



Designation: D7066 – 04 (Reapproved 2017)

Standard Test Method for dimer/trimer of chlorotrifluoroethylene (S-316) Recoverable Oil and Grease and Nonpolar Material by Infrared Determination¹

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7066; 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 of oil and grease and nonpolar material in water and wastewater by an infrared (IR) determination of dimer/trimer of chlorotrifluoroethylene (S-316)² extractable substances from an acidified sample. Included in this estimation of oil and grease are any other compounds soluble in the solvent.

1.2 This test method is applicable to measurement of the light fuel although loss of some light ends during extraction can be expected.

1.3 This test method defines oil and grease in water and wastewater as that which is extractable in the test method and measured by IR absorption at 2930 cm^{-1} or 3.4 microns. Similarly, this test method defines nonpolar material in water and wastewater as that oil and grease which is not adsorbed by silica gel in the test method and measured by IR absorption at 2930 cm^{-1} .

1.4 This test method covers the range of 5 to 100 mg/L and may be extended to a lower or higher level by extraction of a larger or smaller sample volume collected separately.

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

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, health, and environmental practices and determine (Guide D3856) the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to use.*

¹ This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D19 on Water and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D19.06 on Methods for Analysis for Organic Substances in Water.

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² The sole source of supply of the material S-316 known to the committee at this time is Horiba Instruments, Irvine, CA. If you are aware of alternative suppliers, please provide this information to ASTM International Headquarters. Your comments will receive careful consideration at a meeting of the responsible technical committee,¹ which you may attend.

1.7 *This international standard was developed in accordance with internationally recognized principles on standardization established in the Decision on Principles for the Development of International Standards, Guides and Recommendations issued by the World Trade Organization Technical Barriers to Trade (TBT) Committee.*

2. Referenced Documents

2.1 *ASTM Standards:*³

- D1129 Terminology Relating to Water
- D1193 Specification for Reagent Water
- D3370 Practices for Sampling Water from Closed Conduits
- D3856 Guide for Management Systems in Laboratories Engaged in Analysis of Water
- D2777 Practice for Determination of Precision and Bias of Applicable Test Methods of Committee D19 on Water
- D5847 Practice for Writing Quality Control Specifications for Standard Test Methods for Water Analysis
- E168 Practices for General Techniques of Infrared Quantitative Analysis
- E178 Practice for Dealing With Outlying Observations

3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions:*

3.1.1 For definitions of terms used in this standard, refer to Terminology D1129 and Practices E168.

3.2 *Definitions of Terms Specific to This Standard:*

3.2.1 *nonpolar material, n*—the oil and grease remaining in solution after contact with silica gel and measured by this test method.

3.2.2 *oil and grease, n*—the organic matter extracted from water or wastewater and measured by this test method.

3.2.3 *solvent, n*—dimer/trimer of chlorotrifluoroethylene (S-316).

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.

4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 An acidified 250-mL sample of water or wastewater is extracted serially with three 15-mL volumes of dimer/trimer of chlorotrifluoroethylene (S-316). The extract is diluted to 50 mL and a portion is examined by infrared spectroscopy (IR) for an oil and grease measurement.⁴ A portion of the extract is contacted with silica gel to remove polar substances, thereby producing a solution containing nonpolar material. The non-polar material is measured by infrared spectroscopy.

5. Significance and Use

5.1 The presence and concentration of oil and grease in domestic and industrial wastewater is of concern to the public because of its deleterious aesthetic effect and its impact on aquatic life.

5.2 Regulations and standards have been established that require monitoring of oil and grease in water and wastewater.

6. Interferences

6.1 Soaps, detergents, surfactants, and other materials may form emulsions that may reduce the amount of oil and grease extracted from a sample. This test method contains procedures that can assist the analyst in breaking such emulsions.

6.2 Organic compounds and other materials not considered as oil and grease on the basis of chemical structure may be extracted and measured as oil and grease. Of those measured, certain ones may be adsorbed by silica gel while others may not. Those not adsorbed are measured as nonpolar material.

7. Apparatus

7.1 All glassware that will come in contact with the sample must be rinsed with dimer/trimer of chlorotrifluoroethylene (S-316) prior to beginning this procedure.

7.2 *Cell(s)*, quartz, 10-mm path length (lower concentrations may require a longer pathlength), two required for double-beam operation, one required for single-beam operation, or built-in or drop-in cell for infrared filtermeter analyzer operation.

7.3 *Filter paper*, ashless, quantitative, general-purpose, 11-cm, Whatman #40 or equivalent.

7.4 *Glass funnel*.

7.5 *Glass wide mouth sample bottle*, minimum 250-mL, with screw cap having a fluoropolymer liner.

