



## Standard Test Method for Rapid Field Test for Trace Lead In Unleaded Gasoline (Colorimetric Method)<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3348; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

### 1. Scope

1.1 This test method<sup>2</sup> is intended for use in the field by nontechnical people for the quantitative measurement of lead in unleaded gasoline in the range from 0.01 to 0.10 g Pb/U.S. gal (2.64 to 26.4 mg Pb/L). This method applies to all commercial gasolines and responds to all types of lead alkyls as well as to other organic and inorganic forms of lead.

NOTE 1—This test method is a screening test and is not to be used as a replacement for Test Method D 3116, Test Method D 3229, or Test Method D 3237.

1.2 The values stated in SI units shall 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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific precautionary statements, see Note 3 and Note 4 and Section 7.

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

- D 3116 Test Method for Trace Amounts of Lead in Gasoline<sup>3</sup>
- D 3229 Test Method for Low Levels of Lead in Gasoline by X-Ray Spectrometry<sup>4</sup>
- D 3237 Test Method for Lead in Gasoline by Atomic Absorption Spectrometry<sup>5</sup>

### 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 The gasoline is treated with iodine and tetraethyl ammonium chloride in chloroform and subjected to ultraviolet light. The lead alkyls form water-soluble lead alkyl iodides, which are removed from the gasoline by shaking it with an aqueous ammonium nitrate solution. The aqueous extract is

filtered into a solution of 4-(2-pyridylazo)-resorcinol disodium salt (PAR) and ammonium hydroxide. The lead is determined by measuring its PAR complex colorimetrically at 490 nm using a previously prepared calibration curve.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test is used to determine trace quantities of lead in unleaded gasoline. Unwarranted amounts of lead may cause deposits in automotive pollution control equipment and poisoning of catalytic mufflers.

### 5. Interferences

5.1 PAR also reacts with many other metals forming highly colored complexes. However, none of these are normally found present in a soluble form in gasoline. The following metals were found to form colors with PAR and if present may interfere to give high results: Fe II, Fe III, Co II, Ni II, Cu II, Zn II, Cd II, Mn II, Sn II, V IV, Pb II, U VI, Ti IV, and the rare earths.

### 6. Apparatus

6.1 *Ultraviolet Lamp*,<sup>6</sup> long wavelength, 3660 Å, placed in a standard 4-W fluorescent fixture.

NOTE 2—A 3-min electric timer<sup>7</sup> is connected to the fixture in the prototype kit.

6.2 *Measuring Block*, aluminum, drilled to hold an 18 by 150-mm test tube, with a mark at a level equal to 5.0 mL of liquid in the test tube.

6.3 *Colorimeter, Portable*, capable of operating at 490 nm. Any equivalent instrument capable of measurement near 514 nm (the optimum Pb-PAR complex wavelength) may be used.

6.4 *Test Tubes*,<sup>8</sup> borosilicate, 18 by 150 mm.

6.5 *Pipets*, glass, dropping, capable of delivering 2.0 mL with a 2-mL bulb.

NOTE 3—**Caution:** Gasoline or any of the reagents must not come in

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<sup>2</sup> This test method is based on the use of the Mobil Lead Test Kit (Fig. X1.1).

<sup>3</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.01.

<sup>4</sup> Discontinued—See 1992 *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.02.

<sup>5</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.02.

<sup>6</sup> Lamp F4T5.BL, available from the General Electric Co., or equivalent, has been found satisfactory for this purpose.

<sup>7</sup> Three-minute timer, available from H. M. Rhodes, Avon, CT 06001, Catalog No. 90021, has been found satisfactory for this purpose.

<sup>8</sup> Disposable culture tubes, available from the Sargent Welch Co., 35 Stern Ave., Springfield, NJ 07081, Catalog No. S-79523K, have been found satisfactory for this purpose.



contact with rubber. If this happens, discard the bulb and pipet and start again.

6.6 *Funnel*, plastic, 2 in. in inside diameter.

6.7 *Filter Paper*,<sup>9</sup> ashless, hardened, smooth, very fast, 11.0 cm in diameter.

6.8 *Graduated Cylinder*, plastic, 10-mL.

6.9 *Glass Vials*,<sup>10</sup> with caps, disposable, 1-oz capacity.

## 7. Reagents

7.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available.<sup>11</sup> 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.

7.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, reference to water shall be understood to mean distilled water or water of equal purity.

7.3 *Ammonium Hydroxide* (sp gr 0.90)—Concentrated ammonium hydroxide (NH<sub>4</sub>OH).

7.4 *Ammonium Nitrate Solution (Reagent B)*—Dissolve 15.0 ± 0.1 g of ammonium nitrate (NH<sub>4</sub>NO<sub>3</sub>) in 750 mL of water in a 1-L volumetric flask. Dilute to the mark with water.

7.5 *Chloroform (CHCl<sub>3</sub>)*—**(Danger:** May be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled. May produce toxic vapors if burned. Chronic or repeated exposure can cause liver or kidney damage. See Annex A1.1.)

