



Designation: ~~D7504 – 21~~ D7504 – 23

## Standard Test Method for Trace Impurities in Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons by Gas Chromatography and Effective Carbon Number<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7504; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

### 1. Scope\*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of total nonaromatic hydrocarbons and monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, *p*-xylene, *o*-xylene, styrene and mixed xylenes by gas chromatography. The purity of benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, *p*-xylene, *o*-xylene, styrene and mixed xylenes is also calculated. Similar test methods, using the internal standard calibration technique and the external standard calibration technique, are Test Methods [D2360](#), ~~[D3797](#)~~, ~~[D4492](#)~~, ~~[D5060](#)~~, ~~[D5135](#)~~, ~~[D5917](#)~~, and ~~[D5917](#)~~ ~~[D6563](#)~~ respectively.

1.2 The limit of detection (LOD) is 0.0002 mass % and limit of quantitation (LOQ) is 0.0006 mass % for impurities in toluene, mixed xylenes, *p*-xylene, *o*-xylene, ethylbenzene, benzene, and styrene.

1.3 In determining the conformance of the test results using this method to applicable specifications, results shall be rounded off in accordance with the rounding-off method of Practice [E29](#).

1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.

1.5 *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.*

1.6 *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:<sup>2</sup>

- [D1555M Test Method for Calculation of Volume and Weight of Industrial Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Cyclohexane \[Metric\]](#)
- [D2360 Test Method for Trace Impurities in Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons by Gas Chromatography \(Withdrawn 2016\)](#)<sup>3</sup>
- [D3437 Practice for Sampling and Handling Liquid Cyclic Products](#)
- ~~[D3797 Test Method for Analysis of \*o\*-Xylene by Gas Chromatography \(Withdrawn 2014\)](#)~~<sup>3</sup>
- ~~[D4492 Test Method for Analysis of Benzene by Gas Chromatography \(Withdrawn 2018\)](#)~~<sup>3</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D16](#) on Aromatic, Industrial, Specialty and Related Chemicals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D16.01](#) on Benzene, Toluene, Xylenes, Cyclohexane and Their Derivatives.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

<sup>3</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](#).

\*A Summary of Changes section appears at the end of this standard

- [D4790 Terminology of Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals](#)  
[D5060 Test Method for Determining Impurities in High-Purity Ethylbenzene by Gas Chromatography](#)  
[D5135 Test Method for Analysis of Styrene by Capillary Gas Chromatography](#)  
[D5136 Specification for High Purity \*p\*-Xylene](#)  
[D5211 Specification for Xylenes for \*p\*-Xylene Feedstock](#)  
[D5917 Test Method for Trace Impurities in Monocyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons by Gas Chromatography and External Calibration](#)  
~~[D6563 Test Method for Benzene, Toluene, Xylene \(BTX\) Concentrates Analysis by Gas Chromatography \(Withdrawn 2018\)](#)~~<sup>3</sup>  
[D6809 Guide for Quality Control and Quality Assurance Procedures for Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Materials](#)  
[E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications](#)  
[E260 Practice for Packed Column Gas Chromatography](#)  
[E355 Practice for Gas Chromatography Terms and Relationships](#)  
[E691 Practice for Conducting an Interlaboratory Study to Determine the Precision of a Test Method](#)  
[E1510 Practice for Installing Fused Silica Open Tubular Capillary Columns in Gas Chromatographs](#)  
 2.2 *Other Document:*  
[OSHA Regulations, 29 CFR paragraphs 1910.1000 and 1910.1200](#)<sup>4</sup>

### 3. Terminology

3.1 See Terminology [D4790](#) for definitions of terms used in this test method.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The specimen to be analyzed is injected into a gas chromatograph equipped with a flame ionization detector (FID) and a capillary column. The peak area of each component is measured and adjusted using effective carbon number (ECN)<sup>5</sup> correction factors. The concentration of each component is calculated based on its relative percentages of total adjusted peak area and normalized to 100.0000 %.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 Determining the type and amount of hydrocarbon impurities remaining from the manufacture of toluene, mixed xylenes, *p*-xylene, *o*-xylene, ethylbenzene, benzene, and styrene used as chemical intermediates and solvents is often required. This test method is suitable for setting specifications and for use as an internal quality control tool where these products are produced or are used. Typical impurities are: alkanes containing 1 to 10 carbons atoms, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene (EB), xylenes, and aromatic hydrocarbons containing nine carbon atoms or more.

5.2 This method may not detect all components and there may be unknown components that would be assigned inappropriate correction factors and thus, the results may not be absolute.

