



# Standard Test Method for Determination of Benzene and Toluene in Finished Motor and Aviation Gasoline by Gas Chromatography<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D 3606; 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 ( $\epsilon$ ) indicates an editorial change since the last revision or reapproval.

## 1. Scope

1.1 This test method provides for the determination of benzene and toluene in finished motor and aviation gasolines by gas chromatography.

1.2 Benzene can be determined between the levels of 0.1 and 5 volume % and toluene can be determined between the levels of 2 and 20 volume %.

1.3 The precision for this test method was determined using conventional gasoline as well as gasolines containing oxygenates (ethers such as methyl *tert*-butyl ether, ethyl *tert*-butylether and *tert*-amylmethylether).

1.4 It has been determined that this test method is not applicable to gasolines containing ethanol. Methanol may also cause interference.

1.5 The values stated in SI units are to be regarded as the standard. Values given in parentheses are provided for information only.

1.6 *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 Notes 1-11.

## 2. Referenced Documents

### 2.1 ASTM Standards:

D 4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products<sup>2</sup>

## 3. Summary of Test Method

3.1 An internal standard, methyl ethyl ketone (MEK), is added to the sample which is then introduced into a gas chromatograph equipped with two columns connected in series. The sample passes first through a column packed with a nonpolar phase such as dimethylpolysiloxane (8.1.1) which separates the components according to boiling point. After

octane has eluted, the flow through the nonpolar column is reversed, flushing out the components heavier than octane. The octane and lighter components then pass through a column packed with a highly polar phase such as 1,2,3-tris(2-cyanoethoxy) propane (8.1.2) which separates the aromatic and nonaromatic compounds. The eluted components are detected by a thermal conductivity detector. The detector response is recorded, the peak areas are measured, and the concentration of each component is calculated with reference to the internal standard.

## 4. Significance and Use

4.1 Benzene is classed as a toxic material. A knowledge of the concentration of this compound can be an aid in evaluating the possible health hazard to persons handling and using the gasoline. This test method is not intended to evaluate such hazards.

## 5. Apparatus

5.1 *Chromatograph*—Any chromatographic instrument that has a backflush system and thermal conductivity detector, and that can be operated at the conditions given in Table 1, can be employed. Two backflush systems are shown. Fig. 1 is a pressure system and Fig. 2 is a switching valve system. Either one can be used.

### 5.2 Columns:

5.2.1 *Column A*—One 0.8-m (2.5-ft) by 3.2-mm ( $\frac{1}{8}$ -in.) outside diameter stainless steel column packed with 10 mass % dimethylpolysiloxane (for example, OV-101) on Chromosorb W, 60 to 80 mesh.

5.2.2 *Column B*—One 4.6-m (15-ft) by 3.2-mm outside diameter stainless steel column packed with 20 mass % TCEP on Chromosorb P, 80 to 100 mesh.

5.3 *Recorder*, a strip chart recorder. An electronic integrating device or a computer capable of graphical presentation of the chromatogram. The electronic integrating device or computer must be capable of measuring 0.1 volume % MEK with satisfactory signal-to-noise. If a strip chart recorder is to be used, a 0 to 1-mV range recording potentiometer with a response time of 2 s or less and a maximum noise level of  $\pm 0.3$  % of full scale is recommended. The detector strip chart recorder combination must produce a 4-mm deflection for a

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<sup>2</sup> *Annual Book of ASTM Standards*, Vol 05.02.

