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## Standard Specification for Biodiesel Fuel Blend Stock (B100) for Middle Distillate Fuels<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D6751; 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 specification covers biodiesel (B100) Grades S15 and S500 for use as a blend component with middle distillate fuels.
- 1.2 This specification prescribes the required properties of diesel fuels at the time and place of delivery. The specification requirements may be applied at other points in the production and distribution system when provided by agreement between the purchaser and the supplier.
- 1.3 Nothing in this specification shall preclude observance of federal, state, or local regulations which may be more restrictive.

NOTE 1—The generation and dissipation of static electricity can create problems in the handling of distillate fuel oils with which biodiesel may be blended. For more information on the subject, see Guide D4865.

- 1.4 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.
  - 1.4.1 *Exception*—In Annex A1, the values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

### 2. Referenced Documents

#### 2.1 ASTM Standards:<sup>2</sup>

- D93 Test Methods for Flash Point by Pensky-Martens Closed Cup Tester
- D130 Test Method for Corrosiveness to Copper from Petroleum Products by Copper Strip Test
- D189 Test Method for Conradson Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products
- D445 Test Method for Kinematic Viscosity of Transparent and Opaque Liquids (and Calculation of Dynamic Viscosity)
- D524 Test Method for Ramsbottom Carbon Residue of Petroleum Products
- D613 Test Method for Cetane Number of Diesel Fuel Oil
- D664 Test Method for Acid Number of Petroleum Products by Potentiometric Titration
- D874 Test Method for Sulfated Ash from Lubricating Oils and Additives
- D974 Test Method for Acid and Base Number by Color-Indicator Titration
- D975 Specification for Diesel Fuel Oils
- D976 Test Method for Calculated Cetane Index of Distillate Fuels
- D1160 Test Method for Distillation of Petroleum Products at Reduced Pressure
- D1266 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products (Lamp Method)
- D1796 Test Method for Water and Sediment in Fuel Oils by the Centrifuge Method (Laboratory Procedure)
- D2274 Test Method for Oxidation Stability of Distillate Fuel Oil (Accelerated Method)
- D2500 Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products
- D2622 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum Products by Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
- D2709 Test Method for Water and Sediment in Middle Distillate Fuels by Centrifuge
- D2880 Specification for Gas Turbine Fuel Oils
- D3117 Test Method for Wax Appearance Point of Distillate Fuels
- D3120 Test Method for Trace Quantities of Sulfur in Light Liquid Petroleum Hydrocarbons by Oxidative Microcoulometry
- D3242 Test Method for Acidity in Aviation Turbine Fuel
- D3828 Test Methods for Flash Point by Small Scale Closed Cup Tester
- D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products

<sup>1</sup> This specification is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.E0 on Burner, Diesel, Non-Aviation Gas Turbine, and Marine Fuels.

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<sup>2</sup> 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.

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

- D4177 Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products
- D4294 Test Method for Sulfur in Petroleum and Petroleum Products by Energy Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
- D4530 Test Method for Determination of Carbon Residue (Micro Method)
- D4737 Test Method for Calculated Cetane Index by Four Variable Equation
- D4865 Guide for Generation and Dissipation of Static Electricity in Petroleum Fuel Systems
- D4951 Test Method for Determination of Additive Elements in Lubricating Oils by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry
- D5452 Test Method for Particulate Contamination in Aviation Fuels by Laboratory Filtration
- D5453 Test Method for Determination of Total Sulfur in Light Hydrocarbons, Spark Ignition Engine Fuel, Diesel Engine Fuel, and Engine Oil by Ultraviolet Fluorescence
- D5771 Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products (Optical Detection Stepped Cooling Method)
- D5772 Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products (Linear Cooling Rate Method)
- D5773 Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products (Constant Cooling Rate Method)
- D6217 Test Method for Particulate Contamination in Middle Distillate Fuels by Laboratory Filtration
- D6300 Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias Data for Use in Test Methods for Petroleum Products and Lubricants
- D6450 Test Method for Flash Point by Continuously Closed Cup (CCCFP) Tester
- D6469 Guide for Microbial Contamination in Fuels and Fuel Systems
- D6584 Test Method for Determination of Total Monoglyceride, Total Diglyceride, Total Triglyceride, and Free and Total Glycerin in B-100 Biodiesel Methyl Esters by Gas Chromatography
- D6890 Test Method for Determination of Ignition Delay and Derived Cetane Number (DCN) of Diesel Fuel Oils by Combustion in a Constant Volume Chamber
- D7039 Test Method for Sulfur in Gasoline and Diesel Fuel by Monochromatic Wavelength Dispersive X-ray Fluorescence Spectrometry
- D7397 Test Method for Cloud Point of Petroleum Products (Miniaturized Optical Method)

