



Designation: ~~D95 – 05 (Reapproved 2010)~~ **D95 – 13**

Highway Transportation Standard
AASHTO No. T55



Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards (MPMS), Chapter 10.5



Designation: **74/82 (88)**

Standard Test Method for Water in Petroleum Products and Bituminous Materials by Distillation¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D95; 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.

This standard has been approved for use by agencies of the Department of Defense.

1. Scope ~~Scope*~~

1.1 This test method covers the determination of water in the range from 0 to 25 % volume in petroleum products, tars, and other bituminous materials by the distillation method.

NOTE 1—Volatile water-soluble material, if present, may be measured as water.

1.2 The specific products considered during the development of this test method are listed in Table 1. For bituminous emulsions refer to Test Method **D244**. For crude oils, refer to Test Method **D4006** (API *MPMS* Chapter 10.2).

NOTE 2—With some types of oil, satisfactory results may be obtained from Test Method **D1796** (API *MPMS* Chapter 10.6).

1.3 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. The values 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.* For specific hazard statements, see Section 6.

[ASTM D95-13](https://standards.iteh.ai/catalog/standards/sist/4f13774e-f6b9-4d0e-9d2b-532f4770f831/astm-d95-13)

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¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee **D02** on Petroleum Products and Lubricants and the API Committee on Petroleum Measurement, and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee **D02.02** /COMQ, the joint ASTM-API Committee on Hydrocarbon Measurement for Custody Transfer (Joint ASTM-API).

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

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 ASTM Standards:²

[D235 Specification for Mineral Spirits \(Petroleum Spirits\) \(Hydrocarbon Dry Cleaning Solvent\)](#)

[D244 Test Methods and Practices for Emulsified Asphalts](#)

[D1796 Test Method for Water and Sediment in Fuel Oils by the Centrifuge Method \(Laboratory Procedure\) \(API MPMS Chapter 10.6\)](#)

[D4006 Test Method for Water in Crude Oil by Distillation \(API MPMS Chapter 10.2\)](#)

[D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products \(API MPMS Chapter 8.1\)](#)

[D4177 Practice for Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products \(API MPMS Chapter 8.2\)](#)

[D5854 Practice for Mixing and Handling of Liquid Samples of Petroleum and Petroleum Products \(API MPMS Chapter 8.3\)](#)

[E123 Specification for Apparatus for Determination of Water by Distillation](#)

2.2 API Standards:³

[MPMS Chapter 8.1 Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products \(ASTM Practice D4057\)](#)

[MPMS Chapter 8.2 Automatic Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products \(ASTM Practice D4177\)](#)

[MPMS Chapter 8.3 Mixing and Handling of Liquid Samples of Petroleum and Petroleum Products \(ASTM Practice D5854\)](#)

[MPMS Chapter 10.2 Determination of Water in Crude Oil by the Distillation Method \(ASTM Test Method D4006\)](#)

[MPMS Chapter 10.6 Test Method for Water and Sediment in Fuel Oils by the Centrifuge Method \(Laboratory Procedure\) \(ASTM Test Method D1796\)](#)

3. Terminology

3.1 Definitions:

3.1.1 *bituminous material, n*—in petroleum technology, a black or dark-colored very viscous liquid or semi-solid composed principally of high molecular weight condensed aromatic, or naphthenic compounds, or both.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 The material to be tested is heated under reflux with a water-immiscible solvent, which co-distills with the water in the sample. Condensed solvent and water are continuously separated in a trap, the water settling in the graduated section of the trap and the solvent returning to the still.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 A knowledge of the water content of petroleum products is important in the refining, purchase, sale, and transfer of products.

5.2 The amount of water as determined by this test method (to the nearest 0.05 or 0.1 volume %, depending on the trap size used) may be used to correct the volume involved in the custody transfer of petroleum products and bituminous materials.

5.3 The allowable amount of water may be specified in contracts.

6. Solvent-Carrier Liquid

6.1 A water-immiscible solvent-carrier liquid appropriate to that is miscible in the material being tested (see [Table 1](#)) shall be used.

6.1.1 *Aromatic Solvent*—The following aromatic solvents are acceptable:

6.1.1.1 *Industrial Grade Xylene*—(Warning—Flammable. Vapor harmful.)

6.1.1.2 A blend of 20 volume % industrial grade toluene and 80 volume % industrial grade xylene. (Warning—Flammable. Vapor harmful.)