**TABLE 1 Instrument Parameters**

Detector	thermal conductivity
Columns:	two, stainless steel
Length, m	(A) 0.8; (B) 4.6
Outside diameter, mm	3.2
Stationary phase	(A) dimethylpolysiloxane, 10 mass % (B) TCEP, 20 mass %
Support	(A) Chromosorb W, 60 to 80-mesh (B) Chromosorb P, 80 to 100-mesh
Reference column	Any column or restriction may be used.
Temperature:	
Sample inlet system, °C	200
Detector, °C	200
Column, °C	145
Carrier Gas:	helium
Linear Gas Rate, cm/s	6
Volume flow rate, cm <sup>3</sup> /min	approx 30
Column head pressure, kPa (psi)	approx 200 (30)
Recorder range, mV	0 to 1
Chart speed, cm/min	1
Sample size, µL	2
Total cycle time, min	8
Back flush, min	approx 0.75 <sup>A</sup>

<sup>A</sup> This back flush time must be determined for each column system.

2-µL sample containing 0.1 volume % MEK when operated at maximum sensitivity.

5.4 *Microsyringe*, 5-µL capacity.

5.5 *Pipets*, volumetric, 1 and 2-mL, calibrated in 0.01 mL; 5, 10, and 20-mL capacity.

5.6 *Flasks*, volumetric, 25 and 100-mL capacity.

5.7 *Vibrator*, electric.

5.8 *Vacuum Source*.

5.9 *Evaporator*, vacuum, rotary.

5.10 *Flask*, boiling, round-bottom, short-neck, with 2<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> standard taper joint, 500-mL capacity. Suitable for use with evaporator (5.9).

5.11 *Lamp*, infrared.

5.12 *Burets*, automatic, with integral reservoir, 25-mL capacity.

## 6. Materials

6.1 *Carrier Gas*—Helium, 99.99 % pure. (**Warning**—See Note 1.)

NOTE 1—**Warning**: Compressed gas under high pressure.

6.2 *Support*—Crushed firebrick, acid-washed, 60 to 80-mesh and 80 to 100-mesh.

6.3 *Liquid Phases*—1,2,3-Tris(2-cyanoethoxy) propane (TCEP) and methyl silicone.<sup>3</sup>

6.4 *Solvents*:

6.4.1 *Methanol*, reagent grade. (**Warning**—See Note 2.)

NOTE 2—**Warning**: Flammable. Vapor harmful. Can be fatal or cause blindness if swallowed or inhaled.

6.4.2 *Chloroform*, reagent grade. (**Warning**—See Note 3.)

NOTE 3—**Warning**: Can be fatal if swallowed. Harmful if inhaled.

6.4.3 *Methylene Chloride*, for cleaning columns. (**Warning**—See Note 4.)

<sup>3</sup> Packed column liquid phases such as OV 101 are considered to be of the dimethylpolysiloxane type. Other equivalent phases can also be used. Consult with the column manufacturer or phase supplier for information.

NOTE 4—**Warning**: Harmful if inhaled. High concentrations can cause unconsciousness or death.

6.4.4 *Acetone*, for cleaning columns. (**Warning**—See Note 5.)

NOTE 5—**Warning**: Extremely flammable. Vapors can cause flash fires.

6.5 *Internal Standard*:

6.5.1 *Methyl Ethyl Ketone (MEK)*, 99.9% pure. (**Warning**—See Note 6.)

NOTE 6—**Warning**: Flammable. Vapor can be harmful.

6.6 *Calibration Standards*:

6.6.1 *Benzene*, 99 + mol %. (**Warning**—See Note 7.)

NOTE 7—**Warning**: Poison. Carcinogen. Harmful or fatal if swallowed. Extremely flammable. Vapors can cause flash fires.

6.6.2 *Isooctane*, 99 + mol %. (**Warning**—See Note 8.)

NOTE 8—**Warning**: Extremely flammable. Harmful if inhaled.

6.6.3 *Toluene*. (**Warning**—See Note 9.)

NOTE 9—**Warning**: Flammable. Vapor harmful.

6.6.4 *n-Nonane*, 99 + mol %. (**Warning**—See Note 10.)

NOTE 10—**Warning**: Flammable. Vapor harmful.

## 7. Sampling

7.1 Gasoline. (**Warning**—See Note 11.) Samples to be analyzed by this test method shall be obtained using the procedures outlined in Practice D 4057.