## 2.2 Government Standard:

40 CFR Part 79 Registration of Fuels and Fuel Additives Section 211(b) Clean Air Act<sup>3</sup>

## 2.3 Other Documents:

UOP 389 Trace Metals in Oils by Wet Ashing and ICP-OES<sup>4</sup>

UOP 391–91 Trace Metals in Petroleum Products or Organics by AAS

~~EN 14112 Fat and oil derivatives—Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME)—Determination of oxidation stability (Accelerated oxidation test)—Trace Metals in Petroleum Products or Organics by AAS<sup>4</sup>~~

~~EN 14110 Fat and oil derivatives—Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME)—Determination of methanol content<sup>5</sup>—Fat and oil derivatives—Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME)—Determination of methanol content<sup>5</sup>~~

~~EN 14112 Fat and oil derivatives—Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME)—Determination of oxidation stability (Accelerated oxidation test)<sup>5</sup>~~

~~EN 14538 Fat and oil derivatives—Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME)—Determination of Ca, K, Mg and Na content by optical emission spectral analysis with inductively coupled plasma (ICP-OES)<sup>5</sup>—Fat and oil derivatives—Fatty acid methyl esters (FAME)—Determination of Ca, K, Mg and Na content by optical emission spectral analysis with inductively coupled plasma (ICP-OES)<sup>5</sup>~~

~~EN 15751 Automotive fuels - Fatty acid methyl ester (FAME) fuel and blends with diesel fuel - Determination of oxidation stability by accelerated oxidation method<sup>5</sup>~~

## 3. Terminology

### 3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *biodiesel*, *n*—fuel comprised of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated B100.

3.1.1.1 *Discussion*—*biodiesel*, as defined above, is registered with the U.S. EPA as a fuel and a fuel additive under Section 211(b) of the Clean Air Act. There is, however, other usage of the term *biodiesel* in the marketplace. Due to its EPA registration and the widespread commercial use of the term *biodiesel* in the U.S. marketplace, the term *biodiesel* will be maintained for this specification.

3.1.1.2 *Discussion*—Biodiesel is typically produced by a reaction of a vegetable oil or animal fat with an alcohol such as methanol or ethanol in the presence of a catalyst to yield mono-alkyl esters and glycerin, which is removed. The finished biodiesel derives approximately 10 % of its mass from the reacted alcohol. The alcohol used in the reaction may or may not come from renewable resources.

<sup>3</sup> Available from U.S. Government Printing Office Superintendent of Documents, 732 N. Capitol St., NW, Mail Stop: SDE, Washington, DC 20401.

<sup>4</sup> Available from ASTM International, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, PO Box C700, West Conshohocken, PA. Visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org).

<sup>5</sup> Available from the National CEN Members listed on the CEN website ([www.cenorm.be](http://www.cenorm.be)) or from the CEN/TC19 secretariat ([astm@nen.nl](mailto:astm@nen.nl)).

3.1.2 *biodiesel blend (BXX)*, *n*—blend of biodiesel fuel with diesel fuel oils.

3.1.2.1 *Discussion*—In the abbreviation BXX, the XX represents the volume percentage of biodiesel fuel in the blend.

3.1.3 *biodiesel fuel*, *n*—synonym for *biodiesel*.

3.1.4 *diesel fuel*, *n*—middle petroleum distillate fuel.

3.1.5 *free glycerin*, *n*—a measure of the amount of glycerin remaining in the fuel.

3.1.6 *Grade S15 B100*, *n*—a grade of biodiesel meeting ASTM Specification D6751 and having a sulfur specification of 15 ppm maximum.

3.1.7 *Grade S500 B100*, *n*—a grade of biodiesel meeting ASTM Specification D6751 and having a sulfur specification of 500 ppm maximum.

3.1.8 *middle distillate fuel*, *n*—kerosines and gas oils boiling between approximately 150°C and 400°C at normal atmospheric pressure and having a closed-cup flash point above 38°C.

3.1.9 *total glycerin*, *n*—the sum of the free glycerin and the glycerin portion of any unreacted or partially reacted oil or fat.

