



Designation: D7303 – 17

# Standard Test Method for Determination of Metals in Lubricating Greases by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry<sup>1</sup>

This standard is issued under the fixed designation D7303; 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 a number of metals such as aluminum, antimony, barium, calcium, iron, lithium, magnesium, molybdenum, phosphorus, silicon, sodium, sulfur, and zinc in unused lubricating greases by inductively coupled plasma atomic emission spectrometry (ICP-AES) technique.

1.1.1 The range of applicability for this test method, based on the interlaboratory study conducted in 2005,<sup>2</sup> is aluminum (10 to 600), antimony (10 to 2300), barium (50 to 800), calcium (20 to 50 000), iron (10 to 360), lithium (300 to 3200), magnesium (30 to 10 000), molybdenum (50 to 22 000), phosphorus (50 to 2000), silicon (10 to 15 000), sodium (30 to 1500), sulfur (1600 to 28 000), and zinc (300 to 2200), all in mg/kg. Lower levels of elements may be determined by using larger sample weights, and higher levels of elements may be determined by using smaller amounts of sample or by using a larger dilution factor after sample dissolution. However, the test precision in such cases has not been determined, and may be different than the ones given in [Table 1](#).

1.1.2 It may also be possible to determine additional metals such as bismuth, boron, cadmium, chromium, copper, lead, manganese, potassium, titanium, etc. by this technique. However, not enough data is available to specify the precision for these latter determinations. These metals may originate into greases through contamination or as additive elements.

1.1.3 During sample preparation, the grease samples are decomposed with a variety of acid mixture(s). It is beyond the scope of this test method to specify appropriate acid mixtures for all possible combination of metals present in the sample. But if the ash dissolution results in any visible insoluble material, the test method may not be applicable for the type of grease being analyzed, assuming the insoluble material contains some of the analytes of interest.

1.2 Elements present at concentrations above the upper limit of the calibration curves can be determined with additional appropriate dilutions of dissolved samples and with no degradation of precision.

1.3 The development of the technique behind this test method is documented by Fox.<sup>3</sup>

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

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.* Specific warning statements are given in Sections 8 and 10.

1.6 *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*:<sup>4</sup>
  - D1193 Specification for Reagent Water
  - D3340 Test Method for Lithium and Sodium in Lubricating Greases by Flame Photometer (Withdrawn 2013)<sup>5</sup>
  - D4057 Practice for Manual Sampling of Petroleum and Petroleum Products
  - D4951 Test Method for Determination of Additive Elements in Lubricating Oils by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry

<sup>1</sup> This test method is under the jurisdiction of ASTM Committee D02 on Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants and is the direct responsibility of Subcommittee D02.03 on Elemental Analysis.

Current edition approved June 1, 2017. Published June 2017. Originally approved in 2006. Last previous edition approved in 2012 as D7303 – 12. DOI: 10.1520/D7303-17.

<sup>2</sup> Supporting data have been filed at ASTM International Headquarters and may be obtained by requesting Research Report RR:D02-1608. Contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org).

<sup>3</sup> Fox, B. S., "Elemental Analysis of Lubricating Grease by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)," *J. ASTM International*, Vol 2, No. 8, 2005, pp. 12966.

<sup>4</sup> For referenced ASTM standards, visit the ASTM website, [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org), or contact ASTM Customer Service at [service@astm.org](mailto:service@astm.org). For *Annual Book of ASTM Standards* volume information, refer to the standard's Document Summary page on the ASTM website.

<sup>5</sup> The last approved version of this historical standard is referenced on [www.astm.org](http://www.astm.org).

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

**TABLE 1 Precision of Grease Analysis**

NOTE 1—X is the mean concentration in mg/kg.

Element	Range, mg/kg	Repeatability	Reproducibility
Aluminum	10–600	0.2163 X <sup>0.9</sup>	6.8156 X <sup>0.9</sup>
Antimony	10–2300	0.3051 X <sup>0.8191</sup>	4.6809 X <sup>0.8191</sup>
Barium	50–800	0.3165 X <sup>0.7528</sup>	2.9503 X <sup>0.7528</sup>
Calcium	20–50 000	2.2853 X <sup>0.7067</sup>	3.0571 X <sup>0.7067</sup>
Iron	10–360	0.8808 X <sup>0.7475</sup>	2.5737 X <sup>0.7475</sup>
Lithium	300–3200	0.0720 X <sup>1.0352</sup>	0.1476 X <sup>1.0352</sup>
Magnesium	30–10 000	0.6620 X <sup>0.6813</sup>	2.6155 X <sup>0.6813</sup>
Molybdenum	50–22 000	0.1731 X <sup>0.9474</sup>	0.4717 X <sup>0.9474</sup>
Phosphorus	50–2000	1.2465 X <sup>0.6740</sup>	4.0758 X <sup>0.6740</sup>
Silicon	10–15 000	1.3859 X <sup>0.9935</sup>	4.8099 X <sup>0.9935</sup>
Sodium	30–1500	6.5760 X <sup>0.5</sup>	11.571 X <sup>0.5</sup>
Sulfur	1600–28 000	1.0507 X <sup>0.8588</sup>	1.5743 X <sup>0.8588</sup>
Zinc	300–2200	0.1904 X <sup>0.8607</sup>	0.5912 X <sup>0.8607</sup>