NOTE 11—**Warning**: Extremely flammable. Vapors harmful if inhaled.

## 8. Preparation of Column Packings

8.1 Prepare two packing materials (one packing material consists of 10 mass % dimethylpolysiloxane on Chromosorb W; the other, 20 mass % TCEP on Chromosorb P) in accordance with the following procedures:

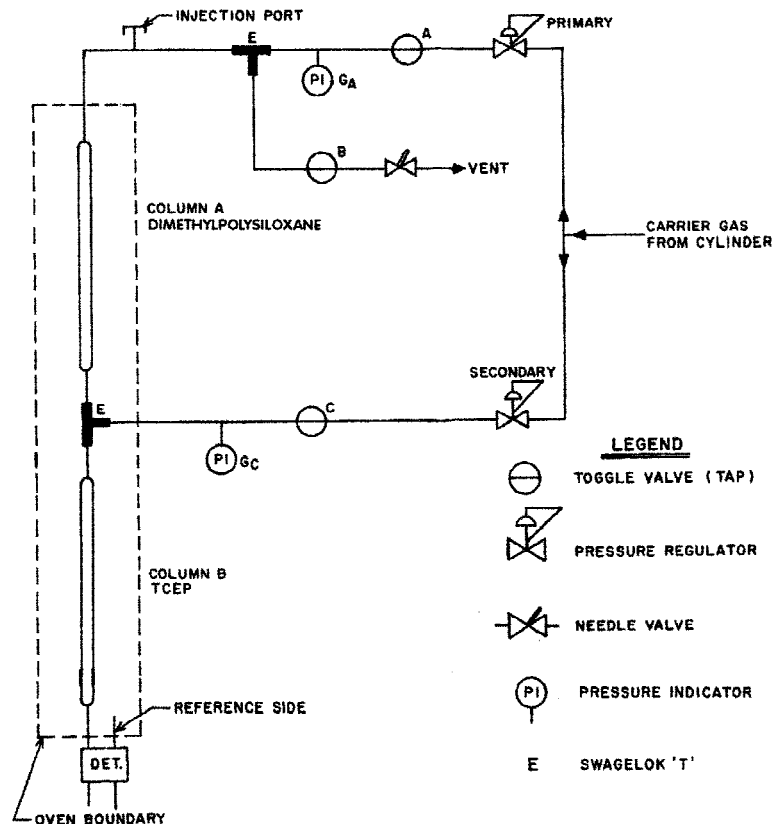
8.1.1 *Dimethylpolysiloxane Packing*—Weigh 45 g of the Chromosorb W, 60 to 80 mesh and pour into the 500-mL flask (5.10). Dissolve 5 g of the dimethylpolysiloxane in approximately 50 mL of chloroform. (**Warning**—See Note 3.) Pour the methyl silicone-chloroform solution into the flask containing the Chromosorb W. Attach the flask to the evaporator (5.9), connect the vacuum, and start the motor. Turn on the infrared lamp and allow the packing to mix thoroughly until dry.

8.1.2 *1,2,3-Tris(2-cyanoethoxy) Propane (TCEP) Packing*—Weigh 80 g of Chromosorb P, 80 to 100 mesh and pour into the 500-mL flask (5.10). Dissolve 20 g of TCEP in 200 mL of methanol and pour into the flask containing the Chromosorb P. Attach the flask to the evaporator (5.9), connect the vacuum, and start the motor. Turn on the infrared lamp and allow the packing to mix thoroughly until dry. (Do not heat the packing over 180°C.)