#### 4. Requirements

4.1 The biodiesel specified shall be mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils and animal fats.

4.2 Unless otherwise specified, samples for analysis shall be taken by the procedure described in Practices D4057 or D4177.

4.3 The biodiesel specified shall conform to the detailed requirements shown in Table 1.

NOTE 2—A considerable amount of experience exists in the U.S. with a 20 % blend of biodiesel, primarily produced from soybean oil, with 80 % diesel fuel (B20). Experience with biodiesel produced from animal fat and other oils is similar. Experience with B20 and lower blends in other applications is not as prevalent. Although biodiesel (B100) can be used, blends of over 20 % biodiesel with diesel fuel (B20) should be evaluated on a case by case basis until further experience is available.

NOTE 3—The user should consult the equipment manufacturer or owner’s manual regarding the suitability of using biodiesel or biodiesel blends in a particular engine or application.

#### 5. Test Methods

5.1 The requirements enumerated in this specification shall be determined in accordance with the following methods.

5.1.1 *Flash Point*—Test Methods D93, except where other methods are prescribed by law. Test Methods D3828 or D6450 can also be used. The precision and bias of Test Methods D3828 and D6450 with biodiesel is not known and is currently under investigation. Test Methods D93 shall be the referee method.

5.1.2 *Water and Sediment*—Test Method D2709. Test Method D1796 may also be used. Test Method D2709 shall be the referee method. The precision and bias of these test methods with biodiesel is not known and is currently under investigation.

**TABLE 1 Detailed Requirements for Biodiesel (B100) (All Sulfur Levels)**

Property	Test Method <sup>A</sup>	Grade S15 Limits	Grade S500 Limits	Units
Calcium and Magnesium, combined	EN 14538	5 max	5 max	ppm (µg/g)
Flash point (closed cup)	D93	93 min	93 min	°C
Alcohol control				
One of the following must be met:				
1. Methanol content	EN 14110	0.2 max	0.2 max	mass %
2. Flash point	D93	130 min	130 min	°C
Water and sediment	D2709	0.050 max	0.050 max	% volume
Kinematic viscosity, 40°C	D445	1.9–6.0 <sup>B</sup>	1.9–6.0 <sup>B</sup>	mm <sup>2</sup> /s
Sulfated ash	D874	0.020 max	0.020 max	% mass
Sulfur <sup>C</sup>	D5453	0.0015 max (15)	0.05 max (500)	% mass (ppm)
Copper strip corrosion	D130	No. 3 max	No. 3 max	
Cetane number	D613	47 min	47 min	
Cloud point	D2500	Report <sup>D</sup>	Report <sup>D</sup>	°C
Carbon residue <sup>E</sup>	D4530	0.050 max	0.050 max	% mass
Acid number	D664	0.50 max	0.50 max	mg KOH/g
Cold soak filterability	Annex A1	360 max <sup>F</sup>	360 max <sup>F</sup>	seconds
Free glycerin	D6584	0.020 max	0.020 max	% mass
Total glycerin	D6584	0.240 max	0.240 max	% mass
Phosphorus content	D4951	0.001 max	0.001 max	% mass
Distillation temperature, Atmospheric equivalent temperature, 90 % recovered	D1160	360 max	360 max	°C
Sodium and Potassium, combined	EN 14538	5 max	5 max	ppm (µg/g)
Oxidation stability	EN 14112	3 minimum	3 minimum	hours
Oxidation stability	EN 15751	3 minimum	3 minimum	hours

<sup>A</sup> The test methods indicated are the approved referee methods. Other acceptable methods are indicated in 5.1.

<sup>B</sup> See X1.3.1. The 6.0 mm<sup>2</sup>/s upper viscosity limit is higher than petroleum based diesel fuel and should be taken into consideration when blending.

<sup>C</sup> Other sulfur limits can apply in selected areas in the United States and in other countries.

<sup>D</sup> The cloud point of biodiesel is generally higher than petroleum based diesel fuel and should be taken into consideration when blending.

<sup>E</sup> Carbon residue shall be run on the 100 % sample (see 5.1.11).

<sup>F</sup> B100 intended for blending into diesel fuel that is expected to give satisfactory vehicle performance at fuel temperatures at or below –12°C shall comply with a cold soak filterability limit of 200 s maximum.

5.1.3 *Viscosity*—Test Method D445.

