Aggregate Field Testing Technician
KT-01 Sampling And Splitting Of Aggregates (Splitting)
Revised August 2021

Two attempts may be made by the applicant. The applicant may stop themselves once and not have that count as one of the two attempts. If the applicant stops voluntarily, draw a line at that point and note that the applicant stopped themselves then restart at the top of the next attempt.

Applicant: _____ **CIT #:** _____

Employer: _____

		1st Test		Stopped Test		Re-Test	
	Sampling Methods						
	Using a Quartering Canvas						
1.	The canvas is not to be used as the first step in the reduction of samples smaller than approximately 75 lb. (4.1.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
2.	Spread the canvas on a smooth level surface, dump the sample in a pile near the center. (4.1.1.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
3.	Mix by alternately lifting each corner and rolling the aggregate toward the opposite corner. Perform this in a vigorous manner. (4.1.1.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
4.	Center the material on the canvas in a uniform pile. Flatten the pile to a uniform thickness and diameter by pressing down the apex with a straight-edge scoop, shovel, or trowel so that each quarter sector of the resulting pile will contain the material originally in it. (4.1.2.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
5.	Insert a rod, shovel handle, or similar object under the canvas and under the center of the pile and lift both ends of the rod to divide the pile into two equal parts. Leaving a fold of canvas between the piles, repeat at a right angle to divide the sample into four equal parts. (4.1.3.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
6.	Discard two opposite quarters, combine the two remaining quarters, mix and reduce to proper size with a riffle splitter or by quartering procedure. (4.1.4.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL

Aggregate Field Testing Technician
KT-01 Sampling And Splitting Of Aggregates (Splitting)
Revised August 2021

		1st Test		Stopped Test		Re-Test	
	Riffle Splitter Procedure						
7.	Check sample splitter chute openings [their number and width relative to maximum size of aggregate]. (4.2.1.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
8.	Place original sample in the pan and uniformly distribute it from edge to edge. (4.2.2.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
9.	Introduce the sample into the splitter so that it flows freely through the chutes. (4.2.2.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
10.	Retrieve one of the two catch pans from the splitter, replace with an empty pan, and repeat steps 8 and 9 as many times as necessary to reduce the sample to the specified size. (4.2.2.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
	Miniature Stockpile Sampling (*wet fine aggregate only)*						
11.	Place original sample on hard, clean, level surface. (4.3.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
12.	Mix the sample thoroughly with a shovel or trowel by turning the entire sample over three times. (4.3.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
13.	With the last turning, shovel the entire sample into a conical pile by depositing each shovelful on top of the preceding one. (4.3.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
14.	Carefully flatten the conical pile to a uniform thickness and diameter by pressing down on the apex with a shovel or trowel so that each quarter sector of the resulting pile will contain the material originally in it. (4.3.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL
15.	Divide the flattened pile into four equal quarters with a straight edge and remove two pre-selected diagonally opposite quarters, using a brush or broom to clean the cleared space. Repeat the process until the sample is reduced to the proper size. (4.3.)	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL	PASS	FAIL

Aggregate Field Testing Technician
KT-01 Sampling And Splitting Of Aggregates (Splitting)
Revised August 2021

Overall Score

Circle One

1st Test	Stopped Test	Re-Test
PASS	PASS	PASS
FAIL	FAIL	FAIL

Witness Examiner: _____ _____

(First Try) Signature Date

Witness Examiner: _____ _____

(Stopped Try) Signature Date

Witness Examiner: _____ _____

(Re-Test) Signature Date