NOTE 4—**Warning:** Harmful if inhaled or swallowed. Carcinogen (animal positive). Skin and eye irritant. May produce toxic vapors if burned.

7.6 *Disodium Salt of 4-(2-pyridylazo)-Resorcinol Dihydrate (PAR·2H<sub>2</sub>O) (Reagent C)*—Dissolve 25.0 ± 0.1 mg of PAR in 750 mL of water in a 1-L volumetric flask. Add 10.0 ± 0.1 mL of concentrated NH<sub>4</sub>OH. Dilute to the mark with water. Store this in brown bottles out of direct sunlight or in the dark.

NOTE 5—**Caution:** Low results are obtained if the monosodium or unsalted PAR is used in this test. Field experience has shown that the PAR reagent can deteriorate within two to six months. The PAR reagent should be tested by adding the reagent to a test tube and determining the percent transmittance. If the percent transmittance is less than 80 %, the reagent should be discarded.

7.7 *Gasoline, Lead-Free*—Gasoline containing less than 0.05 g Pb/gal (13.0 mg Pb/L). **(Danger:** Extremely flammable. Harmful if inhaled. Vapors may cause flash fire. See Annex A1.2.)

7.8 *Iodine*.

7.9 *Iodine/TEAC/CHCl<sub>3</sub> Solution (Reagent A)*—Dissolve 1.000 g ± 1 mg of iodine in 75 mL of chloroform (CHCl<sub>3</sub>) in a 100-mL volumetric flask. Add 1.000 g ± 1 mg of tetraethylammonium chloride (TEAC) and mix until dissolved. Dilute to the mark with CHCl<sub>3</sub>.

NOTE 6—Solutions described in 7.4, 7.6, and 7.9 have been found to be stable for at least 2 months.

7.10 *Lead Standards*—This method was developed using lead standards prepared by addition of known amounts of various lead alkyls to blended unleaded gasoline to cover the range of this method.

7.11 *Tetraethylammonium Chloride Monohydrate (TEAC)*.

7.12 *Quality Control (QC) Sample(s)*,— preferably are portions of one or more gasoline materials or product standards of known lead content that were not used in the generation of the instrument calibration curve. These (QC) samples are to be used to check the validity of the testing process as described in Section 10. An ample supply of QC sample material shall be available for the intended period of use, and must be homogeneous and stable under the anticipated storage conditions.

## 8. Calibration

8.1 Prepare a calibration curve as follows, using at least four gasoline standards of known lead content that cover the range from 0.01 to 0.10 g Pb/gal (2.64 to 26.4 mg Pb/L).

8.1.1 Rinse the 2-mL graduated pipet three times with the gasoline sample. Add 2.0 mL of the sample to a 1-oz glass vial. Add 2.0 mL of iodine/TEAC/CHCl<sub>3</sub> solution (Reagent A) from another pipet, to the vial containing the gasoline. Tightly cap the vial.

8.1.2 Place the vial on the ultraviolet light and set the timer to give the sample a 3-min exposure.

8.1.2.1 **Caution**—Ultraviolet light can be harmful to the eyes. A protective shield has been provided in the prototype kit. DO NOT remove it or otherwise defeat its purpose. DO NOT stare at the light.

8.1.3 After exposure, remove and uncap the vial. Measure 10.0 mL of ammonium nitrate solution (Reagent B) into the 10-mL graduated cylinder. Add this to the vial containing the sample. Recap and shake the vial vigorously for 1 min. (The timer in the kit may be used.)

8.1.4 Place a clean 18-mm test tube in the aluminum measuring block. Add 5.0 mL of PAR solution (Reagent C) to the test tube using the mark on the block such that the upper level of liquid in the tube is equal to the mark on the block. Place the plastic funnel in the test tube. Fold a piece of filter paper and place in the funnel.

8.1.5 When the two layers of liquid in the vial have separated (8.1.3), pour the entire contents of the vial inside the filter paper. The aqueous layer will filter into the test tube; the gasoline/CHCl<sub>3</sub> layer will remain in the filter paper. Tap the funnel to add any remaining drops of aqueous solution to the test tube. Remove the funnel and discard its contents. Swirl the test tube gently using a wrist action to obtain a uniform color.

NOTE 7—The lead-PAR complex formed in 8.1.5 must be measured within 10 min after starting 8.1.5.

NOTE 8—A few drops of the organic layer may come through the filter paper. This will not alter the results and can therefore be tolerated.

<sup>9</sup> Certain filter papers that would allow the organic layer (gasoline/chloroform) to filter through are not acceptable.

<sup>10</sup> Glass vials, available from the J. W. Wilson Glass Co., 501 S. Park Ave., Linden, NJ 07036, Catalog No. 60957, have been found satisfactory for this purpose.

<sup>11</sup> "Reagent Chemicals, American Chemical Society Specifications," Am. Chemical Soc., 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. Pharmacopeia Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.

However, if more than 10 drops do come through, refilter the aqueous layer through a fresh filter paper into a clean empty test tube.

