



Designation: E2316 – 14 (Reapproved 2019)^{ε1}

Standard Test Method for Determination of Particles Resulting from the Attrition of Granular Pesticides¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E2316; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

^{ε1} NOTE—Sections 2.2 and 8.1 were editorially corrected in November 2019.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method is used to determine the amount and particle size distribution curve of particles with diameter 106 micrometers or smaller resulting from the attrition of granular pesticides.

1.2 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard.

1.3 *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, health, and environmental practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific hazard statement, see Section 8.

1.4 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[E11 Specification for Woven Wire Test Sieve Cloth and Test Sieves](#)

[E725 Test Method for Sampling Granular Carriers and Granular Pesticides](#)

2.2 *CIPAC Standard:*

[CIPAC Test Method MT 187 Particle Size Analysis by Laser Diffraction](#)³

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E35 on Pesticides, Antimicrobials, and Alternative Control Agents and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E35.22 on Pesticide Formulations and Delivery Systems.

Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2019. Published November 2019. Originally approved in 2003. Last previous edition approved in 2014 as E2316–14. DOI: 10.1520/E2316-14R19E01.

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 size distribution of the particles with sieve diameter less than 106 μm is determined by laser light diffraction using CIPAC Test Method MT 187.

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 *finer*—a synonym for particles with diameter of 106 micrometers or smaller.

3.1.2 *micron and μm* —synonyms for micrometer.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The initial weight of a test sample of granular pesticide is determined. The sample is then air jet sieved using 106 micron openings to remove the inherent fines. The fines-free granules are then combined with glass beads in a glass jar, the lid is placed on the jar, and the jar is placed on a roller system with a drive bed capable of rotating the jar at a known rpm. After rolling for a specified time period, the jar is removed from the rollers and the contents of the jar are poured through a sieve sized to remove the glass beads. The sample minus the glass beads is again air jet sieved using 106 micron openings to remove the fines attrited during the rolling of the jar. The total of particles smaller than 106 microns for the test sample is the inherent fines plus the attrited fines. The particle size distribution curve of the combined inherent and attrited fines is determined by laser light diffraction using CIPAC Test Method MT 187.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is designed specifically for granular pesticide formulations.

5.2 This test method helps provide information on health hazards likely to arise from exposures by the inhalation route. It can be of use in selecting dose levels for chronic studies and for establishing safety criteria for human exposure.

5.3 The amount of fines determined by this method is a measure of potential inhalation and respiration toxicity because the hazards of inhaled solid substances are influenced by physical factors such as particle size.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Roller System*, two or more rollers with a drive bed, capable of rotating the specified glass jar at 75 ± 15 rpm.