### 6. Interferences

6.1 The complete separation of *p*-xylene from ethylbenzene, or ethylbenzene and *m*-xylene from *p*-xylene can be difficult when either ethylbenzene or *p*-xylene is analyzed, respectively. The separation can be considered adequate if the distance from the baseline to the valley between the two peaks is not greater than 50 % of the peak height of lower of the two peaks.

### 7. Apparatus

7.1 Chromatographic data system is required.

7.2 *Columns*—The choice of column is based on resolution requirements. Any column may be used that is capable of resolving all significant impurities from the major component. The column and conditions described in [Table 1](#) have been used successfully and shall be used as a referee in cases of dispute. A 60 m column with an internal diameter of 0.32 mm and a film thickness of 0.50 μm crosslinked polyethylene glycol may improve resolution.

<sup>4</sup> Available from U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401, <http://www.access.gpo.gov>.

<sup>5</sup> Scanlon, J. T. and Willis, D. E., "Calculation of Flame Ionization Detector Relative Response Factors Using the Effective Carbon Number Concept," *Journal of Chromatographic Science*, Vol. 23, August 1985, pp. 333–339.

**TABLE 1 Recommended Method Parameters**

Inlet Temperature, °C	Split 270
Column:	
Tubing	fused silica
Length, m	60
Internal diameter, mm	0.32
Stationary phase	crosslinked polyethylene glycol
Film thickness, µm	0.25
Column temperature program	
Initial temperature, °C	60
Initial time, min	10
Programming rate, °C/min	5
Final, °C	150
Time 2, min	10
Carrier gas	helium or hydrogen
— Linear velocity, cm/s at 145°C	20 helium or 45 hydrogen
— Linear velocity, cm/s at 145 °C	20 helium or 45 hydrogen
Split ratio	100:1
Sample size, µL	0.6
Detector:	flame ionization
Temperature, °C	300
Analysis time, min	38

7.3 *Gas Chromatograph*—Any instrument having a flame ionization detector and a splitter injector suitable for use with a fused silica capillary column may be used, provided the system has sufficient sensitivity, linearity, and range to determine 0.0001 mass %, while not exceeding the full scale of either the detector or the electronic integration for the major component. It shall have a split injection system that will not discriminate over the boiling range of the samples analyzed. The system should be capable of operating at conditions given in **Table 1**.

7.4 *Injector*—The specimen must be precisely and repeatably injected into the gas chromatograph. An automatic sample injection device is highly recommended.

7.5 *Syringe*—Chromatographic, capable of delivering appropriate µL volumes.

## 8. Reagents and Materials

8.1 *Purity of Reagent*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society,<sup>6</sup> where such specifications are available. Reagents with an established purity greater than ACS reagent grade may be used.

8.1.1 Alpha-methylstyrene (AMS) CAS 98-83-9,

8.1.2 Benzene CAS 71-43-2,

8.1.3 Cumene (isopropylbenzene) CAS 98-82-8,

8.1.4 1,4-dioxane CAS 123-91-1,

8.1.5 Ethylbenzene CAS 100-41-4,

8.1.6 Ethyltoluene CAS 622-96-8,

8.1.7 *m*-xylene CAS 108-38-3,

8.1.8 *n*-propylbenzene CAS 103-65-1,

<sup>6</sup> *ACS Reagent Chemicals, Specifications and Procedures for Reagents and Standard-Grade Reference Materials*, American Chemical Society, Washington, DC. For suggestions on the testing of reagents not listed by the American Chemical Society, see *Analar Standards for Laboratory Chemicals*, BDH Ltd., Poole, Dorset, U.K., and the *United States Pharmacopeia and National Formulary*, U.S. Pharmacopeial Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.

8.1.9 *o*-xylene CAS 95-47-6,

8.1.10 *p*-diethylbenzene (PDEB) CAS 105-05-5,

8.1.11 *p*-xylene CAS 106-42-3,

8.1.12 Phenylacetylene (ethynylbenzene) CAS 536-74-3,

8.1.13 2-propenylbenzene CAS 300-57-2,

8.1.14 *sec*-butylbenzene CAS 135-98-8,

8.1.15 Styrene CAS 100-42-5,

8.1.16 *tert*-butylbenzene CAS 98-06-6,

8.1.17 Toluene CAS 108-88-3, and

8.1.18 Trimethylbenzene CAS 108-67-8.

8.2 *Carrier Gas, Makeup Gas and Detector Gases 99.999 % Pure.* Oxygen in carrier gas less than 1 ppm, less than 0.5 ppm is preferred. Purify carrier, makeup and detector gases to remove oxygen, water, and hydrocarbons.