## 9. Preparation of Column

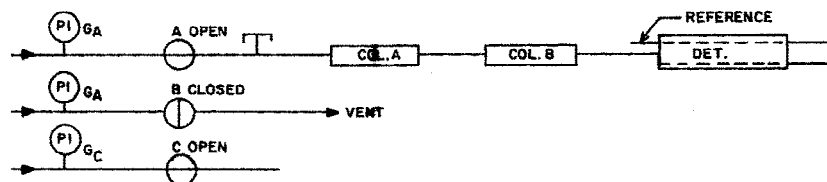
9.1 *Cleaning Column*—Clean the stainless steel tubing as follows. Attach a metal funnel to one end of the steel tubing. Hold or mount the stainless steel tubing in an upright position and place a drain beaker under the outlet end of the tubing. Pour about 50 mL of methylene chloride (**Warning**—See Note

A. PIPING AND INSTRUMENTATION



B. FLOW SWITCHING SYSTEM

1. FORWARD FLOW



2. BACKFLUSH

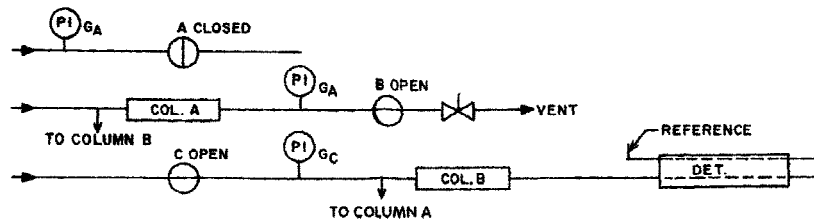


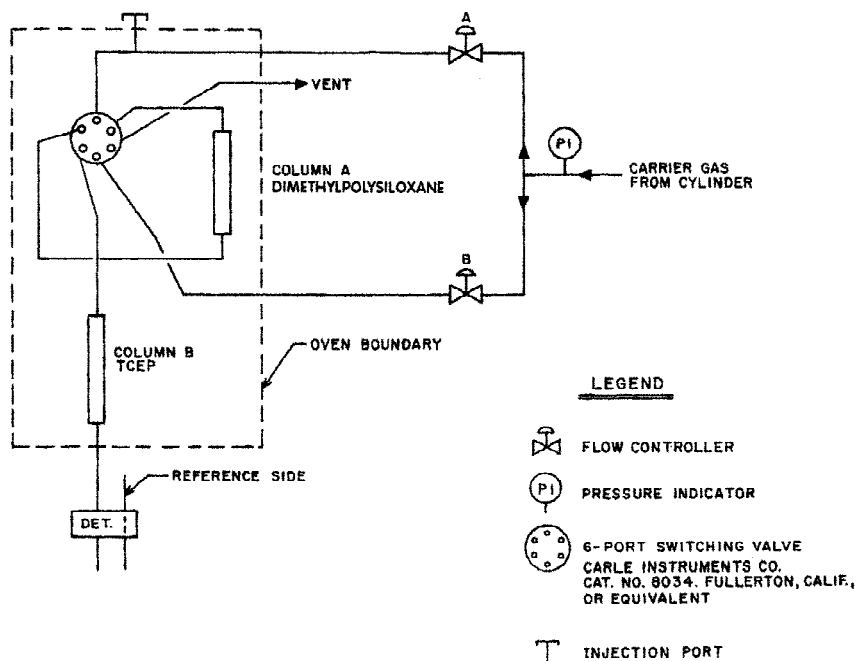
FIG. 1 Pressure Backflush

4) into the funnel and allow it to drain through the steel tubing and into the drain beaker. Repeat the washing procedure with 50 mL of acetone. (**Warning**—See Note 5) Remove the funnel and attach the steel tubing to an air line, using vinyl tubing to make the connection. Remove all solvent from the steel tubing by blowing filtered, oil-free air through or pulling a vacuum.