5.1.4 *Sulfated Ash*—Test Method D874.

5.1.5 *Oxidation Stability*—~~Test Method EN 14112.~~—Test Method EN 15751. Test Method EN 14112 may also be used. See X1.18.1 for further information. Test Method EN 15751 shall be the referee test method.

5.1.6 *Sulfur*—Test Method D5453. Test Method D7039 may also be used. Other test methods may also be suitable for determining up to 0.05 % (500 ppm) sulfur in biodiesel fuels such as Test Methods D1266, D2622, D3120 and D4294 but may provide falsely high results (see X1.5) although their precision and bias with biodiesel is unknown. Test Method D5453 shall be the referee test method.

5.1.7 *Corrosion*—Test Method D130, 3 h test at 50°C.

5.1.8 *Cetane Number*—Test Method D613. Test Method D6890 may also be used. Test Method D613 shall be the referee method.

5.1.9 *Cloud Point*—Test Method D2500. Test Method D5771, D5772, D5773, or D7397 may also be used. Test Method D3117 may also be used because it is closely related. Test Method D2500 shall be the referee test method. The precision and bias of Test Method D3117 for biodiesel is not known and is currently under investigation.

5.1.10 *Acid Number*—Test Method D664. Test Methods D3242 or D974 may also be used. Test Method D664 shall be the referee test method.

5.1.11 *Carbon Residue*—Test Method D4530. A 100 % sample shall replace the 10 % residual, with percent residue in the original sample reported using the 10 % residual calculation (see X1.9.1). Test Methods D189 or D524 may also be used. Test Method D4530 shall be the referee method.

5.1.12 *Total Glycerin*—Test Method D6584.

5.1.13 *Free Glycerin*—Test Method D6584.

5.1.14 *Phosphorus Content*—Test Method D4951.

5.1.15 *Distillation Temperature, Reduced Pressure*—Test Method D1160.

5.1.16 *Calcium and Magnesium, combined*—Test Method EN 14538. Test Method UOP 389 may also be used. Test Method EN 14538 shall be the referee test method.

5.1.17 *Sodium and Potassium, combined*—Test Method EN 14538. Test Method UOP 391 may also be used. Test Method EN 14538 shall be the referee test method.

5.1.18 *Cold Soak Filterability*—The test method in Annex A1 shall be used to determine the cold soak filterability. B100 intended for blending into diesel fuels that is expected to give satisfactory vehicle performance at fuel temperatures at or below –12°C shall comply with a cold soak filtration limit of 200 s maximum. A cold soak filterability standard test method is under development.

NOTE 4—Interim precision information is provided in Annex A1 for the cold soak filterability test to give the user some indication of the repeatability and reproducibility expected.

## 6. Workmanship

6.1 The biodiesel fuel shall be visually free of undissolved water, sediment, and suspended matter.

## 7. Keywords

7.1 alternative fuel; biodiesel fuel; diesel fuel oil; fuel oil; renewable resource

## ANNEX

### (Mandatory Information)

#### A1. DETERMINATION OF FUEL FILTER BLOCKING POTENTIAL OF BIODIESEL (B100) BLEND STOCK BY COLD SOAK LABORATORY FILTRATION

##### A1.1 Scope

A1.1.1 This test method covers the determination by filtration time after cold soak of the suitability for a Biodiesel (B100) Blend Stock for blending with middle distillates to provide adequate low temperature operability performance to at least the cloud point of the finished blend.

A1.1.2 The interim precision of this test method has been determined.

A1.1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

A1.1.4 *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.*

##### A1.2 Referenced Documents

A1.2.1 *ASTM Standards*:<sup>2</sup>

- D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products  
 D4865 Guide for Generation and Dissipation of Static Electricity in Petroleum Fuel Systems  
 D5452 Test Method for Particulate Contamination in Aviation Fuels by Laboratory Filtration

### A1.3 Terminology

#### A1.3.1 Definitions:

A1.3.1.1 *biodiesel, n*—fuel comprised of mono-alkyl esters of long chain fatty acids derived from vegetable oils or animal fats, designated B100.

A1.3.1.2 *bond, v*—to connect two parts of a system electrically by means of a conductive wire to eliminate voltage differences.

A1.3.1.3 *ground, v*—to connect electrically with earth.

#### A1.3.2 Definitions of Terms Specific to this Standard:

A1.3.2.1 *filtered flushing fluids, n*—either of two solvents, heptane or 2,2, 4-trimethylpentane, filtered through a nominal 0.45  $\mu\text{m}$  glass fiber filter.

