



Designation: ~~D890 – 98 (Reapproved 2008)~~ D890 – 12

Standard Test Method for Water in Liquid Naval Stores Pine Chemicals¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D890; 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 These test methods cover the quantitative determination of dissolved or occluded water present in any proportion in liquid ~~naval stores, pine chemicals~~, such as turpentine, pinene, dipentene, pine oil, tall oil, and tall oil fatty acids. Three methods of moisture testing are included. The Karl Fischer titration method is the preferred method for testing tall oil, Test Methods **D803**.

1.1.1 The Karl Fischer Titration method is based on the reaction between water and a complex reagent² consisting of iodine, sulfur dioxide, pyridine, and methanol, whereby the iodine is converted to a colorless compound. The appearance of a persistent iodine color in the reaction mixture indicates the complete removal of free water by reaction with the reagent, and the endpoint may be measured colorimetrically. Automatic titrators find this endpoint by the restoration of a current strength when the resistance provided by the presence of water is eliminated. Amperometric automatic titrators find this endpoint by detecting the current flow that occurs once water is eliminated.

1.1.2 The coulometric titration method determines water content by electronic integration of a current sufficient to generate the precise amount of iodine from the required reagent to react with the water in the sample.

1.1.3 The azeotropic method utilizes the relatively low boiling point of water, as compared with other sample constituents, in a toluene or xylene matrix so that water is collected in a trap and measured.

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

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards*:³

D803 Test Methods for Testing Tall Oil

D1364 Test Method for Water in Volatile Solvents (Karl Fischer Reagent Titration Method)

<https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8b8fa09e-bf51-4e8b-9759-5d566573470a/astm-d890-12>

3. Significance and Use

3.1 Many ~~naval stores~~ pine chemical products contain water as a result of the processes used for their production. Typically refined products such as terpenes, pine oil, tall oil fatty acids, and distilled tall oil contain only traces of water, but crude tall oil might contain 0.5 to 2.5 % of water. Although the Karl Fischer and coulometric methods are most applicable to low levels of moisture, these can be and are used at higher levels. The azeotropic distillation method is generally used at higher levels.

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D01** on Paint and Related Coatings, Materials, and Applications and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D01.34** on ~~Naval Stores~~ Pine Chemicals and Hydrocarbon Resins.

Current edition approved ~~June 1, 2008~~ Nov. 1, 2012. Published ~~June 2008~~ December 2012. Originally approved in 1946. Last previous edition approved in ~~2003~~ 2008 as D890 - 98 (~~2003~~) (2008). DOI: ~~10.1520/D0890-98R08~~ 10.1520/D0890-12.

² This procedure has been adapted from the method of Karl Fischer published in *Zeitschrift für Angewandte Chemie*, Vol 48, 1935, p. 395; *Chemical Abstracts*, Vol 29, 1935 p. 6532; as modified by Smith, Bryant, and Mitchell, *Journal*, Am. Chemical Soc., Vol. 61, 1939, p. 2407; and further modified by Axel Johansson, *Svensk Papperstidning*, Vol 50, No. 11B, 1947, p. 124; see also *Publication 19* of the Swedish Wood Research Institute, Wood Chemistry and Paper Technique (Stockholm) (1947). Karl Fischer reagent is available from various laboratory supplies. Pyridine-free adaptations of the Karl Fischer reagent are available commercially.

³ 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.

**Moisture By Karl Fischer Titration
(Preferred method)**

4. Apparatus

- 4.1 *Titration Vessel*, preferably closed, with stirring capabilities,
- 4.2 *Buret*, capable of being read at 0.1 mL divisions, or automatic buret, or
- 4.3 *Automatic Karl Fischer titrator*.
- 4.4 *Balance*, capable of weighing to the nearest 0.0001 g.

5. Reagents

5.1 *Karl Fischer Reagent, or Other Suitable Reagent, such as Pyridine-free Adaptations of Karl Fischer Reagent* . Reagents vary in strength (titer). This test method is written assuming a titer of 5 mg water/mL reagent. Recommended additions of water in this test method may need to be adjusted depending on the titer of the reagent.

5.2 *Methanol*—ACS grade.

6. Standardization of Iodine Reagent

6.1 Add methanol to the titration vessel, and titrate with reagent until the lemon-yellow color just changes to a red-brown color, or, if an automatic titrator is used, until the readings indicate no free water present. The titration vessel is now ready for titrating, and is considered conditioned.

6.2 Add a drop of water, weighed to the nearest 0.0001 g, to the titration vessel by use of a transfer pipet, or a weighing pipet, weighing the pipet before and after the addition. Each drop will weigh approximately 0.03 g and will require roughly 6 mL of titrant having a titer of 5 mg/mL. Alternatively, a 25- μ L, or other volume syringe may be used to introduce exact volumes.

6.3 Titrate with reagent until the lemon-yellow color just changes to a red-brown color, or, if an automatic titrator is used, until the readings indicate no free water present. Record the mL of titrant used.

6.4 Calculate the water equivalent of the iodine reagent, in milligrams of water per millilitre of reagent, as follows:

$$T = \frac{W \times 1000}{V} \quad (1)$$

where:

where:

T = water equivalent of the iodine reagent, mg/mL, [ASTM D890-12](https://standards.iteh.ai/ASTM-D890-12)

W = weighed water added, in g, and

V = iodine reagent, mL. <https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/8b8fa09e-bf51-4e8b-9759-5d566573470a/astm-d890-12>

7. Procedure

7.1 Condition the titration vessel, as described in 6.1.

7.2 Add an amount of sample which will contain 50 mg or less water to the titration vessel.

7.3 Titrate to a red-brown color end point, as with previous titrations, or, if an automatic titrator is used, titrate according to the instrument's operating instructions.

8. Calculation

8.1 Calculate the percentage of water as follows:

$$\text{Water, \%} = \frac{V \times T}{W \times 10} \quad (2)$$

where:

where:

V = iodine reagent required for the titration of the sample, in mL,

T = (titer), water equivalent of the iodine reagent, and

W = sample used, g.

8.2 Report to the nearest 0.01 %.

9. Precision and Bias

9.1 The precision and bias of this test method for measuring water content of the most highly refined ~~naval stores~~ respine chemical products are essentially as specified in Test Method [D1364](#). It is not practical to measure the precision for moisture content of