9.2 *Packing Columns*—Preform Columns A and B separately to fit the chromatograph. Pack the 0.8-m tubing (Column A) with the dimethylpolysiloxane packing (8.1.1) and the 4.6-m tubing (Column B) with the TCEP packing (8.1.2) using

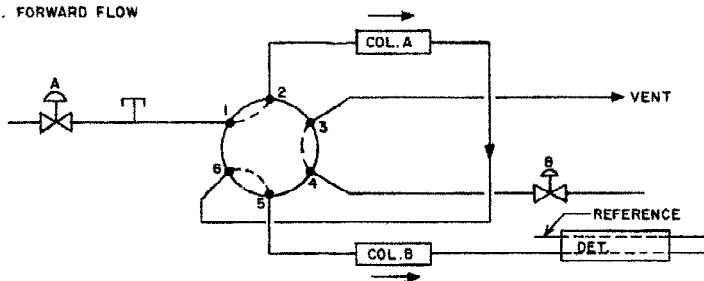
the following procedure. Close one end of each tubing with a small, glass wool plug, and connect this end to a vacuum source by means of a glass wool-packed tube. To the other end connect a small polyethylene funnel by means of a short length of vinyl tubing. Start the vacuum and pour the appropriate packing into the funnel until the column is full. While filling each column, vibrate the column with the electric vibrator to settle the packing. Remove the funnel and shut off the vacuum source. Remove the top 6 mm (1/4-in.) of packing and insert a glass wool plug in this end of the column.

A. PIPING AND INSTRUMENTATION



B. FLOW SWITCHING SYSTEM

1. FORWARD FLOW



2. BACKFLUSH

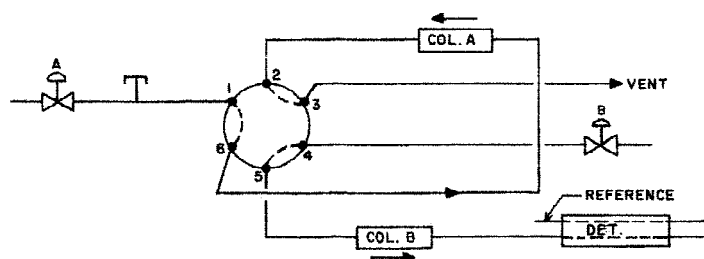


FIG. 2 Valve Backflush

10. Configuration of Apparatus and Establishment of Conditions

10.1 *Conditioning Column*—Install Columns A and B as shown in Fig. 1 or Fig. 2 in accordance with the system preferred (5.1). Do not connect the exit end of Column B to the detector until the columns have been conditioned. Pass helium gas through the column at approximately 40 cm<sup>3</sup>/min. Condition the column at the listed temperatures for the specified time periods.

Temperature, °C	Hours at Temperature
50	1/2
100	1
150	1
170	3

100	1/2
150	1
170	3

10.2 *Assembly*—Connect the outlet of Column B to the detector port. Adjust the operating conditions to those listed in Table 1, but do not turn on the detector circuits. Check the systems for leaks.

10.3 *Flow Rate Adjustment:*

10.3.1 *Column System Setup for Pressure Backflushing (Fig. 1):*

10.3.1.1 Open Tap A and B and close C; set the primary

pressure regulator to give the desired flow (Table 1) through the column system (at an approximate gage pressure of 205 kPa (30 psi)). Measure the flow rate at the detector vent, sample side. Observe the pressure on gage  $G_C$ .

10.3.1.2 Close Tap *A* and open *B* and *C*. The pressure reading on gage  $G_A$  should fall to zero immediately. If not, open the needle valve until the pressure falls to zero.

10.3.1.3 Close Tap *B*. Adjust the secondary pressure regulator until the reading of gage  $G_C$  is 3.5 to 7 kPa (0.5 to 1 psi) higher than observed in 10.3.1.1.

10.3.1.4 Open Tap *B* and adjust the backflush vent control needle valve until the pressure recorded on  $G_A$  approximates a gage pressure of 14 to 28 kPa (2 to 4 psi).

10.3.1.5 *Forward Flow*—Open Taps *A* and *C* and close Tap *B* (Fig. 1 B1).

