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Standard Practice for Sampling and Handling Liquid Cyclic Products¹

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1. Scope*

1.1 This practice covers procedures for sampling and handling several liquid cyclic products. These specifically cover liquids at ambient temperature and include benzene, toluene, xylenes, cyclohexane, styrene, pyridine, ethylbenzene, isopropylbenzene, and alpha-methylstyrene.

1.2 Any person sampling and handling these products should have specific first aid instructions and equipment available for use in the event of personal contact or exposure.

~~1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. No other units of measurement are included in this standard.~~

1.3 The values stated in inch-pound units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are mathematical conversions to SI units that are provided for information only and are not considered standard.

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.* For specific hazard statements, see Sections 5, 6 and 7.

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

D56 Test Method for Flash Point by Tag Closed Cup Tester

D850 Test Method for Distillation of Industrial Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Materials

D3505 Test Method for Density or Relative Density of Pure Liquid Chemicals

E300 Practice for Sampling Industrial Chemicals

2.2 American National Standards Institute Standard:

Z 288.1 Flammable and Combustible Liquids Code³

2.3 API Document:⁴

RP-500A Classification of Locations for Electrical Installations in Petroleum Refineries⁴

2.4 Other Documents:

OSHA Regulations, 29 CFR paragraphs 1910.1000 and 1910.2000⁵

OSHA Benzene Standard, 29 CFR 1910.1028⁵

U.S. DOT Regulations, 49 CFR Transportation Subchapter C, Parts 171-180⁵

DOT/USCG 46 CFR Subchapter O, Part 171⁵

3. Significance and Use

3.1 This practice is issued to provide information useful in establishing sampling and handling procedures. It is expected that this information will only be utilized in conjunction with an existing health and safety program and consultation with an appropriate MSDS. The information provided herein cannot be used as a substitute for expert safety and medical advice as provided in appropriate MSDS, but rather as a supplement to such advice.

4. Description of Products (See Table 1)

4.1 These liquids are marketed in different grades of purity so the physical properties may vary slightly.

¹ This practice is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D16 on Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D16.08 on Handling and Sampling Aromatic and Cyclic Hydrocarbons.

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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 American National Standards Institute (ANSI), 25 W. 43rd St., 4th Floor, New York, NY 10036, http://www.ansi.org.

⁴ Available from American Petroleum Institute (API), 1220 L. St., NW, Washington, DC 20005-4070, http://www.api.org.

⁵ 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.