A1.3.2.2 *glass fiber filter, n*—the 0.7  $\mu\text{m}$  glass fiber filters used in this test method.

#### A1.3.3 Abbreviations:

A1.3.3.1 *CSFT*—cold soak filtration test.

### A1.4 Summary of Test Method

A1.4.1 In this test method, 300 mL of biodiesel (B100) is stored at 4.4°C (40°F) for 16 h, allowed to warm to 20 to 22°C (68 to 72°F), and vacuum filtered through a single 0.7  $\mu\text{m}$  glass fiber filter.

A1.4.2 In this test method, the filtration time is reported in seconds.

### A1.5 Significance and Use

A1.5.1 Some substances that are soluble or appear to be soluble in biodiesel at room temperature will, upon cooling or standing at room temperature for extended periods, come out of solution. These substances can cause filter plugging. This test method provides an accelerated means of assessing the propensity for these substances to plug filters.

A1.5.1.1 Fuels that give short filtration times are expected to give satisfactory operation down to the cloud point of biodiesel blends.

A1.5.2 The test method can be used in specifications as a means of controlling levels of minor filter plugging components in biodiesel and biodiesel blends.

### A1.6 Apparatus

A1.6.1 *Filtration System*—Arrange the following components as shown in Fig. A1.1.

A1.6.1.1 *Funnel and Funnel Base*, with a stainless steel filter support for a 47-mm diameter glass fiber filter and a locking ring or spring action clip capable of receiving 300 mL.

NOTE A1.1—Sintered glass supports were found to give much higher filtration times during initial studies and should not be used.

A1.6.1.2 *Ground/Bond Wire*, 0.912 to 2.59 mm (No. 10 through No. 19) bare-stranded flexible stainless steel or copper installed in the flasks and grounded as shown in Fig. A1.1.

NOTE A1.2—The electrical bonding apparatus described in Test Method D5452 or other suitable means of electrical grounding which ensure safe operation of the filtration apparatus and flask can be used. If the filtrate is to be subsequently tested for stability it is advisable not to use copper as copper ions catalyze gum formation during the stability test.

A1.6.1.3 *Receiving Flask*, 1-L borosilicate glass vacuum filter flask, into which the filtration apparatus fits, equipped with a sidearm to connect to the safety flask.

A1.6.1.4 *Safety Flask*, 1-L borosilicate glass vacuum filter flask equipped with a sidearm to connect the vacuum system. A fuel and solvent resistant rubber hose, through which the grounding wire passes, shall connect the sidearm of the receiving flask to the tube passing through the rubber stopper in the top of the safety flask.

A1.6.1.5 *Vacuum System*, a vacuum system capable of producing a vacuum of 70 to 100 kPa below atmospheric pressure when measured at the receiving flask. A mechanical vacuum pump may be used if it has this capability.

NOTE A1.3—Water aspirated vacuum will not provide relative vacuum within the prescribed range.

#### A1.6.2 Other Apparatus:

A1.6.2.1 *Forceps*, approximately 12-cm long, flat-bladed, with non-serrated, non-pointed tips.

A1.6.2.2 *Graduated Cylinders*, to contain at least 0.5 L of fluid and marked at 10-mL intervals. Graduated cylinders, 100-mL, may be required for samples which filter slowly.

A1.6.2.3 *Petri Dishes*, approximately 12.5 cm in diameter, with removable glass supports for glass fiber filters.

NOTE A1.4—Small watch glasses, approximately 5 to 7 cm in diameter, have also been found suitable to support the glass fiber filters.

NOTE A1.5—B100 will dissolve some plastics. This can cause the filters to adhere to the plastic.