6.1.1.3 *Petroleum Naphtha or Coal Tar Naphtha*, free of water, yielding not more than 5% distillates at 125°C (257°F) and not less than 20% at 160°C (320°F) and with a relative density (specific gravity) not lower than 0.8545 at 15.56/15.56°C (60/60°F). (Warning—Extremely flammable. Harmful if inhaled. Vapors may cause fire.)

6.1.2 *Petroleum Distillate Solvent*—A petroleum distillate solvent, 5% boiling between 90 and 100°C (194 and 212°F) and 90% distilling below 210°C (410°F); solvent containing at least 2% (V/V) aromatics and with an initial boiling point (IBP) greater than 80°C (176°F); and a final boiling point (FBP) below 250°C (482°F) shall be used. Percent may be determined by mass or by volume. (Warning—Flammable. Vapor harmful.)

NOTE 3—Examples of suitable solvents include Types I and IV and Classes A and B of Specification [D235](#).

NOTE 4—It is recommended to use a wide boiling range solvent with 10% boiling below 100°C to help to ensure an even distillation rate.

6.1.3 *Volatile Spirits Solvent*—The following volatile spirits solvents are acceptable:

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 Published as Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards. Available from American Petroleum Institute (API), 1220 L. St., NW, Washington, DC 20005-4070, <http://www.api.org>.

TABLE 1 Type of Solvent-Carrier Liquid Versus Material to Be Tested

Type of Solvent-Carrier Liquid	Material to be Tested
Aromatic	asphalt, tar, coal tar, water gas tar, road tar, cut back bitumin, liquid asphalt, tar acid
Petroleum distillate	road oil, fuel oil, lubricating oil, petroleum sulfonates
Volatile spirits	lubricating grease

TABLE 1 Type of Solvent-Carrier Liquid to Use Versus Material to Be Tested

Type of Solvent-Carrier Liquid	Material to be Tested
Aromatic	asphalt, bitumen, tar, and related products
Petroleum distillate	fuel oil, lubricating oil, lubricating oil additives
Volatile spirits	greases

6.1.3.1 *Petroleum Spirit*, with a boiling range from 100 to 120°C (212 to 248°F). (**Warning**—Flammable. Vapor harmful.)

6.1.3.2 *Iso-octane*, of 95% purity or better. (**Warning**—Extremely flammable. Harmful if inhaled. Vapors may cause fire.)

6.2 *Solvent Blank*—The water content of the solvent shall be determined by distilling an equivalent amount of the same solvent used for the test sample in the distillation apparatus and testing as outlined in Section 10. The blank shall be determined to the nearest scale division and used to correct the volume of water in the trap in Section 11.

7. Apparatus

7.1 *General*—The apparatus comprises a glass or metal still, a heater, a reflux condenser, and a graduated glass trap. The still, trap, and condenser may be connected by any suitable method that produces a leakproof joint. Preferred connections are ground joints for glass and O-rings for metal to glass. Typical assemblies are illustrated in Fig. 1, Fig. 2, and Fig. 3. The stills and traps should be chosen to cover the range of materials and water contents expected. On assembly, care shall be taken to prevent the joints from freezing or sticking. Always apply a very thin film of stopcock grease to prevent the glassware joints from seizing.

7.2 *Still*—A glass or metal vessel with a short neck and suitable joint for accommodating the reflux tube of the trap shall be used. Vessels of 500, 1000, and 2000-mL nominal capacity have proved satisfactory.

7.3 *Heater*—A suitable gas burner or electric heater may be used with the glass still. A gas ring burner with ports on the inside circumference shall be used with the metal still. The gas ring burner shall be of such dimensions that it may be moved up and down the vessel when testing materials that are likely to foam or solidify in the still.

7.4 *Glassware*—Dimensions and descriptions of typical glassware for use in this test method are provided in Specification E123.

