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Standard Practice for Separation and Concentration of Ignitable Liquid Residues from Fire Debris Samples by Passive Headspace Concentration¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation E 1412; 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.

1. Scope

- 1.1 This practice covers the procedure for removing small quantities of ignitable liquid residue from samples of fire debris using an adsorbent material to extract the residue from the static headspace above the sample, then eluting the adsorbent with a solvent.
- 1.2 While this practice is suitable for successfully extracting ignitable liquid residues over the entire range of concentration, the headspace concentration methods are best used when a high level of sensitivity is required due to a very low concentration of ignitable liquid residues in the sample.
- 1.2.1 Unlike other methods of separation and concentration, this practice is essentially nondestructive.
- 1.3 Alternate separation and concentration procedures are listed in the referenced documents. (see Practices).
- 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.

2. Referenced Documents chair catalog/standards/sist/49

- 2.1 ASTM Standards:
- D 1193 Specification for Reagent Water²
- E 752 Practice for Safety and Health Requirements Relating to Occupational Exposure to Carbon Disulfide³
- E 1385 Practice for Separation and Concentration of Ignitable Liquid Residues from Fire Debris Samples by Steam Distillation⁴
- E 1386 Practice for Separation and Concentration of Ignitable Liquid Residues from Fire Debris Samples by Solvent Extraction⁴
- E 1387 Test Method for Ignitable Liquid Residues in Ex-

- tracts from Samples of Fire Debris by Gas Chromatography⁴
- E 1413 Practice for Separation and Concentration of Ignitable Liquid Residues from Fire Debris Samples by Dynamic Headspace Concentration⁴
- E 1459 Guide for Physical Evidence Labeling and Related Documentation⁴
- E 1492 Practice for Receiving, Documenting, Storing, and Retrieving Evidence in a Forensic Science Laboratory⁴
- E 1618 Guide for Ignitable Liquid Residues in Extracts from Fire Debris Samples by Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry⁴

3. Summary of Practice

3.1 Charcoal in some form of an adsorption package is placed in the sample container to adsorb ignitable liquid residues. The container may be heated or left at ambient temperature. The charcoal is removed and eluted with CS_2 or diethyl ether.

4. Significance and Use

- 4.1 This practice is useful for preparing extracts from fire debris for later analysis by gas chromatography, GC/MS, or GC/IR
- 4.2 This is a very sensitive separation procedure, capable of isolating quantities smaller than $\frac{1}{10}$ μ L of ignitable liquid residue from a sample.

5. Apparatus

- 5.1 *Heating System*—An oven, or a heating mantle to fit the evidence container (or a hot plate).
- 5.2 *Temperature Measuring Device*—A thermometer or thermocouple capable of measuring temperatures in the range of 40 to 150°C.
 - 5.3 Adsorption Package.
- 5.3.1 Commercial charcoal adsorption packages are available from several companies. These packages, in the form of polymer strips or small charcoal canisters or "C bags," are used to adsorp organic vapors.
 - 5.3.2 Non-Commercial Adsorption Packages.
- 5.3.2.1 *Coated Wire*—Flatten a piece of copper wire, 22 ga. by 4 cm on one end for 5 mm. Dip the flattened end in water

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee E-30 on Forensic Sciences and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee E30.01 on Criminalistics. Current edition approved Oct. 10, 1995. Published December 1995. Originally published as E 1412 – 91. Last previous edition E 1412 – 91.

² Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 11.01.

³ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 11.03.

⁴ Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Vol 13.01.