8.3 Air for the FID should contain less than 0.1 ppm total hydrocarbon.

8.4 *Equipment Set-up Check Sample*

8.4.1 *High Purity p-xylene (99.9999 mass % or greater purity)*—Most *p*-xylene is available commercially at a purity less than 99.9 mass %, but should be purified by recrystallization. To prepare 2 L of high-purity *p*-xylene, begin with approximately 6 L of reagent-grade *p*-xylene and cool in an explosion-proof freezer at between  $-10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $+10\text{ }^{\circ}\text{C}$  until approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  of the *p*-xylene has frozen. Remove the sample and decant the liquid portion. Allow the *p*-xylene to thaw and repeat the crystallization step on the remaining sample until the *p*-xylene is free of contamination (no peaks detected other than *p*-xylene) as indicated by gas chromatography.

8.4.2 Prepare peak identification material by pipetting the following amounts into a 250 mL flask:

- 100 mL *m*-xylene,
  - 10 mL alpha methylstyrene,
  - 10 mL ~~benzene~~,toluene,
  - 10 mL cumene,
  - 10 mL 1,4-dioxane,
  - 10 mL ethylbenzene,
  - 10 mL phenylacetylene,
  - 10 mL styrene,
  - 10 mL *o*-xylene,
- Mix thoroughly.

8.4.3 Prepare sensitivity check material by:

8.4.3.1 Partially fill a 500 mL volumetric flask with high purity *p*-xylene.

8.4.3.2 Add 1 mL of ~~toluene~~benzene to the 500 mL volumetric flask.

8.4.3.3 Fill the 500 mL volumetric flask to the mark with high purity *p*-xylene and mix thoroughly.

8.4.4 Preparation of the final equipment set-up check sample:

8.4.4.1 Partially fill a 500 mL volumetric flask with high purity *p*-xylene.

8.4.4.2 Pipette 1 mL of the peak identification material prepared in 8.4.2 into the 500 mL volumetric flask.

8.4.4.3 Use a 10 mL burette to add 1.1 mL of the sensitivity check material prepared in 8.4.3 to the 500 mL volumetric flask.

8.4.4.4 Dilute to volume with high purity *p*-xylene and mix thoroughly.

8.4.5 Impurities that are not present in the samples being analyzed may be omitted from the check sample. Impurities not included in the check sample may be added. However, *m*-xylene and ~~toluene~~ must be included.

8.4.6 The equipment set-up check sample may be purchased if available.

8.4.7 The purpose of the set-up check sample is to help determine the retention time of the various components and that the *p*-xylene and *m*-xylene are adequately separated. This sample should not be used for calibration.

NOTE 1—The ~~benzene, toluene,~~ cumene, 1,4-dioxane, alpha methylstyrene, phenylacetylene, *o*-xylene, and styrene are included to aid in peak identification.

NOTE 2—~~The amount of benzene was increased to help ensure the retention time of benzene is properly determined. There are a number of non-aromatics with retention times near benzene.~~

NOTE 2—The *m*-xylene is included to determine that adequate resolution of *m*-xylene from *p*-xylene occurs.

NOTE 3—~~Toluene~~ Benzene is included to determine that the equipment set-up has the sensitivity specified in this standard.

## 9. Hazards

9.1 Consult current OSHA regulations, supplier's Safety Data Sheets, and local regulations for all materials used in this test method.

## 10. Sampling

10.1 Sample the material in accordance with Practice D3437.

## 11. Preparation of Apparatus

11.1 Follow manufacturer's instructions for mounting and conditioning the column into the chromatograph and adjusting the instrument to the conditions described in **Table 1**, allowing sufficient time for the equipment to reach equilibrium. See Practices **E260**, **E355**, and **E1510** for additional information on gas chromatography practices and terminology.

## 12. Calibration

12.1 Prior to implementation of the ECN method, a laboratory should demonstrate that the equipment is set up properly using an equipment set-up check sample. This sample should be used to ~~determine~~ determine retention times of each component, and that the separation of *m*-xylene from *p*-xylene is satisfactory. See **6.1** for the definition of an adequate separation.

12.2 The LOD for this standard is 0.0002 mass %. The equipment set-up check sample contains 0.0004 mass % ~~toluene~~ benzene. Acceptable results are 0.0001 mass % to 0.0008 mass %.

NOTE 4—~~Toluene~~ Benzene was chosen because ~~there are no other peaks near the toluene peak~~ this is the trace impurity that typically is the lowest level impurity and is of significant environmental concern.

## 13. Procedure

**13.1 Warning**—It is important to check the column resolution. When different types of samples, particularly low purity samples are injected, the front of the column will become contaminated. Eventually the column resolution will be reduced to the point that the integration system will not separate some peaks, particularly *m*-xylene from *p*-xylene.

