



Designation: D7756 – 11

Standard Test Method for Residues in Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases by Gas Chromatography with Liquid, On-Column Injection¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7756; 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.

1. Scope

1.1 This test method covers the determination, by gas chromatography, of soluble hydrocarbon materials, sometimes called "oily residue," which can be present in Liquefied Petroleum (LP) Gases and which are substantially less volatile than the LPG product.

1.2 This test method quantifies, in the range of 10 to 600 mg/kg (ppm mass), the residue with a boiling point between 174°C and 522°C (C₁₀ to C₄₀) in LPG. Higher boiling materials, or materials that adhere permanently to the chromatographic column, will not be detected.

1.3 *Units*—The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as standard. The values given in parentheses are for information only.

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.*

2. Referenced Documents

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2.1 *ASTM Standards:*²

[D1265 Practice for Sampling Liquefied Petroleum \(LP\) Gases, Manual Method](#)

[D1835 Specification for Liquefied Petroleum \(LP\) Gases](#)

[D2158 Test Method for Residues in Liquefied Petroleum \(LP\) Gases](#)

[D2163 Test Method for Analysis of Liquefied Petroleum \(LP\) Gases and Propene Concentrates by Gas Chromatography](#)

[D2421 Practice for Interconversion of Analysis of C₅ and Lighter Hydrocarbons to Gas-Volume, Liquid-Volume, or Mass Basis](#)

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.H0 on Liquefied Petroleum Gas.

Current edition approved Oct. 1, 2011. Published November 2011. DOI:10.1520/D7756-11

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.

[D2598 Practice for Calculation of Certain Physical Properties of Liquefied Petroleum \(LP\) Gases from Compositional Analysis](#)

[D3700 Practice for Obtaining LPG Samples Using a Floating Piston Cylinder](#)

[D6299 Practice for Applying Statistical Quality Assurance and Control Charting Techniques to Evaluate Analytical Measurement System Performance](#)

[D6667 Test Method for Determination of Total Volatile Sulfur in Gaseous Hydrocarbons and Liquefied Petroleum Gases by Ultraviolet Fluorescence](#)

[E355 Practice for Gas Chromatography Terms and Relationships](#)

[E594 Practice for Testing Flame Ionization Detectors Used in Gas or Supercritical Fluid Chromatography](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions of Terms Concerning Chromatography*—This test method makes reference to many common gas chromatographic procedures, terms, and relationships. Detailed definitions of these can be found in Practices E355 and E594.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Concerning Liquefied Petroleum Gases*—This test method makes reference to the definitions of liquefied petroleum gases as described in Specification D1835.

3.3 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.3.1 *high pressure liquefied gas injector, n*—Sample introduction device which injects liquefied gas samples under pressure and at room temperature directly onto the chromatographic column thereby maintaining the sample in liquid phase during the injection process.

3.3.2 *pressure station, n*—Device that supplies high pressure nitrogen to a suitable sample cylinder and therefore maintains sample in the liquid phase during the injection procedure.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A sample cylinder of LPG is pressurized to 2500 kPa (363 psi) using nitrogen or helium.

4.2 The injection system is flushed with LPG in liquid phase at room temperature.

4.3 After flushing, the injection device is routed to the GC injector port and LPG (25 milliseconds activation time equivalent to 30 μL) is introduced via a high pressure valve and needle which is inserted into a large volume cold on-column injector.

4.4 The gas chromatograph is equipped with a solvent vent which routes most of the LPG light components out of the analytical system and leaves behind the components of interest.

4.5 The oily residue to be determined is retained on a pre-column.

4.6 After venting the LPG, the flow from the pre-column is switched to the analytical column and a temperature program is started.

4.7 Oily residue contaminants are separated and identified based on differences in boiling point temperature.

4.8 Total residue is quantified using area summation of components corresponding to the expected range of C₁₀ to C₄₀ (174 to 522°C).

5. Significance and Use

5.1 Control over the residue content as specified in Specification D1835 is of considerable importance in end-use applications of LPG. Oily residue in LPG is contamination which can occur during production, transportation, or storage.