7.6 *Glass graduated cylinder*, 100-mL

7.7 *Infrared spectrometer*, double-beam dispersive, single-beam dispersive, Fourier transform, filtermeters or other capable of making measurements at 2930 cm⁻¹.

7.8 *Magnetic stirrer*, with small TFE-fluorocarbon stirring bar.

7.9 *Glass separatory-funnel*, 500mL, with fluoropolymer stopcock and stopper.

7.10 *Volumetric flasks*, glass, various (10, 25, 50, 100, and 200-mL).

7.11 *TFE-fluorocarbon spritz bottle*, one-piece wash bottle for rinsing.

7.12 *Repeating pipetter*, glass, 15-mL, (optional).

7.13 *Volumetric pipettes*, glass, various (0.50, 1.00, 5.00, 10.0 and 25.0-mL, including a 1.00 serological pipet graduated in 0.01-mL increments and a 5.00-mL serological pipet graduated in 0.1-mL increments, or equivalent).

7.14 *Benchttop shaker*, (optional).

7.15 *Glass stirring rod*, (optional).

7.16 *Analytical balance*.

7.17 *Syringes*, 50 and 500 mL.

8. Reagents

8.1 *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 specification of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available. 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.

8.2 *Purity of Water*—Unless otherwise indicated, references to laboratory or reagent water shall be understood to mean reagent water conforming to Specification **D1193**, Type II.

8.3 *Isooctane (2,2,4-trimethylpentane)* 98 % minimum purity, for use in calibration.

8.4 *Octanoic Acid* 98 % minimum purity, for use in calibration.

8.5 *Silica Gel*, Anhydrous, 75–150 micrometres, Davisil Grade 923 (Supelco 21447-7A, or equivalent). Dry at 200–250°C for 24 hour minimum and store in a desiccator or tightly sealed container. Determine the dimer/trimer of chlorotrifluoroethylene (S-316) soluble material content of the silica gel by extracting 10 g of silica gel with 25 mL of dimer/trimer of chlorotrifluoroethylene (S-316) and collect the elute in a flask. Filter and fill a quartz cell for analysis by IR. The dimer/trimer of chlorotrifluoroethylene (S-316) soluble material must be less than 5 mg/L.

8.6 *Sodium Sulfate* (Na₂SO₄), ACS, granular anhydrous. Dry at 200–250°C for 24 hours minimum and store in a tightly sealed container until use.

NOTE 1—Powdered sodium sulfate should not be used because water may cause it to solidify.

8.7 *Solvent—dimer/trimer of chlorotrifluoroethylene*, IR spectroscopy grade.⁵

8.8 *Sulfuric Acid (1 + 1)*—Slowly and carefully add 1 volume of sulfuric acid (H₂SO₄, sp gr 1.84) to 1 volume of water, stirring and cooling the solution during the addition (optional HCl replacement).

⁴Consult the manufacturer's operation manual for the specific instructions related to the infrared spectrometer or analyzer to be used.

⁵The material S-316, available from Horiba Instruments, Irvine, CA, or equivalent, has been found suitable for use.

8.9 *Hydrochloric acid*, ACS, 1 + 1. Mix equal volumes of concentrated HCl and water

8.10 *Sodium Chloride (NaCl)*, crystalline, ACS, or use in breaking emulsions, if needed. Wet thoroughly with solvent before using.

9. Sampling

9.1 Collect the sample in accordance with the principles described in Practices **D3370**, using a glass bottle equipped with a screw cap having a fluoropolymer liner. Prerinse the sample bottle and cap with the solvent prior to sample collection. Do not rinse the sample bottle with the sample to be analyzed. Fill bottle with minimal headspace to prevent loss of volatile constituents. Do not allow the sample to overflow the bottle during collection. Preventing overflow may not be possible in all sampling situations, however, measures should be taken to minimize overflow at all times.

9.2 A sample of about 250 mL is required for this test. Use the entire sample because removing a portion would not apportion the oil and grease that adheres to the bottle surfaces. The high probability that extractable matter may adhere to sampling equipment and result in measurements that are biased low precludes the collection of composite samples for determination of oil and grease. Therefore, samples must be collected as grab samples. If a composite measurement is required, individual grab samples collected at prescribed time intervals may be analyzed separately and the concentrations averaged. Alternatively, samples can be collected in the field and composited in the laboratory. For example, collect four individual 63-mL samples over the course of a day. In the laboratory, pour each 63-mL sample into the separatory funnel, rinse each of the four bottles (and caps) sequentially with 10 mL of solvent, and use the solvent for the extraction (**12.2.2**). Do not exceed 50 mL of total solvent during the extraction and rinse procedure.