NOTE 5—Contamination on the front end of the column can be minimized by baking out the column on a periodic basis or eliminated by cutting off a few inches from the front end.

NOTE 6—It is helpful to dedicate GCs for each high purity product and others GCs for samples with significant impurities.

13.2 Bring the sample to room temperature.

13.3 Analyze the equipment set-up check sample as needed to ensure adequate resolution of *m*-xylene from *p*-xylene, that the gas chromatograph has the sensitivity specified by this standard, and that all the peaks are properly identified.

13.4 Inject an appropriate amount of sample into the instrument.

13.5 Review the chromatographic data system result. Measure the area of all peaks. The non-aromatics fraction includes all peaks

**TABLE 2 Effective Carbon Number Correction Factors and Density**

Component	ECN Correction Factor <sup>A</sup>	Density at 20°C/20 °C
Non-Aromatics	1.0000	0.7255 (average) <sup>B</sup>
Benzene	0.9095	0.8780 <sup>C</sup>
Toluene	0.9195	0.8658 <sup>C</sup>
1,4-dioxane	3.0774	1.0329 <sup>D</sup>
Ethylbenzene	0.9271	0.8658 <sup>C</sup>
<i>p</i> -xylene	0.9271	0.8597 <sup>C</sup>
<i>m</i> -xylene	0.9271	0.8630 <sup>C</sup>
Cumene	0.9329	0.8605 <sup>C</sup>
<i>o</i> -xylene	0.9271	0.8786 <sup>C</sup>
<i>n</i> -propylbenzene	0.9329	0.8620 <sup>H</sup>
C <sub>9</sub> Aromatics	0.9329	0.8715 <sup>E</sup> average
<i>tert</i> -butylbenzene	0.9376	0.867
<i>tert</i> -butylbenzene	0.9376	0.8669 <sup>I</sup>
<i>sec</i> -butylbenzene	0.9376	0.863
<i>sec</i> -butylbenzene	0.9376	0.8580 <sup>J</sup>
Styrene	0.9210	0.9048 <sup>C</sup>
Ethyltoluene	0.9329	0.861 <sup>K</sup>
C <sub>10</sub> Aromatics	0.9376	0.8694 <sup>E</sup> average
<i>p</i> -diethylbenzene (PDEB)	0.9376	0.8620 <sup>E</sup>
Phenylacetylene	0.8296	0.9300 <sup>F</sup>
Alpha-methylstyrene (AMS)	0.9276	0.9077 <sup>F</sup>
Trimethylbenzene	0.9329	0.8637
Trimethylbenzene	0.9329	0.8758 <sup>L</sup>
2-propenylbenzene	0.9276	0.893
Unknown	0.931 <sup>G</sup>	

<sup>A</sup> Correction factors are relative to *n*-heptane.

<sup>B</sup> DS # 4A *Physical Constants of Hydrocarbons C<sub>1</sub> through C<sub>10</sub>*, ASTM, 1971. Average of hexane, methylcyclopentane, methylcyclohexane, heptane, and ethylcyclopentane.

<sup>C</sup> Test Method **D1555M**.

<sup>D</sup> Keith, L. H., Walters, D.D. B., *Compendium of Safety Data Sheets for Research and Industrial Chemicals, Part II*, VCH Publishers, Deerfield Beach, p. 726, 1985.

<sup>E</sup> CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, David R. Lide, 88th Ed., 2007–2008.

<sup>F</sup> CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics, David R. Lide, 84th Ed., 2003–2004.

<sup>G</sup> This is the average of correction factors for components with retention times greater than 1,4-dioxane and does not include compounds with a triple bond.

<sup>H</sup> Wikipedia, 2017. "N-Propylbenzene." Last modified August 1, 2022. <https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/N-Propylbenzene>.

<sup>I</sup> Budavari, S. (ed.). *The Merck Index - An Encyclopedia of Chemicals, Drugs, and Biologicals*. Whitehouse Station, NJ: Merck and Co., Inc., 1996, p. 257.

<sup>J</sup> Lide, D.R. (ed.). *CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics*. 81st Edition. CRC Press LLC, Boca Raton: FL 2000, p. 3-57 @ 25 °C.

<sup>K</sup> [https://www.chemicalbook.com › CASEN\\_622-96-8](https://www.chemicalbook.com › CASEN_622-96-8).