10.3.1.6 *Backflush*—Close Tap *A* and open Tap *B*. (There should be no baseline shift on switching from *forward flow* to *backflush*. If there is a baseline shift increase the secondary pressure slightly.) (Fig. 1)

10.3.2 *Column System Setup for Valve Backflushing* (Fig. 2):

10.3.2.1 Set the valve in the *forward flow* mode (Fig. 2 B1), and adjust flow control *A* to give the desired flow (Table 1). Measure the flow rate at the detector vent, sample side.

10.3.2.2 Set the valve in the *backflush position* (Fig. 2 B2), measure the flow rate at the detector vent, sample side. If the flow has changed, adjust flow control *B* to obtain the correct flow. (Flows should match to within  $\pm 1 \text{ cm}^3/\text{min}$ ).

10.3.2.3 Change the valve from *forward flow* to the *backflush position* several times and observe the baseline. There should be no baseline shift or drift after the initial valve kick that results from the pressure surge. If there is a baseline shift, increase or decrease flow control *B* slightly to balance the baseline. (A persistent drift could indicate leaks somewhere in the system.)

10.4 *Determine Time to Backflush*—The time to backflush will vary for each column system and must be determined experimentally as follows. Prepare a mixture of 5 volume % *isooctane* in *n-nonane*. Using the injection technique described in 11.4 and with the preferred system (10.3) in the *forward flow* mode, inject 1  $\mu\text{L}$  of the *isooctane* – *n-nonane* mixture. Allow the chromatogram to run until the *n-nonane* has eluted and the detector signal has returned to baseline. Measure the time in seconds, from the injection until the detector signal returns to baseline between the *isooctane* and *n-nonane* peaks. At this point all of the *isooctane*, but essentially none of the *n-nonane*, should have eluted. One half of the time determined should approximate the “time to backflush” and should be from 30 to 60 s. Repeat the run, including the injection, but switching the system to the *backflush* mode at the predetermined “time to backflush.” This should result in a chromatogram of *isooctane* with little or no *n-nonane* visible. If necessary, make additional runs, adjusting the “time to backflush” until this condition of all the *isooctane* and little or no *n-nonane* is attained. The “time to backflush” so established, including the *actual valve operations*, must be used in all subsequent calibrations and analyses.

## 11. Calibration and Standardization

11.1 *Standard Samples*—Prepare seven standard samples

covering the range 0 to 5 volume % benzene and 0 to 20 volume % toluene as follows: For each standard, measure the volume of benzene and of toluene listed below into a 100-mL volumetric flask. Dilute to volume with *isooctane*, with all components and glassware at ambient temperature.

Benzene		Toluene	
Volume %	mL	Volume %	mL
5	5.0	20	20.0
2.5	2.5	15	15.0
1.25	1.25	10	10.0
0.67	0.67	5	5.0
0.33	0.33	2.5	2.50
0.12	0.12	1	1.0
0.06	0.06	0.5	0.50

11.2 *Calibration Blends*—Accurately measure 1.0 mL of MEK into a 25-mL volumetric flask, and fill to the mark with the first standard sample (11.1). Continue doing this until all blends have been prepared.

11.3 *Chromatographic Analysis*—Chromatograph each of the calibration blends using the conditions established in 10.4 using the following injection technique:

11.4 *Injection of Sample*:

11.4.1 Use of an automatic liquid sample injection system is highly recommended. If manual injections are to be made, the injection technique in 11.4.2 is necessary so that sharp symmetrical peaks will be obtained.

11.4.2 Flush the 5- $\mu\text{L}$  microsyringe at least three times with the sample mixture and then fill with about 3 $\mu\text{L}$  of the sample. (Avoid including any air bubbles in the syringe.) Slowly eject the sample until 2.0  $\mu\text{L}$  remains in the syringe; wipe the needle with tissue and draw back the plunger to admit 1 to 2  $\mu\text{L}$  of air into the syringe. Insert the needle of the syringe through the septum cap of the chromatograph and push until the barrel of the syringe is resting against the septum cap; then push the plunger to the hilt and remove the syringe immediately from the chromatograph.