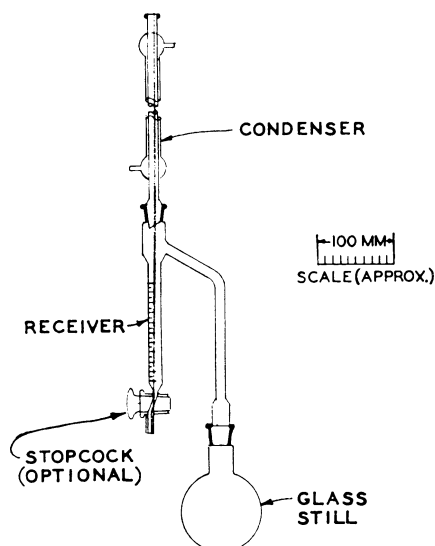


FIG. 1 Typical Assembly with Glass Still

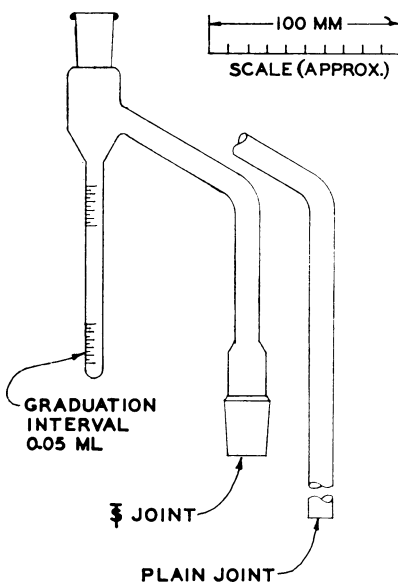


FIG. 2 Two-millilitre Receiver Showing Alternative Connections to Glass Still

NOTE 5—Instead of standardizing on a particular apparatus specification with respect to dimensions and style, a given apparatus will be deemed satisfactory when accurate results are obtained by the standard addition technique described in Section 9.

8. Sampling

8.1 Sampling is defined as all steps required to obtain an aliquot of the contents of any pipe, tank, or other system and to place the sample into the laboratory test container. Only representative samples obtained as specified in Practices D4057 (API MPMS Chapter 8.1) and D4177 (API MPMS Chapter 8.2) shall be used for this test method.

8.2 The size of the test portion should be based on the expected water content of the sample, such that the water yield does not exceed the capacity of the trap (unless a trap with a stopcock is used permitting excess water to be withdrawn into a graduated cylinder).

8.3 Practice D5854 (API MPMS Chapter 8.3) contains information on sampling and homogenization efficiency of unknown mixers. This test method should not be followed without strict adherence to Practice D5854 (API MPMS Chapter 8.3).

9. Verification

9.1 The accuracy of the graduation marks on the trap shall be certified or verified, using only national or international standards, such as National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST)⁴ traceable equipment. Verification shall be with a traceable 5 mL Micro Burette or Micro Pipette, readable to the nearest 0.01 mL.

9.1.1 In styles A, B, C, and D, as specified in Table 2 (Table 1 in Specification E123), each subdivision (that is, 0.1 mL through 1.0 mL) in the conical portion of the tube shall be verified. Thereafter, each major subdivision (that is, 2.0 mL, 3.0 mL, 4.0 mL, and up to the total volume of the trap) shall be verified.

9.1.2 In styles E and F, as specified in Table 2, each major subdivision (0.1 mL, 1.0 mL, 2.0 mL, 4.0 mL, and 5.0 mL in the case of Style E; 0.05 mL, 0.5 mL, 1.0 mL, 1.5 mL, and 2.0 mL in the case of Style F) shall be verified.

9.2 The entire glassware assembly shall be verified prior to first use and at a regular frequency thereafter as follows.

9.2.1 Put 400 mL of dry (0.02 % water maximum) xylene or the solvent to be utilized in the analysis of unknown samples into the apparatus and test in accordance with Section 10. When complete, discard the contents of the trap and add the volume of water as specified as first test in Table 3 directly to the distillation flask and test in accordance with Section 10.

9.2.2 Repeat the test in 9.2.1, and add the volume specified as second test in Table 3 directly to the flask. The assembly of the apparatus is satisfactory only if the trap readings are within the tolerances specified in Table 3.

9.3 A reading outside the permissible limits suggests a malfunction resulting from vapor leaks, too rapid boiling, inaccuracies in calibration of the trap, or ingress of extraneous moisture. Eliminate these factors before repeating the verification.

10. Procedure

NOTE 6—The precision of this test method will be affected by water droplets adhering to surfaces in the apparatus and therefore not settling into the water trap to be measured. To minimize the problem, all apparatus must be cleaned chemically at least daily to remove surface films and debris, which

⁴ National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST), 100 Bureau Dr., Stop 1070, Gaithersburg, MD 20899-1070, <http://www.nist.gov>.