<sup>L</sup> Earhart H.W., Komin Q.P.; *Kirk-Othmer Encyclopedia of Chemical Technology*. (2005). NY, NY: John Wiley & Sons; Polymethylbenzenes. Online Posting Date: Dec 4, 2000.

up to ethylbenzene except for the peaks assigned to benzene and toluene. Sum together all the non-aromatic peaks as a total area. When either benzene or toluene is analyzed and 1,4-dioxane is required to be reported, the non-aromatic fraction does not include the peak assigned to 1,4-dioxane.

Note 6—A poorly resolved peak, such as *p*-xylene from high purity ethylbenzene or *m*-xylene from high purity *p*-xylene, will often require a tangent skim from the neighboring peak.

13.6 See Figs. 1-8 for representative chromatograms.

#### 14. Calculation or Interpretation of Results

14.1 Using the ECN mass correction factors listed in Table 2, calculate the concentration of each component as follows:

$$C_i = 100 \times (A_i \times R_i) / \sum_{i=1}^n (A_i \times R_i) \quad (1)$$

where:

- $C_i$  = concentration for component *i*, mass %,
- $A_i$  = peak area of component *i*, and
- $R_i$  = ECN correction factor for component *i*.

14.2 Calculate the volume percent concentration of each component using the density in Table 2 as follows:

$$V_i = 100 \times (C_i / D_i) / \sum_{i=1}^n (C_i / D_i) \quad (2)$$

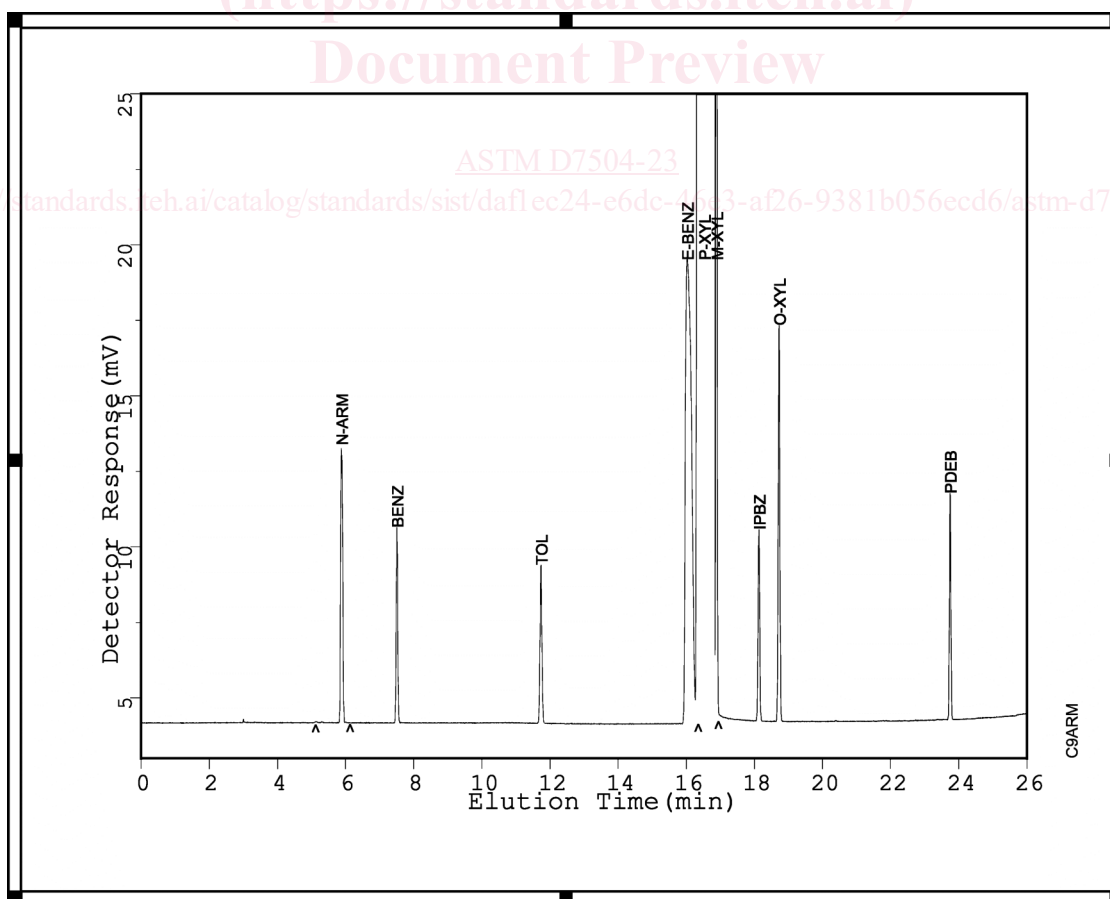


FIG. 1 Typical Chromatogram of Synthetic Blend