5.2 This test method is quicker and much more sensitive than manual methods, such as Test Method D2158, which is based on evaporation of large sample volumes followed by visual or gravimetric estimation of residue content.

5.3 This test method provides enhanced sensitivity in measurements of heavier (oily) residues, with a quantification limit of 10 mg/kg total residue.

5.4 This test method gives both quantitative results and information about contaminant composition such as boiling point range and fingerprint, which can be very useful in tracing the source of a particular contaminant.

6. Apparatus

6.1 *Gas Chromatograph (GC)*—Gas chromatographic instrument equipped with a Large Volume Cold on-Column Injector (LVOCI), a linear temperature programmable column oven, and a flame ionization detector (FID). The temperature control shall be capable of obtaining a retention time repeatability of 0.05 min (3 s) throughout the scope of this analysis.

6.2 *Data Acquisition*—Any commercial integrator or computerized data acquisition system may be used for display of the chromatographic detector signal and peak area integration.

6.3 *Solvent Vent*—A controlled vent for venting the major part of the matrix.

6.4 *Retention Gap*—Uncoated stainless steel capillary. Successfully used columns and conditions are given in Table 1.

6.5 *Retaining Pre-Column*—A column with a polydimethylsiloxane stationary phase. Successfully used columns and conditions are given in Table 1.

6.6 *Analytical Column*—A column with a polydimethylsiloxane stationary phase. Successfully used columns and conditions are given in Table 1.

6.7 *Column Coupler—Coupling Device*—Suitable for leak-free coupling of the retention gap to the retaining pre-column. (See Fig. 1 for a schematic overview of the couplings inside the GC oven and the couplings to the solvent vent valve.)

6.8 *Column Splitter*—Splitter suitable for leak-free coupling of the retaining pre-column to one side of the analytical column and the deactivated capillary on the other side. (See Fig. 1 for a schematic overview of the couplings inside the GC oven and the couplings to the solvent vent valve.)

6.9 *High Pressure Liquefied Gas Injector*—A high pressure valve directly connected to a needle which is inserted in the injection port of the GC, after which the valve is triggered in order to introduce a representative aliquot into the GC system without sample discrimination. (See Fig. 2.)

TABLE 1 Typical Operating Conditions

Oven program	35°C for 3 min 35 to 340°C at 25°C/min 340°C for 10 min
Inlet program	Type: cool on-column Temperature: 65°C for 3 min 55 to 340°C at 25°C/min 340°C for 9 min
Detector settings	Air flow: 400 mL/min Hydrogen flow: 40 mL/min Make up gas flow: 45 mL/min Temperature: 350°C Data rate: 20 Hz
Column	Retention gap: Sulfinert ^A stainless steel capillary with inner diameter 0.53 mm and length of 5 m Retaining pre-column: 3 m 100% Dimethylpolysiloxane: 0.53 mm, 2.65 μm Analytical column: 100% Dimethylpolysiloxane 30 m, 0.32 mm, 0.25 μm Sample flow: 2 mL/min Nitrogen pressure: 2500 kPa Nitrogen purge pressure: 500 kPa Injection: 25 ms
Pressure station	
Liquefied Gas Injector	

^A Sulfinert is a trademark of SilcoTek, 112 Benner Circle, Bellefonte, PA 16823, www.SilcoTek.com.