TABLE 1 Physical Properties

Product	Boiling Point, ^A °C	Solidification Point, ^B °C	Flash Point ^C Closed-Cup, °C	Reid Vapor Pressure Characteristics, ^B kPa	Relative Density, ^D 15.56/15.56°C	Odor Threshold, ^B mg/kg	Explosion Limit ^B Lower	Explosion Limit ^B Higher	Ignition Temperature ^B °C
Product	Boiling Point, ^A °C	Solidification Point, ^B °C	Flash Point ^C Closed-Cup, °C	Reid Vapor Pressure Characteristics, ^B Psia (kPa)	Relative Density, ^D 15.56/15.56°C	Odor Threshold, ^B mg/kg	Explosion Limit ^B Lower (volume %)	Explosion Limit ^B Higher	Autoignition Temperature ^B °F (°C)
Benzene	-80	5.5	-11	22.20	0.88	-4.7	1.3	-7.9	592
Benzene	80	5.5	-11	3.22(22.20)	0.88	4.7	1.3	7.9	1097 (592)
Cyclohexane	-80	6.6	-17	22.75	0.78	-2.5	1.3	-8.4	270
Cyclohexane	80	6.6	-17	3.3(22.75)	0.78	2.5	1.3	8.4	518 (270)
Ethylbenzene	136	-95	-15	-2.76	0.87	140	1.0	-6.7	460
Ethylbenzene	136	-95	15	0.4(2.76)	0.87	140	1.0	6.7	860 (460)
Isopropylbenzene	152	-96	-46	-3.45	0.87	-1.2	0.9	-6.5	425
Isopropylbenzene	152	-96	46	0.5(3.45)	0.87	1.2	0.9	6.5	797 (425)
Pyridine	115	-42	-20	-5.31	0.99	-0.02	1.8	12.4	482
Pyridine	115	-42	20	0.77(5.31)	0.99	0.02	1.8	12.4	900 (482)
Styrene	145	-30	-31	-1.86	0.91	-0.15	1.1	-6.1	490
Styrene	145	-30	31	0.27(1.86)	0.91	0.15	1.1	6.1	914 (490)
Toluene	110	-95	-4	-7.58	0.87	-0.17	1.3	-7.0	536
Toluene	110	-95	4	1.1(7.58)	0.87	0.17	1.3	7.0	997 (536)
Xylene (mixed)	137 to 144	-65	-27	-2.76	0.87	-0.05	1.0	-7.0	525
Xylene (mixed)	137 to 144	-65	27	0.4(2.76)	0.87	0.05	1.0	7.0	977 (525)
o-Xylene	144	-25	-17	-1.93	0.88	-0.05	1.1	-7.0	465
o-Xylene	144	-25	17	0.28(1.93)	0.88	0.05	1.1	7.0	869 (465)
p-Xylene	138	-13	-27	-2.34	0.87	-0.05	1.1	-6.6	466
p-Xylene	138	-13	27	0.34(2.34)	0.87	0.05	1.1	6.6	870 (466)
alpha-Methyl Styrene	165	-23	-45	-1.59	0.91	<10	1.9	-6.1	574
alpha-Methyl Styrene	165	-23	45	0.23(1.59)	0.91	<10	1.9	6.1	1066 (574)

^A See Test Method D850.

^B Weiss, G., *Hazardous Chemicals Data Book*, Second Edition, Noyes Publications, Park Ridge, NJ, 1986.

^C See Test Method D56.

^D See Test Method D3505.

4.2 The products listed in Table 1 are classified by the Department of Transportation as flammable liquids, and containers must bear flammable liquid labels. Trucks and tank cars must have flammable liquid placards.

4.2.1 These products are ordinarily transported in steel drums, tank cars, tank trucks, barges and ships.

4.2.2 While these products are dangerous when handled improperly, their unloading need not be hazardous providing the hazards are recognized and handling instructions are rigidly observed.

4.3 Products shipped by air must be packaged to meet IATA and ICAO requirements.

5. Hazards

5.1 *Health*—Consult current OSHA regulations, supplier's Material Safety Data Sheets, and local regulations for all materials used in this practice.

5.2 *Fire*:

5.2.1 All of these liquids introduce a potential fire hazard where they are stored, handled, or used.

5.2.2 Vapors of all of these materials can form explosive mixtures with air.

5.2.3 Foam, carbon dioxide, dry chemical, or water fog can be used in fighting fires of these products. Special alcohol-type foam is required to extinguish effectively a fire involving pyridine.

6. Protection Equipment

6.1 Employees who work with the chemicals listed in Table 1 should be trained and should maintain safe working conditions. Persons working with these chemicals require eye, face, body protection, and, for benzene, various types of respiratory protection that is dictated by the amount of exposure. Consult MSDS for more specific recommendations.

6.2 Personal protective equipment is not an adequate substitute for good safe working conditions, proper ventilation, and intelligent conduct. Correct usage of protection equipment requires education in proper use.

7. Safety Precautions

7.1 Unloading, loading and sampling operations must be conducted by carefully instructed employees and only when adequate lighting is provided.

7.2 Be sure that the storage tank is safely vented before connecting the unloading line.

7.3 Take extreme care to prevent spills and leaks. In case material is spilled, wash contaminated areas thoroughly with large quantities of water and collect the liquid in the plant chemical waste system. All spill-related activities should comply with applicable EPA, OSHA and local regulations and laws.