11.5 *Calibration*—Measure the area of both aromatic peaks and of the internal standard peak as directed in 12.4. Calculate the ratio of the benzene peak area to the MEK peak area. Plot the concentration of benzene versus the ratio. Make the same calculation and plot for toluene. See Fig. 3 for an example. This must be done to ensure that the entire chromatographic system is operating properly and that the concentration of any one component has not exceeded the linear response range of any part of the system: column, detector, integrator, and other components. The calibration should be linear.

NOTE 12—If the calibration has been shown to be linear, a least squares calculation may be performed to calculate a calibration factor. The precision statement in Section 15 was developed from data obtained from calibration plots and may not apply if calibration factors are used.

## 12. Procedure

12.1 *Preparation of Sample*—Accurately measure 1.0 mL of MEK into a 25-mL volumetric flask. Fill to the mark with the sample to be tested and mix well.

12.2 *Chromatographic Analysis*—Chromatograph the sample, using the conditions established in 10.4 “time to backflush” and the injection technique described in 11.4. The valves must be turned to *backflush* mode at the time determined in 10.4 so that undesirable components do not enter Column B.



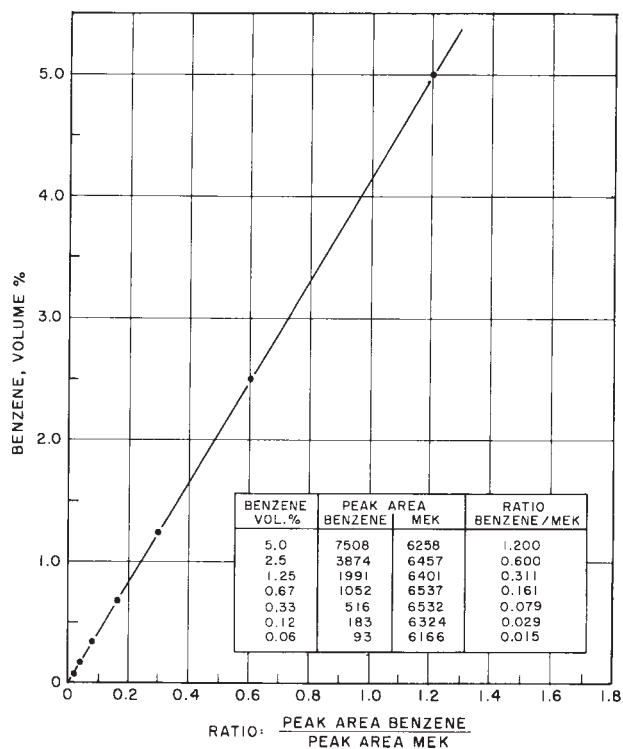


FIG. 3 Typical Calibration Curve for Benzene (Determine for Each Analytical System)

12.3 Interpretation of Chromatogram— Identify on the chromatogram the benzene, toluene, and the internal standard MEK peaks from the retention times of the standards.

NOTE 13—The order of elution will be nonaromatic hydrocarbons, benzene, MEK, and toluene using the prescribed dimethylpolysiloxane and TCEP. Fig. 4 is an example of a typical chromatogram.

12.4 Measurement of Area—Measure the areas under the aromatic peaks and under the MEK peak by conventional methods.

NOTE 14—The precision statement in Section 15 was developed from data obtained using electronic integrators or on-line computers. The precision statement may not apply if other methods of integration or peak area measurement are used.

