



Designation: D2340 – 13

## Standard Test Method for Peroxides in Styrene Monomer<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D2340; 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 reappraisal. A superscript epsilon ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reappraisal.

### 1. Scope\*

1.1 This test method covers the determination of the peroxide content of styrene monomer.

1.2 This test method has been found applicable to the determination of peroxides in styrene monomer in the range of 1 to 60 mg/kg.

1.3 In determining the conformance of the test results using this method to applicable specifications, results shall be rounded off in accordance with the rounding-off method of Practice E29.

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

1.5 *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 7.

### 2. Referenced Documents

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

D1193 Specification for Reagent Water

D3437 Practice for Sampling and Handling Liquid Cyclic Products

D6809 Guide for Quality Control and Quality Assurance Procedures for Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Materials

E29 Practice for Using Significant Digits in Test Data to Determine Conformance with Specifications

2.2 *Other Documents:*

OSHA Regulations, 29 CFR paragraphs 1910.1000 and 1910.1200<sup>3</sup>

### 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 A specimen of styrene monomer is added to a solution of isopropanol and acetic acid. A saturated solution of sodium iodide in isopropanol is added and the solution refluxed. The peroxides present liberate iodine from sodium iodide quantitatively. The liberated iodine is then titrated with sodium thiosulfate to a colorless end point.

### 4. Significance and Use

4.1 This test method is suitable for determining the quantity of peroxides in styrene monomer both for quality control and quality assurance of the product.

### 5. Apparatus

5.1 *Erlenmeyer Flasks*, glass-stoppered, 500-mL, equipped with 300-mm Liebig condensers having inner and outer standard taper joints.

5.2 *Electric Hot Plate* with totally enclosed heating unit.

5.3 *Boiling Chips*.

### 6. Reagents

6.1 *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>4</sup> Other grades may be used, provided it is first ascertained that the reagent is of sufficiently high purity to permit its use without lessening the accuracy of the determination.

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D16 on Aromatic Hydrocarbons and Related Chemicals and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D16.07 on Styrene, Ethylbenzene and C9 and C10 Aromatic Hydrocarbons.

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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.

<sup>3</sup> Available from Standardization Documents Order Desk, DODSSP, Bldg. 4, Section D, 700 Robbins Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19111-5098, http://www.dodssp.daps.mil.

<sup>4</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 *Analar 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.

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