NOTE 9—Swirling may cause air bubbles to be trapped in the liquid. Wait for these to settle before continuing. Wipe the test tube off with a clean towel to remove any fingerprints that may be present on the surface of the tube.

8.2 Zero and standardize the colorimeter as follows:

8.2.1 Set the colorimeter at 490 nm. Set zero absorbance (100 % transmittance) with water in an 18-mm test tube. Read and record the absorbance (or percent transmittance) obtained for the standards.

8.2.2 Plot the absorbance values versus concentration on rectangular coordinate paper. (If percent transmittance values are used, plot them versus concentration using semilog paper, with the percent transmittance values on the log scale.) Draw a best fit line by eye. (See Fig. 1 and Fig. 2 for examples.) When plotting absorbance versus concentration note that the curve does not pass through the origin.

## 9. Procedure <sup>12</sup>

9.1 Prepare the sample in accordance with the directions given in 8.1.1-8.1.5.

9.2 Place the test tube containing the water in the colorimeter and set the absorbance to zero, or to 100 % transmittance.

9.3 Place the sample in the colorimeter and read the absorbance or percent transmittance.

NOTE 10—*Time Limit*—The PAR-lead solution obtained for the sample in 9.1 must be read within 10 min after the step described in 8.1.5.

9.4 From the calibration curve, find the lead content of the sample. Determine the lead content to the nearest 0.001 g/gal (0.26 mg/L) value. Report the lead content to 0.01 g/gal (2.64 mg/L).

NOTE 11—The lead content may be obtained from the calibration curve to three significant figures (0.001 g/gal); however, the value must be rounded to two significant figures (0.01 g/gal) for reporting purposes. When the third digit is 5 the value should be rounded to the nearest even number. For example, 0.035 g/gal would be reported as 0.04 g/gal, while 0.045 g/gal would also be reported as 0.04 g/gal.

## 10. Quality Control

10.1 Confirm the performance of the apparatus or the procedure, or both, each day it is in use by analyzing a QC sample (7.1.2) that is representative of samples typically analyzed. Increase the analysis frequency of the QC sample if a large number of samples are analyzed. Analysis of the result(s) from the QC sample(s) can be carried out using control charts <sup>13</sup>, or other statistically equivalent techniques, to ascertain the control status of the total testing process. Any out of control data should trigger investigation for root cause. The QC sample precision shall be checked against the ASTM method precision to ensure data quality.

<sup>12</sup> Short form instructions are outlined in the Appendix.

<sup>13</sup> ASTM Manual 7, *Manual on Presentation of Data and Control Chart Analysis*, available from ASTM Headquarters.

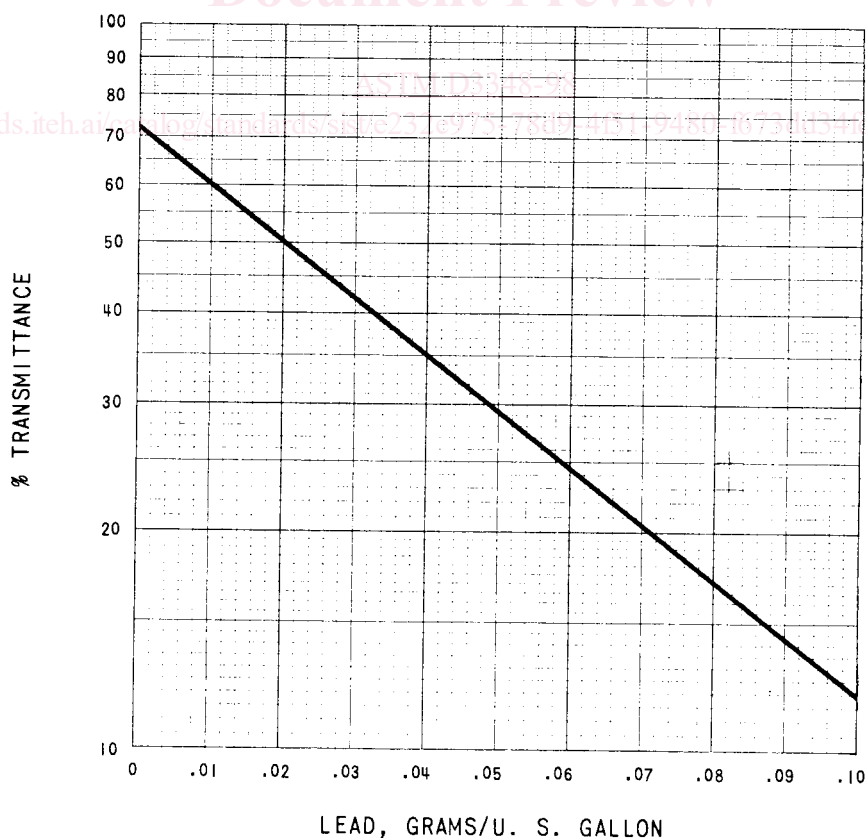


FIG. 1 Graph of Transmittance Values Versus Concentration