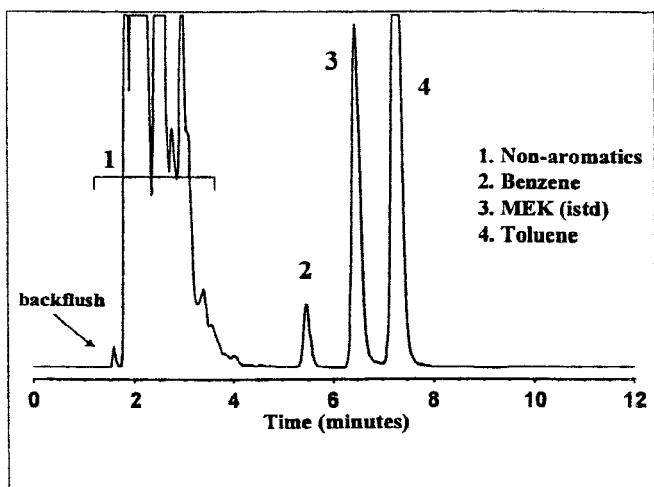


FIG. 4 Typical Chromatogram

### 13. Calculation

13.1 Calculate the ratios of the peak areas of benzene and toluene to the peak area of MEK. Determine from the appropriate calibration curve the liquid volume percent of benzene and toluene corresponding to the calculated peak ratios.

13.2 If the results are desired on a mass basis, convert to mass percent as follows:

$$\text{Benzene, mass \%} = (V_B/D) \times 0.8844 \quad (1)$$

where:

$V_B$  = volume percent benzene, and

$D$  = relative density of sample at 15.6/15.6°C (60/60°F).

$$\text{Toluene, mass \%} = (V_T/D) \times 0.8719 \quad (2)$$

where:

$V_T$  = volume percent toluene, and

$D$  = relative density of sample at 15.6/15.6°C (60/60°F).

### 14. Report

14.1 Report the benzene and toluene contents in liquid volume percent to the nearest 0.1 %.

### 15. Precision and Bias

15.1 The following criteria should be used for judging the acceptability of results (95 % confidence). The user should choose the precision statement that reflects the concentration range of each component under study.

15.1.1 Repeatability—The difference between successive test results, obtained by the same operator with the same apparatus under constant operating conditions on identical test material would, in the long run, in the normal and correct operation of the test method, exceed the values in Table 2 only in 1 case in 20:

15.1.2 Reproducibility—The difference between two, single and independent results, obtained by different operators working in different laboratories on identical test material would, in the long run, in the normal and correct operation of the test method, exceed the values in Table 3 only 1 case in 20:

NOTE 15—In order to reflect changes in gasoline composition, the precision for this test method was determined in 1994 using both conventional gasolines as well as gasolines containing oxygenates (ethers such as methyl *tert*-butyl ether, ethyl *tert*-butylether and *tert*-amylmethylether). The precision statement does not reflect results for gasolines that can contain alcohols. This precision should be used when the concentration of benzene (0.1 to 1.5 volume %) and toluene (1.7 to 9 volume %) fall within the specified range. The sample composition and results of the cooperative study are filed at ASTM headquarters as RR:D02-1042.

NOTE 16—The precision was determined using conventional motor gasolines purchased on the open market. This precision should be used

TABLE 2 Repeatability

NOTE 1—X = the mean volume % of the component.

Component	Range, volume %	Repeatability	See Note
Benzene	0.1–1.5	0.03(X) + 0.01	15
Benzene	>1.5	0.03	16
Toluene	1.7–9	0.03(X) + 0.02	15
Toluene	>9	0.62	16

**TABLE 3 Reproducibility**

NOTE 1— $X$  = the mean volume % of the component.

Component	Range, volume %	Reproducibility	See Note
Benzene	0.1–1.5	$0.13(X) + 0.05$	15
Benzene	>1.5	$0.28(X)$	16
Toluene	1.7–9	$0.12(X) + 0.07$	15
Toluene	>9	1.15	16

when the concentration of benzene exceeds 1.5 volume % and toluene 9 volume %. The sample compositions and results of the cooperative study

are filed at ASTM Headquarters as RR:D-02-1042.

15.2 *Bias*—Since there is no accepted reference method suitable for measuring bias for this method, no statement of bias can be made.

## 16. Keywords

16.1 aviation gasoline; benzene; gas chromatography; gasoline; toluene

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