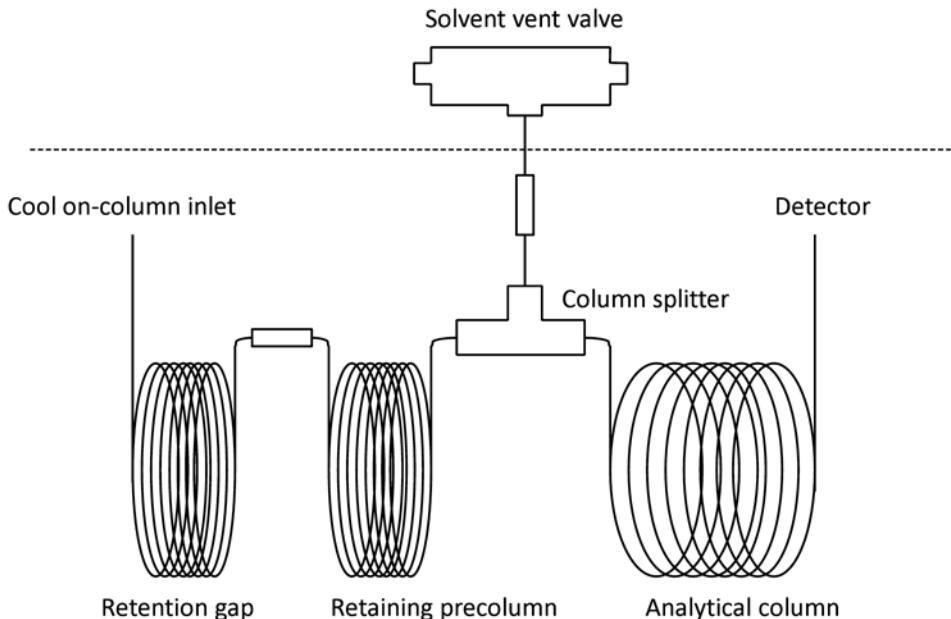
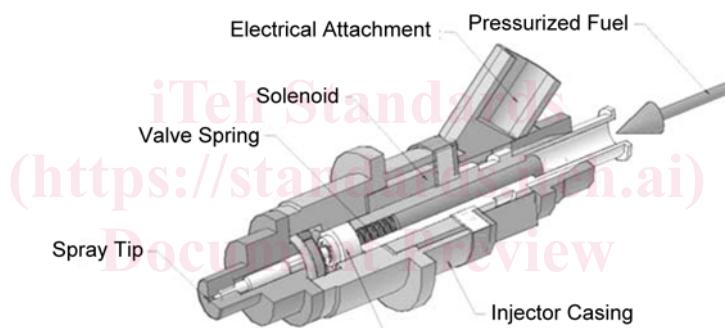


FIG. 1 Overview of the Couplings Inside the GC Oven and the Couplings to the Solvent Vent Valve



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FIG. 2 High Pressure Valve

https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/00351-09_702011d6-a95b-4f4b39173500/astm-d7756-11

6.10 Pressure Station—This shall ensure a sample in liquid phase at a constant pressure. See **Fig. 3** for a typical configuration.

6.11 Typical Column Overview—See **Fig. 1**.

6.12 Typical Operating Conditions—See **Table 1**.

7. Reagents and Materials

7.1 Mineral Oil in LPG Calibration Mixture—Certified calibration mixture with mineral oil in LPG. The concentration of the mineral oil shall be close to the expected concentration of the contamination in the LPG sample.

7.2 Mineral Oil in Pentane Calibration Mixture—Prepare a calibration standard of mineral oil in pentane. Record the weighed value to the nearest milligram of mineral oil and calculate the concentration in mg/kg. The concentration of the mineral oil shall be close to the expected concentration of the contamination in the LPG sample.

7.2.1 Standards that are prepared in pentane, normally liquid at room temperature, should be stored in suitable

containers under refrigeration and transferred to sample cylinders prior to use. Alternatively, they may be stored in airtight cylinders.

7.3 Mineral Oil or Local Hydrocarbon Fraction—Boiling point range approximately C₁₀-C₄₀. Alternatively, a well characterized local hydrocarbon fraction, within the range C₁₀-C₄₀, can be used to provide quantitative and qualitative comparison to the contaminant in the sample. Care should be taken to ensure no significant fraction falls outside the C₁₀-C₄₀ range.

7.4 Validation Standard, Mineral Oil in Pentane—Prepare a validation standard of mineral oil in pentane. Record the exact weighed value to the nearest milligram of mineral oil and calculate the concentration in mg/kg. The concentration of the mineral oil shall be close to the expected concentration of the contamination in the LPG sample.

