



Designation: ~~D6526-03~~^{ε1} Designation: D6526 - 10

Standard Test Method for Analysis of Toluene by Capillary Column Gas Chromatography¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6526; 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.

~~^{ε1}Note—Editorial change was made in 14.1.2 in June 2003.~~

1. Scope*

~~1.1~~ 1.1 This test method covers the determination of hydrocarbon impurities typically found in, and the purity of, samples containing 98 wt % and greater toluene. This test method is applicable to impurity concentrations in the range of 0.0005 to 1.6 wt %.

1.2 Monocyclic aromatic hydrocarbons containing 6 through 8 carbon atoms, cumene, 1,4-dioxane, and nonaromatic aliphatic hydrocarbons containing up to 12 carbon atoms can be detected by this test method. The nonaromatic compounds are determined as a composite.

1.3 The following applies to all specified limits in this test method: for purposes of determining conformance with this test method, an observed value or a calculated value shall be rounded off “to the nearest unit” in the last right-hand digit used in expressing the specification limit, in accordance with the rounding-off method of Practice E29.

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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 and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.* For specific hazard statements, see Section 9.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D3437 Practice for Sampling and Handling Liquid Cyclic Products

D4790 Terminology of Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals

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

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 1910.1200³

3. Terminology

3.1 See Terminology D4790 for definitions of terms used in this test method.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A portion of the sample is injected into a gas chromatograph using a microlitre syringe at the specified conditions of the test method. The toluene and other components are separated as they are transported through the column by an inert carrier gas.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D16 on Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D16.01 on Benzene, Toluene, Xylenes, Cyclohexane and Their Derivatives.

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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.

³ 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.

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

The components in the effluent are measured by a flame ionization detector (FID). The area of the impurity peaks and toluene are electronically integrated. The peak areas are corrected with effective carbon number (ECN)⁴ response factors and normalized to 100.0000 %.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 This test method is suitable for determining the concentrations of known impurities in refined toluene and for use as an integral quality control tool where toluene is produced or used in manufacturing.

5.2 Toluene purity is reported, but a chromatographic analysis cannot determine absolute purity if unknown or undetected components are present in the sample.

6. Interferences

6.1 If present, nonaromatic hydrocarbons of 13 carbons or greater, alcohols, ethers, and other similar organic compounds can interfere with this test method by co-eluting with the aromatic hydrocarbons.

6.2 Compounds not detected by a FID are not determined by this test method.

6.3 Nonvolatile material is not determined.

7. Apparatus

7.1 *Gas Chromatograph (GC)*—any GC built for capillary column chromatography. The system shall have sufficient sensitivity, linearity, and range to obtain a minimum peak height response for 0.0010 wt % impurity of twice the height of the signal background noise, 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.

TABLE 1 Typical Instrumental Parameters

Detector:	Flame ionization
Detector temperature, °C	150°C
Column:	50 m by 0.25 mm
Tubing	Fused silica
Stationary phase	TCEP
Film thickness, µm	0.40
Column temperature, °C	70
Carrier Gas	Helium
Linear velocity at 70°C, cm/s	25
Inlet:	Split
Injection port temperature, °C	150°C
Split ratio	40
Split flow, mL/min	55
Sample size, µL	1.0

7.2 *Recorder*—electronic integration is recommended.

7.3 *Capillary Column*—fused silica capillary column with 1,2,3-tris-2-cyano-ethoxypropane (TCEP) phase is recommended. Polyethylene glycol (PEG) columns have been successfully used. Other columns may be used after it has been established that such a column is capable of separating all major impurities under operating conditions appropriate for the column.

7.4 *Microsyringe*—capable of delivering 1 µL of sample.

8. Reagents

8.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. It is intended that all reagents shall conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society,⁵ where such specifications are available, unless otherwise indicated. 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.

8.2 *Carrier Gas*—Helium, 99.99 mole % minimum, is recommended.

8.3 *FID Detector Gases:*

8.3.1 *Hydrogen*—99.99 mole % minimum.

8.3.2 *Air*—less than 10 ppm each of total hydrocarbons and water.

⁴ Scanlon, J. T., and Willis, D. E., "Calculation of Ionization Detector Relative Response Factors Using the Effective Carbon Number Concept," *Journal of Chromatographic Science*, Vol 35, August, 1985, pp. 333-339.

⁵ *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.

9. Hazards

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

10. Sample Handling

10.1 Collect the samples in accordance with Practice D3437.

10.2 To preserve sample integrity (consistency) and prevent the loss of volatile components, which may be in some samples, do not uncover samples any longer than necessary.

11. Preparation of Apparatus

11.1 Follow the manufacturer's instructions for mounting and conditioning the column in the chromatograph.

11.2 Adjust the instrument to the conditions as described in Table 1 to give the proper separations. Allow sufficient time for the instrument to reach equilibrium as indicated by a stable baseline. See Practices E355 and E1510 for additional information on gas chromatography practices and terminology.

12. Procedure

12.1 Inject an appropriate amount of specimen, typically 1.0 μL , into the chromatograph. A low purity toluene sample chromatogram, which shows the relative retention time of components typically found in commercial toluene, is illustrated in Fig. 1.

NOTE 1—Since TCEP is a nonbonded phase, significant retention time shifts can occur with column condition.

12.2 Measure the area of all peaks. The nonaromatics fraction includes all peaks eluting before benzene. Sum together all nonaromatic peaks and report as a total area.

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