9.3 Preserve the sample with a sufficient quantity of either sulfuric (see **8.8**) or hydrochloric acid (see **8.9**) to a pH of 2 or lower and refrigerate at 0–4°C from the time of collection until extraction. The amount of acid required will be dependent upon the pH and buffer capacity of the sample at the time of collection. If the amount of acid required is not known, make the pH measurement on a separate sample that will not be analyzed. Introduction of pH paper to an actual sample or sample cap may remove some oil from the sample. To more accurately calculate the final oil concentration of the extract, the volume of acid added to each sample can be recorded, then subtracted from the final measured sample volume.

If the sample is to be shipped by commercial carrier, U.S. Department of Transportation regulations limit the pH to a minimum (see 40 CFR, Part 136, Table II, Footnote 3) of 1.96 if HCl is used and 1.15 if H₂SO₄ is used (see 49 CFR, Part 172). Collect an additional 1 or 2 sample aliquots for the matrix spike and matrix spike duplicate (**14.1.5**) and preserve with acid.

9.4 Refrigerate the sample at <4°C from the time of collection until extraction. Freezing the sample may break the bottle.

10. Preparation of Calibration and Spiking Solutions

NOTE 2—The calibration standard specified in this procedure reflects the objective of the test to detect recoverable oil and grease and nonpolar material in wastewater with an unknown composition of oil and grease. In a few cases, the composition of the oil and grease in a sample will be known. However, in order to obtain consistent results between sample sets and between laboratories with different wastewater matrices, calibration with the known oil and grease in a sample should not be used in this test method.

10.1 Calibration and Solvent Mixtures:

NOTE 3—The calibration procedure below calls for transferring, by pipette or syringe, a volume of standard into a volumetric flask to obtain a desired concentration. Transfer volumes have been rounded for ease of measurement and calculation. It is highly recommended that calibration standards be prepared on a weight basis (that is, pipette a volume into a tared flask and weigh the amount pipetted), then converted to mg/mL by using the densities of octanoic acid (0.9100 g/mL) and isooctane (0.6920 g/mL). A solution containing equal volumes of isooctane and octanoic acid will have a density of 0.801 g/mL. To assure the most accurate concentrations, use the smallest serological pipet or syringe for measurements. The volume should always be greater than ½ the volume of the pipet or syringe.

Ideally, a linear calibration curve will be obtained from these standards. As discussed in Section **11**, the concentrations of these standards can be adjusted to stay within the linear range of the IR instrument.

10.1.1 *Calibration Stock Solution*—Place 0.55 mL of octanoic acid and 0.72 mL of isooctane in a 10-mL volumetric flask and fill to the mark with solvent. Mix well. The resulting concentration is 50 mg/mL each octanoic acid and isooctane (100 mg/mL total oil and grease). This solution will be termed “Stock Solution”.

10.1.2 *Diluted Stock Solution*—Place 2.5 mL of the Stock Solution to a 50-mL volumetric flask and fill to mark with solvent. Diluted Stock Solution = 5.0 mg/mL (5000 µg/mL).

10.1.3 *Calibration Solution A*—Place 1.0 mL of Diluted Stock Solution in a 10-mL volumetric flask and fill to the mark with solvent. Calibration Solution A = 0.5 mg/mL (500 µg/mL), equivalent to 100 mg/L oil and grease in a 250-mL water sample extracted into a 50-mL volume of solvent.

10.1.4 *Calibration Solution B*—Place 0.50 mL of Diluted Stock Solution in a 10-mL volumetric flask and fill to the mark with solvent. Calibration Solution B = 0.25 mg/mL (250 µg/mL), equivalent to 50 mg/L oil and grease in a 250-mL water sample extracted into a 50-mL volume of solvent.

10.1.5 *Calibration Solution C*—Place 0.20 mL of Diluted Stock Solution in a 10-mL volumetric flask and fill to the mark with solvent. Calibration Solution C = 0.1 mg/mL (100 µg/mL), equivalent to 20 mg/L of oil and grease in a 250-mL water sample extracted into a 50-mL solvent volume.

10.1.6 *Calibration Solution D*—Place 0.10 mL of Diluted Stock Solution in a 10-mL volumetric flask and fill to the mark with solvent. Calibration Solution D = 0.050 mg/mL (50 µg/mL), equivalent to 10 mg/L of oil and grease in a 250-mL water sample extracted into a 50-mL solvent volume.

10.1.7 *Calibration Solution E*—Place 0.05 mL of Diluted Stock Solution in a 10-mL volumetric flask and fill to the mark with solvent. Calibration Solution E = 0.025 mg/mL (25 µg/mL), equivalent to 5 mg/L of oil and grease in a 250-mL water sample extracted into a 50-mL solvent volume.