.1 It is important to document the effectiveness of the decontamination procedure. To that end the projects QA/QC program should include provisions for the collection of

<sup>3</sup> Alquinox or Liquinox or similar solution has been found suitable for this purpose.

<sup>4</sup> A drum approved by the Department of Transportation or similar container has been found suitable for this purpose.

samples to evaluate the completeness of a specific decontamination procedure. This could include:

8.1.1 Collection of rinse or wipe samples before the initial equipment decontamination prior to its use for sampling to establish a base line level of contaminants residing on or in the equipment,

8.1.2 Collection of final rinse or wipe samples after equipment decontamination following its use, and

8.1.3 The frequency of sampling to demonstrate the completeness of equipment decontamination is dependent upon objectives of the project as they relate to QA/QC. At a minimum it is recommended after every ten decontamination washings.

## 9. Report

9.1 The activities completed for each equipment decontamination should be documented in writing. Included in this report should be the following information:

- 9.1.1 Site location, date, time, and weather,
- 9.1.2 Sample location where equipment was employed,
- 9.1.3 Location where decontamination was performed,
- 9.1.4 Individuals performing the decontamination,
- 9.1.5 Decontamination procedures,
- 9.1.6 Source of materials (solutions) used for decontamination,
- 9.1.7 Handling of rinse fluids and accumulates solids, if any, and
- 9.1.8 QA/QC sampling performed and analytical results of QA/QC samples whether completed in the field or laboratory subsequent to sampling event.

## 10. Keywords

- 10.1 contaminant; decontamination; sampling; waste

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