**D5185 Test Method for Multielement Determination of Used and Unused Lubricating Oils and Base Oils by Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES)**

**D6299 Practice for Applying Statistical Quality Assurance and Control Charting Techniques to Evaluate Analytical Measurement System Performance**

**D6792 Practice for Quality Management Systems in Petroleum Products, Liquid Fuels, and Lubricants Testing Laboratories**

**D7260 Practice for Optimization, Calibration, and Validation of Inductively Coupled Plasma-Atomic Emission Spectrometry (ICP-AES) for Elemental Analysis of Petroleum Products and Lubricants**

### 3. Terminology

3.1 *Definitions*—Refer to terminology identified in Test Method **D5185** for spectroscopy terms used in this standard.

### 4. Summary of Test Method

4.1 A weighed portion of the grease sample is weighed and subjected to alternate means of sample dissolution which may include sulfated ashing in a muffle furnace or by closed vessel microwave digestion in acid. Ultimately these diluted acid solutions are analyzed using ICP-AES. Aqueous calibration standards are used. The solutions are introduced to the ICP instrument by free aspiration or an optional peristaltic pump. By comparing emission intensities of elements in the test specimen with those measured with the calibration standards, the concentrations of elements in the test specimen can be calculated.

4.2 Additional information on using inductively coupled plasma-atomic emission spectrometry can be found in Practice **D7260**.

### 5. Significance and Use

5.1 Lubricating greases are used in almost all bearings used in any machinery. Lubricating grease is composed of ~90 % additized oil and soap or other thickening agent. There are over a dozen metallic elements present in greases, either blended as additives for performance enhancements or as thickeners, or in used greases present as contaminants and wear metals. Deter-

mining their concentrations can be an important aspect of grease manufacture. The metal content can also indicate the amount of thickeners in the grease. Additionally, a reliable analysis technique can also assist in the process of trouble shooting problems with new and used grease in the field.

5.2 Although widely used in other sectors of the oil industry for metal analysis, ICP-AES based Test Methods **D4951** or **D5185** cannot be used for analyzing greases because of their insolubility in organic solvents used in these test methods. Hence, grease samples need to be brought into aqueous solution by acid decomposition before ICP-AES measurements.

5.3 Test Method **D3340** has been used to determine lithium and sodium content of lubricating greases using flame photometry. This technique is no longer widely used. This new test method provides a test method for multi-element analysis of grease samples. This is the first D02 standard available for simultaneous multi-element analysis of lubricating greases.

### 6. Interferences

6.1 *Spectral*—Spectral interferences can usually be avoided by judicious choice of analytical wavelengths. There are no known spectral interferences between elements covered by this test method when using the spectral lines listed in **Table 2**. However, if spectral interferences exist because of other interfering elements or selection of other spectral lines, correct for the interferences using the technique described in Test Method **D5185**.

6.1.1 Follow the instrument manufacturer's operating guide to develop and apply correction factors to compensate for the interferences.

6.2 *Chemical*—If the grease sample contains refractory additives such as silicon or molybdenum, it is possible that some of these elements may remain undissolved in the residue, and may result in lower recoveries.

6.2.1 If HF is used for dissolution of grease residues, elements such as silicon may be lost as SiF<sub>6</sub>. Residual HF can also attack the ICP sample introduction system. HF can be passivated by adding dilute boric acid to the acid solution.

**TABLE 2 Suggested Wavelengths<sup>A,B</sup> for Elements Determined in Grease Samples**

Element	Wavelength, nm
Aluminum	167.038, 308.22, 396.15, 309.27
Antimony	206.83, 217.58, 231.15
Barium	223.53, 233.527, 455.40, 493.41
Calcium	315.88, 317.93, 364.4, 396.85, 422.67
Iron	238.20, 259.94
Lithium	670.78, 610.36, 460.29
Magnesium	279.08, 279.55, 280.278, 285.21
Molybdenum	135.387, 202.03, 281.62
Phosphorus	177.51, 178.29, 213.62, 214.91, 253.40
Silicon	288.16, 251.618
Sodium	589.595
Sulfur	182.04, 180.73, 182.63
Zinc	202.55, 206.20, 213.86, 334.58, 481.05

<sup>A</sup> These wavelengths are only suggested and do not represent all possible choices.

<sup>B</sup> Wavelengths for boron, phosphorus, and sulfur below 190 nm require that a vacuum or inert gas purge optical path be used.