7.5 N-alkane Retention Time Standard—Mixture containing at least C₁₀ and C₄₀ in a concentration of (nominally) 5 mg/L each, dissolved in pentane or heptane.

7.6 Solvent—GC grade pentane.

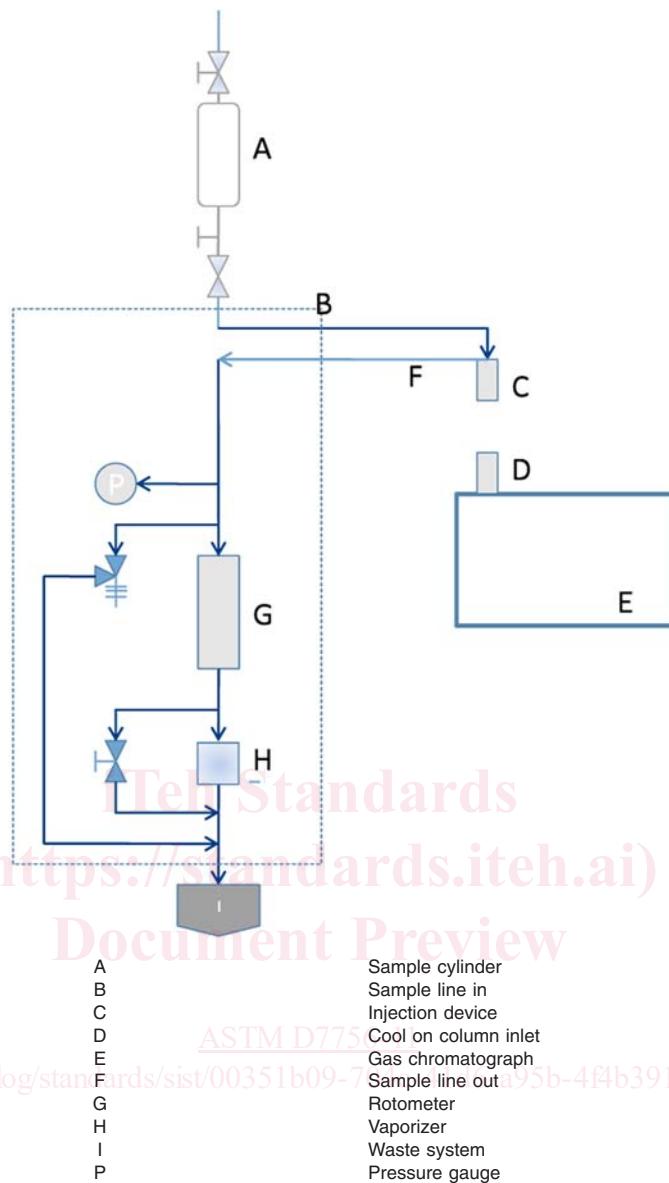


FIG. 3 Typical Configuration of a Pressure Station

8. Hazards

8.1 There is a significant fire hazard from LPG, and since the boiling point of LPG can be as low as -41°C, there is a risk of freezing “burns.” Take appropriate safety precautions to prevent ignition or fire, and wear suitable protective equipment to protect against skin contact with LPG.

8.2 An appropriate laboratory ventilation system shall be used.

8.3 An appropriate waste line shall be installed. The pressure station and injector shall be connected to this line. The waste line should vent outside the building.

8.4 Pressure station, cylinder, injector, and controller shall be grounded appropriately.

9. Preparation of Apparatus

9.1 *Gas Chromatograph*—Install and verify performance in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. Typical operating conditions are shown in **Table 1**.

9.2 *Pressure Station*—Install in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions. Purge sample and check carefully for leaks.

9.3 *High Pressure Liquefied Gas Injector*—Install in accordance with the manufacturer’s instructions.

9.4 *Column Configuration*—Install the columns as shown in **Fig. 1**. Use low dead volume connections, and check for leaks.