



Designation: ~~D5263—21~~ D5263 – 23

Standard Test Method for Determining the Relative Degree of Oxidation in Bituminous Coal by Alkali Extraction¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D5263; 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 (ϵ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

1. Scope

1.1 This colorimetric test method describes the determination of the relative degree of oxidation by alkali extraction of coals that are high volatile A bituminous to low volatile bituminous in rank.

1.2 This test cannot be sensitive to thermally oxidized coal. It is intended for coals that may be oxidized as a result of weathering.

1.3 *Units*—The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses after SI units are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

1.4 *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.*

1.5 *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

[D1193 Specification for Reagent Water](#)

[D7448 Practice for Establishing the Competence of Laboratories Using ASTM Procedures in the Sampling and Analysis of Coal and Coke](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 There are no terms in this standard that require new or other than dictionary definitions.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 Humic acids, which are present in oxidized coals, are extracted from the coal with sodium hydroxide solution. The degree of

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee [D05](#) on Coal and Coke and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee [D05.15](#) on Metallurgical Properties of Coal and Coke.

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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.

oxidation is determined by colorimetrically measuring the transmittance of the alkali extract solution at 520 nm. The intensity of the color produced by the humic acids is a function of the degree of oxidation.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is a relative measure of the degree of oxidation present in coal. It does not determine the quantitative amount of oxidized coal present. It is only intended to serve as a guide to the supplier, buyer, and user for selecting coals for metallurgical use.

NOTE 1—Lower rank bituminous coals are more easily extracted than higher rank coal.

TABLE 1 Guidelines for General Acceptance/Rejection Levels of Oxidized Coal

| Percent Transmittance at 520 nm, 17 mm Light Path | Interpretation of Results |
|---|---|
| > 90 | Coal is not oxidized. Suitable for metallurgical usage. |
| 80 to 90 | Coal may be oxidized. If it is being used metallurgically, it should be monitored closely for further changes in oxidation. |
| < 80 | Coal is oxidized. Coal at this level may cause coke quality and coke plant operating problems. |

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6. Apparatus

6.1 *Transmission Spectrophotometer*—Single-beam, grating spectrophotometer having a wavelength range of 340 nm to 900 nm.

6.2 *Glass Test Tubes/Cuvettes*, with light paths ranging from 10 mm to 17 mm may be used. Test tubes with an inside diameter of 17 mm \pm 0.3 mm are commonly used.

6.3 *Analytical Balance*, sensitive to 0.001 g.

6.4 *Hot Plate*, capable of bringing aqueous solutions to a boil.

6.5 *Thermometer*, capable of measuring up to 100 °C with a sensitivity of \pm 0.5 °C.

6.6 *Filter Papers*, Type II, Class F and G.

6.7 *Timer*, capable of measuring 30 min to the nearest second.

6.8 *Graduated Cylinder*, 100 mL capacity.

6.9 *Beakers*, 400 mL capacity.

7. Reagents

7.1 *Sodium Hydroxide Solution* (certified 1N).

7.2 *Octylphenoxypolyethoxyethanol Nonionic Surfactant*—Wetting agent.

7.2.1 Wetting agent shall not be diluted (100 % concentration).

8. Calibration and Standardization

8.1 Optical light filters with known absorbance/transmission shall be used to check wavelength accuracy and linearity of the spectrophotometer. Solutions with accurate absorbance values can be found in published literature.³

8.2 A blank solution consisting of 100 mL of 1N sodium hydroxide is prepared by following the procedure outlined in Section 9, except coal is not used.

9. Procedure

9.1 Activate the spectrophotometer and set at 520 nm wavelength; allow sufficient time for the instrument to stabilize (30 min).

9.2 Determine the mass of $1 \text{ g} \pm 0.01\text{g}$ of the minus 250 μm (No. 60 U.S. Standard Sieve Series) coal sample and transfer to a ~~standard 400 mL~~ 400 mL beaker or optionally determine the mass directly into a previously tared beaker.

9.3 Add 100 mL of NaOH solution and one drop of wetting agent (100 % concentration) to the coal. Place a glass stirring rod into the beaker.

NOTE 2—Wetting agent drop size can significantly influence results, with larger drop size causing lower transmittances.

9.4 Place beaker(s) onto a preheated hot plate and place a thermometer in the beaker.

9.5 Bring temperature of the contents to 98 °C. It shall take 3 min to 4 min to reach a boil, depending on the number of beakers on the hot plate. When measuring the temperature of the blank solution or test solution, or both, suspend the thermometer in a manner such that the temperature of the solution and not the temperature of the beaker resting on top of the hot plate is being measured.

9.6 At the time the blank solution or test solution, or both, in the beakers reaches the temperature of 98 °C, set the timer for 3 min. Allow the solution to boil for 3 min, stirring the contents for at least 5 s for each 1 min interval.

9.7 After the 3 min boil, carefully remove the hot beakers from the hot plate and allow to cool under ambient conditions for 30 min. ~~This is also min.~~ min., determined by using a timer.

9.8 Transfer the entire blank solution or test solution to a stack of one Type II Class F filter paper on top of one Type II Glass G filter paper. The beaker ~~should~~ shall not be rinsed onto the filter paper. It is not significant if some coal remains in the beaker. Filter, by gravity, the slurry into a 100 mL graduated cylinder, making sure funnel and graduated cylinder are dry before each test. After filtration, add deionized (distilled) water (Type II, Specification **D1193**) to the cylinder to bring the solution to 80 mL and stir with a glass rod.

9.9 Adjust the 0 % and 100 % transmittance levels of the spectrophotometer.

9.9.1 Adjust the spectrophotometer to read 0 % transmittance by closing the lid of the sample/tube holder assembly of the instrument.

9.9.2 Fill cuvette/test tube with the blank solution and insert into the spectrophotometer.

9.9.3 Adjust the spectrophotometer to read 100 % transmittance by inserting the blank solution (see 8.2).

9.9.4 Periodically during the analysis, check the span (0 % and 100 % transmittance) to be sure that the instrument has not drifted.

9.10 Place the cuvette/test tube containing the test solution into the spectrophotometer; measure and record the percent

³ Mellon, M. G., *Analytical Absorption Spectroscopy*, John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York, 1950, pp. 258–265.