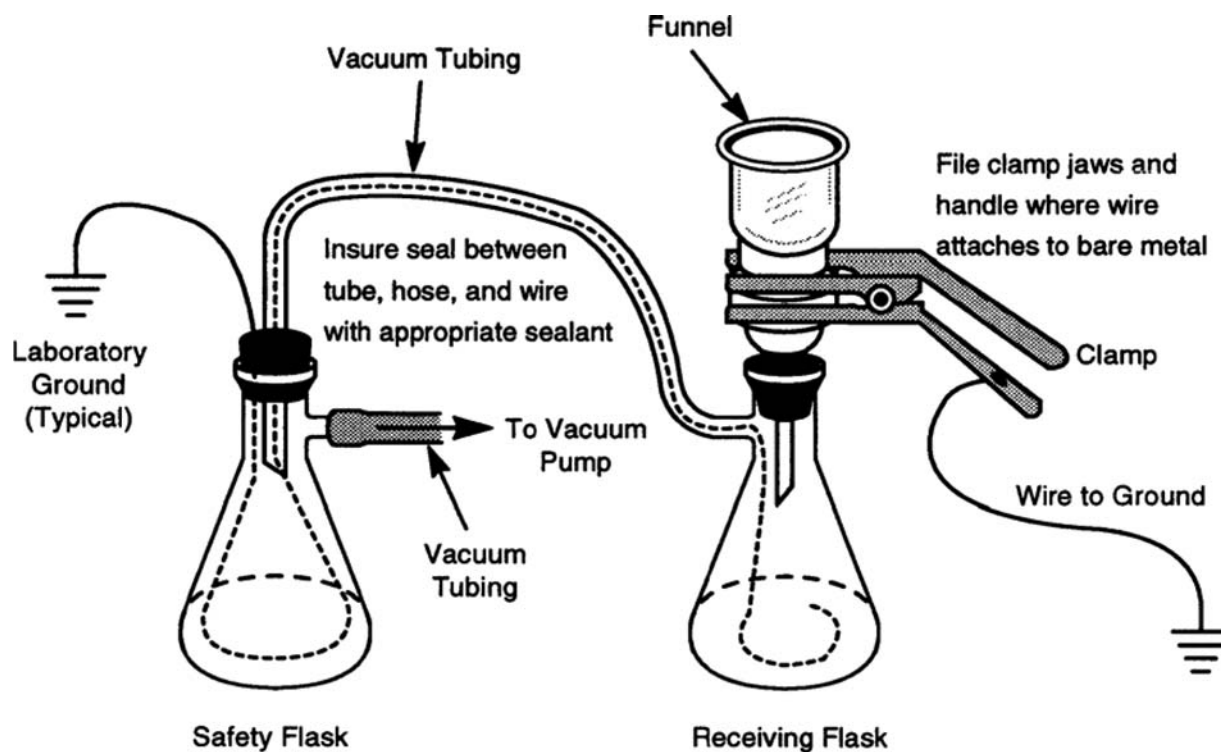


FIG. A1.1 Schematic of Filtration System

A1.6.2.4 *Glass Fiber Filters*, plain, 47-mm diameter, nominal pore size 0.7- $\mu\text{m}$ .

A1.6.2.5 *Protective Cover*, polyethylene film or clean aluminum foil.

A1.6.2.6 *Liquid or Air Bath or Chamber*, capable of sustaining a temperature of  $4.4 \pm 1.1^\circ\text{C}$  ( $40 \pm 2^\circ\text{F}$ ) for 16 h.

A1.6.2.7 *Timer*, capable of displaying elapsed times of at least 900 s to the nearest 0.1 s.

## A1.7 Reagents and Materials

A1.7.1 *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.<sup>6</sup> Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficient purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

A1.7.2 *Flushing Fluids*—Flushing fluids are not required for the test as the filter is not weighed. However, heptane or isooctane may be used to wash the apparatus after filtration to remove any residue. Alternatively soap and water may be used in accordance with A1.7.3.

A1.7.2.1 *Heptane*, (**Warning**—Flammable).

A1.7.2.2 *2,2,4-trimethylpentane (isooctane)*, (**Warning**—Flammable).

A1.7.3 *Liquid or Powder Detergent*, water-soluble, for cleaning glassware.

## A1.8 Preparation of Apparatus and Sample Containers

A1.8.1 Clean all components of the filtration apparatus using the reagents described in A1.7.2 and A1.7.3.

A1.8.1.1 Remove any labels, tags, and so forth.

## A1.9 Sampling

A1.9.1 The sample container should be  $500 \pm 15$  mL in volume and have a screw-on cap with an inert liner. Glass containers are preferred to facilitate a visual inspection of the contents and the container before and after filling. Glass containers also allow for visual inspection of the container, after the sample is emptied, to confirm complete emptying of the container. Epoxy-lined sample cans, polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) bottles, and high density linear polyethylene bottles have also been found suitable as sample containers but are less desirable since visual inspection of the interior of the container is more difficult.

<sup>6</sup> *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 *Annual 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.