



Standard Test Method for Acidity-Alkalinity of Halogenated Organic Solvents and Their Admixtures¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 2989; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination of acidity in halogenated organic solvents and admixtures thereof. The alkalinity may be determined utilizing Test Method D 2106, by substituting the end point measured at pH 7 by bromothymol blue or pH meter.

1.2 *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.* Specific precautionary statements are given in Section 7.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 2106 Test Method for the Determination of Amine Acid Acceptance (Alkalinity) of Halogenated Organic Solvents²
- D 2110 Test Method for pH of Water Extractions of Halogenated Organic Solvents and Their Admixtures²

3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A sample of halogenated solvent or admixture is measured for pH using Test Method D 2110. If the pH of the sample is above 7.0, the alkalinity is determined using Test Method D 2106 (to an end point of pH 7). If the pH is below 7.0, the free acid content of the halogenated organic solvent or admixture is determined after water extraction using Procedure A, or can be determined directly using Procedure B.

3.1.1 *Procedure A*, using glass electrode pH meter, or

3.1.2 *Procedure B*, anhydrous methanolic sodium hydroxide titration.

4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method can be used to establish manufacturing and purchasing specifications. It can also be used to determine the condition of solvents in use.

5. Apparatus

- 5.1 *Separatory Funnel*, 250-mL.
- 5.2 *Graduated Cylinder*, 100 mL.
- 5.3 *Volumetric Pipets*, 1 mL, 10 mL, 25 mL, 50 mL.
- 5.4 *Beaker*, 100 mL.
- 5.5 *Borosilicate or Stainless Steel Beaker*, 2 L.
- 5.6 *Erlenmeyer Flask*, 100 mL.
- 5.7 *pH Meter with pH Electrodes*.
- 5.8 *Buret*, 10 mL.
- 5.9 *Volumetric Flask*, 100 mL, 1 L.
- 5.10 *Micro Buret*, 5 mL, Class A or *Syringe*, 100 μ L.

6. Reagents

6.1 *Purity of Reagents*—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, where such specifications are available.³ Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

6.2 *Water*—Prepare neutral distilled water as follows: Boil 1 L of distilled or deionized water for 5 min in a borosilicate glass or stainless steel container, then cover and cool to room temperature. Titrate to a pH of 7.0 to 7.3 with either 0.01 N sodium hydroxide (NaOH) solution or 0.01 N hydrochloric acid (HCl), depending upon whether the initial pH is above or below 7.

6.3 *Bromothymol Blue Indicator Solution (0.1 %)*—Indicator solution may be purchased from a laboratory supply house or prepared as follows: Dissolve 0.1 g of dibromothymol sulfonephthalein in 1.6 mL of 0.1 N NaOH solution and dilute to 100 mL with methanol.

6.4 *Sodium Hydroxide Solution (0.01 N), Procedure A*—Dissolve 4 g of sodium hydroxide (NaOH) in boiled,

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D26 on Halogenated Organic Solvents and Fire Extinguishing Agents and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D26.04 on Test Methods.

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² *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 15.05.

³ *Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications*, 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.