6.2.2 If the dry ashing in sample preparation step is used, elements such as sulfur will be volatilized during combustion.

## 7. Apparatus

7.1 *Analytical Balance*, capable of weighing to 0.001 g or 0.0001 g, capacity of 150 g.

7.2 *Inductively Coupled Plasma Atomic Emission Spectrometer*—Either a sequential or simultaneous spectrometer is suitable, if equipped with a quartz ICP torch and RF generator to form and sustain the plasma. Suggested wavelengths for the determination of elements in dissolved grease solutions are given in [Table 2](#).

7.3 *Peristaltic Pump, (Recommended)*—A peristaltic pump is strongly recommended to provide a constant flow of solution. The pumping speed must be in the range of 0.5 mL/min to 3 mL/min. The pump tubing must be able to withstand at least 6 h exposure to solutions.

7.4 *Specimen Solution Containers*, of appropriate size, glass or polyolefin vials or bottles, with screw caps without metal liners.

## 8. Reagents and Materials

8.1 *Purity of Reagents*—Reagent grade chemicals shall be used in all tests. Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications of the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society where such specifications are available.<sup>6</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.

8.2 *Sulfuric Acid*, concentrated sulfuric acid, H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub>. (**Warning**—Causes severe burns. Corrosive.)

8.3 *Nitric Acid*, concentrated nitric acid, HNO<sub>3</sub>. (**Warning**—Causes severe burns. Corrosive.)

8.4 *Hydrochloric Acid*, concentrated hydrochloric acid, HCl. (**Warning**—Causes burns.)

8.5 *Hydrofluoric Acid*, concentrated hydrofluoric acid, HF (**Warning**—Causes severe burns.)

8.6 *Aqueous Standard Solutions*, individual aqueous elemental standards with 100 mg/L concentrations of elements of interest. These can be prepared by dissolving pure metal compounds in water or dilute acids, or may be purchased from commercial sources.

8.6.1 Multi-element aqueous standards may be advantageous to use.

8.6.2 *Internal Standard*, aqueous cobalt, indium, scandium, yttrium or other single element standard, not a component of the grease test specimen or calibration standard, nominal 500 mg/kg concentration.

<sup>6</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. Pharmaceutical Convention, Inc. (USPC), Rockville, MD.

8.7 *Water*, distilled or deionized water, unless otherwise indicated, references to water shall be understood to mean Type II reagent grade water as defined in Specification [D1193](#).

8.8 *Quality Control (QC) Samples*, preferably are portions of one or more grease materials that are stable and representative of the samples of interest. These QC samples can be used to check the validity of the testing process as described in [Section 15](#).

8.9 *Microwave Oven*, commercially available laboratory microwave digestion oven of sufficient power (for example, at least 1000 W) is suitable. The microwave digestion dishes are also commercially available. (**Warning**—Take all necessary precautions to prevent exposure to radiofrequency radiation.)

8.10 *Microwave Sample Digestion System*, with closed-vessel silicon-free polytetrafluoroethylene (PTFE) digestion vessels. The vessels need to be capable of withstanding the pressure generated from the digestion of 0.2 g of sample (pressure achieved with a 100 mL vessel and 0.2 g of sample could be in excess of 100 psi). Microwave digestions systems with temperature and pressure monitoring are recommended for safety and accuracy of sample preparation.

8.11 The test method requires essentially microwave transparent and reagent resistant suitably inert polymeric materials (examples are PFA or TFM) to contain acids and samples. For higher pressure capabilities the vessel may be contained within layers of different microwave transparent materials for strength, durability, and safety. The vessels internal volume should be at least 45 mL, capable of withstanding pressures of at least 30 atm (30 bar or 435 psi), and capable of controlled pressure relief. These specifications are given to provide an appropriate, safe, and durable reaction vessel of which there are many adequate designs by many suppliers.

8.12 *Rotating Turntable*, to insure homogeneous distribution of microwave radiation within most systems. The speed of the turntable should be a minimum of 3 r/min.

8.13 *Combustion Dishes*, Vycor or platinum evaporation dishes of 250 mL size.

8.14 *Volumetric Flasks*, polypropylene or similar material of 25 mL and 50 mL sizes.

8.15 *Electric Muffle Furnace*, capable of maintaining 525 °C ± 25 °C and sufficiently large to accommodate several 250 mL beakers. The capacity of an oxygen bleed is advantageous and optional. (**Warning**—Take all necessary precautions to prevent exposure to very hot surfaces.)

8.16 *Heating Lamp*, commercial infrared heating lamp.

## 9. Sampling

9.1 The objective of sampling is to obtain a test specimen that is representative of the entire quantity. Thus, take laboratory samples in accordance with the instructions in Practice [D4057](#). The specific sampling technique can affect the accuracy of this test method.

## 10. Preparation of Samples

10.1 *Sulfated Ash Digestion*: